

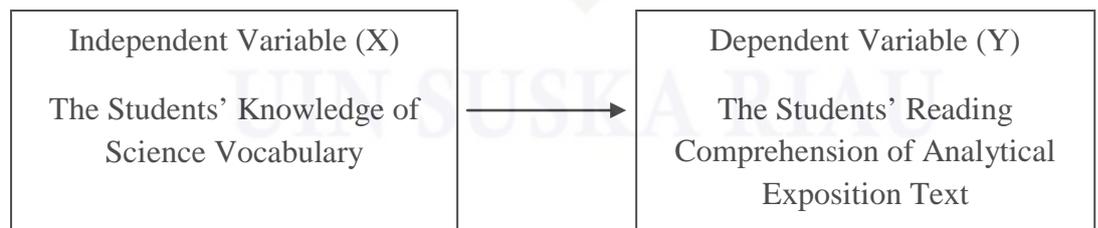
Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

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CHAPTER III THE RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this research is a correlational research. It is a research to discover or to measure the relationship between two or more variables. Cresswell (2008:60) stated that correlational research design is a procedure of quantitative research in which investigators measure the degree of association (relationship) between two or more variables or sets of scores. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:11), another type of the research is done to determine relationships among two or more variables and to explore their implications for cause and effect, this is called corelational research. There are two variables in this research, independent and dependent variable. The students' knowledge of science vocabulary is the independent variable and the dependent variable is students' reading comprehension of analytical exposition text. These variables can be seen as follows:



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B. The Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research was conducted at the science class of second grade students of YKPP Senior High School. Located in Dumai. However, the research was conducted in April.

C. The Subject and Object of the Research

1. The Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the science class of second grade students of YKPP Senior High School.

2. The Object of the Research

The object of this research was the students' knowledge of science vocabulary and their reading comprehension of analytical exposition text.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

1. The Population

Population of this research was the science class of second grade students of YKPP Dumai. It consisted of five classes; they were XI M-IPA 1, XI M-IPA 2, IX M-IPA 3, IX M-IPA 4, and IX M-IPA 5 class. The total of population of this research was 160 students, the specification of population can be seen in the table below:

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III.1 The Population of the Second Grade Students of SMA YKPP Dumai

No	Class	Number of Students
1	XI M-IPA 1	35
2	XI M-IPA 2	32
3	XI M-IPA 3	32
4	XI M-IPA 4	30
5	XI M-IPA 5	31
Total		160

2. The Sample

The writer took two classes of science class as the sample of this research by using simple random sample. According to Singh (2006), a simple random sample technique is a technique for choosing the sample in which all the population get an equal and independent chance to be selected. Gay (2012) stated that the minimal percentages of choosing sample in simple random sampling is 10% of the population. In choosing the sample the writer took 40% of the population in each class by using lottery. Finally, the number of the sample for this research was 64 students.

E. The Techniques of Collecting the Data

To Collect the data from the sample, the writer used tests technique. Test are assessment instruments that pose problems for students to solve (Syafi'i, 2015:110). In collecting the data, the writer administered the tests to the students. There were two tests:

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1. Test

a. Written test (Knowledge of Science Vocabulary)

Vocabulary exercise was given as the first test to the students that consisted of 20 questions (multiple choice). The items of the test were constructed based on the indicators of vocabulary knowledge.

b. Written test (Reading Comprehension of Analytical Exposition Text)

Reading comprehension exercise was given as the second test to the students that consisted of 20 questions (multiple choice). The items of the test were constructed based on the indicators of reading comprehension.

In relation to the above explanation, the writer took analytical exposition text as reading text of test.

F. The Data Analyzing Technique

In this research, the writer used Product Moment Correlation to analyze the data in order to know the result whether it has statically significant correlation from two variables, and it was analyzed by using SPSS 23.0. This technique was used because the data contained interval scales.