## A. Research Design

$\subset \quad$ The design for this research was correlation in explanatory research design. According to (Creswell (2012), "an explanatory research design is a correlation design in which the research is interested in the extent to which two variable (or more) co-vary, that is, where changes in one variable are reflected in changes in the other". Both variables were the students' motivation and their writing ability. The students' motivation was variable X (independent variable) and their writing ability was variable Y (dependent variable).

## B. Time and Location of the Research

1. Time of the Research

This research was conducted in April 2019.
2. Location of the Research

The location of this research was conducted at State Senior High School 1 Kampar. It is located at Air Tiris Street.

## Subject and Objective of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth grade students of senior High School 1 Kampar.
2. Object of the Research

The object of this research was the students' motivation and their writing ability of tenth grade at state senior high school 1 Kampar.

## D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population of the Research

The population of this research was the tenth grade students of state senior high school 1 Kampar in 2018/2019 academic year. The total of population was 300 students. They consisted of nine class.

Table III. 1
The total population of the tenth grade students at state senior high school 1 Kampar

| No | Classes | Total of the students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | X MIPA 1 | 34 |
| 2 | X MIPA 2 | 34 |
| 3 | X MIPA 3 | 34 |
| 4 | X MIPA 4 | 33 |
| 5 | X MIPA 5 | 33 |
| 6 | X IPS 1 | 34 |
| 7 | X IPS2 2 | 33 |
| 8 | X IPS 3 | 33 |
| 9 | X IPS 4 | 32 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ |

2. Sample

The population of this research was 300 students. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 134) states that if the population is less than 100 people should be take altogether, if the population is large or more than 100 people can be take $10 \%-15 \%$ or $20 \%-25 \%$ or more. Because the population is too large, the writer would take $30 \%$ of the population as the


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sample. So the researcher would take 90 students as the sample of the research. The technique that would used in this research is simple random sampling. According to Fraenkle, Allen and Hyun (2012), simple random sampling is every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected as the sample.

Table III. 2
The sample of the tenth grade students at senior high school 1
Kampar

| No | Class | Total of the population | Sample 30\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | X MIPA 1 | 34 |  |
| 2 | X MIPA 2 | 34 |  |
| 3 | XIMIPA 3 | 34 |  |
| 4 | X MIPA 4 | 33 |  |
| 5 | X MIPA 5 | 33 | 90 |
| 6 | X IPS 1 | 34 |  |
| 7 | X IPS 2 | 33 |  |
| 8 | X IPS 3 | 33 |  |
| 9 | X IPS 4 | 32 |  |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ |  |

## E. Data Collection Technique

1. Questionnaire

According to Anderson (2015), "a questionnaire permits the collection of reliable and reasonably valid data in a simple, cheap and timely manner". A questionnaire is a data collection instrument consists of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondent. In this research, the researcher used questionnaire to measure students' motivation or variable X.

The questionnaire are adapting from AMTB (Attitude/Motivation Test Battery) by Gardener. Actually it consists of many items of statements involving attitude and motivation, but the researcher only took

30 items which are suitable with this study and modified the questionnaire based on the context of students. Therefore, the researcher only took motivation statements from AMTB and the translated into Indonesian

Tabel III. 3 Blue Print of Questionnaire Students' Motivation operational concept of writing ability or variable Y.

Hughes (1989, p.104) stated that assessing and scoring students' writing can be done by using ESL Composition Profile. ESL Composition Profile provides some criteria that should be measured by the teacher. It can be seen as follows:

# Table. III. 5 Writing Scoring Rubric 

| Core | Criteria |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| CONTENT | $30-27$ | Excellent to very good: knowledgeable; substantive; <br> through development of thesis; relevant to assigned topic <br> Good to average: some knowledge of subject; adequate <br> range; limited developmment of thesis; mostly relevant to <br> topic, but lacks detail |
| ORGANIZATION | $26-22$ | Very poor: does not show knowledge of subject; non- |
| substantive; not pertinent; or not enough to evaluate |  |  |
| Excelent to very good: fluent expression; ideas clearly |  |  |
| stated/supported; succinct; well organized; logical |  |  |
| sequencing; cohesive |  |  |
| Good to average: somewhat choppy; loosely organized |  |  |
| but main ideas stand out; limited support; logical but |  |  |

$\infty \quad 9$

9-7 incomplete sequencing
Fair to poor: non fluent; ideas confused or disconnected ; lacks logical sequencing and development
Very poor: does no communicate, no organization or not enough to evaluate
Excelent to very good: sophisticated range; effective word/idiom choice and usage, word form mastery; appropriate register
Good to average: adequate range; occasional errors of word/idiom form, choice, usage but meaning not obscured Fair to poor: limited range; frequent errors of word/idiom form, choice, usage; meaning confused or obscured
Very poor: essentially translation; little knowledge of English vocabulary, idiom, word form, or not enough to evaluate
Excelent to very good: effective complex constructions; few errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, prepositions
21-18 Good to average: effective but simple constructions; minor problems in complex constructions; several errors for agreement, tense, number, word order/function, 17-11 articles, pronouns, prepositions but meaning seldom obscured
Fair to poor: major problems in simple/complex

| Score | Criteria |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\bar{Z}$ | $10-5$ | constructions; frequent errors of negation, agreement, <br> tense, number, word order/function, articles, pronouns, <br> prepositions and /or fragments, run-ons, deletions; |
| meaning confused or obscured |  |  |

Explanation of the score:
Content : 30
Organization : 20
Vocabulary : 20
Language use : 25
Mechanics :5
Total : 100

After the students do the test, the researcher then takes total score
from the result of writing ability. The classification of the students' score is as
follows (Sudijono, 2007, p.35):
Table III. 6
The Classification of Students' Score

| No. | Score/ Range | Criteria |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | $80-100$ | Very Good |
| 2. | $70-79$ | Good |
| 3. | $60-69$ | Sufficient |
| 4. | $50-59$ | Less |
| 5. | $0-49$ | Fail |

## 3. Validity

Creswell (2008) stated that, "validity is the individual's scores from an instrument make sense, meaningful, enable the researcher to draw good conclusions from the sample the are studying to the population". It means that validity makes a score is appropriate and meaningful. An instrument is valid if it is able to measure what must be .

Attitude Motivation Test Battery / AMTB by Gardener was adapted to measure students' motivation. The questionnaire commonly used by many researchers to measure motivation whether for Second Language or Foreign Language students in different countries.

To find out the validity of questionnaire, the researcher calculated it by using SPSS 20 version.

## a. Validity Students' Motivation

To analyze the validity of students' motivation, the researcher conducted a try out to 35 items by handing them to them to 20 students. The researcher used SPSS 20.0 program to analyze the data. The researcher compared $r_{\text {observed }}$ to $r_{\text {table }}$ at significant level of $5 \%$ is $0.444(\mathrm{df}=\mathrm{N}-2=18)$. The $\mathrm{r}_{\text {observed }}$ of each item should be higher than the $r_{\text {table }}$ to be considered as a valid question. If $r_{\text {observed }}$ on the analysis is less than $\mathrm{r}_{\text {table }}$, it can be concluded that these items are not significantly correlated with the total score (declared invalid) and must be removed or corrected.

The result of the analysis showed that there were 30 questions accepted or valid and the others were rejected or invalid, 30 questions are valid and the rest are dropped. The dropped item is statement number $10,14,18,25,30$. These items were dropped because the scores are under 0.444.

Table III. 7 Validity of Students' Motivation

| OLem 1 | 0.871 | 0.444 | Valid |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Item 2 | 0.528 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 3 | 0.771 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 4 | 0.528 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 5 | 0.871 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item |  |  |  |
| Item 6 | 0.727 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 7 | 0.871 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 8 | 0.795 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 9 | 0.611 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 10 | 0.282 | 0.444 | Invalid |
| Item 11 | 0.871 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 12 | 0.456 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 13 | 0.812 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 14 | 0.006 | 0.444 | Invalid |
| Item 15 | 0.727 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 16 | 0.871 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 17 | 0.610 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 18 | 0.145 | 0.444 | Invalid |


| Item 19 | 0.795 | 0.444 | Valid |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 20 | 0.579 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 21 | 0.812 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 22 | 0.460 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 23 | 0.711 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 24 | 0.598 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 25 | 0.195 | 0.444 | Invalid |
| Item 26 | 0.711 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 27 | 0.760 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 28 | 0.613 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 29 | 0.760 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item 30 | 0.414 | 0.444 | Invalid |
| Item 31 | 0.610 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item32 | 0.711 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item33 | 0.472 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item34 | 0.610 | 0.444 | Valid |
| Item35 | 0.711 | 0.444 | Valid |

## b. Validity of Writing Test

In order to know the validity of writing ability test, the researcher use content validity. Content validity is partly a matter of determining if the content that the instrument contains is an adequate sample of domain of content, it is supposed to represent. Content validity refers to the content and format of the instrument. How appropriate the content or format is. Thus, the researcher gave the test based on the material that was studied by the students. The material of the test was taken from the textbook.

## 4. Reliability

Reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy is reflected in obtaining the similar result when measurement is repeated on different occasion or with different instruments or by different person. Brown (2003) stated that the characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistency. The table below is the categories of reliability test used in determining the level of reliability of the test.

Table III. 8
The Level of Acceptable Reliability

| No | Reliability | Validity |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $>0.90$ | Very high |
| 2 | $0.80-0.90$ | High |
| 3 | $0.70-0.79$ | Reliable |
| 4 | $0.60-0.69$ | Marginally/Minimally |
| 5 | $<0.60$ | Unacceptably low |
|  |  | (Cohen, Manion,\& Morison,2007, p.506) |

To obtain the reliability of the students' motivation, the researcher used SPSS 20.0 Program to find out whether the test was reliable or not.

> Table III. 9
> Reliability Statistics

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.944 | 35 |

From the table above, it can be seen the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.944 . The value is higher than the standard Cronbach's alpha which is 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded the test is reliable, and the level of reliability is very high.

## $F_{\infty}^{\top}$ Technique of Analyzing the Data

In order to find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' motivation and their writing ability, the data was analyzed by using statistical formula. Because the data is normally distributed, the researcher二 used Pearson product-moment correlation technique to analyze the data. The hypothesis are as follow:
$\mathrm{H}_{0}:$ Sig. $(2$-tailed $)>\alpha(0.05)$
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}:$ Sig. (2-tailed) $<\alpha(0.05)$
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ is accepted if the value of sig. (2-tailed) $>\alpha$ (0.05). It means that there is no significant correlation between students' motivation and their writing ability at tenth grade of state senior high school 1 Kampar.
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ is accepted if the value of sig. (2-tailed) $<\alpha$ (0.05). It means that there is a significant correlation between students' motivation and their $\omega$ writing ability at tenth grade of state senior high school 1 Kampar.

