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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of The Research

This method of the research used is a correlation research, according to Creswell (2012 p.338), correlation is a statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two (or more) variables or two sets of data to vary consistently. There have two variables in this research they are the students' simple present tense and their speaking accuracy. The students' simple present tense mastery is variable X (independent variable) and their speaking accuracy is variable Y (dependent variable). The relation have the same aim. Whereas, according to Pallant (2011 p.128), correlation analysis is used to describe the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variabels.

To find out whether there is correlation between students' simple present tense mastery and their accuracy in speaking, to see the results, the writer will use the Pearson Product Moment because to measure the strength of a relationship between two variables. In this research, the writer will be gives speaking test for collecting data.

B. Time and Location of The Research

This research was conducted on March 22th 2018. The research was conducted State Junior High School Plus Binabangsa Pekanbaru. The location of the school at Ketitiran street, Sukajadi Pekanbaru.

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C. Subject and Object of The Research

The subject of the research was students the second grade of Senior High School Plus Binabangsa Pekanbaru in academic year 2017-2018. While the object of the research was the correlation between students' simple present tense mastery and speaking accuracy.

D. Population and Sample of The Research

1. Population of The Research

According to Creswell (2012 pp.142), "population was group of individuals who have the same characteristic". Senior High School Plus Binabangsa is a group of individuals that have large population.

Table III.1 Population of the students Senior High School Plus Binabangsa Pekanbaru

No	Class	Total
1	X MIPA 1	19
2	X MIPA 2	11
3	X IPS	25
4	XI MIPA 1	18
5	XI MPA 2	11
6	XI IPS	20
7	XII MIPA	18
8	XII IPS	15
Total		125

The population of the research was chosen the students of Senior High School consisting of 8 classes (125 students), female 47 and male 78.

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2. Sample of The Research

The writer was used Simple Random Sampling in this research because population is homogen. The writer was chosen the sample with random. Eleven class have three classes there are XI MIPA 1, XI MIPA 2 and XI IPS. The writer was given number for the all classes. After that, the writer chosen the number with random. The result of the election number is XI MIPA 1 and XI MIPA 2 as the sample. According to Louise Cohen, et. al (2007 p.112), simple Random Sampling is choose sample with random.

E. The Technique of Collecting Data

In this research the researcher used Evaluation technique. In this matter to measure the data will connected with numeral that have the quality quantitative. The technique collecting of data on this technique have two types to measure the ability, there are Oral Test and Writing Test.

1. Oral Test

The writer measured speaking accuracy to used oral test. The writer explain the material about brochure and ask the students to design a brochure. After that, the writer ask to students present their brochure in front of class. The writer record the students video of their speaking. The students asked to promote their brochure by using simple present tense well. The writer give two minutes to speak.

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2. Written Test

The writer used written test as the second instrument. The written test were two types of test to measure students' simple present tense mastery. There were essay test and objective test. The example of objective test are multiple choice, fill in the blank and true and fault. In this research, the writer used fill in the blank test. So, the students were asked to Completed the Items fill in the blank of the brochure. Here is the blue print of the instrument :

Table III.2 The Blue Print of Written Test

Topic	Indictors	Sub-Indicaators
Brochure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generic Structure of Brochure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Title b. Contain c. Contact person d. Spesific test 2. Language features of Brochure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Simple Present Tense b. Action Verbs c. Thinking Verbs d. Feeling Verbs e. Imperative 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content 2. Organization 3. Vocabulary 4. Grammar

F. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

According to Creswell books (2008, p. 169), "Validity is the individual's scores from an instrument make sense, meaningful, enable you, as the researcher, to draw good conclusions from the sample you are studying to the population". It means that validity is

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accurately in measure data from the sample from a score is appropriate and meaningful. This sample will be measure by rater. In determine the result validity if score r arithmetic more higher score r tabel so, the questioner was valid. But, if score r arithmetic more smaler score r tabel so, the questioner wasn't valid.

The result of Completion Items (test) acquired from 15 items that all items were valid. It can be seen as follows :

Table III.3 The Analysis of Students' Simple Present Tense Mastery

Items	r_{xy}	r_{tabel}	Status	Information
1	0.684	0.367	Valid	Used
2	0.747	0.367	Valid	Used
3	0.654	0.367	Valid	Used
4	0.734	0.367	Valid	Used
5	0.794	0.367	Valid	Used
6	0.794	0.367	Valid	Used
7	0.748	0.367	Valid	Used
8	0.766	0.367	Valid	Used
9	0.831	0.367	Valid	Used
10	0.745	0.367	Valid	Used
11	0.417	0.367	Valid	Used
12	0.491	0.367	Valid	Used
13	0.699	0.367	Valid	Used
14	0.487	0.367	Valid	Used
15	0.696	0.367	Valid	Used

The data above were consulted with r_{tabel} at significant level of 5% ($\alpha = alpha = 0.05$). There were 20 students; meaning that $N=29$ with $df = N - 2 = 29 - 2 = 27$. The writer took the df 27, so the r_{tabel} acquired was 0.367. It means that 15 items of simple present tense test were utilized in this research.

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2. Reliability

According to Brown (2003, pp. 20), stated that a test reliable if you give the same test to the same students or matched students on two different occasions. It means that the instrument that will be consistent and dependable. According to Suharismi (1993 p.212), the test accepted if the degree of difficulty are:

Table III.4 Index Difficulty Level of Instruments

Propotion Correct (p)	Item Category
1,00-0,30	Difficult
0,30-0,70	Average
0,70-1,00	Easy

The reliability of the test was processed by SPSS 16.0 program. It can be seen as follows:

Table III.5 Cronbach Alpha Table Reliability Statistics of Students'

Simple Present Tense Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.921	15

Based on analysis above, the value of Chronbach's Alpha is 0.921 which is higher 0.60. It could be said that the test is reliable. Due to 0.921 > 0.60, the level of the reliability was high.

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G. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In order to find out whether there is a significant correlation or not between students' Simple Present Tense and their Speaking Accuracy, the data are analyzed by using statistical formula. The writer will use the score of writing test of variable X and oral test score of variable Y. In analyzing the data, the writer will use Pearson product-moment correlation because this research to see the correlation between two variables. Based on Silaen and Widiyono books (2013 p.224), the formulation Pearson Product Moment are:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\left\{ \sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n} \right\}}{\sqrt{\left[\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right] \left[\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} \right]}}$$

Where:

r_{xy} = The correlation

n = The number of subject

$\sum xy$ = The total number of score multiplication of x variable and y variable

$\sum x$ = The total number of score x variable

$\sum y$ = The total number of score y variable

$\sum x^2$ = The total number of square score of x variable

$\sum y^2$ = The total number of square score of y variable

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Meanwhile, in order to get easy in analyzing the data, the researcher will use SPSS 16.0 program. Statistically the hypotheses are:

$$H_a : r_o > r_{table}$$

$$H_o : r_o \leq r_{table}$$

1. H_a is accepted if $r_o > r_{table}$ or there is a significant correlation between the students' simple present tense and their speaking accuracy.
2. H_o is accepted if $r_o \leq r_{table}$ or there is no significant correlation between the students' simple present tense and their speaking accuracy.

Measure percentage of Simple Present Tense Mastery and Speaking

Accuracy used formulation :

$$\frac{\text{Score Frequency}}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where :

Score frequency : score frequency of both variabels X and Y

n : the number of subject