**CHAPTER III**

**METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

1. **The Research Method**

In this research, the writer will use experimental research especially a quasi experimental to know the real data that got from respondent. According to Nunan, experiment is a procedure for testing a hypothesis by setting up a situation in which the strenght of the relationship between variable can be tested.[[1]](#footnote-1)

There are three kinds of experiment research, such as: the first, true experiments consist of control and experiment groups to which subject have randomly assigned, and in which all subject are tested before and after the invention or treatment under investigation has been administrated to the experiment group. The second, a pre-experiment may have pre and post treatment test, but lack of control group. The third, a quasi experiment has both pre and post test, and control and experiment groups, but no random assignment subject.[[2]](#footnote-2)

This study will use A Quasi Experiment Design specifically. It is because the interactions of selection with other factors are possibilities.[[3]](#footnote-3) It is one of approaches of research that uses two groups; those are experimental class and control class. Therefore, the researcher did not assign subject randomly, but researcher gave same assignment with different treatment for two classes; experimental class and control class.

The researcher implemented Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR) technique in the first class and Grammar Translation Method (GMT) is in the second class. This study focuses on giving treatment to the experimental class by applying Collaborative Strategic Reading in teaching reading, and then the researcher observes the result through classroom observation and test (pre-test and post test).

1. **Place and time of the research**

To collect the data of the research, the writer will conduct a field research of Junior High School at the second grade of MTs AL-Khairiyah Pipitan Serang. It is located at Jl. Ciruas-Walantaka Km. 2 Pipitan-Serang . The research time will start on August to September 2018. The writer choose this school because this method has never been used in this school, so the writer tries to use this method to explore if the method is effective or not.

1. **Population and sample**
2. **Population**

Population are subject or object that has quality and certain characteristic that set by researcher to learn and then take the conclusion.[[4]](#footnote-4) Population of this research is the students of MTs Alkhairiyah Pipitan especially the eight grade of junior high school academic period 2018-2019 which consist of 48 students.

1. **Sample**

Sample is part of representative of population being research[[5]](#footnote-5)**.**The sampling technique of this research is Purposive Sampling, because it takes the sample with any consideration.[[6]](#footnote-6) In this research, the researcher will take two class as sample of research. There are class VIII D consis of 24 students as experimental class and Class VIII E consist of 24 students as control class.

1. **The research instrument**

In this research, the writer gives the student two tests. These are pre-test and post-test. Pre-test was given before the writer observed the class, and post-test was given after the writer finished taking the observation in the class. So the writer know whether there are differences before and after observation or not.

To get data of students’ reading comprehension, the writer giving pre-test and post-test. The pre-test and post-test consist of 20 multiple choice questions.

**Table 3.1**

**Table of Specification of Reading Comprehension Test**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Reading Skill** | **Item Number** | |
| **Pre-test** | **Post-test** |
| 1. | Identifying main idea | 1,6,4,18 | 1,4,8,17 |
| 2. | Finding specific information | 2,7,11,17 | 10,15,18 |
| 3. | Inference | 5, 9,15,19 | 5,13,20 |
| 4. | Reference | 3,8,12,16,20 | 2,7,16,14,11 |
| 5. | Vocabulary | 4,10.13 | 3,6,9, 12,19 |
| **Total Item** | | **20 number** | **20 number** |

1. **The technique of data collecting**

As a quantitative study, to collect the data for this research, the writer takes the data by using test as an instrument. The test conducted in this research included are pre-test and post-test;

1. Pre-test

The pre-test refers to measure or test given to the subjects prior to the experimental treatment, so in both of class; control and experiment class would be given the same pre-test, after it the writer did a post-test. In this research, the researcher gave pre-test to see students’ basic capability in reading before using Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR) technique in reading class. In this test, the instrument used in this study is multiple choices. It can be objective to measure learning outcome. The multiple choices consist of 20 items. The correct answer is given score 1 (one) and incorrect answer is given score 0 (zero).

1. Post-test

Post-test is a measure taken after the experimental treatment has been applied. Hence, the post-test conducted in the final of the study to see the effectivity of the treatment. Control and experiment class will get a same post-test also. The post-test will measure the effectiveness of CSR technique towards students’ reading comprehension.

1. **The technique of data analyzing**

The data which analyzed was gotten from the test and observation. The writer analyzed the data based on the collecting data of score pre test and post test of experimental class and control class. In other hand, the writer also analyzed the score of students learning activity which written on the sheet of students’ observation, the writer take step as follows:

1. The result of the post-test in experiment class is named variable (X1)
2. The result of the post-test in control class is named variable (X2)
3. Qualification of data is multiple choices.

For the reading comprehension test in pre test and post test, the correct answer is given score 1(one) and the correct answer is given 0(zero) in multiple choice. So, the total score is 20 from 20 questions. The step for statistical analyze are:[[7]](#footnote-7)

Students’ final score = x 100

To analysis data the writer uses *t*-Test. The *t*-Test is the most frequently used measure in second language research when comparing mean scores for two groups.[[8]](#footnote-8) It supposed to know whether experimental versus control class when taking the same test has the same score or not. The size of the sampling error can be known by looking at the size of a standard number called the standard Error of the mean, which can be achieved or obtained by using the following formula:

1. To search Mean Variable with formula :

=

1. To search Mean Variable with formula :

1. To search deviation score variable with formula :

= -

Note : quantity or must same with zero

1. To search deviation score with formula:

= -

Note :quantity or must same with zero

1. To quadrate so summed up, and result
2. To quadrate so summed up, and result
3. After collecting the data from pre-test and post-test, the researcher analyze it by using statistic calculation of t-test by using fisher formula with significance degree 5% and 1%. The formula is as follow :
4. To search with formula

= Mean score of the experiment class

= Mean score of the control class

= Sum of square deviation score in experiment class

= Sum of square deviation score in control class

= Number of students of experiment class

= Number of students of control class

= Constant number

df = Degree of Freedom (df = )

1. David Nunan, *Research Method In Language Learning*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p 25. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Nunan, *Research Met hod in Language Learning*, p.40 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. John W. Creswell, *Educational Reserach: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Reserach – International Edition*, (Boston: Pearson, 2002), p 310. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2015), p 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Suharsini Arikunto, *Procedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,2006),p..104 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D,* p 124*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. H. Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment: principle and classroom practices,(*USA:Pearson education, 2004), p 59. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Anas Sudijono, *pengantar statistik pendidikan,* (Jakarta:Raja Grafindo,2012), p 278. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)