CHAPTER III

METEDHOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. The Design of the Research

The research was a correlation research intended to find out the correlation between parts of speech and their ability writing narrative text. According to Lodico et.al (2006), correlation research is to quantify two or more variables and analyze whether there are connections among the variables. Correlation tends to emphasize the relationship rather than different or contras. The statement stated above clearly explains that correlation study is to emphasize the relationship. According to Grey et.al (2007), it measures the level of relationship between two variables. Two variables mentioned above were independent and dependent variable. Independent variable (X) was to measure the students' part of speech mastery connected to dependent variable (Y) about students' ability in writing narrative text. In this research, writer tried to find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' parts of speech mastery and their ability in writing narrative text at the first year of Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru.

$$X \longrightarrow Y$$

X   : Parts of Speech Mastery

Y   : Writing Narrative Text

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research took place at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru. This research was conducted on 10 July 2017.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

Subject of this research was the first year students of Senior High Shool 12 Pekanbaru in 2017/2018 academic year. Thus, the object of this research was correlation between students' parts of speech mastery and their ability in narrative text.

D. The Population and Sample of The Research

a. Population

The population of this research was the first year students of Senior High School12 Pekanbaru, in academic year 2017/2018. The first year students in Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru, were 420 students and consists of eleven classes. The distribution of the population is below:

NO	Class	Number of Students
1	X Science 1	39
2	X Science 2	40
3	X Science 3	39
4	X Science 4	40
5	X Science 5	40
6	X Social 1	39
7	X Social 2	35
8	X Social 3	39
9	X Social 4	37
10	X Social 5	36
11	X Social 6	36
Total		**420**

b. Sample

The total number of the first year students at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru in 2017/2018 academic year was large enough to be all take was sample of the research. Arikunto (2006) state that is the population is

homogeneous enough, for the population which isfewer than 100 persons, the sample is all, but if the population is more than 100 persons, the sample is taken between 10-15% 0r 20-25% or more than it. In this research, the researcher only needed one class as experimental class. Therefore, the researcher limited the population by using cluster sampling. The researcher took two classes, class X Social 2 and X Social 3. There were 74 students as a sample of the research.

No	Class	Total
1	X Social 2	35
2	X Social 3	39
* 7 students were absent at the time of the test		

E. The Data Collecting Technique

The data for students' ability in writing narrative text were will be obtained by using a test of writing. According to Cohen et.al (2007), test is subject to item analysis. The test was used to measure all kinds of abilities, interests, attitudes, and works. In getting the data needed to support this research, the writer applied the technique of collecting data, multiple choice test, and writing test. The multiple choice test was used to measure students' ability about parts of speech, while the writing test was about the writing English which was appropriate with the in use of curriculum. These instruments were to collect the data in order to find out the relationship between students' parts of speech and their ability in writing narrative text at first year of Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru.

Brown stated that test is a method of measuring of a persons' ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain (Brown, 2007). There are two kinds of test that can be done in this research, they are:

1) Multiple choice test

It means that the students choose one the correct answer among five options. The test was used to measure the students' ability about parts of speech. Blue print in test attached in Appendix 3.

2) Writing narrative test

Writing narrative text was based on three topics given to the sample. The students only chose one topic to be discussed.

Assessment Aspect of Writing Narrative Text

NO	Aspect Assessed	Score			
		1	2	3	4
1	Content				
2	Organization a. Orientation b. Complication c. Resolution				
3	Vocabulary				
4	Language features a. Specific and individualized participants b. Action verb c. Behavioral and verbal processes d. Simple past tense e. Temporal conjunctions and temporal circumstance				
5	Mechanics (Spelling Punctuation)				
	Total				
	Maximum Score	**20**			

Source from the rubric of the school

Explanation of score:
1 = incompetence
2 = competence enough
3= competence
4= very competence

$$\text{final score} = \frac{\text{total score}}{\text{maximum score}} \text{ x } 100$$

F. The Validity and the Reliability of the Test

According to Brown (2003), the reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. It means that in obtaining how far the test or instrument test is able to measure the same subject on different occasions indicating the similar result. The characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistenly.

In the research, to know the reliability of the writing test, the writer used inter rater reliability , because the researcher had two raters in order to score the students' writing ability. Gay says that inter judge reliability can be obtained by having two or more judges independently score to be compared to the score of both more judges. Then the scores from rater 1were correlated with the scores from rater 2 by using Person Product moment correlation formula. The higher correlation is, the higher the inter judge reliability will be.

Validity in general refers to appropriateness of a given test of any it is component parts as measure of what it is purposed to measure. According to Bambang, if a measurement is as the representative of the ideas or the appropriate material that will be measured called content validity. It means the test will be valid to the extent that is measured what it is supposed to measure.

In this research, to know the validity of the test, the writer used two kinds of validity to assess a good test. They are content validity and face

validity. The valid test was used to measure the students' parts of speech and their ability in writing narrative text in the end of this research. The writer used test instrument in which the questions were based on the categories studied in writing by the first year students at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru. Moreover, the materials were provided on students' hand book and the other resources.

Besides, the face validity of the test can be seen from its format of the test that looks right for the tester, teacher, testes, and also the writer asked her friends whether the research instrument already had the face validity. The research instrument has be neatly typed, the test should be written or typed as clear and neat as possible, and giving a clear instruction for the tester, so that the writer instrument look right.

The Level of Reliability

No	Reliability	Level of Reliability
1	0.0 – 0.20	Low
2	0.21 – 0.40	Sufficient
3	0.41 – 0.70	High
4	0.71 – 1.0	Very high

G. Technique of Analysis Data

For the technique of data analysis, the researcher applied a quantitative analysis. According to David Nunan(2002), quantitative research describes a research problem thought a description of trends or a need for an explanation of the relationship among variables by collecting numeric data from a large number of people using instruments with present question and responses. Then, to analyze the correlation between students' parts of speech and their

writing ability in narrative text, the researcher used person product -moment correlation coefficient (r) technique as follow: (Hartono, 2010).

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N.\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Meanwhile, in order to get easy in analyzing the data, the researcher used SPSS 17.0 program to Windows. The product moment correlation coefficient was obtained by considering the degree of freedom (df) = N-nr; (N=number of sample, nr= number of variable)

Statistically, the Hypotheses are:

H_a: > r $_{table}$

H_o: $r_o \leq r$ $_{table}$

H_a is accepted if $r_o >$ r $_{table}$ or there is a significant correlation between the students' parts of speech and their writing ability in narrative text.

H_o I s accepted if $r_o \leq$ r $_{table}$ or there is a significant correlation between the students' parts of speech and their writing ability in narrative text.