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CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Design of the Research

This research is an experimental research. Creswell (2008, p.60) cites that experimental research is a quantitative research that requires the researcher to find out the significant difference between independent and dependent variable. In this research, the researcher used pre-experimental design. In conducting this research, one class of the tenth grade students at state Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency had participated. The class was given pretest at the beginning and posttest at the end of this research. The pretest and posttest results were compared in order to determine the difference of the treatment. Gay, et.al (2000, p.388) explains that this research called the One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design, involve a single group that is pre-tested, exposed to a treatment, and post-tested. The success of the treatment is determined by comparing pretest and posttest scores. Furthermore, Cresswell (2009, p.19) mentions that the type of this research can be designed as follows:

Table III.1
One-Group Pretest Posttest Design

Group	Pre-Test	Treatment	Post-Test
Class	O ₁	X	O ₂

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B. Location and Time of the Research

The research was conducted at the tenth grade of State Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency. It was conducted from July to August 2017.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth grade students of State Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency in 2017/2018 academic year.

2. The Object of the Research

The object of this research was using of Animation Movie for developing students' writing skill on Narrative text.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

The population of this research was the tenth grade students at state Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency in 2017/2018 academic year. It had sixth classes. The number of the population was 198 students.

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Table III.2
The Total Population of Tenth Grade Students at State Senior High School 1
Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency

No.	Class	Students
1	X Science A	36
2	X Science B	35
3	X Science C	35
4	X Social A	30
5	X Social B	32
6	X Social C	30
Population		198

2. Sample

The total number of tenth grade students at State Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency in 2017/2018 academic year was large enough to be all taken as sample of the research. Arikunto (2006, p.134) states if the population is homogeneous enough, for the population which is less than 100 persons, the sample is all, but if the population is more than 100 persons, the sample is taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more than it. In this research, the researcher only needed one class as an experimental class. Therefore, the researcher limits the population by using cluster random sampling. The researcher took only one class, that was class X Science A. There were 36 students as sample of the research.

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Table III.3
The Number of Sample of Tenth Grade Students at State Senior High School
1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency

No.	Class	Student
1.	X Science A	36
Total		36

E. Technique of Collecting the Data

In this research, the researcher used test as the technique of collecting data. The test was the written test (essay). The teacher asked students to write narrative text. Written test was divided into two sections:

1. Pre-test

Pre-test was used to collect the data about students' ability in writing narrative text before applying Animation Movie. In this section, the researcher asked students to create one story. The students worked in pair and discussed about what they were going to write before they wrote the narrative text individually. Two raters analyzed the data of students' worksheets.

2. Post-test

Post-test was used to collect the data about students' skill in writing narrative text after applying Animation Movie. In this section, the researcher asked students to create narrative text by using Animation Movie. The students worked in pair and wrote the narrative text in a worksheet. Pre-test and Post-test data were analyzed and compared.

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To assess students' writing, the researcher used assessment adopted from teacher's assessment, it is shown in the following table:

Table III.4
The Assessment of Writing Narrative text

Name: _____ Class: _____

No	Aspects Assessed	Score			
		1	2	3	4
1	Content				
2	Organization a. Orientation b. Complication c. Resolution				
3	Vocabulary				
4	Grammatical features a. Action verbs b. Temporal Connectives c. Past Tense				
5	Spelling & Punctuation				
	Total				
	Maximum Score	20			

Adopted from the teacher's assessment

Explanation of Score:

- 1 = Incompetent
- 2 = Competent enough
- 3 = Competent
- 4 = Very Competent

$$\text{Final Score} = \frac{\text{TotalScore}}{\text{MaximumScore}} \times 80$$

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F. The Normality Test

According to Gay (2008, p.482), before analyzing the data by using t-test formula, the researcher had to find out the normality test of the data. It was used in order to know whether the data are normal or not. If the data have normal distribution, a parametric test should be used and if the data distribution is not normal, a nonparametric test should be used. The normality test of the data was analyzed by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique with SPSS 23 version.

Analysis:

H_0 : population with normal distribution

H_a : population with not normal distribution

If the probability > 0.05 H_0 is accepted

If the probability < 0.05 H_0 is rejected

Based on the output SPSS, the test of normality shows:

Sig or p was $0.023 > 0.05$.

It means H_0 was accepted or the data were normal. Therefore, the researcher used T-test formula as a parametric test for analyzing the data.

G. The Reliability and the Validity of the Test

The test used for testing students' writing ability should have reliability and validity. Gay (2000, p.169) asserts that reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it is measuring. It is reflected in the obtaining how far the test or instrument test is able to measure the same

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subject on different occasions indicating the similar result. In this research, to know the reliability of the writing test, the researcher used inter rater reliability, because the researcher had two raters in order to score the students' writing ability. Gay asserts that inter judge reliability can be obtained by having two (more) judges independently score to be compared to the score of both judges. Then, the scores of the rater 1 were correlated with the scores of the rater 2. The higher correlation is the higher the inter judge reliability will be. Then , the scores of the rater 1 were correlated with the scores of the rater 2. The higher correlation is the higher the inter judge reliability will be. The following table describes the correlation between the scores of rater 1 and the scores of the rater 2 by using Pearson product moment correlation formula through SPSS 23 Version:

Table III.5

Correlations			
		Rater1	Rater2
Rater1	Pearson Correlation	1	.743**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	36	36
Rater2	Pearson Correlation	.743**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	36	36

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table above, it was found seen that the coefficient of correlation product moment (r_o) between post-test and pre-test was 0.743. Before comparing it to r table (r_t), we have to obtain the degree of freedom (df).

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$$df = N - nr$$

$$df = 36 - 2$$

$$df = 34$$

After obtaining the degree of freedom (df), the coefficient of correlation product moment (r_o) was compared to r table (r_t) either at 5% or 1%. At level 5%, r_t is 0.329 and at level 1%, r_t is 0.423. Based on r table, it can be analyzed that r_o is higher than r table either at level 5% or 1%. In other words, we can read $0.329 < 0.743 > 0.423$. So that, the writer can conclude that H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted. It means that there is a significant correlation between pre-test and post-test. In other words, the test both pre-test and post-test used by the writer is reliable.

According to Ary and friends (2010, p.225), validity refers to the extent to which the instrument is measured what it is claimed to measure. The kind of validity in this research is content validity. Ary and friends (2010, p.226) add that content validity is “the degree to which the sample of items, tasks or questions on attest are representative of some defined universe or domain of content”. It means the test has fulfilled the validity of the content. In other words, the materials of the test had been taught at the tenth grade of Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency. They were familiar material to the students’ daily life. It was appropriate to the students’ knowledge, insight and experience. Moreover, the materials were taken from the guide book for the students and other related resources. Here, the writer as the researcher prepared some topics based on the topics discussed at the time.

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The topic was chosen by teacher and they wrote a narrative text based on topic chosen.

H. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data of this research were analyzed by using statistical method.

To determine the category of students' skill in writing narrative text before (pretest) and after (posttest) using animation movie, the researcher categorized the mean score by using category standard, Sugiono (2010, p.68) as follows:

1. 80-100 = A (Very Good)
2. 66-79 = B (Good)
3. 56-65 = C (Enough)
4. 40-55 = D (Less)
5. 30-39 = E (Bad)

To find out whether there is a significant difference or not between students' ability in writing narrative text before and after using Animation movie, the researcher analyzed the difference of the data by using paired-samples t-test formula using SPSS 23 Version. According to Park (2009, p.15), paired sample t-test is used to compare two means score of one sample that is treated with different ways. Pallant (2010, p.243) agrees that paired sample t-test is used when the researcher only has one group and he/she collects the data from them on two different occasion or condition.

When the researcher knows if there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest, it is necessary to calculate the difference size by finding

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out eta square. Pallent (2010, p.247) mentions the formula of eta square as presented below.

$$Eta\ Squared = \frac{t^2}{t^2 + (N - 1)}$$

Pallant (2010, p.210) adds that the guidelines for interpreting this value are 0.01= small effect, 0.06= medium effect, 0.14= large effect.

Finally, when the researcher know the result, the researcher concludes that if probability > 0.05 , H_o is accepted, it means there is no significant difference between before and after in using animation movie on students' writing skill in narrative text at State Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency. If probability < 0.05 , H_a is accepted, it means that there is a significant difference between before and after using animation movie on students' skill in writing narrative text at State Senior High School 1 Seberida Indragiri Hulu Regency.