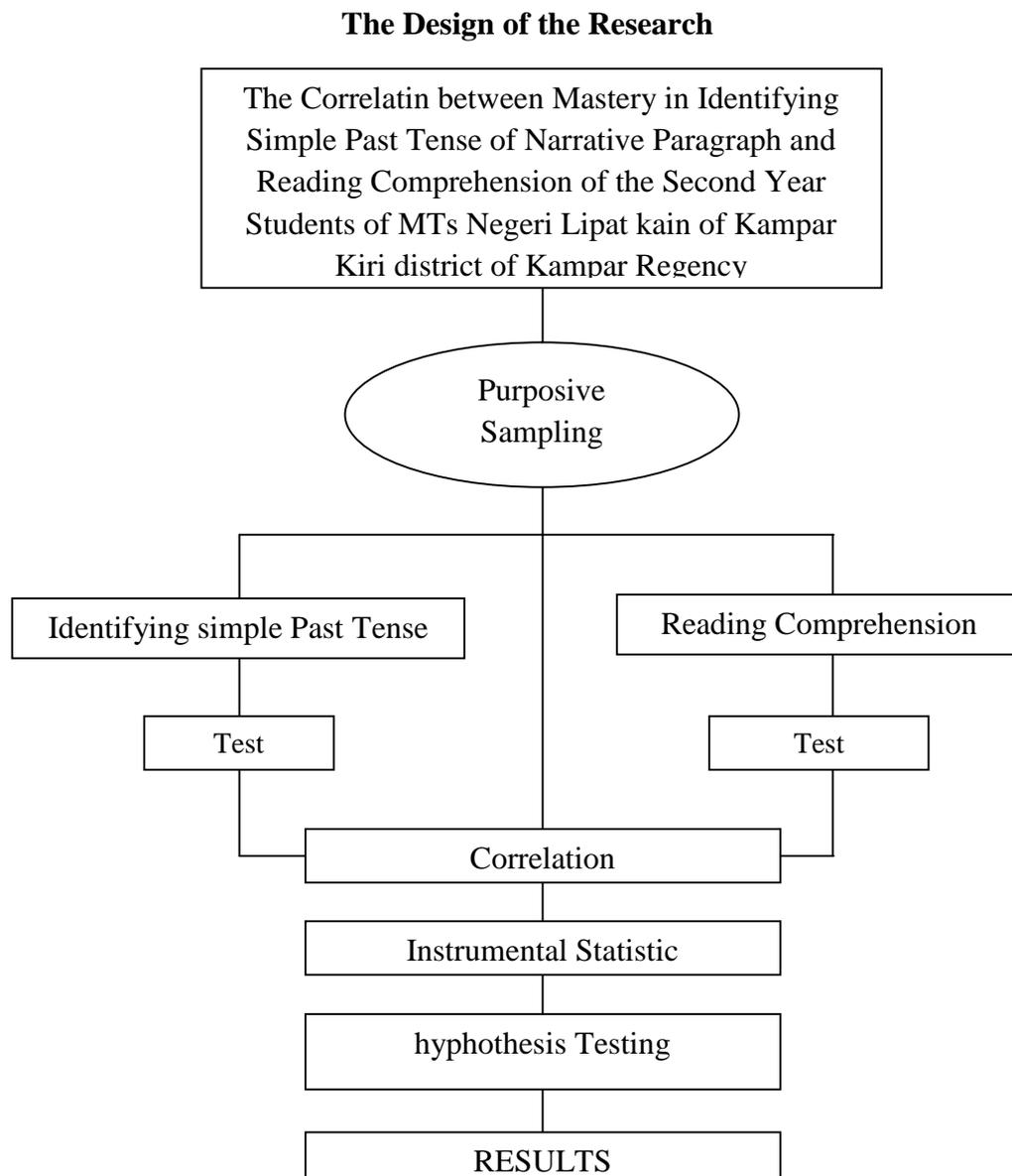


CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research is a correlational research in which the researcher focuses on the correlation between two variables. There are only two variables to be analyzed. The design of this research can be drawn as in the following scheme:



B. The Location and the Time of the Research

This research was conducted at MTs N Lipatkain. Research was done on September –December 2010.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research is the second is the second year students of MTs N Lipatkain, and the object is the correlation between mastery in identifying simple past tense and reading comprehension of the second years students of MTs N Lipatkain of Kampar District of Kampar Regency

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

The population of this research is the second year students of MTs Negeri Lipatkain. The total number of the population is 112 students that consist of four classes; Class VIII.1, Class VIII.2, Class VIII.3, Class VIII.4. It can be seen in following table below.

Table III.1

**The Population of the Second Year Students
of MTs N Lipatkain Kampar Kiri**

No	Class	Population			Sample	Percentage
		Male	Female	Population		
1	VIII.1	15	15	30	12	40%
2	VIII.2	13	15	28	9	32.14%
3	VIII.3	10	18	28	5	17.85%
4	VIII.4	10	16	26	4	15.38%
Total Population				112	30	

In determining the samples, writer used purposive sampling because the writer wants to find out the students who have really mastered in identifying simple past tense of narrative paragraph. To find the students

who are mastery in identifying simple past tense, the writer ask to the teacher who the student's that have really mastered in identifying simple past tense. Based on data that was gave by the teacher the writer got 30 students who have really mastered in identifying simple past tense of narrative paragraph from four classes as sample.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data is the method that is used by the writer to collecting data.³⁸ The technique that writer use in this research are:

1. Test. This test is just to find out the data about the students' reading comprehension as variable "Y". The test was multiple choices. It was used to measure the capability student's reading comprehension. Before testing done to researched hypotheses, firstly, the test quality data will be done, that is, validity test and reliability test. Validity test is done to make sure that each question really acts as representative of existence of the variable. For the reliability test, it is done to find out the consistence of variable measurement result. Validity test can be done by using by Pearson correlation, while reliability test can be done by Cranach alpha. An item in a variable stated valid if the item loading factor is bigger than 0,30 (Sugiyono, 2001:116). For the instrument, it is reliable if it has Cranach Alpha bigger than 0.6 (Nunnaly in Darlis 2001)

³⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta; Rineka Cipta, 1995), P. 134

The reliability of the test is 0.886 > 0.60. It means that the test is highly reliable, (see in technique data analysis). And the validity of test is $r = 0.930$. It means the test was valid (See in appendix)

The writer used the sample different from try out and the sample of this research. They are 30 students that follow try out test. After knowing the test was reliability, the writer gave the test to the samples which were given 30 minutes for answering the questions about student's reading comprehension. There were 20 questions given to the students. Try out was conducted once time.

After doing the try out, then the writer had known the questions, reliable or no, the writer gave to the students the real test about reading comprehension. It had been constructed by writer based on indicators in operational concept. The researcher had given some questions and the students answered the questions. So, from their answer researcher could know their score. The score of the students' reading comprehension in the test were classified to determine their level of their comprehension. Arikunto classifies it as follows³⁹:

Table III.2
The Classification of Students' Scores

Score Classification	Category
80-100	Very Good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
46-55	Less
0-45	Fail

³⁹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006, p.311

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Before the test was given to the sample, it firstly was tried at pilot study to the other students who were not in research sampling of the second year classes in order to prove whether or not the test was reliable and valid. Generally, the writer used SPSS version 17.00 in analyzing the data. Reliability in quantitative analysis takes two main forms, both of which are measured by internal consistency: the split-half technique and the alpha coefficient.⁴⁰ The writer used the split – half technique to identify the reliability of the test. The following guidelines can be used:

> 0.90	= Very high reliable
0.80 – 0.90	= Highly reliable
0.70 – 0.79	= Reliable
0.60 – 0.69	= Marginally/ minimally reliable
< 0.60	=Unacceptable low reliability

According to Heaton quoted by Asni (2007: 25), The items with difficulty level below 0.3 and above 0.7 were excluded from the test. In analyze the data, the writer used some formula:

1. **To find out the index of difficulty, the following formula is used for the try out test:**

$$FV = \frac{R}{N}$$

Where FV = Index of Difficulty of Facility Value

⁴⁰ Cohen, I, et. *Research Method in Education Sixth Edition*. New York. Routledge. 2007. P. 506

R = The Number of Correct

N = The Number of Student's Taking the Test.

2. To calculate the students' score in answering the test, the following formula is used:

$$M = \frac{X}{N} \times 100$$

Where: M : Individual Score

X : Correct Answer

N : Number of Items

Table III.3

The Interpretation of Correlation⁴¹

Rxy	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.200	There is negligible correlation between the two variables.
0.200 – 0.400	There is a low correlation between the two variables
0.400 – 0.700	There is a moderate correlation between two variables.
0.700 – 0.900	There is a high correlation between two variables.
0.900 – 1.000	There is very high correlation between two variables.

There are three ways to obtain the correlation between two variables,⁴² there are:

1. The r- table is employed to see whether or not there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in identifying simple past tense of

⁴¹ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008, p.121

⁴² Hartono. *Statistik Penelitian*. Yogyakarta. Pustaka Pelajar Offset. P. 57-58

narrative paragraph and reading comprehension. The obtained value is consulted with the value of r -table product moment correlation $df=N-nr$

Statistical hypothesis:

$$H_a = r_o \geq r \text{ table}$$

$$H_o = r_o < r \text{ table}$$

Criteria of Hypothesis :

- a. H_a is accepted if $r_o \geq r \text{ table}$ or it can be said that there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in identifying simple past tense of narrative paragraph and reading comprehension.
 - b. H_o is accepted if $r_o < r \text{ table}$ or it can be said that there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in identifying simple past tense of narrative paragraph and reading comprehension.
2. To compare sig. (2-tailed) or probably score with 0.05 as follows:
 - a. Probability score > 0.05 , it means that H_o is accepted
 - b. Probability score < 0.05 , it means that H_a is accepted
 3. Use the explanation of sign (**/*) under table, if there is a sign, it means that there is a significant correlation.