CHAPTER III
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Method

The Kind of research used by the researcher is experimental research, which tries to find out how cloze procedure technique is implemented student's reading comprehension in English subject.

Experimental research is a research method that tests the hypothesis which has the form of cause and effect relation by manipulating which is not caused by other variable. True experimental will carry out in order to know the correlations between variables. Here will use two class, the first class is as experimental, and the last one is as control class. A true experiment consists of control and experiment groups to which subject has been randomly assigned, and in which all subject are tested before and after the intervention or treatment under investigation has been administered to the experiment group[1] in order the writer can see the point of there is or not the influence of using Cloze Procedure Technique. To get the data, the writer will used pre-test and post-test towards the subject of research.

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[1]David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), 230.

B. **Population and Sample**

1. Population

According to Arikunto, population is whole subject,[2] it means the population is whole units to be searched The Population is the entire group of entities or person to which the result of the study are interested.

The population in this research is taken from all the student of SMPN 2 Karangtanjung, Pandeglang. In this research the population was the second grade student of SMPN 2 Karangtanjung, Pandeglang period 2015-2016. There were two classes in the second grade of SMPN 2 Karangtanjung, Pandeglang.

2. Sample

Sample is a sub group of the population. According to Arikunto, sample is representative of the population that is investigated.[3] This group represented the characteristic of the population.

In this research, the researcher considered that the characteristics of students from all of classes are equal. it is impossible to observe all the sample in this research. That is way, random sampling was chosen here in taking and collecting the data. So, it will be taken two class which consists of 62 students as sample and divided into two groups, each group consist of 31 students they are class D as experimental class and class C as

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[2]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Procedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006),53.

[3]Arikunto, *Procedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* . 53.

control class, Because the researcher to know how far the student's skill in reading comprehension.

C. Instruments

To get the data that the writer needs in this research, the writer uses several techniques of data collecting in this research as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is the way and technique data collecting in which the researcher does experiment systematically, to the subject of the research. Also the observation is needed to get the primary information from the school. This research observed the students of four class of SMPN 2 Karangtanjung, Pandeglang. And the research conducted to teach students' reading comprehension through cloze procedure technique.

2. Test

Test is said to be valid if it measure accurate what it is intended to measure. Test is very important because the outcome of the test determines the success and failure of students in the narrow meaning. Test provides much information that is useful to be evaluation of teaching and learning process. The writer gave one class experiment reading pre-test before applying cloze procedure technique and post-test after applying cloze procedure technique.

In this step, the writer gave pre-test and post-test items were 20 questions those 10 multiple choice, and 10 essay.

D. Data Collection and Data Analysis

1. Data Collection

After getting the data, researcher used the achievement test in the process of the collecting the data. The writer tests to both the experimental group and the control group. The result of the test consists of pre-test and post-test.

In the pre-test researcher checks the equivalence of the experimental group and the control group. The pre-test of data analysis can be used to investigate the achievement of both groups after the treatment.

In the post-test, the data analysis does not need to check normal distribution and homogeneity of variances. Therefore the matched test directly used. The steps used it as in the pre-test and post-test data analysis.

The pre-test of experimental group is represented by X1 and the control group presented by Y1.

2. Data Analysis

After conducting the test and taking back the test, the researcher did scoring and classifying it into some categories. The scores are needed to interpret the result of the teaching and learning process and are used to depict the students' level of achievement; they were analyzed and processed by using static calculation of T-test, T-test formula was applied to see whether there was a significant difference between a pre-test and post-test.

The writer got two data. The first data is the result of pre-test and the second data is the result of post-test. The technique of analyzing data, the writer used step as follow:

1. The result of post-test in experiment class is named variable (x_2)
2. The result of post-test in control class is named variable (y_2)

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the writer analyzes it by using statistic calculation of t-test formula with the degree of significance 5% the formula as follow:

1. Determine mean of variable X with formula:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{N_1}$$

2. Determine mean of variable X with formula:

$$M_y = \frac{\sum y}{N2}$$

3. Determine deviation score variable X_1 with formula:

$$X_1 = x_1 - Mx_2$$

4. Determine deviation score variable Y_1 with formula:

$$Y_1 = Y_2 - My_2$$

5. Determine standard deviation variable X with formula:

$$SD_x \, \text{or} SD_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$$

6. Determine standard deviation variable Y with formula:

$$SD_y \text{or} SD_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2}{N}}$$

7. Determine standard error of variable X with formula:

$$\text{SE } M_x = \frac{SD_x}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

8. Determine standard error of variable Y with formula:

$$\text{SE } M_y = \frac{SD_y}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

9. Determine standard error means of differences score between variable X and variable Y, with formula:

$$SE_{mx-my} = \sqrt{SE_{mx^2} + SE_{my^2}}$$

The conclusion from this research can be seen from the result of the t_0:

$$t_0 = \frac{Mx_{2}-My_{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sum X1^2 + \sum X2^2)}{(N1+N2-2)} \frac{(N_1+N2)}{(N1+N2)}}}$$

Note :

Mx : The average score of experimental class

My : The average score of control class

X1 : Sum of the squared deviation score of experiment class

Y1 : 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

2 : Constant Number[4]

E. The Research Procedure

In general, the procedure of this research can be describes as follows:

1. Provide treatment of the experimental class and comparison class.

2. Provide class using classical method.

   a. The experimental class

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[4]Anas sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (jakarta: raja grafindo persada, 1999),298.

i. Preparation
   ➢ Preparing the lesson plan
   ➢ Preparing the matherials
   ➢ Design of the group

ii. Implementation
   ➢ The teacher explain the process or activity of implementation using the cloze procedure technique.
   ➢ The student read the first paragraph silently, afterward the teacher directs discussion with the whole group participating.
   ➢ The teacher give the clues to help student to find the correct or acceptable words.
   ➢ After the first paragraph has finished, the teacher asks the student to read it aloud to see whether it makes sense.
   ➢ The teacher show the original paragraph, and asks the student to compare it with the one they have just completed.
   ➢ In order to provide variety, the teacher divides the class into groups and asks them to read the text paragraph.
   ➢ While the students are working, the teacher should interact with each group and work as a facilitator.
   ➢ The teacher asks the students to report their findings.

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> ➢ Finally, the teacher shows again the original paragraph and compares it with the student's answers.

b. The comparison class

   i. Preparation

> ➢ Preparing the lesson plan
> ➢ Preparing the material

  ii. Implementation

> ➢ The teacher explain the learning materials
> ➢ The questions and answers of the material
> ➢ provide the post-test to the experimental class and comparison class
> ➢ analyzing the collecting data from pre-test and post-test and drawing the interpretation based on the result and make a conclusion.