

**CHAPTER III**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**A. Method of The Study**

The recent study was an experimental research to find out the result of a certain technique. According to that is an experimental design is one of the precise methods to examine the cause and effect because of the fact, instruction toward a group and experimental sample. The instructional activity was designed only to teach reading skill students by using The strategy as a techniques toward the experimental group, the group of sample would have test to measure the effect that students get after treatment. The result of the test would be analyzed and compare using statistical computation.

This study tries to describe the effect of treatment of two distinction, Think how to reading and improving the students reading comprehension using communicative approach trough game, the research design is pre-test and post-test. Therefore, the design is called a pre-test and post-test control group design.

Table 3.1 Randomized group, pre-test and post-test

Group	Pre-test	Independent variable	Post-test
E	Y <sub>1</sub>	X	Y <sub>2</sub>
C	Y <sub>1</sub>	-	Y <sub>2</sub>

Notes :

E = experimental group

C = control group

Y<sub>1</sub> = pre-test

X = treatment on the experiment group

Y2 = post-test

This research design will present several characteristics; (1) it has two groups of experimental subjects or treatment group and control group; (2) the two groups compared with respect two measurements of observation on the dependent variable; (3) both groups will be measured twice, the first measurement serve as the pre-test and the second as the post-test; (4) measurement on the dependent variable for both groups will be done at the same time with the same test; and (5) the experimental group manipulated with particular treatment.

## **B. Subject and Object of Research**

### **1. Subject**

The subject of this research is student in grade 7<sup>th</sup> SMP Islam Izzul Hasan Mekarsari Binuang academic year 2014/2015.

### **2. Object**

The object of this research is the recount text which done by 27 students grade 7<sup>th</sup> SMP Islam Izzul Hasan Mekarsari Binuang academic year 2014/2015.

## **C. Subject and Sample**

### **1. Subject**

Subject is represent entire/all subject research. Nawawi ( 2003) in Iskandar ( 2009 : 118) population is grand total of subject research which can be consisted of by the human being, object, animal, flora, symptom, assess the test or event as data source

owning certain characteristic in a research. While according to Sudjana ( 2005 : 74) population is totality of all value which possible, result of counting/calculating or measurement, quantitative and also qualitative hit the certain characteristic from all clear and complete corps member is which wish learned by the nature.

In this study, the population of the study includes all seven grade students of the SMP Islam Izzul Hasan Binuang. there are as the population and for observation the samples are only 26 students consist of 1 class namely experimented class and control class SMP Islam Izzul Hasaan Binuang.

## **2. Sample**

Sample is shares or proxy from accurate population ( Arikunto, 2006 : 87). While in big dictionary of Indonesian, sampel is an used by example of from the lion's share. While according to Sugiyono ( 2003 : 56) sampel is " some of amount and characteristic owned by population, As for becoming sampel of at this research is all student of nine grade class.

Suharsimi (2006) stated that if the subject is less than one hundred it is better to take the entire subject. Furthermore, if the subject is more than one hundred it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more that it. in this research the writer take 40 students as the sample. 20 students is students who join who experimental group and 20 students as a control group.

## **D. Instrument**

In any scientific research, instrument for collecting data was absolutely important. The accuracy of the result of research was mostly dependent on how accurate the use of instrument. Before research carried out, the instrument for the data collection should be well prepared.

Related to the research problems, the writer used reading test as an instrument. Ary (1979: 216) states that a test is a set of stimuli present to an individual in order to elicit responses on the basis of which a numerical score can be designed. Moreover, Heaton (1975: 89) states that the test used must be appropriate in terms of our object, the dependable evidence it provides, and applicable to our particular situation. In this case, the researcher gave the students a reading test using the Think aloud strategy.

This study aimed at knowing the students' achievement in Reading skill, where the students were asked to tell by using the Think aloud Strategy was used to make the students' achievement in reading skill (Nurgiantoro, 1995: 229).

#### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

The method of collecting data for this research is used testing. A test is a group of questions, tasks or exercises for measuring individual or groups' skill. The contents of the reading task include factual question, determining a title and determining the main idea.

The test of those three aspects of reading comprehension was compiled by the writer herself collecting information about the subjects, which are learned at SMP Islam Izzul Hasan Binuang. For those reasons, the writer has compiled 25 items of

multiple choice and 10 items of essay question taken from various sources. Those choices from multiple choice questions are as follows:

1. Factual questions : 16 items
2. Determining a title : 4 items
3. Determining the main idea : 5 items

Every question is valued at 4 points, thus a total of 100 points.

So, the essay questions are described as follows.

1. Determining a title : 4 items
2. Determining the main idea : 6 items

There are 4 band scales to measure reading comprehension test in essay questions described by Lucky Prang, an Australian PhD candidate (2003), they are as follows:

- 4 - Suitable title of reading passage given
  - Idea of the text understood
- 3 - Title of reading passage suitable but not perfect
  - Some difficulties in understanding some of the passage
- 2 - Title of reading passage is not very fitting
  - Difficulties in connecting the different passage
- 1 - Not able to create a title
  - Main idea of the text lost

## **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

The technique of data analysis, will be used here is statistical analysis that is descriptive analysis.

### **G. Hypothesis Testing**

Before hypothesis testing, the researcher got the students scores of the experimental and control group. The score check for the pre-test and post-test. The first step was the researcher calculated the mean score of experimental group. For the purposes, to test the hypothesis, it was used t-test with the level of significance 0.05 (5%).

Before testing the proposed hypothesis, the writer took students' score of experimental and control groups, which is the score for pre-test and post-test. Thus, the writer calculated the mean score of the experimental group. For the purpose, the following formula is used:

Notes:

M = the mean score of experimental group

X = the deviation of score pre-test

N = the number of sample

$\Sigma$  = the sum of (sigma)

(Arikunto, 1998: 124)

Then, the formula that was used for the control group as follows:

Notes:

My = the mean score of control group

$Y$  = the deviation score of pre-test and post-test

$N$  = the number of sample

$\Sigma$  = the sum of (sigma)

(Arikunto, 1998: 124)

The mean score that obtain through the above formula was analyzed and interpreted. Finally, the writer computed the hypothesis significant. It was to know whether the  $H_0$  was accepted or not. For the sake of computation, it was used formula recommended by Arikunto (1998: 300), the formula was as follows:

Where:

$M$  = mean deviation of each group

$N$  = number of subject

$X$  = deviation between pre-test and post-test (the experimental group)

$Y$  = deviation between pre-test and post-test (the control group)

