**CHAPTER III**

**METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

1. **Research Method**

This research investigates whether there is any effectiveness oF Question Answer Relationship on students’ reading comprehension in recount text. In this research there are two kinds of variable: the variable of Question Answer Relationship as independent variable that suppose any possitive effect on the variable students’ reading comprehension as dependent variable. Remembering the research tries to know how the effectiveness of dependent variable on the independent, so this this study will use experimental method.

Experimental research is a particulary concern with the issue of external validity, and the formal experiment is specifically designed to enable researcher to extrapolate the outcomes of the research from the sample to the broader populaion.[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. **Kinds of Experimental Research**

According to Nunan, there are three kinds of experimental research:

1. Pre-experiment

It is may have pre-and post treatment test, but lacks a control group.

1. Quasi-experiment

It has both pre- and post-tests and experimental and control groups, but no random assignment of subjects.

1. True-experiment

It has both pre- and post-tests, experimental and control groups, and random assignment of subjects.[[2]](#footnote-2)

In this research, the researcher will use quasi-experimental that have both pre-test and post-est, experimental group and control group, but no random assignment of subjects. In this design, the researcher gives the pre-test before conducting the treatment. She will give post-test to know the improvement before and after treatment. However, by using this design the researcher can control as many variables and limits the kind of interpretations about cause and effect of relationship.

1. **Population and Sample**
2. Population

Population is the complete set of individuals, objects, or scores that the investigator is interested in studying. In an actual experiment, the population is the larger group of individuals from which the subjects run in the experiment have been taken.[[3]](#footnote-3)The population of this reserach is the students in the eight grade of MTs Daarul Hijrah Wal Banna, kab Pandeglang at 2017-2018 academic years that consisted of three classes. Total population of the eight grade is 90 students.

1. Sample

Sample is a subset of the population. In an experiment, for economical reasons, the investigator usually collects data on a smaller group of subjects than the entire population. This smaller group is called the sample.[[4]](#footnote-4)In tis research the writer takes 30 students of a class that are from VIII A as experimental class and 30 students of VIII B as control class as a sample of the reserach.

1. **Instruments**

Instrument is tool or facilities that used to collect the data. In this reseach the researcher gives the treatments in classes and the researcher gives the students two of tests, pre-test and post-test. Pre-test will be given before the researcher applies the treatment in the class, post-test are given after the researcher finished taking the observation in the class by using Question Answer Relationship Strategy. So the researcher knows whether there differences before and after observation or not.

1. **The Technique of Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher collects the data by using observation and test. In completing the data the researcher will use a technique to get the authentic data as follow:

1. Observation

Observation is implemented by direct survey of reserach object. The object of research is to know how the teaching and learning activities that are going there. The purpose of observation is to raise and close the fact of the reserach object.

1. Test

Test is a method of measuring a person’s ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain.[[5]](#footnote-5)It is one of material that important for the research. The researcher uses pre-test and post-test to know students’ reading comprehension. The test consists of Multiple Choice. All of the tests are uses to know students’ reading comprehension. She gives the pre-test before begin of the course in order to find out the first ability of students between control group and experimental group. The instrument of post-test will give after the researcher give the material because of she wants to know the difference between control group and experiment group. The researcher will give the test to all respondents about the recount text on the same day.

1. **The Technique of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the procedure of experiment to procesing data, it uses to measure the result of the observation both experiment class and comparison class and also the difference.

To find out the difference of the students score in using Question Answer Relationship in reading comprehension, the result will be analyzed statistically, so the writer use t-test. t-test is a statistical procedure for testing the difference between two or more means. It is used for estimeting the probabality that the means have been drawn from the same or different populations.[[6]](#footnote-6)

After collecting data, the researcher wants to compare result of the research between experimental class and control class students. She takes steps as follow:

1. The result of the post test in experimental class is named variable (X1).
2. The result of the post-test in control class is named variable (X2).
3. Qualification of data: multiple choices. The pre-test and post-test consists twenty questions.
4. The steps for statistical analyzes are investigates students’ worksheets gives and describes score in table with formula :

Students’ Final Score = 

**Table 3.1**

**The Levels Group and Students Score[[7]](#footnote-7)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Letter** | **Value** | **Description** |
| A | 90-100 | Extremely Good |
| B | 80-89 | Good |
| C | 70-79 | Fair |
| D | 60-69 | Low |
| E | 50-59 | Very Low |

1. Determine mean of variable X1 with formula: M1 =
2. Determine of variable X2 with formula: M2 =
3. Determination derivation score variable X1 with formula: X1 = (X1 – M1)
4. Determination derivation score variable X2 with formula: X2 = (X2 – M2 )
5. Analyzing the result by using calculation of ttest as follow:



**Note:**

M1 = The average score of experimental class (mean X1)

M2 = The average score of control class (mean X2)

∑ = Sum of the squared deviation score of experimentalclass

∑ = Sum of the squared deviation score of control class

N1 = The number of students of experimental class

N2 = The number of students of control class

df = *degree of freedom*

df = N1 + N2 – 2

1. **Research procedure**

In general, the procedure of this research can be described as follow:

1. Preparing the researach proposal
2. Preparing a needed permission for conducting the resaearch
3. Obsevation in reserach field
4. Organizing the research instrument
5. Preparing the appropriate material in conducting pre-test
6. Preparing the appropriate material for teaching and learning process during the treatment
7. Preparing the appropriate material in conducting post-test
8. Analyzing and interpreting the data collected from pre-test and post-test
9. Making the interpretation based on the result of the data collected analysis, and reporting the conclusion of the result and propose some suggestion that will contribute for the further study
10. Writing down into a paper as a reserach report.
11. **Research Schedule**

Place and time of the researh

The researcher conducts this experimental at MTs Darul Hijrah Wal Banna, it is located in Kp. Pasirawi, Ds. Pasirawi Kec. Banjar Kab. Pandeglang Prov.Banten. The researcher chooses this school because some of the students have lacks in reading comprehension especially on reading recount text. So, the researcher uses a different way in teaching reading through Question Answer Relationship Strategy. Her research in the school about a month in Academic Year 2017-2018 when the learning teaching process was going on.

1. David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning*,( Cambridge:Cambridge press, 1992), 47. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ibid., 41. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Robert R.Pagano*, Understanding Statistic in the Behavioral Sciences,* (Canada :Wadsworth, 2013), 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. H. Dougles Brown, *Language Assessment Principles and Classroom Practice,* (San Fransiso State University: Longman, 2004), 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. David Nunan*, Research Methods in Language Learning*, (Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, 1992), 232. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. H. Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment Principle and Classroom Practice,* (San Francisco State University : Longman, 2004), 62. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)