CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEACRH

A. The Research Design

This research was kind of quantitative research. It was used causal-comparative research in which the researcher should determine causes or consequences of differences that exits among group. According to L. R. Gay (2012, p. 228) stated that causal-comparative research attempts to determine the cause, or reason, for exciting differences in the behavior or status of groups or individuals. The cause was a behavior or characteristic, and was known as a grouping variable.

The method some called as ex post facto research. There are two type of as ex facto designs are proactive and retroactive. The design of this research was proactive design. According to Ary (2012, p. 54) proactive ex post facto design begins with subject grouped on the basis of an independent variable. Ex post facto research is conducted after variation in the variable of interest already been determined in the natural course of event such as ethnic and gender.

In this case, the researcher take a research to compare or to know whether there is a significant differences between male and female student writing ability of spoof text at the eleventh grade students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu - Regency or not. Male and female student as an independent variable or variable X and writing ability as a dependent variable or variable Y.

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B. The Time and Location of the research

The location of this research was at the eleventh grade students' of State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency. This research was conducted on Mei 2018.

C. The Subject and Object of the reseach.

The subject of this research was the male and female students at the eleventh grade students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency. The object of this research was writing ability of spoof text.

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

Populations are typically made up of people meeting certain criteria. According to Creswell (2012, p. 142) A population is a group of individuals who have same characteristic.The population of this reseach was the students of eleventh grade at State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency. The Population consist of four classes. The total number of the students is 118 students. According to L. R. Gay (20002, p. 228) minimum sample of causal- comparative research is 15 samples for each group. The population of this reseach is homogenous in which students is taught by the same teacher and same material.

Table III.1
The Total Population of the Eleventh grade Students at State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency

No	Classes	Male	female	Numberof Students
1	**IPA 1**	10	12	**22**
2	**IPA 2**	10	14	**24**
3	**IPS 1**	20	16	**36**
4	**IPS 2**	18	18	**36**
Total Population				**118**

Source: the office of state Senior Hissgh School 1 Batang Gansal

2. Sample

Considering the population of this research is homogenous, thus, the researcher used simple random sampling to take the sample, because every class and every students has an equal chance of being selected to be the sample. According to Gay (2012, p. 131) stated that Simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of selection for the sample.

In line with, Arikunto (2006, p. 134) states that if the total populations is less than 100, it is better to take all of them as the sample, but if it is more than 100 students, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20- 25% or more. In this research the researcher took 25% from the total population of male and female students. The procedure of taking the sample, the researcher used lottery by passing out small roll paper mark by the sequence number of the students

The table of sample can be seen bellow:

Table III. 2

Sample of the Research

No	Class	Male	Female	Number of students
1	IPA 1	3	3	6
2	IPA 2	3	4	7
3	IPS 1	5	4	9
4	IPS 2	5	5	10
Total Sample		16	16	32

Based on the table above, the researcher took the sample for male was 16 students, and for female were also 16 students. The total sample of this research was 32 students.

E. The Technique of Collecting the Data

The kind instrument used to collect the data needed in this reseach is Test. According to Brown (20003, p. 3) stated that test is any procedure for measuring ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. In addition Hughes in Weigle (2002, p.1) stated that the best way to test people' writing ability is to get them to write. So, to collect the data from the sample the researcher used only writing test.

Test is used to collect the data in order to find out a difference between students' writing ability of spoof text between male and female students at the eleventh grade of State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency. The researcher used writing test by giving some instruction to the students. The students should write spoof text based on

their funny experiences at list three paragraph and maximally five paragraphs. They have free topic to write their funny experiences. The students should write based on the five components that used to categorize students' writing ability, they are include content, organization, vocabulary, language features, and mechanics.

In this test, the researcher gave some instructions for the students before starting to do the test. The instructions can be seen as follows:

1. Write down your name and class on the provided answer sheet!
2. Write your funny experience or funny story, at least three paragraphs and maximaly five paragraphs consisting of orientation, event and twist.
3. The topic is free.
4. Good luck!

1.   The Validity

The test used for testing students' writing ability have to had validity and reliability. The test is said to be valid if it measure accurately what it is intended to be measured. According to L. R Gay (2002, p. 161) there are four types of validity : they are content validity , concurrent/criterion validity, consequential validity ; and constructed validity to know the validity.

In this reseach, the writer used content validity to know how the validity of writing ability test. According to L. R Gay, (2002, p. 161) stated that content validity is the degree to which a test measures

an intended content area. So, content validity related to the content curriculum and the test should be based on indicators. Content validity is important because we cannot possibly measure every topic in a content area, and yet we want to make inferences about test takers' performance on the entire content area. Thus , the test given based on material studied by the students. The material of the test w taken from the syllabus of the eleventh grade students of State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal Inhu Regency . In measuring the validity of the tests, the researcher used the SPSS 20 application to find the validity of the tests.

Table III. 3
The Result of Validity of the test

Correlations

		Rater1	Rater2
Rater1	Pearson Correlation	1	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.899
	N	16	16
Rater2	Pearson Correlation	.035	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.899	
	N	16	16

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

2. **The Reliability**

A realible test is consistent and dependable. According to L. R Gay (2002, p.168) reliability refers to the consistency of one individual's scoring, rating, or observing over time. It is reflected in

the obtaining how far the test or instrument test is able to measure the same subject on different occasions indicating the similar result. In short, the characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistency. It is clear that reliability is used to measure the quality of the test scores and the consistency of the test.

According to L. R Gay (2002, p. 167) there are five types of reliability. They are test rates, parallel forms, internal consistency , inter -rater and intra- rater. In this research , to know the reliabilty of the writing test, the researcher used inter-rater reliability, because the researcher had two raters in order to score the students' writing ability. In addition , L. R Gay (2002, p.168) says that inter judge reliability can be obtained by having two (more) judges independently scores to be compared to the score of both judges. So that, the researcher used the SPSS 20 application to find the reliability of the test based on Alpha Cronbach technique. According to Cohen et.al, (2007) the guidelines for reliability are as follows:

Table III.4
Category of Reliability

No	Reliability	Category
1	>0.90	Very highly reliable
2	0.80-0.90	Highly reliable
3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
4	0.60-0.69	Minimally reliable
5	<0.60	Unacceptably low reliability

In this research, the writer used software SPSS 20 version to calculate the reliability of test. The table can be seen below:

Table III. 5

The Result of Reliability of the Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.215	2

Based on the table III.5 The reliability of test was 0.215, it was categorized into very highly reliable level.

3. The Normality of the Test

The test used to know whether the data in this study normally distributed or not. To analyse the normality test Kolmogorov-Smirnov was used, with $\alpha = 0.05$. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used due to the sample of the study is > 50. And the data was analysed by using SPSS 20. The result of normality test shown below:

Table III.6

The Result of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Male	.099	16	.200[*]	.968	16	.813
Female	.254	16	.007	.871	16	.028

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the table III.6, it can be seen that the data are categorized normally distributed because the value of significant is higher than 0.05. The significant value of male students' writing ability of spoof text score was 0,200 Sig. 0,200> 0.05. The significant value of female students' writing ability of spoof text score was 0,07, Sig. = 0,07 > 0.05, hence it can be conclude that all the data normal distributed

4. The Homogeneity of the Test

After tested the normality, the homogeneity test was also analysed. The test was conducted for recognizing that the variances of data are homogenous or not. Homogenous means the data have the same characteristics. To analyse the homogeneity test, this study used Levene statistics technique. It also calculated by using SPSS 20. The result of homogeneity test can be seen as follow

Table III.7
The Result of Homogeneity

writing ability of spoof text

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
5.732	1	30	.023

Consequently, from the result of homogeneity presented above, we can reveal that the variance of the data is homogenous. According to Budi Susetyo said that data are homogenous if the

significance value is greater than the alpha value (0.05). Therefore, it can be stated that H_o is accepted and the variance of data are homogenous with the sig. 0.23 which clearly seen that it higher than 0.05.

Hypothesis:

H_o: The variances of the data are homogenous

H_a: The variances of the data are not homogenous

The criteria of homogeneity test:

H_o is rejected if significant (sig.) value < 0.05

H_a is accepted if significant (sig.) value > 0.05

F. The Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used score from two raters of male and female students' writing ability in spoof text. The students' writing ability was evaluated by using the assessment format of writing in school Based Curriculum (KTSP). The score was analyzed statistically by using independent sample t- test. According to Pallant, (2011, p. 239) stated that independent sample t- test used when you want to compare the mean scores of two different group of people (e.g. males/female) or conditions. So, in this research the researcher used independent sample t-test to know whether there is any significant differences of ability in writing spoof text between male and female students of the eleventh grade at State Senior High School 1 Batang Gansal or not. All of the data will be analyzed by using SPSS 20.