

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. The Method of Research

In this research, the writer 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 Muijs defines that “Experimental research is a test under controlled conditions that is made to demonstrate a known truth or examine the validity of a hypothesis.”¹ Nunan stated that “Experiment is a procedure for testing an hypotesis by setting up a situation in which the strenght of the relationship

¹ Daniel Muijs, *Doing Quantitative Research in Education*, (London: SAGE Publication Ltd, 2004), p. 13

between variable can be tested.”² It means that experimental is a research method that test the hypothesis.

In this research the writer uses quasi-experimental, because the aim of the method is to find the effectiveness of a method. So there will be two classes which are equal in their ability. Sample decision is conducted do not have randomly and the result is decided from pre test and post test from both control and experimental class. In order the writer want to know further the influence of the effectiveness of using Stand Up Comedy in speaking ability. Besides that, to get the data the writer will use pre-test and post-test toward the subject of the research.

B. Place and Time

In this research activity, place is needed as location of research to get appropriate. The writer take place for at the Second grade of MA Al-Ishlah Kananga. Later the writer must determine how long the research will take the time it depends on

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

the research problem. The writer will be starting the experiment on October 2018 until finish.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Nunan says that “Population as the set of all possible data on the observations recorded by a researcher. In other word population is all the cases, situation, or individuals who shares one or more characteristic.”³ The population of this research is the Second grade of MA Al-Ishlah Kananga, it consist of 240 students.

2. Sample

Sample is important because in almost cases, it is not practical to study all the members of population. Nunan state that “Sample is subset of individual or cases from within population”⁴. The writer use two classes, the first is as Experimental Class and second is as Control Class. The writer take the subject as the sample in this as many as 50 students,

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

⁴ David Nunan, *Research Method In Language Learning*, p. 232

25 students of experimental class, and 25 students of class control.

D. The Research Instrument

Research instrument is for facilitation that use by researcher to collect the data. Researcher uses test to know the students speaking ability. The instrument is a process of selecting or developing device and method appropriate to give evaluation and getting the data.

To know the influence of Stand Up Comedy in enhancing students speaking skill, the writer gives the speaking test to the students. With this test the writer would like to give the score of vocabulary, grammar and comprehension on speaking.

A study using Quantitative method usually processed by systematically manipulating its specific variable to test the prediction made by theory informing the study. In this research, the writer gives two kind of test, there are as follows:

Pre-test : The test that is given to both of control class before giving treatment non Stand-up Comedy as a technique and

experiment class before given treatment with Stand Stand-up Comedy as a technique.

Post-test : The test that is given to both of control class after given the treatment non Stand-up Comedy as technique and experiment class after given treatment with Stand-up Comedy as a technique.

E. The Technique Data Collecting

Collecting data is an important thing in this research that can be determined. The technique data collecting used in this research are:

1. Test

Test consists of some question that related to the material, to get the data improvisation of the students, also diagnostic test can be used expose learner difficulties, gaps in their knowledge and skill deficiencies. In this research, the writer will take pre-test and post-test. They are follow:

a. Pre-test

The pre-test for the students is carried out to get their score. The pre-test will conduct in the first meeting in

order to know basic of students speaking comprehension. The writer give several dialogues, like dialogue which have several expression dialogues. The writer analyze the vocabulary, grammar and comprehension all of students

b. Try out

The writer begins to teach procedure text by using Stand-up Comedyto experiment class and without Stand-up Comedyto control class.

c. Post-test

The Post-test will give after treathment. Post-test is given by asking students to present the procedure text orally one by one on front of the class.

Concerning with the validity of the test, Hughes proposed criteria of how to measure oral test, the description likely mention in the following the table:⁵

⁵ Arthur Hughes, *Testing for Languange Teachers*, (Chambridge : Chambridge University Press, 1989), p. 111

Table 3.1 : Scores Criteria

(Adapted from Techniques in Testing for Language Teacher and Modified by the Writer)

Weighting Table							
Proficiency Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	(A)
Accent	0	1	2	2	3	4	
Grammar	6	12	18	24	30	36	
Vocabulary	4	8	12	16	20	24	
Fluency	2	4	6	8	10	12	
Comprehension	4	8	12	15	19	23	
Total	16	33	50	65	82	99	

Level	1. Accent	
	Score	Criteria
1	0	Pronunciation frequently unintelligible
2	1	Frequens gross errors and very heavy accent can make understanding difficult, require frequent repetition.
3	2	Foreign accent requires concentrated listening and mispronunciations lead to occasional misunderstanding and apparent errors in grammar and vocabulary.
4	2	Marked foreign accent and occasional mispronunciation which do not interfere in grammar or vocabulary.
5	3	No conspicuous mispronunciation, but would not be taken for native speaker.
6	4	Native pronunciation, which no trace of foreign accent.

2. Grammar		
Level	Score	Criteria
1	6	Grammar almost entirely in appropriate or inaccurate phrase.
2	12	Constant errors showing control of very few major patterns and frequently preventing communication.
3	18	Frequent errors showing major pattern uncontrolled and causing occasional irritation and misunderstanding.
4	24	Occasional errors showing imperfect control of some patterns, but no weakness that causes misunderstanding.
5	30	Few errors, with no patterns of failure.
6	36	No more than two errors doing the interview.

3. Vocabulary		
Level	Score	Criteria
1	4	Vocabulary inadequate for even the simplest conversation.
2	8	Vocabulary limited to basic personal and survival areas.
3	12	Choice of words sometime inaccurate, limitation of vocabulary prevent discussion of some common and social topics.

4	16	Professional vocabulary adequate to discuss special interest, general vocabulary permits discussion of any non-technical subject with some circumlocution.
5	20	Professional vocabulary broad and precise; general vocabulary adequate to cope with complex practical problem and varied social situation.
6	24	Vocabulary apparently as accurate and extensive as that of an educated native speaker.

4. Fluency		
Level	Score	Criteria
1	2	Speech is so halting and fragmentary that conversation is virtually impossible.
2	4	Speech is very slow and uneven except for short and routine sentences.
3	6	Speech is frequently hesitant and jerky; sentences may be left uncompleted.
4	8	Speech is occasionally hesitant, with some unevenness caused by rephrasing and groping for words.
5	10	Speech is effortless and smooth, but perceptibly nonnative in speech and evenness.
6	12	Speech on all professional and general topics as effortless and smooth as a native speaker.

5. Comprehension		
Level	Score	Criteria
1	4	Understand too little for the simplest type conversation.
2	8	Understand only slow, very simple speech on common social and touristic topics; requires constant repetition and rephrasing.
3	12	Understand careful, somewhat simplified speech when engaged in a dialogue, but may require considerable repetition and rephrasing.
4	15	Understand quite well normal educated speech when engaged in a dialogue, but requires occasional repetition or rephrasing.
5	19	Understand everything in normal educated conversation, except for very colloquial or low-frequency items or exceptionally rapid or slurred speech.
6	23	Understands everything in both formal and colloquial speech to be expected of an educated native speaker.

F. The Technique Data Analyzing

To analyze the data, the target of this research is the comparison between variable X and Y. The researcher takes technique of comparison bivariate because have two variable, and uses t-test for analyze data. Before using t-test the researcher to

do quantification of data from result of the test is qualified. The researcher uses step as follow:

1. The result of post-test in experiment class is named variable X_1
2. The result of post-test in control class is named variable X_2

After getting data from the Pre-test and Post-test, they are analyzed and processed by using statistic calculation of the t-test formula with significant degree 5% and 1%. The formula as follows:⁶

- a. Determining mean X_1 , with formula:

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

- b. Determining mean of variable X_2 :

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

- c. Determining the deviation score variable X_1 :

$$X_1 = X_1 - M_1$$

⁶ Drs. Anas Sudjono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Perkasa, 2002), p. 297

d. Determining the deviation score variable X_2 :

$$X_2 = X_2 - M_2$$

e. The conclusion from this research can be seen from the result of the t^0 :

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sum x_1^2 + \sum y_2^2)(N_1 + N_2)}{(N_1 + N_2 - 2)(N_1 \cdot N_2)}}$$

M_1 : Gained Score of Experimental class

M_2 : Gained Score of Control Class

$\sum x_1^2$: Sum of Square Deviation Score in Experiment Class

$\sum x_2^2$: Sum of Square Deviation Score in Control Class

N_1 : Sample of Students of Experiment Class

N_2 : Sample of Students of Control Class

df : Degree of freedom

df : $N_1 + N_2$