CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a correlation research. According to Sugiono (2010:72) correlation research is a research that has no treatment, different from experimental research that has a treatment. Creswell (2011:338) stated that correlation reaasearch design is quantitative design which investigatiors use a corretlation statistical technique to describe and measure the degree of association (or relationship) between two or more variables orsets of score. There are two variables in this research,they are independent variable (X) is students reading habit and the dependent variable (Y)

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted at Senior High School 2 Tambang, which is located on Bupati street (Kubang Raya/Desa Kualu), Kampar regency. This research was conducted on February 2017.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject in this research was eleventh grade students of Senior High School 2 Tambang and the object of this research is reading habit and writing ability in narrative text at the eleventh grade students of Senior High School 2 Tambang.

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D. The Population and Sample of the Research

The population of the research is the eleventh grade year students of Senior High School 2 Tambang Kampar Regency. There are 240 students which are divided into eight classes. The class consists of 30 students. The writer applied random sampling technique in taking the sample.

Table 3.2

Population of Research

Class	Male	Female	Total
XI IPS [1]	10	20	30
XI IPS[2]	12	18	30
XI IPS [3]	8	22	30
XI IPS [4]	8	22	30
XI IPA [1]	14	16	30
XI IPA [2]	10	20	30
XI IPA [3]	11	19	30
XI IPA [4]	10	20	30

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The writer used questionnaire and test to collect data for the research.

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is used to collect the data about students reading habit. According Gay and Airasian (2011: 630) questionnaire is a written collection of self-report question to be answered by a selected group of

research participants. While Nunan (1992:231) stated that questionnaire is an instrument for collecting data, usually in written form, consisting of open and or closed questions and other probes requiring a response from subject. The questionnaire is an instrument for collecting the self-report data that consist of some questions in written form. the questioner obtained with respondents opinion in responding to the following options:

A. Always

B. Often

C. Sometimes

D. Never

Table 3.2 Scoring System

Scoring system

Scoring of questionnaire for reading habit

Positive statemnet	Options	Score	Negative Statement	Options	Score
Strongly agree/ Always	A	4	Strongly agree/ Always	A	1
Agree/often	B	3	Agree/often	B	2
Disagree/seldom	C	2	Disagree/seldom	C	3
Strongly disagree/ never	D	1	Strongly disagree/ never	D	4

2. Writing Test

The written test of narrative text was intended to find out students writing ability of narrative text. There is no specific topic provided, and the participants freely to create their own writing and developed into a short narrative text composition. The participants asked to write a short composition of narrative text with the length of words at least 100 words in 45 minutes.

Knowledge of the vocabulary in a text is one of many factors that affect writing. The English language includes a very large number of infrequent words and a very small number of frequent words (Graves et. al. 2013: 13). Here is the example of just how important frequent words are: The 100 most frequent words account for 50% of the words in a typical text. If a student does not know these very frequent words, he will be repeatedly stumbling over the words.Scoring system

The text is analysed based on the social function, generic structure, and significant lexicogrammatical features. Then each of text is also analysed from these three aspects:

(1) Format and content

(2) Organization and coherence

(3) Sentence construction and vocabulary

The analysis based on the scoring rubric suggested by Hyland (2003:243) and it can be seen on appendix. Then the score is classified based on criteria of ability as follows:

Table 3.3 Criteria of Ability

Score	Criteria of A bility
91 – 100	Excellent
81 – 90	Very good
71 – 80	Good
61 – 70	Average
51 – 60	Fair
41 – 50	Poor
Less than 40	Inadequate

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed in two steps as follows:

1. *Individual Competence*

To measure the students' reading habit, the writer used questionnaire and to find the result, writer used the individual competence, (Arikunto 2006: 225) by the following formula:

$$P = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P : The percentage of the student's reading habit

n : The achieved score

N : The maximum score in the test

Then to know the percentage of students reading habit, Arikunto (2006: 230) suggested these five categories.

3.4 Five Categories Percentage

Category	Range
Very Good	81% - 100%
Good	61 - 80%
Fair	41 - 60%
Bad	21 - 40%
Very Bad	0 - 20%

2. *Validity of the Test*

Validity is a measurement that shows the degree of instrument validity. An instrument can be said as the valid one if it can show the data from the research variable accurately Arikunto (2006:168). To measure the validity test, the writer used Product Moment Formula. The formula is as follows:

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{\{n\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2\}\{n\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2\}}}$$

(Arikunto 2006: 72)

In which:

rxy : correlation coefficient between X and Y

ΣXY : the result of multiplying scores between X and Y for each

respondent

ΣX^2 : the score of squared in X (X is the score for each test item)

ΣY^2 : the score of squared in Y (Y is the total correct answer score)

N   : the number of student taking the test

3. *Reliability of Test*

Reliability is a necessary characteristic of any good test, for it to be valid at all, a test must first be reliable as a measuring instrument Heaton (1979:155). Reliability of the test shows whether the instrument is reliable and can be used as device to collect the data. Reliability means the stability of test scores when the test is used. A test is reliable to the extent that it measures consistently, from one time to another. In this research, the writer tried to find out the reliability after computing the validity of the instrument. To measure the reliability of the test, the writer used the K.21. The formula is:

$$r11 = (\frac{k}{k-1})(1 - \frac{M(k-M)}{kVt}$$

Arikunto (2006: 178)

In which:

r_{11} : instrument reliability

k   : the number of items in the test

M : the mean score on the test for all students

V_t : the variance of the total score/the total variance

But, to make easy in analyzing the data, the researcher use SPSS.

This way is very efficient,valuable and exacting in giving the real output.