**CHAPTER III**

**METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH**

1. **Research Methodology**

The writer will use the experimental research because he want to knowhow far the effectiveness of roundtable technique on students’ recount writing. According to David Nunan in his book Research Method in Language Learning The experimental researchers are particularly concerned with the issue of external validity and the formal is specifically designed to enable the researcher to extrapolate the out- comes of the research from the sample to the broader population.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Experiments are designed to collect data in such a way data threats to the reliability and validity of the research are minimized. Nunan said the experiment consist three kind, they are pre-experiment, quasi experiment and true experiment. In this research the writer uses quasi experimental in which the researcher give certain treatment to the students to find assessment of how far the influence of sequential round table technique on students’ recount writing. Quasi experiment has both pre- and post-test, and experiment control class but no random assignment of subject.

1. **Place and Time**

In this research, the writer willtake a place in MTs Al- Mubarok Kota Serang.The writer chooses MTs Al- Mubarok Kota Serang because the writer has observes and interviewed some students about the English lesson and what the difficulties on learning English. The research will be conduct at 2017 – 2018period and this paper was accepted by the examiner of this paper.

1. **Population and Sample**

A population is a set of all elements processing one or more attribute of interest[[2]](#footnote-2). The population in this research is students of second Grade of Madrasah TsanawiyahAl- Mubarok Kota Serang.

A sample is a part of representative of population being research[[3]](#footnote-3). In this research, writer overcome this problem by choosing a smaller, more manageable number of people to take part in their research[[4]](#footnote-4). In other words, the writer takes the sample in class A of second grade in MTs Al- Mubarok Kota Serang.

There are 120 students who are divided into four classes, but the researcher will take two classes, the classes are:

* 1. Class VIII A : 30 students
	2. Class VIII B : 30 students

Total : 60

The writer collects the data from two classes. They are class VIII A as the experimental class and class VIII B as the control group, taken as the sample.

1. **Technique of Data Collecting**

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

1. The observation

The writer did the observation directly to the place of study in order to get data about the objective condition of the place of the study

1. Test

 The writer gives the test to all respondents about recount text.

* Pre-test

Pre-test is carrying out for the initial equivalence of experimental and control groups. The test is given to the group both the test on the same day

* Post test

Post test is carrying out to check significant difference between the two groups after the treatments given to the experimental one. The test is given to the experimental on control group both the test at same day.

**E. The Technique of Data Analyzing**

 After getting the data the researcher needs in Research the researcher process and analyzes the data, the data researcher uses t- observation for analyze the data, there are several steps in analyzing the result of test[[5]](#footnote-5).

The writer analyzed the data in form of:

1. Investigating student’s worksheet gives describe score in table.
2. Determine mean variable X1 with formula

$M\_{1}$= $\frac{\sum\_{}^{}X1}{N1}$

1. Determine of variable X2 with formula

$M\_{2}$= $\frac{\sum\_{}^{}X2}{N2}$

1. Determine deviation score variable X1 with formula

$$X\_{1}=X\_{1-}M\_{1}$$

1. Determinedeviationscorevaraible X2 with formula $X\_{2}=X\_{2-}M\_{\begin{array}{c}2\\\end{array}}$
2. Analyzing the result by using calculation of t-test as follow:

$$t=\frac{M1-M2}{\sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum\_{}^{}X\_{1}^{2 + }X\_{2}^{2}\right)\left(N\_{1+N\_{2}}\right)}{\left(N1+N2-2\right)N\_{1 ∙N\_{2}}}}}$$

Note : M1 = The average score of experiment class

M2 = The average of control class

X1 = Sum of the squared deviation score of control class

X2 = Sum of the squared deviation score of experiment class

N1 = The number of experiment class

N2 = The number of control class

Df = N1+ N2–2

DF= Degree of freedom

1. = Consonant number
1. David Nunan “*Research Method in Language Learning”* (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1992) . 47 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . SuharsimiArikunto, ProsedurPenelitianSuatuPendekatanPraktik, (Jakarta: PT. RINEKA CIPTA, 2006), p. 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. . *Ibid*, p. 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. . Dr. Catherine Dawson, *Practical Research Methods*, (Oxford University: British Library Cataloguing) p. 47 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Darwyan syah, dik., *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan,* ( Jakarta: Diadit Media, 2009), p. 104- 108 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)