

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

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CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research is a descriptive research. The purpose is to describe the senior high school students' ability in writing analytical exposition text. According to Gay and Airasian (2000, p. 275) a descriptive study determines and describes the way things are. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or answer question concerning the current status of study. It means that descriptive research is used to describe and collect data in order to answer the questions that occur in the community as a subject of study. In this case, the researcher conducted this research to describe students' ability in writing an analytical exposition text. This research shows and solves the actual and current problem and gathers the data to be arranged, explained, and analyzed.

In conclusion, descriptive research is a research that to describe and collect data in order to answer the question that occur in the community as a subject of study. Descriptive research also to show and solve the actual and current problem, the data should be arranged, explained, and analyzed.

B. The Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on August 2018. The research was conducted at State Senior High School 10 Pekanbaru.

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C. The Subject and Object of the Research

a. Subject

The subject of this research is the eleventh grade students of State Senior High 10 Pekanbaru in the academic year of 2017/2018.

b. Object

The object of this research is the students' ability in writing analytical exposition text.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

a. The population of the Research

The population of the research is the eleventh grade students at SMAN 10 Pekanbaru. There are eleventh classes, six classes of IPA and five classes of IPS.

Table III.1
Population of the Research

No.	Class	Students
1.	XI IPA 1	33
2.	XI IPA 2	34
3.	XI IPA 3	33
4.	XI IPA 4	34
5.	XI IPA 5	35
6.	XI IPA 6	37
7.	XI IPS 1	35
8.	XI IPS 2	34
9.	XI IPS 3	33
10.	XI IPS 4	33
11.	XI IPS 5	34
Total		375

b. The Sample of the Research

Sample is subject of people and items from a larger population that we collect and analyze to make inferences. The population above

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is large be all taken as sample of the research. According to Arikunto (2010, p. 127) purposive sampling is the process of selecting the subject based on the particular purpose within the defined population sharing similar characteristic. Purposive sampling is also refer to judgement sampling, is the process of selecting a sample that is believed to be representative of given a population. So, the researcher used purposive sampling because the English teacher suggested the researcher to choose only one class.

Table III.2
Sample of the Research

No.	Class	Students	Total
1.	XI IPA 6	37 x 10%	37

E. The Validity and Reliability Testing

Validity and reliability of instrument are integral part in conducting a research since the instrument which will be used must be valid and reliable before using it to collect data in this research. The researcher ensured that the instrument (test) is valid and reliable by doing validity and reliability testing as follows:

1. Validity

To know whether the data are valid or not, the researcher used content validity. According to Sugiyono (2013, p. 353) content validity is used to measure an achievement of the students score. The test must be created based on appropriate material; it is easy to be comprehended

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or suitable with students' level. The test of the research was appropriate to students' difficulties and it was familiar materials test base on the textbook that the students learned. It was analytical exposition text.

2. Reliability

According to Gay (2000) reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it is measuring. It is reflected in the obtaining how far the test is able to measure the same object on different occasion indicating the similar result. The researcher used inter-rater reliability because the researcher used two raters in assessing students' ability in writing analytical exposition text.

According to Cohen (2007, p. 506) the guidelines for reliability are as follows:

Table III.3
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	Unacceptable low reliable

The following table below described the reliability between scores given by two raters by using SPSS 17 version in Cronbach's Alpha.

Table III.4
Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.992	2

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The reliability value of the test was 0.992. It was categorized into very high level.

F. The Technique of Collecting Data

In order to get the data needed to support this study, the researcher used test to collect the data. According to Brown (2004, p. test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. It means that by using the test, we can measure the ability or know the level of understanding that person.

This researcher used written test as an instrument. It is an essay test which contains 3 topics. The students have 90 minutes to write. After that, the students collected their works to the researcher.

Table III.5
Blue Print of Writing Test in Analytical Exposition Texts

Variable	Indicators
Writing in Analytical texts	1. Content
	2. Organization
	3. Vocabulary
	4. Grammar
	5. Mechanics

G. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by using descriptive method. This technique is called descriptive quantitative. The researcher found out the frequency students' Ability in Writing Analytical Exposition Texts. In scoring the students writing ability in all of the components of writing analytical exposition text divided by five criteria rating the students writing analytical exposition texts, follows:

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Table III.6
Students' Scoring Guide in
Writing Analytical Exposition Text

No.	Test score	Category
1.	80-100	Excellent
2.	66-79	Very good
3.	56-65	Good
4.	46-55	Fair
5.	0-45	Poor

Adopted from Sudjiono(2009)

To know of percentage of students' ability in writing analytical exposition text, the researcher used Anas' formula (2009, p. 43) as follows:

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

Where:

P: Percentage

F: Number of frequency

N: Number of respondents/sample