**CHAPTER III**

**METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

1. **The Method of Research**

The writer usedpre - experimental study to know the real data from the respondent. According to David Nunan stated that “Experimental is a procedure for testing a hypothesis by setting up a situation in which the strength of the relationship between variables can be tested.”[[1]](#footnote-2)Then the writer use pre experimental method, in which the researcher give certain treatment to experimental class to find wether or not there are significant of difference of students’ writing descriptive text after being treated by using learning together method.

1. **Placeand Time**

To examine the effect of learning together method on students writing descriptive text. In this research the writer took the locationin MTs AL- Jauharotunnaqiyah Pegadingan Kramatwatu Serang. It is located at Jl. Tasikardi KM.02 Pegadingan Rt. 01/01 Kramatwatu Serang Banten. This research was conducted on the second semester in the academic year 2015/ 2016 .

1. **The Population and Sample**
2. Population

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, a population is a set ( or collection ) of all elements processing one or more attributes of interest”.[[2]](#footnote-3)So,The populations is taken of whole subject or person in study to get required data. The population of this study is 37 students of second grade of MTs AL-Jauharotunnaqiyah Pegadingan kramatwatu serang.

1. Sample

Sample is a subset of individuals or cases from within population.[[3]](#footnote-4)According to Suharsimi Arikunto, that “Sample is a representative of the population which studied or to generalize research result to the population.[[4]](#footnote-5) In this research, the writer will takes class VIII of MTs Al-JauharotunnaqiyahPegadingan Kramatwatu Serang Banten as the sample of Class VIII consisted of 20 student for experiment class.

1. **Instrument of the Research**

The writer used test as the instrument of this study, then the test will be used to collect the data from the object of the research.

According to arikunto test is a series of execise or tools that used for measuring the competence, intelligence, and skill which possessed by and individual or group.[[5]](#footnote-6)

1. **Observation**

 Before doing research, the writer fisrt observed location of the school. Observation is data collecting technique through observing this systematically toward phenomena that to be research. In this case the writer observes and monitored the condition of the class while teaching the students.

1. **Test**

Test is the sequence of questions or task that used to measure students skill,intelligence knowledge,their ability or talent that have by individual or group.[[6]](#footnote-7)According to Sudaryono “Test is instrument or procedure in order measuring a structure and measuring.

1. Pre-test

Pre-test was used to collect the data about student’s writing descriptive text before getting treatment for experimental class and before getting no treatment for control class. The test was administred to the second grade students at MTs Al-Jauharotunnaqiyah Pegadingan kramatwatu Serang.

1. Post-test

Post-test was used to collect the data about student’s writing descriptive text after getting treatment for experimental class and after getting no treatment for control class. The test was administred to the second grade students at MTs Al-Jauharotunnaqiyah pegadingan kramatwatu. Then, the writer took the total score from the result of the reading test. The classification of the student’s score is shown bellow.

1. **The Techniques of Data Collecting**

The writer decides to use an oral test as the techniques of data collection in this study. The form of oral test being used in this study is two side information gap activity. The writer decides to used this kinds of oral test after concedering Hadfiled statement in this book that an activity which is based on information gap activity can be done reciprocally. This situation occours when both of leaarners in the pair have some informaton that should be used for completing their task.

Finally, after the treatment is given for about three meetings the students in this class attend describe picture post-test in order to observe students’ ability to describe and collect students’ data after the treatment and finally the writer calculates the collection of data from both of pre-test and post-test.

**F. Hypothesis**

Hypothesis formulted to explain relationship two more variable as well to compare a variable. According to Arikunto that Hypothesis is ‘’a temporary answer according to the problem of research, till it is evidenced by some of data collection.’’[[7]](#footnote-8)

In this Research, the writer searches The Effect of Learnng Together Method on Students writing descriptive text and has two hypothesis to submit, those are: Based on the theory and the objective of the study, The hypotheses of the study are proposed in terms of null hypotheses (Ho) and alternative hypotheses (Ha). They are follows:

1. (Ho) : there is no significant effectof learning together method on students writing descriptive text.

2. (Ha) : there is significant effectof learning together method on students’ writing descriptive text.

**G . The Techniques of Data Analyzing**

The data of the research were picked from student’s pre-test and post-test score of an-experimental research. The writer analyze the data by using post-test.

To know whether the result of the research was statistically significant. The data were analyzed by using the

The data were analyzed by using theformula as follows:

To compre the result of the research between experiment class. The writer took steps as follo.[[8]](#footnote-9)

1. Determining the standard Deviation

SDD =$\sqrt{\frac{\sum\_{}^{}D^{2}}{N}}$–$\left(\frac{\sum\_{}^{}D}{N}\right)$

1. Determining the mean of differences to get the result of the pre – test and post - test, by formula :

 MD = $\frac{\sum\_{}^{}D}{N}$

1. Determining the mean of differences (SEMD) between variable X and Y variable by formula :

SEMD= $\frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$

1. The calculation is determining the result of to. by formula :

 to = $\frac{MD}{\begin{array}{c}SE\\ MD\\\end{array}}$

Notes :

SDD = Standard Deviation Pre – Test and Post – Test

N = Number of Students in the sample

MD = Mean of Pre – Test and Post- Test

D = The definition of each subject

SEMD= Standard Error

to= t observation

After computing ttest, it is necessary to obtain the degree of freedom that is used to determine whether the ttable is significant or not. The tobserved value is consulted with the value of ttable by using degree of freedom. The formula of degree of freedom is as follows:

df= (Nx + Ny) - 2

where:

df: degree of freedom

Nx : the number of students in pre-test

Ny : the number of students in post-test

Finally, when the writer knew the result, the writer concluded that if to<ttable Ho is accepted. It means that there is no The effect of learning together method on student’s writing descriptive text of the second grade students at MTs Al-Jauharotunnaqiyah pegadingan kramatwatu. If to>ttable, Ha is accepted. It means that there is a significant the effectof learning together method on student’s descriptive text of the second grade students at MTs Al-Jauharotunnaqiyah Pegadingan Kramatwatu Serang Banten.

1. David Nunan,*”Research Method in Language Learning*”(New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 230 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. SuharsimiArikunto, *ProsedurPenelitian,* (Jakarta : RinekaCipta, 2010), 173 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. David Nunan, “Research Method in Language Learning” (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 232 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian,( Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,2010),131 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Suharsimi Arikunto. Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. (Jakarta:RinekaCipta, 2010).p.193. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Suharsimi Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik,( jakarta:Rineka Cipta, 2010), 150 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Suharsimi Arikunto. ‘’Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.’’ (Jakarta: RinekaCipta,2010). 122 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Anas Sudjiono, pengantar Statistic Pendidikan, ( Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2010), 80 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)