CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Methodology of Research

A method is procedure or way that is used in achieving a certain purpose. We have to remember that the method use should be in accordance with the purpose of the research.

In this research, the reseacher 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.[27]

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 guided writing strategy on students' writing descriptive text. Quasi experimental has both pre- test and post- test, and experiment control group but no random assignment of subject.

The reseacher uses a quasi-experimental method with nonequivalent control group design. This design is represented as follow:

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

R1 01 X1 02

R2 01 X2 02

R1 : Experiment Group

R2 : Control Group

01 : Pretest

02 : Posttest

X1 : Treatment guided writing strategy

X2 : Treatment non guided writing strategy

------ : The groups are not randomly found

To get a sure basic on guessing the influence on subject's research, teacher can replace the learning design. Usually, the design use treatment + evaluation and become pretest + treatment + posttest design.

This design is almost similar with pretest-posttest control group. In this nonequivalent control group design, both of experiment and control class the research subjects are not chosen randomly.

B. The Population and The Sample

1. Population

Nunan says that "Population is all cases, situation or individuals who share one or more characteristics of interest can be widely depending on the research question and the purpose of the research"[28]. The population of this research is the first grade of SMKN 12 Pandeglang. The total population in SMKN 12 Pandeglang is 62 students. SMKN 12 Pandeglang is one of school located at Cibaliung Pandeglang- Banten.

On quasi experiment nonequivalent control group design researcher 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 reseacher's certain purpose and goal, and the reseacher to be responsible to the research.

2. Sample

On a quasi-experiment nonequivalent control group design reseacher can't choose the subjects of research randomly. The technique on choosing the sample is purposive sample. The purposive

[28]Ibid ,p. 231

sample technique is decision in making a sample that considered to reseacher's certain purpose and goal, and the reseacher to be responsible to the research.The first grade of SMKN 12 Pandeglang Each class there are 31 students. Each class consist of 31 students which later to know how is the influence guided writing strategy on students' writing descriptive text.

The reseachers choose two classes. The first class X RPL 1 as experiment class and X AP 1 as control class because the real fact of the situation at the School. The researcher choose class X RPL 1 as experiment Class because students has a difficulty in expressing their ideas, and students many problem about structural or generic writing descriptive textand this class needs a good strategy and it is the teachers responsibility to develop their potency and students to learn how to think critically and creatively than class X AP 1as control class.One group called experiment class X RPL 1 and other groups called control class X AP 1.

C. Place and Time Research

Place is needed as locating of research to get data in research. To examine Theusing guided writing strategy on students' writing descriptive text, the reseacher did the research at the first grade of

SMKN 12 Pandeglang as the subject or place of the research based on some reasons, there is fact and several of the studentsarecleverer and very active while the other have low achievement in English especially on writing. They are also passive in the teaching learning process.

D. Data Instrument

The research use pretest and posttest instrument, Pretest and posttest are research instruments that use as a device to know the result from two different classes which use guide writing strategy and the traditional one. Pretest is questions to evaluate the subject that using the traditional method in teaching to both of class. And posttest is questions to evaluate the subject that using guided writing strategy on experiment class and traditional method on control class. The reseacher will to use the teaching guided writing strategy in class X RPL 1 while in control class uses non guided writing method X AP 1 Both of class will have four meeting each.

E. The Technique of Data Collecting

The technique of data collecting as follow:

Test

Testis one of material that important for the research.In this paper reseacher use pretest and posttest.

a. Pre test

The pretest was administered at beginning of the course in order to find the initial between experiment class and control class.

b. Instrument for Treatment

After the reseacher got data from pretest, the reseacher determine between two classes which will become control class and experiment class. This instrument of treatment compared writing by using guided writing strategy which applied to students' learning process.

In this experiment the reseacher providing writing descriptive text using guided writing strategy, the first the reseacher explain what and how make descriptive text and introduce the guided writing strategy generally, the reseacher explain to the students' how to learn writing descriptive text using guided writing strategy and the advantage of learning writing descriptive text using guided

strategy for students'. The second, after all of students' understood the descriptive text and guided writing strategy, the reseacher ask students' to make a descriptive text from their idea and then students' askedto analysis the generic structure of the descriptive text, it would make easy student writing descriptive text using guided writing . Finally, the reseacher posed some question orally as interactive in the class.

c. Post test

Posttest carried out in order to check the different between two classes (experiment class and control class) after the reseacher gave the treatment for experiment class and traditional method to control class.

F. The Data Collecting Procedure

These are the steps that will be conduct in the research:

a. Give a pretest to both groups.
b. Give a treatment for learning the subject using guidedwriting strategy to the experiment class.
c. Give a non-guided writingstrategy to control class when teaching.

d. Evaluate student's ability after learning process.

e. Give a posttest to both groups.

f. Process the result from pretest and posttest.

G. The Technique of Data Analyzing

The technique on a quasi-experiment nonequivalent control group design is comparing the student's result from pretest and posttest. The reseacher used the steps as follow:

The reseacher gets two data. The first data is the result of pre-test and the second data is the result of post-test. The writing was are also assesed by two refers, namely Teacher and I as a Reseacher. If is done to make data valid.

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the reseacher uses formula "t" test. "t" test one of statistic test that used to test the validity of null of hypothesis that in the between two means of simple that randomly taken from the same population, there is significance different or no. "t" is test that usually used for experimental method.

Level according to frequency, which used is significance for test formula, which used:

1. Determine mean of score experiment class (MX), with formula:

   $MX = \frac{\sum X}{N}$

2. Determine mean of score control class (MY), with formula:

   $MY = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$

3. Determine the total square of error of experiment class (X), with formula:

   $\sum x^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$

4. Determine the total square of error of control class (Y), with formula:

   $\sum y^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$

5. Calculates T- test

   To calculate t-test, the reseacher used to formula stated by Suharsimi Arikunto as follows:

   Determine the Degree of Freedom, with formula:

   Df = Nx + Ny – 2

   Notes:

   MX = Mean of experiment class

   MY = Mean of control class

$\sum X^2$ = The total square of error of experiment class

$\sum X^2$ = The total square of error of control class

N = The numbers of subject

Df = Degree of freedom.