

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Methodology of Research

Experiments are carried out in order to explore the students of relationships between variables. In this research,

The researcher will use Experimental research. When hearing the term experimental designs, most of us think back to school experiments in science. Experimental research in the social sciences follows the same basic pattern as those (natural) science experiments. Experiment are carried out in order to explore the strength of relationship between variable. A variable as the term is self suggest, is anything, which does not remain constant.

According to Michael J Wallace, “quantitative approach is broadly used to describe what can be counted or measured and can therefore be considered objective. That means the method

and instrument involve numerical measurement and then the statistical quantification will be conducted.”²⁷

In this research, researcher used an experimental research. An experimental research involves two groups: experimental group and control group. An experimental group received a new treatment while control group received an usual treatment. This study used pre-test and post-test.

The researcher use experimental research to know the real data that got from the respondent. Experiment is a procedure for testing a hypothesis by setting up a situation in which the strength of the relationship between variables can be tested.²⁸

In this research the researcher uses quasi experimental in which the researcher give certain treatment to the students to find assessment of how is the effect of poster media strategy on students’ writing descriptive text. Quasi experimental has both pre- test and post- test

²⁷Michael J Wallace, *Action Research for Language Teacher*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998), p. 38.

²⁸David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning*, (New York : Cambrige University Press, 1992), p.230

B. Place and Time

In the research activity, it is necessary place as research location to be appropriate. Researcher took the place for second grade student of SMPN 3 Kota Serang. Later writer must determine how long the research will take depend on the research problem. The researcher assumes that the experiment will begin in Agustus 2018 to complete.

C. Population and Sample

a. Population

According to Arikunto, population is whole subject in the research.³ Population can be defined as two kinds, target of population and access of population. Target of population is population that has been planned in the research planning. Access of population is population that can be accessed when the researcher determines the number of population. The population of this research is the second grade of junior high school SMPN 3 Serang of 2018/2019 consist of 320 students.

b. Sample

Sample is a subset of individuals or cases from within a population.²⁹ The second grade of SMPN 3 Serang are 8 classes. Sample in this research use a subset of all cases in population in this research is 60 students. 30 students from class VIII (A) as control class and 30 students from VIII (B) as experiment class.

D. The Research Instrument

Research instrument is for facilitation that use by researcher to collect the data. Researcher uses test to know the students' vocabulary mastery. The instrument is a process of selecting or developing device and method appropriate to give evaluation and getting the data. To know the effectiveness of using poster in increasing writing description text, the writer give the writing test to the students. Because with this test the writer would like to gives the score of vocabulary and grammar.

Research instrument is a facility that use by researcher in collecting data, researcher uses to know the students writing

²⁹Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning* p.232

ability. Test is a method of measuring person's ability or knowledge a given domain.

To get data of student's writing skill, the research carries pre-test before giving treatment and post-test after treatment. Instrument is to describe the poster into descriptive text.

E. The Technique of Data Collecting

After collecting data, the writer processed, analyzed, interpretations, and finally concludes. This data is analyzed by statistic.

The writer analyzed the data in the from of :

1. Investigating student's worksheet gives and describes acore in table.
2. Determine mean of variable X1 with formula:

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

3. Determine of variable X2 with formula: $M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$
4. Determine deviation score variable X2 with formula :

$$X_1 = X_1 - M_1$$

5. Analyzing the result by using calculation of the t-test

as follow :
$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \cdot N_2} \right\}}}$$

Notes:

M1 = the average score of experiment class

M2 = the average score of control class

X1 = sum of the square deviation score of control class

X2 = sum of the square deviation score of control class

N1 = The numbers of students of experiment class

N2 = the number of student's of control class

2 = contant number

6. Giving interpretation

To know interpretation of data, the writer explained it on chapter IV.

