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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

This research is descriptive quantitative research. The purpose of the research is to gain information about phenomena in order to describe existed condition in the field. Gay (2005:208) states that “descriptive quantitative research involves collecting numerical data to test hypotheses or answer questions concerning current status conducted either through self-reports collected through questionnaires or interviews or through observation”.

Then Gay and Airasian (2000:11) state that quantitative approaches are used to describe current conditions, investigate relationships, and study cause-effect phenomena. Quantitative descriptive or survey research involves collecting data in order to answer questions about the current status of the subject or topic of study and obtain information about preferences, attitudes, practices, concerns or interest of some group of people. Moreover, is many cases he goals of descriptive research is to describes particular phenomena in order to learn more about it. In this case, the writer wants to describe the ability of the tenth grade students of SMAN 12 Pekanbaru in writing descriptive texts.

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B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on April 2018. The research was done three weeks, started on beginning April to May 2018. This research was conducted at State Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru. It is located on Garuda Sakti street No. 3, Pekanbaru.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research is the tenth grade students at State Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru. This research was intended to investigate an analysis of students' ability in writing descriptive text at the tenth grade of State Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

Population is the subjects to take as sample. According to Syafi'i (2015:127) has pointed out that population of the research refers to total number of subjects from the data sources. A population is a group of individuals who have same characteristic. The target population of this research is the tenth grade students of Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru. There were eleventh class at the tenth grade of Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru.

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Table III. 1
The total population of the tenth grade students of
Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru

No	Classes	Total
1	MIA 1	36
2	MIA 2	36
3	MIA 3	36
4	MIA 4	36
5	MIA 5	36
6	MIA 6	36
7	IIS 1	35
8	IIS 2	36
9	IIS 3	35
10	IIS 4	36
11	IIS 5	36
	Total	394

(school administration 2018)

2. Sample

To take the data the researcher need sample. According Syafi'i (2015:128) sample refers to the subjects which is chosen and determine d as the sources of data.

Total all population are 394. Because the number of population is relatively large, the researcher will take 10% as sample. Arikunto (2006: 131) said that if population is less than 100 respondents we can take all of, but if more than 100 respondents we can take 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, or more than.

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Table III. 2
The total sample of the tenth grade students of Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru

No	Classes	Total	Sample
1	MIA 1	36	4
2	MIA 2	36	4
3	MIA 3	36	4
4	MIA 4	36	4
5	MIA 5	36	4
6	MIA 6	36	4
7	IIS 1	35	3
8	IIS 2	36	4
9	IIS 3	35	3
10	IIS 4	36	3
11	IIS 5	36	3
	Total	394	40

The researcher took a sample by using simple random sampling technique because it is more effective. Random sampling is a sample consist some elements chosen randomly, each element of population has some opportunity to be sample. According to Blankenship (2010), every person in the population has the same chance of being selected. To take a sample the researcher used lotter, all of the population give a lotter but just for lotter have number. It clear that every student at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru can be a population in this research. In line with this idea, Sugiyono (2010), simple random sampling means that every case of the population has an equal probability of inclusion in sample.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the researcher will use written test. The written test of descriptive text was intended to find out student ability in writing descriptive text. According to Creswell (2012:14) said, "An instrument is a

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tool for measuring, observing, or documenting quantitative data”. Moreover, in accordance with the aim of the study which focus on the analysis of students’ writing descriptive text skill, research instrument which was used in this study was writing test. In this case, the researcher gave such instruction for the students to write a descriptive text on their sheet. The researcher gives some topic to writing test. There are four topics; My friend, My mother, My family, and My idol. The topics are based on the material learned by the tenth grade students. Students are asked to choose one of the topics they have in descriptive text.

In assessing writing, there are components that have to be scored. Brown (2002) stated that there are five components in writing. The components are content, organization (identification, description), vocabulary, grammatical features (action verb, specific participation, simple present tense, and adjective), and mechanics.

Validity and Reliability

Gay (2012) mentioned that there are kinds of validity. They are content validity, criterion-related validity, construct validity. In this research, the researcher used content validity to know the validity of test. According to Gay (2012) content validity is the degree to which a test measures an intended content area. It requires both item validity and sampling validity. Item validity is concerned with whether the test items are relevant to the intended content area, and sampling validity is concerned with how well the test

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sample represent the total content area. It means the test had fulfilled the validity of the content.

Determining and analysis the students' ability by using passing grade standard at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru of the students is 75, based on range of scores at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru in writing descriptive text as follows:

Table III. 3
Range of Scores

No	Scores	Categories
1.	91 – 100	Very Good
2.	83 – 90	Good
3.	75 – 82	Sufficient
4.	66 – 74	Less
5.	< 66	Fail

Based on the table above, it is clearly that if the score level 91-100 are categorized into very good. If the score level is 83-90, its categorized into very good. If the score level is 75-82, its categorized into sufficient. If the score level is 66-74, its categorized into less. Last, if the score level is <66, its categorized into fail.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using descriptive method. This technique is called descriptive quantitative. The researcher found out the frequency of students' ability in writing descriptive text.

To know of percentage of students' ability in writing descriptive text, the researcher used Sudijono formula (2004:43) as follows:

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

Where:

P : percentage

F : Number of frequency

N : Number of respondents/sample

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