**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Method and design of research**

**1. Method of Research**

In this research, the researcher applied a pre-experimental research method. It aims to know whether or not “the students’ vocabulary improve through contextual teaching and learning at the eighth year students of SMAN 1 PANAI HILIR”.

**2. Research design**

This research used pre-test and post-test design. The researcher gave pre-test to know the students’ ability to master vocabularies before giving CTL model. Furthermore, the students was given post-test to know their ability in mastering vocabularies after applied Contextual Teaching and Learning method.

The research design conducted as follows :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pre-test | Treatment | Post-test |
| 01 | X | 02 |

Notes: 01 : Pre-test

X : Treatment

02 : Post-test1

**B. Variable of the research**

This research consist of two variables, namely :

A. Dependent variable was students’ vocabulary skill.

B. Independent variable was the implementation of Contextual Teaching and

Learning.

**C. PopulationandSample**

1. Population

The population of the research was taken from all of the eighth class students of SMAN 1 PANAI HILIR in 2024 academic year. They were divided into nine classes and the total number of populations were 270 students.

2. Sample

The sample of the research, the researcher used purposive sampling technique from one class. The researcher took the students from the lower class. It means that, the researcher took 25 students in that class. The researcher intended to help students to increase their knowledge especially in vocabulary.

D. Instruments of the Research

1. Test

The instrument of the research was vocabulary test which consist of three

Points. They were about (kinds of animals, occupations, and verbs of action). Each point there are ten items. Each points has 10 score if the students can answer it well. So, the total of scores are 30. If the students answer 15 vocabularies, so the students’ scores are 15.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire was a technique in collecting data aims to find the students’ perception about vocabulary skill by using contextual teaching and learning. The questionnaires were provided in likert scale which modified in five alternative answers that consists of strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree.

The researcher used alternative choices as follows :

1. Strongly agree (5)

2. Agree (4)

3. Uncertain (3)

4. Disagree (2)

5. Strongly disagree (1) 2

E. Proceduresofcollectingdata

The procedure of collecting data in this research, the researcher used some steps below :

1. Giving pre-test

The pre-test was given to the students to know their previous vocabulary skill before giving treatment. In this case, the researcher gave vocabulary test and they had 30 minutes to read text and answered the questions. The themes was “animals, occupations, and verb of actions” and had thirty questions.

2 Prof. Dr. Sugiono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010). P.

2. Treatment

After giving pre-test, the treatment gave in four meetings. The steps are as follows

A. The first meeting :

1. The researcher explained the material to the students. It is about vocabulary

That related to animals’ descriptions.

2. The researcher asked the students to mention what they know and write it on

The whiteboard.

3. The researcher gave example of animals’ descriptions about their lives, foods,

Abilities, havings, and colours.

4. The researcher divided students in groups and gave the students test of animals’

Vocabulary in pictures’ sheet about descriptions.

5. The researcher asked the students to present their descriptions.

6. After that the researcher gave the spelling games of animals’ names.

7. The researcher gave name of animals for example in groups there is four

Students and the researcher said FROG, the first student said F and the second students said R and the next students said O and G.

8. The researcher gave reflection about the materials and taught pronunciation.

B. The second meeting :

1. The researcher asked the students to repeat the words that they had learned.

2. The researcher explained to the students about occupations with the functions.

For examples ; Barber ( cutting hair), Chef (cook in the kitchen).

3. The researcher asked the students parents’ jobs and their ambitions in the Future.

4. The researcher attracted the students’ interest by giving guessing words, the

Researcher gave clues and then the students guess the word.

5. The researcher divided the students into groups and gave worksheet.

6. The researcher checked the students answer and gave learning activity in

Guessing words.

7. Learning activity was ( each groups prepared word of occupation with the

Clues for example ; CHEF and the clues were cook and kitchen, by the clues the other groups have to answer the word.

8. The last, researcher gave reflection and taught pronunciation.

C. The third meeting :

1. The researcher asked the students to repeat the words that they have learned and explain about the material verbs of actions.

2. The researcher asked the students what verbs that they have known.

3. The researcher explained about gestures and gave example of verb in gesture.

4. The researcher divided into groups, after that each groups have to find the the meanings of the verbs in Indonesian in worksheet, then the students gave chance to remember all of the words in limited time.

5. The researcher asked one of each groups to come in front of class to practice the words by gesture. Then, the other students guess in English, for example: “laugh”, so the the students have to practice gesture of laugh and if the word were “monkey and laugh”, so the students practice gestures of monkey and laugh.

6. The researcher gave reflection and taugth pronunciation. D. The fourth meeting

1. The researcher reviewed all of the materials that given before about animals, occupations, and verbs of actions.

2. The researcher gave some questions to the students and then gave the students chance for asking about the materials that had been given.

3. Theresearchergavegamestothestudents.

4. Thestudentsdividedintogroupsandgavepictures’sheettoeachgroups,then asked them to find the letters that had available, then collected them to be a word.

5. Afterthat,thestudentsstickedthemoutintherightpictures. 6. Theresearchercorrectedthestudentsanwerstogether.

7. Taught pronunciation.

**3. Post-test**

After gave posttest, the researcher explained about contextual teaching and learning (CTL) method that had applied in their class as long as learning processed in class before giving questionnaires.

This test was given to the students after they had done the treatment. This test was the same with the pre-test to know whether the students had different result after and before giving treatments.

**F. Technique of the Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data that was collected from the sample by using following techniques :

1. To find the scoring students’ correct answer used the formula below

 Value of students correct answer X

Score =

 Total number of value

 2. To understand level of students’ score the following classification were used

- Scores 96 – 100 classified as Excellent

- Scores 86 – 95 classified as very good

- Scores 76 – 85 classified as good

- Scores 66 – 75 classified as average

- Scores 56 – 65 classified as fair

- Scores 36 – 55 classified as Poor

- Scores 0 – 35 as classified very poor3

3. Calculating the rate percentage of students by using the fomula as follows:

P = N X100%

Where: P = percentage

F = the cumulative frequency of subjects

N = total number of subjects

4. In determining the mean score, standard deviation, test of significance and

Standard significance. The researcher calculated it by using SPSS 21 and used table distribution to choose the score of tcount (t0).

5. To know whether the pre-test and post-test were significantly different and also to know acceptability of hypothesis, the researcher used the criteria of hypothesis acceptability as follows:

If : t0 ≥ tt = Reject null hypothesis

If : t0 < tt = Received null hypothesis4