

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research of Method

A method is procedure or way that is used in achieving a certain purpose. We have to remember that the method use should be in accordance with the purpose of the research. The writer will use the experimental research because the writer want to know how the use of sketch to stretch strategy on descriptive text in teaching reading comprehension. According to David Nunan in his book “Research Method and Language Learning” the experimental researchers are particularly concerned with the issue of external validity and formal is specifically designed to enable the researcher to extrapolate the out comes of the research from the sample to broader population.¹

Nunan said the experiment consist three kinds, they are pre-experiment, quasi experiment, and true experiment.²

1. Pre-experiment : May have pre and post tretment test, but lack a control grup.

¹ David Nunan. *Research Method in Language Learning*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p.47

² Nunan, *Reseach Method In Language Learning*. 41

2. Quasi-experiment : Has both pre- and post test experimental and control groups, but no random assignment.
3. True-experiment : Has both pre test and post test, experimental and control group and random assignment of subjects.

In this research the writer uses quasi experimental in which the researcher give certain treatment to the students to find assessment of how is the use of sketch to stretch strategy on descriptive text in teaching reading comprehension. Quasi experimental has both pre- test and post- test, and experiment control group but no random assignment of subject.

B. Population and Sample

a) Population

Nunan says that “Population is all cases, situation or individuals who share one or more characteristics of interest can be widely depending on the research question and the purpose of the research”³. The population of this research is the second grade of junior high school SMPN 8 Kota Serang of 2016/2017 consist of 150 students from 5 class. SMPN 8 Kota Serang is one of school located at Walantaka, Serang- Banten.

³Nunan, *Research Method In Language Learning* p. 231

On quasi experiment nonequivalent control group design researcher can't choose the subjects of research randomly. The technique on choosing the sample is purposive sample. The purposive sample technique is decision in making a sample that considered to researcher's certain purpose and goal, and the researcher to be responsible to the research.

b) Sample

Sample is a subset of individuals or cases from within a population.⁴ On quasi-experiment nonequivalent control group design researcher can't choose the subjects of research randomly. The technique on choosing the sample is purposive sample. The purposive sample strategy is decision in making a sample that considered to researcher's certain purpose and goal, and the researcher to be responsible to the research. The Second grade of SMPN 8 Kota Serang Each class there are 31 students. Each class consist of 31 students which later to know how is the influence sketch to stretch strategy in teaching reading comprehension on descriptive text.

The reseachers choose two classes. The first class VIII A, as experiment class and VIII B, as control class because the real fact of

⁴ Nunan, *Reseach Method In Language Learning* p.232

the situation at the School. The researcher choose class VIII A as experiment Class because students has a difficulty in expressing their ideas, and students many problem about reading comprehension and this class needs a good strategy and it is the teachers responsibility to develop their potency and students to learn how to think critically and creatively than class VIII B as control class. One group called experiment class VIII A and other groups called control VIII B.

C. Place and Time

Place is needed as locating of research to get data in research. To examine The use of sketch to stretch strategy on descriptive text in teaching reading comprehension, the writer did the research at the first grade of SMPN 8 Kota Serang as the subject or place of the research based on some reasons, firstly the school located at near my village. Firstly, there is fact and several of the students are cleverer and very active while the other have low achievement in English especially on Reading. They are also passive in the teaching learning process. The writer will conduct this reseach on April until this reseach finished.

D. Instrument of the Research

The writer also conducts observation. This observation will be carried out during teaching learning processes. This Kinds of data collection is to see the way or manner of how teacher practice in teaching reading comprehension. The observation is also to find out the students activities during the practice.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

There are some techniques which are taken by the writer in collecting data as follows:

Test

The writer will give a test, the test divided into pre- test and post- test. The researcher gives a written text to the student's. the writer gives the general theme to make a sketch to stretch in reading comprehension, as well as favorite places.

a. Pre- test

A pre-test is conducted in the beginning of the lesson before the treatments are given. The purpose of the pre -test is to know how the student's ability in reading descriptive text. Pr- test

composed from multiple choice and essay, the writer use 20 multiple choice and 5 essay and all pre-test is 25 questions.

b. Post test

A post-test is conducted after the treatments were given. The purpose of the post test is to know how the student's ability in reading descriptive text after they have been taught the use of sketch to stretch in teaching reading comprehension on descriptive text. Post-test composed from multiple choice and essay, the writer use 20 multiple choice and 5 essay and all post-test is 25 questions.

c. Instrument for Treatment

After the researcher got data from pretest, the researcher determine between two classes which will become control class and experiment class. This instrument of treatment by use of sketch to stretch strategy which applied to students' learning process.

In this experiment the researcher providing the use of sketch to stretch strategy in teaching reading comprehension on descriptive text, the first the researcher explain what is descriptive text and introduce the reading comprehension strategy generally, the researcher explain to the students' how to learn reading descriptive text use of sketch to stretch strategy and the advantage of learning

reading descriptive text use sketch to stretch strategy for students'. The second, after all of students' understood the descriptive text and sketch to stretch strategy, the researcher ask students' to read a descriptive text from which are given reseacher and then students' asked to analysis the generic structure of the descriptive text. and then the reseacher asked the students to draw or make a quick sketch of the information in descriptive text drawing include a scane them main idea or other partient information.

Reseacher give them oppourtunity to interpret each drawing by stiking the main idea from of stick note in the picture. and the student asked to make small grup, after students have provided interprestations. reseacher asked the students to explain the drawing to the whole class. Finally, the reseacher posed some question orally as interactive in the class.

F. The Data Collecting Procedure

These are the steps that will be conduct in the research:

- a. Give a pretest to both groups.
- b. Give a treatment for learning the subject the use of sketch to stretch strategy to the experiment class.

- c. Give a non-sketch to stretch strategy to control class when teaching.
- d. Evaluate student's ability after learning process.
- e. Give a posttest to both groups.

Process the result from pretest and posttest.

G. Technique of Data Analyzing

The technique on a quasi-experiment nonequivalent control group design is comparing the student's result from pretest and posttest.

The reseacher used the steps as follow:

The reseacher gets two data. The first data is the result of pre-test and the second data is the result of post-test. If is done to make data valid.

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the reseacher uses formula "t" test. "t" test one of statistic test that used to test the validity of null of hypothesis that in the between two means of simple that randomly taken from the same population, there is significance different or no. "t" is test that usually used for experimental method.

Level according to frequency, which used is significance for test formula, which used:

1. Determine mean of score experiment class (MX), with formula:

$$MX = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

2. Determine mean of score control class (MY), with formula:

$$MY = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

3. Determine the total square of error of experiment class (X), with formula:

$$\sum x^2 = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$$

4. Determine the total square of error of control class (Y), with formula:

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

5. Calculates T- test

To calculate t-test, the reseacher used to formula stated by Suharsimi Arikunto as follows:

Determine the Degree of Freedom, with formula:

$$Df = N_x + N_y - 2$$

Notes:

\bar{M}_X = Mean of experiment class

\bar{M}_Y = Mean of control class

$\sum X^2$ = The total square of error of experiment class

$\sum Y^2$ = The total square of error of control class

N = The numbers of subject

Df = Degree of freedom.