

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research is a comparative research which was intended to find out the significant difference on students' writing ability between those taught by using collaborative writing strategy and those taught by using non-collaborative writing strategy of the tenth grade students at SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru. According to Frankle (2009, p. 362), comparative research is an effort which decides the differences, comparative tends to emphasize the differences or contrast rather than the similarities.

Besides, McMilan (2013, p. 75) also argues that comparative research aims at attempting the differences between one variable to another one by simply examining. The statements stated above clearly explain that comparative study is to emphasize the difference.

In this research, they are students writing ability that taught by using collaborative writing strategy and students writing ability that taught by using non-collaborative writing strategy. So that, in this case, the researcher tried to find out whether there is or no a significant difference between students writing ability that taught by using collaborative writing strategy and students writing ability that taught by using non-collaborative writing strategy at the tenth grade of SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru.

## Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Diarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Diarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## B. Subject and Object of the Research

Subject of this research was the tenth grade students of SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru in 2016/2017 academic year. Thus, object of this research was the comparison on students' writing ability between collaborative writing strategy and non-collaborative writing strategy.

## C. Location and Time of the Research

The research took place at the tenth grade students' of SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru. The research was conducted on March 2018.

## D. Population and Sample

The population of this research was the tenth grade at SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru. They consisted of five classes. They can be shown as follows:

**Table III.1**

**The Population of the Tenth Grade Students at SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru**

NO	CLASS	MEN	WOME N	STUDENTS
1	X MIA 1	15	8	23
2	X MIA 2	12	10	22
3	X MIA 3	12	10	22
4	X MIA 4	12	10	22
5	X MIA 5	12	10	22
Total	5 classes	63	48	111

Based on the table, there are five classes of the tenth grade at SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru, but in this research, the researcher used purposive technique sampling to choose two classes as a sample. They are X MIA 1 class as X1 (students' writing ability taught by using collaborative writing

**Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

strategy) and X MIA 4 class as X2 (students' writing ability taught by using non-collaborative writing strategy). There were 7 students as additional sample to complete the sample of X1 that chosen by other class (X MIA 3) and taught by same teacher and there were 8 students as additional sample of X2 that choose by other class (X MIA 2) and taught by other teacher who using non – collaborative writing strategy. Based on the explanation above, in this research was clear that there were 60 students as a sample.

**Technique of Collecting Data**

In order to get some data that will needed to support this research, the researcher applied the technique of collecting data, writing test. The test is about writing English which is appropriate with their in-use curriculum. This instrument used to collect the data in order to find out a difference between students' writing ability taught by using collaborative writing strategy and students' writing ability taught by using non-collaborative writing of the tenth grade at SMA Dharma Loka Pekanbaru. The researcher used writing text by giving some topics of narrative text. The topics as follows:

1. Lake toba
2. Malin Kundang
3. Timun Mas

**Validity and Reliability of the Test**

## Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## 1. Validity of the Test

According to Frankle (2009, p. 148), the term validity, as used in research, refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness, correctness, and usefulness of any inferences a researcher draws based on data obtained through the use of an instrument.

Brown (2004, p. 65) that a test is a method to measure a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. The more explanation explained also by Brown that one of criteria for testing a test is validity. A valid test should be appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment. The validity has three kinds, they are content validity, criterion validity, and construct validity.

In this research, researcher used two kinds of validity, the content and the construct validity, to prove the validity of the test. In the first of kinds, the researcher used the materials test based on the materials that they learned. It was about narrative text.

For more clear evidence, the researcher also provided the construct validity to measure whether tests taken for this research are or no valid. In measuring the validity of the tests, the researcher used the SPSS 16 application to find the validity of the tests.

**Table III.2**

## Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan satu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## The Result of the Validity Test

		rater1	rater2
rater1	Pearson Correlation	1	,761**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	30	30
rater2	Pearson Correlation	,761**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	30	30

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

Based on the tabel above, it was cleare that the validity value was 0.761. it was compared with the r- tabel in significance of 1% (0.463), the comparison between r – tabel and r – observed can be written as follows:

$$0.463 < 0.761$$

It shows that the score of r – observed was higher than the score of r – table, it means that the test was valid.

## Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

## 2. Reliability of the Test

According to Frankle (2009, p. 156) reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of items to another. Consider, for example, a test designed to measure typing ability. If the test is reliable, we would expect a student who receives a high score the first time he takes the test to receive a high score the next time he takes the test. The scores would probably not be identical, but they should be close.

Reliability of the test can be measured from the consistency and dependability of the test. Relation to the statement stated by Brown (2003, p. 55) stated that a reliable test is consistent and dependable. Of course, the consistency and dependability of the test can be measured through the scores given.

In this part, the researcher tried to measure the reliability of the test through the rater reliability, specifically in inter-rater reliability. The researcher chose inter-rater reliability because the scores gotten from the test is evaluated by two raters, of course, the scores given are different. So that, the researcher uses the SPSS 23 application to find the reliability of the test based on Alpha Cronbach technique.

**Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang**

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

**Table III.3**
**The Result of the Realibility Test**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.864	2

**Technique of Analysis Data**

The researcher used a static's analysis to analyze the data in order to know the result wheter it has statically significant, it was abalyzed by using Independent Sample T – Test. According to Julie Pallant (2011, p. 239) independent sample t-test is used when you want to compare the mean scores of two different groups of people or conditions.

The formula as follows:

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{SD_1}{\sqrt{N-1}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{SD_2}{\sqrt{N-1}}\right)^2}}$$

Where:

- $t_o$  = The Value of t-observed
- $M_x$  = Mean of variable 1
- $M_y$  = Mean of variable 2
- $S_d$  = Standard deviation of variable
- $S_{dy}$  = Standard deviation of variable 2
- $N$  = Number of students