

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses an Experimental research. The experiment method is basically a collection of research designs, guidelines for using them, principles and procedures for determining statistical significance, and criteria for determining the quality of a study. David Nunan said that “The experimental method is part of the psychometric tradition, and it is also referred to as the scientific method”.¹

Experimental research itself is divided into three types: pre-experiment, quasi-experiment and true experiment. Brief explanation of the three types of research, as follows:

1. Pre-experiment that may have pre- and -post treatment, but lack of control group.
2. Quasi-experimental that has both pre- and post-test and experimental and control groups, but no random assignment of subjects.
3. True experiment that also has pre- and post-test experiment with random assignment of subject.²

From the explanation above, the writer uses quasi-experimental research, that is by using two classes are experiment class and control class and pre-test and post as a tool to get result

¹ David Nunan & Kathleen M. Baley, *Exploring Second Language Classroom Research*. (Heinle Cengage Learning, 2009), 83.

² David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 230.

from both class. In order the writer to know further the influence of PLEASE strategy toward students writing skill on narrative text. The writer does four meeting to see the differences between students' writing achievement of the experiment class that using PLEASE strategy and of the control class without using PLEASE strategy.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

A population is the variables that used as the basis for classification or measurement being specified. According to David Nunan "a population is all cases, situation or individuals who share one more characteristics."³ The population in this research is the student of the third grade at MTs Al-Amin as many as 90 students. It is divided into three classes.

2. Sample

Sample is section from the population. According to David Nunan sample is a subset of individuals or cases from within population.⁴ The writer uses random sampling to get data from two classes at the third grade. The writer takes subject as the samples as many as 62 students, 31 students from IX C as experimental class and 31 students from IX A as control class.

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

⁴Nunan, *Research Method*, 232.

C. The Technique of Data Collecting

Collecting data is an important thing in the research. In this research, writer uses test (pre-test and post-test) to collecting data.

- Pre-test:

The test is given to both experiment and control class before giving treatment. The form of test is essay. The students asked to write narrative text. The criteria of assessing writing are content (30), organization (20), vocabulary (20), language use (25), and mechanic (5).

- Post-test:

The test is given to both experiment and control class after giving treatment by using PLEASE strategy in experimental class. The form of test is essay. The students asked to write narrative text by using PLEASE strategy in experimental class and control class without PLEASE strategy. The criteria of assessing writing are content (30), organization (20), vocabulary (20), language use (25), and mechanic (5).

D. Instrument of the Research

Instrument is a tool uses to collect the data. The writer uses the test as research instrument to know students' skill in English writing on narrative text. The writer gives the writing test to the students to know students' writing skill by using PLEASE strategy.

The writer gives two kinds of test, there are as follows:

- 1) Pre-test

The writer uses pre-test before giving treatment and applying the PLEASE strategy. The writer gives pre-test to both

experiment and control class to know the initial students' writing skill.

2) Post-test

The writer gives the post-test to both experiment and control class after giving treatment. It is used to measure the influence of PLEASE strategy toward students writing skill that given in experimental class.

E. The Technique Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, the writer uses Quantitative technique. Quantitative is methods and instrument involve numerical measurement and statistical analysis and inference.⁵ So in this research, the writer uses statistical data to compares the score between experiment class and control class. The writer uses comparing two means (t-Test) that are between pre-test and post-test. In this matter, the writer uses two variables that are X_1 and X_2 . The influence of PLEASE strategy is X_1 variable and students' writing skill on narrative text is X_2 variable.

According to Sudjiono, t-test was used to examine the truth of null hypothesis which stated there is no significant difference between two variables. In this case, the writer uses the *fisher formula* for computing the *t-value*. The formula as follow:⁶

⁵ Craig Chaudron, *Second Language Classrooms: Research on Teaching and Learning* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988), 15.

⁶Anas Sudjiono. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: RajawaliPers, 2012), 297.

$$t_0 = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \cdot N_2}\right)}}$$

M_1 = The average score of experimental class

M_2 = The average score of control class

x_1 = Sum of the score deviation of experimental class

x_2 = Sum of the score deviation of control class

N_1 = The number of students of experimental class

N_2 = The number of students of control class

To adjust to the symbol used in the fisher formula, specified symbol as follows:

- Variable I is given the symbol X_1
- Variable II is given the symbol X_2
- Deviation score of Variable I is given the symbol x_1 ,
- Deviation score of Variable II is given the symbol x_2 .⁷

Next the researcher will take the square root of the result, the formula as follows:

1. Determine Mean of Variable X_1 :

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

2. Determine Mean of Variable X_2 :

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$$

⁷Sudjiono. *Pengantar Statistik*, 317.

- Determine score deviation of Variable X_1 :

$$x_1 = X_1 - M_1$$

- Determine score deviation of Variable X_2 :

$$x_2 = X_2 - M_2$$

- The squaring of X_1 , then add up; obtained Σx_1^2
- The squaring of X_2 , then add up; obtained Σx_2^2
- Determine t_0 :

$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Sigma x_1^2 + \Sigma x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right) \left(\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \cdot N_2}\right)}}$$

- Determining t-table in significance level 5% and 1% with df:

$$df = (N_1 + N_2) - 2$$

F. Research Procedure

Generally, the procedure of this research can be described as follows:

- Giving pre-test to both of experimental and control class.
- Giving treatment to both of experiment and control class.
 - Experimental class
 - Preparation
 - Preparing the lesson plan
 - Preparing the material about narrative text and instrument assessment
 - Implementation
 - Teacher explains the material about narrative text
 - Teacher explains PLEASE strategy

- c) Teacher gives the example about narrative text
 - d) Teacher divided students into some of group
 - e) Teacher asks students to write narrative text
 - f) Teacher guide the students to write narrative text by using PLEASE strategy
- b. Control Class
- 1) Preparation
 - a) Preparing the lesson plan
 - b) Preparing the material about narrative text
 - c) Preparing instrument assessment
 - 2) Implementation
 - a) Teacher explains the material about narrative text
 - b) Teacher gives the example about narrative text
 - c) Teacher divided students into some of group
 - d) Teacher asks students to write narrative text
3. Giving post-test to both of experimental and control class
4. Analyzing the data from pre-test and post-test
5. Making conclusion