CHAPTER III
THE METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. The Method of the Research

The method of this study was quantitative method. The design of this study was experimental design. The writer used experimental design of this study to see the influences of cue card towards students' writing skill in narrative text. According to Millan, the purpose of experimental design is to determine cause and effect between independent and dependent variable. A common situation for implementing experimental study involves several classes or schools that can be used to determine the effect of curricular materials or teaching methods.[1] In this study, cue card was the independent variable which may cause/influence students' writing skill in narrative text as the dependent variable. The writer used pre-test and post-test on the control and experiment class, to see the influences of cue card by looking pre-test, and post-test measurement and comparing the gained scores between both classes. The influences can be seen from the improvement of students' score of experiment class in the post-test. The score was taken by the writer after student had been given some treatments and from the comparison of both classes. The experiment class was given the technique by using cue card in the classroom and the controlled class without using cue card.

---

[1] James H. McMillan, Sally Schumacher, *Research in Education Evidence-Based Inquiry 6th Edition,* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2006), p. 24.

B. Place and Time of the Research

In research activity, place is needed as location of research to get appropriate time of opportunity to get the data. The examine the influence of using Cue Card Writing narrative Text. The writer takes MA Raudlatul Muta'allimin Sidadung Jl. Raya Cemplang – Cadasari km. 6,5 Sidadung Baros Serang – Banten.

C. The Population and Sample

Population as the set of all possible data on the observations recorded by a researcher. In other words, population is a case, situations or individuals who share one or more characteristics.[2] The population of this research is the second grade of Madrasah Aliyah. The class is divided into two, they are: XII.A, and XII.B with the total number of students are 40.

On quasi experiment non equivalent control group design we can't choose the subjects of research randomly. The technique on choosing the sample is purposive sample. The purposive sample technique is decision in making a sample that considered to writer certain purpose and goal, and the writer to be responsible to the research.

According to Nunan,"Sample is subset of individual or cases from within the population."[3] Based on the experimental research method, this research uses two classes from the second grade of MA Sidadung , the researcher takes X1.A as an

---

[2]David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, (New York : Cambridge University), p. 231.
[3]David Nunan, *Research Method in Language Learning*, 232.

experimental class consists of 20 students and X1.B as a control class consists of 20 students.

D. The Research Instrument

Every research uses instrument. The instrument that used by the writer appropriate with the material that given in the school. The form of this instrument is pre-test and post-test by model of the test is making story test.

E. The Technique of Data Collecting

The technique for collecting data is the way used by the writer to collect necessary data. Here, the data is in the form field note. The instrument function as the observation for pre teaching, and writing test for the subject of the study. The pre teaching includes the teaching of writing using strategy and teaching without strategy. To check their understanding in using strategy as an instrument to teach writing using both method, a teaching test will be administrated at the first and the end program. The writer used some data collection techniques, are as follows :

1. Observation

Observation were conducted to collect the data about the teacher and students' performance during the teaching and learning process. This study used the focused observation method. This method was chosen because it could refine the judgment about both the teacher and students' activity. The observation were conducted during the treatments applied to the experimental group.

2. Test

The test was divided into pre test and post test. In this research the writer took the result of the test from the students.In collecting the data, the writer does the pre-test and post-test that related to the lesson theme which has taught. The test is making and analyzing story. Test, in simple terms is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge or performance in a given domain.[4]

(a) Pre test

Pre test was carried out for the initial equivalence of the experimental and the control groups. The test was given to the groups, both did the test on same day.

(b) Post test

Post test was carried out to in order to check the differences between learning using strategy and without strategy.

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.[5] After the data collect, the researcher analyzed the data. The purpose of analyzing the data is to find out the influence of using cue cards toward students' writing ability in narrative text. To analyze the significant

---

[4] Brown H. Douglas, *Language Assessment and Classroom Practice,* (San Fransisco: Longman, 2004), p. 3

[5] Brown H. Douglas, *Language Assessment and Classroom Practice*, p. 480

difference of the mean score test in both experimental and control class. The researcher analyzed data through quantitative analysis and statistical procedure. The data came from the result of pre-test and post-test analyzed by using t-test application.

Because the writer wants to compare result of the research between experiment class and control class students, the writer take steps as follow:

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)

The steps for statistic analyze are:

1. **Determining mean of variable X1 with formula :**

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X1}{N_1}$$

2. **Determining mean of variable X2 with formula:**

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum X2}{N_2}$$

3. **Determining derivation score variable X_1 with formula:**

$$X_1 = X1 - M_1$$

4. **Determining derivation score variable X_2 with formula:**

$$X_2 = X2 - M_2$$

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the writer analyze it by using statistic calculation of t-test formula with the degree of significance 5% and 1% the formula as follow:

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left\{\dfrac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right\}\left\{\dfrac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 . N_2}\right\}}}$$

M_1 = the average score of experiment class (Mean X1)

M_2 = the average score of control class (Mean X2)

$\sum X_1^2$ = Sum of square deviation of experiment class

$\sum X_2^2$ = Sum of square deviation of control class

N_1 = Numbers of students of experiment class

N_2 = Numbers of students of control class

2   = constant number

df   = degree of freedom

df   = $N_1 + N_2 - 2$[6]

5. Doing interpretation and calculation by comparing the result of calculation t-test with t-table.

---

[6] J.P.Guilford,et.al. *Fundamental Statistic in Psychology and Education: International Student Edition* (California: McGraw-Hill,1981), p. 157.