III. RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses certain points; research method deals with research design, subjects of the research, data collecting technique, validity of the data, reliability of the data, research procedure and data analysis. Classified like the followings.

3.1 Setting of the Research

In this research, the researcher use Action Research. This research takes place at MAN 1 Bandar Lampung. It is based on the problem faced by students and the teacher when they are in class. Based on the problems, the researcher examines the cause of the problems and then finds the solution for the problems.

The subject of this research is the first grade students of MAN 1 Bandar Lampung. In this classroom action research, the researcher act as observer, who observe what is happening during the lesson while the teacher of English at MAN 1 Bandar Lampung act as teacher who will apply Active Learning in teaching vocabulary. The research provides the lesson plan on the procedures of the method that is implemented and teaches the students based on the lesson plan.

3.2 General Description of the Research

Based on the problem identified by the researcher, the researcher examine the cause of the problems and finds the solution with using the cycle of action research Researcher will make lesson plan and vocabulary test, and observe students' activities in teaching and learning process at the first pre-research cycle for get the data of the class. After that, the researcher and teacher discussed the observation result during teaching and learning process and learning result (vocabulary test) to find the problem in learning process.

This research will be done by researcher and the English teacher. The researcher acts as observer also a teacher who teaches and tries to revising also reflecting the mode using a new way to develop students' ability. The result of vocabulary test and the observation data would be discussed together to decide whether or not the next cycle needs to be done and what should the researcher do to develop the model to become an effective one.

3.3 Research Procedure

In conducting the research, the researcher uses the procedure of action research design by Arikunto. The research procedure in action research consists of planning, implementing, observing, and reflecting (2006:16). Therefore the research is designing as follows:

1. **Planning**

   Based on the students' vocabulary problem in the classroom, the researcher prepares the lesson plan and selects the material based on syllabus. Then, researcher also prepares observation sheets and vocabulary test for the students.

2. **Implementing**

   The researcher implements the material by using Active Learning method in teaching English vocabulary. The teacher teaches about how students can be more active in the classroom for following the learning process and they can easy to understand about the material. The researcher observes the situation in the class and makes some necessary notes.

3. **Observing**

   Observation will do by the researcher and collaborator during the teaching and learning process. The researcher observes the students' activities and then the result of the observation is filled into the observation sheet.
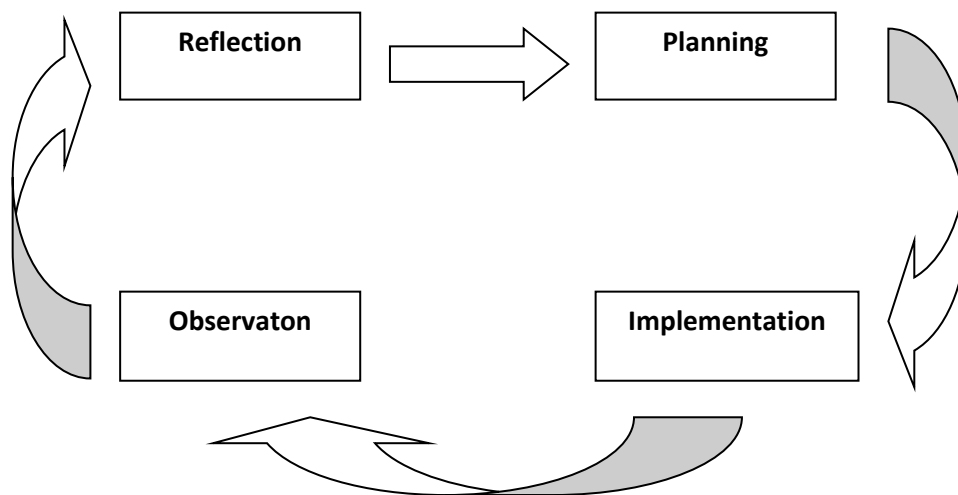
4. **Reflecting**

   The researcher and the teacher discuss about the strengths and the weaknesses of the implementation of Active Learning process. Therefore, the researcher and the teacher can determine what should improve for next cycle.

The research will develops the model by set a model in the classroom and then first the researcher will do pre-research to find out the problem and the difficulties that happen in the classroom and make students less of motivation to study vocabulary. After doing pre-research and collect the data, the researcher will
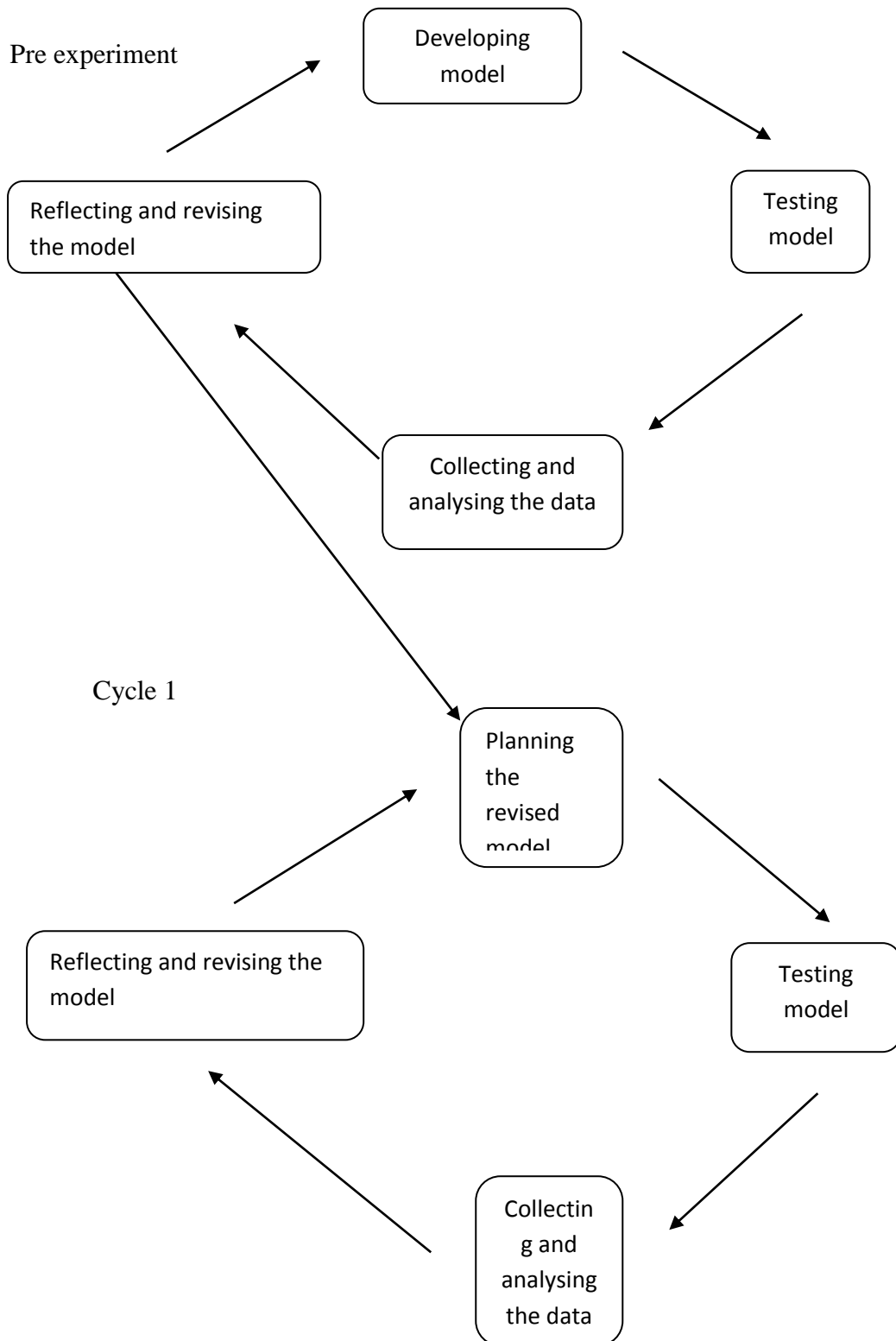
revise the model of teaching and reflecting to the classroom. In this cycle, or we can call first cycle the researcher try to fix out the problem with plan a new concept of learning and try to accomplish the learning process. In this cycle too, the researcher will still find out the problem and still collect the data to find out whether the model still need to be revised or not. Because in this research, researcher try to make an effective learning process with doing revisement and accomplish the model to be an effective learning process which can make students are motivated in learning vocabulary.

Here is the illustration of the cycles in Classroom Action Research :

The cycle of Classroom Action Research (Suyanto in Wiliyanti, 2007: 33)

Chart of Action Research

Developing model

Testing model

Reflecting and revising the model

Collecting and analysing the data

Cycle 1

Planning the revised model

Reflecting and revising the model

Testing model

Collecting and analysing the data

Cycle 2


```
                    ┌──────────┐
                    │ Planning │
                    │ the      │
                    │ revised  │
                    │ model    │
                    └──────────┘

Reflecting and revising the                Testing
        model                               model

              ┌──────────┐
              │ Collectin│
              │ g and    │
              │ analysing│
              │ the data │
              └──────────┘
```
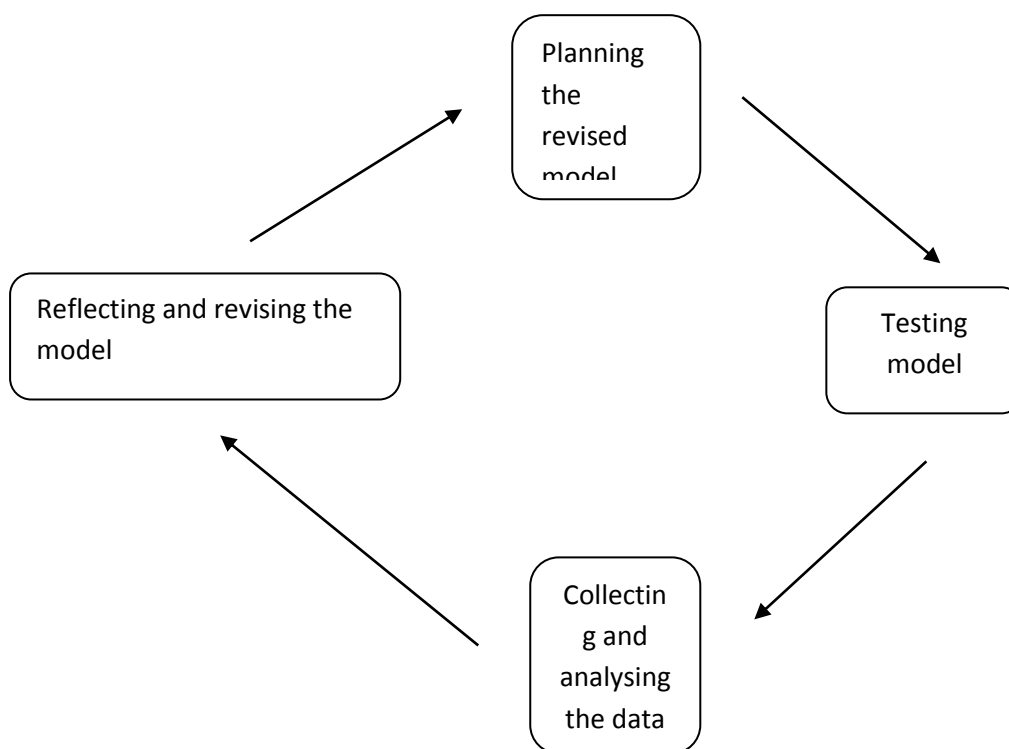
Setiyadi (2013: 61)

Based on the chart of cycle above we can see that this action research will have 3 cycles. First is pre-experiment which is the researcher will make the first model that will be implemented in learning-process. After that the researcher will collect and analyze the result of the model and the model will be improved on the final step of this cycle. Next cycle, the model that has been improved will be applied in this cylce, first cycle. Gathered the result and being analyzed this model also be improved again. After all cycles have done, in second cycle the researcher will get new model that have been improved in the previous cycle.

3.4 The Indicator of the Research

To measure whether this action research achieves the target or not, the researcher determines the indicator dealing with the motivation of learning and learning process:

1. **Learning process**

   The observation of the process of learning process is based on the lesson plan and the real process in the classroom. In learning process the researcher concern with student's activity. It covers pre-activity, while-activity and post-activity.

   Student's activity is measured by scores of the vocabulary test as a reference. It will be a consideration whether the students has a problem in learning process or not. If there is something problem in learning process, the researcher will be revised the students. If the students need to revise the researcher will find out the problem and find the solution. So, this learning process will be effective.

2. **Learning Product**

   The target of the learning product is based on the result of the test. It means that after applying the Active Learning in teaching learning process, it is hoped that the students' vocabulary is better than the previous. So, if the students' vocabulary increases after being implemented by the method, it means that Active Learning is effective and applicable to increase and improve students' vocabulary. But if the

students' score are low, it will be found out by and it is used as a reflection to revise the model for the next cycle.

3.5 The Instrument of the Research

1. Observation sheet

The observation sheet is filled by the researcher during the process of teaching and learning. The observation sheet aims to determine whether or not students are active in class and whether or not the next cycle is needed to be done.

2. Vocabulary Test

The tests are in form of multiple-choice items. Before conducting the research, the researcher distributes 20 items of multiple choice tests in order to check the validity of the test. To measure the coefficient of reliability between odd and even group, this researcher use Pearson Product Moment Formula, and to find out the reliability of the test the researcher use Spearman Brown Formula.

3.6 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher classify the data into two categories, those are: the data of motivation of learning and learning process. The researcher will analyze the data and do reflection based on them. From the analysis of model and the reflection, the researcher will get the weakness and strengths from the first cycle. Beside the researcher know what should improve or the next cycle.

1. Participation in Learning Process

For analyzing the learning process, the researcher uses vocabulary test. It will be analyzed after every cycle is conducted. In analyzing the data of observing the students' learning activities, there are following step will be done:

1.   Identify the problems occurred in learning activities done by the students. In this step the researcher identifies what happen in the learning activities from all aspects and find out why. The aspect that is analyzed covers the students' activities in pre-activity, while-activity, and post-activity.

2.   Making a description from the data that had been analyzed. In analyzing the students' activities, the researcher makes a description from the collected data which could enrich and support the result of the analysis

2. Learning Product

To know the increasing on the learning product, the researcher used vocabulary test to collect the data. If the students' get increasing in their vocabulary, it can be assumed that Active Learning is effective and applicable to increase the students' vocabulary mastery. Not only for seeing the effectiveness of active learning, the researcher will also find out if there are students who still get low score. The researcher will also find out the cause of

why students can get good score and low score while they already learn
vocabulary using Active Learning.