

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the place and time of the study, population and sample, research design, research variable, instrument, processing of collecting and analyzes the data.

3.1 Place and Time of the Study

The study was conducted in MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara. That is located on JL. Raya Tahunan Km.5 Jepara 59427. This study was conducted on odd semester.

3.2 Research Design

In this research the writer used a quantitative research. The writer used quasi experimental design. The reason why the writer chose it, because the writer wanted to know how significant is the difference in writing achievement using cartoon film.

In this study, the researcher took two classes of the tenth grade students in MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara chosen as the experimental group and control group. The both classes tested by posttest and pre test.

This study used quasi experimental. It can be drawn as follow:

Figure I. The process of Quasi Experimental research

Treatment		
E 01	X	02

C 03	Y	04

(Mubarok, 2015)

Where:

E: Experimental group

C: Control group

01: pre-test for experimental group

02: post-test for experimental group

03: pre-test for control group

04: post-test for experimental group

X: Treatment with use cartoon film

Y: Treatment with use conventional method

In this design above, the subject include experimental group and control group. The subject will put (01) and (03) before use treatment, and then the test also will give to experimental group and control group. The result of test (02) and (04) will be computed statistically.

This research has two variables, they are :

1. Independent variable

According to Cohen, et al. (2007) Independent variable is an input variable, that which causes, in part or in total, a particular outcome it is a stimulus that influences a response, an antecedent or a factor which may be modified (e.g. under experimental or other condition) to affect an outcome. Therefore, in this study the independent variable is cartoon film.

2. Dependent variable

Cohen, et al. (2007) Dependent variable is the outcome variable, that which is caused, in total or in part, by the input, antecedent variable. It is the effect, consequence of, or response to, an independent variable. This is a fundamental concept in many statistics. In this research, the dependent variable is the students' writing skill.

3.3 Population and Sample

Population according to Sugiyono in (Mubarok, 2015), is the generalization region consisting with objects / subjects that have a certain quantity and characteristics defined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions.

The population of this research was the whole students of tenth grade students of MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara. In this research, the populations are all the tenth grade students MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara in academic year 2018/2019. The quantities are 64 students. For the time to do the research, the writer used *Simple Random Sampling*.

According to (Mubarok, 2015) sample is part of quality and characteristics of the population. Samples taken must be truly representative because the conclusions drawn from this sample is more favorable if it is compared with studies using population. In this research the sample of the population were the tenth grade students of MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara, especially in class Xis 1 and Xis2 as experiment class and control class. Class Xis2 consist of 22 students which as experimental group and class Xis1 consist of 22 students which as control group.

3.4 Hypothesis

In this study, the hypothesis is presented as below:

1. Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no significant difference between the writing skill of the students who are taught by using cartoon film and those are who are not use at tenth grade of MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara.

2. Working Hypothesis (Ha)

There is significant difference between the writing skill of the students who are taught by using cartoon film and those are who are not use at tenth grade of MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara.

3.5 Instrument

Instrument is a tool that use to measure nature or social phenomenon which observed (Sugiyono, 2012). One of instrument in collecting data the writer wants to choose is *Test*. This test, are asked to compose a narrative text related the picture given.

Test was the instrument used in collecting the data. The test was used to find out if there is an effectiveness cartoon film to improve students' writing skill. The test is given in the beginning and in the end of the treatments.

The Rubric Scoring

AspectsofAssesment	Criteria of assesment			Score
	9-12	5-8	0-4	
Focus/Organization -The narrative fulfills its purpose by telling an interesting story. - The story is appropriate to its intended audience. -Time order is used to organize the story's events.	- Interesting story	-The story is interesting but may lack in detail.	- Not interesting story and unclear or not related to the topic	0 - 12
	- The story is appropriate to audience	- The story is for some persons.	- Not appropriate to audience	0 - 11
	- Use time to organize the story's event	- The narrative shows the events, but may lack details.	- Not used time	0 - 12
				Score : 35
Elaboration/Support/Style	9-12	5-8	0-4	

<p>-Every sentence is important to the story.</p> <p>-Enough details are provided to describe the setting and characters.</p> <p>-Transition words help move the story along.</p>	<p>- Every sentences are strong and expressive with varied structure.</p> <p>- Setting and characters are detail.</p> <p>-Transitions are mature and graceful</p>	<p>-Writing is clear but sentence may lack variety</p> <p>- Setting and Characters are not detail.</p> <p>- Transitions are present.</p>	<p>-Writing is confusing, hard to follow.</p> <p>- Setting and characters are distraction.</p> <p>- Transition are not present</p>	<p>0 - 12</p> <p>0 - 11</p> <p>0 - 12</p> <p>Score : 35</p>
<p>Grammar and Mechanics</p>	<p>6-8</p>	<p>3-5</p>	<p>0-2</p>	
<p>-The writing is free of misspelling.</p> <p>-Sentences are punctuated correctly. The words are capitalized correctly.</p> <p>-A narrative text usually uses past</p>	<p>- Spellings are generally correct.</p> <p>-Punctuation and capitalization are generally correct.</p> <p>- Used past tense correctly</p>	<p>- A few errors in spelling</p> <p>- A few errors in punctuation and capitalization.</p> <p>- A few errors in tenses</p>	<p>- Distracting errors in spelling</p> <p>- Distracting errors in punctuation and capitalization.</p> <p>- Errors in tenses</p>	<p>0-10</p> <p>0-10</p> <p>0-10</p> <p>Score</p>

				: 30
TOTAL				100

(Nurhidayah,2017)

3.6 Tryout of The Instrument

The instrument used in this research was a test (pre-test and post-test). Before a test given to the students, tryout test applied first to know the test was good instrument. The result of the test was to find out the validity and reliability.

The instrument that was firstly used for pre-test and post-test in the form of essay. The test was given to the tenth grade students, the researcher only took Xmia class. There were twenty students as respondents of the try-out of the test. They have to answer the question of essay. The aim of this test was to see the validity and reliability of each question made.

3.7 Trying Out the Instrument

1. Validity

The validity was an important quality of any test. It was a condition in which a test can measure what was supposed to be measured. Arikunto (2006) test was valid if it measures what it purposes to be measured.

The validity of test was calculated using Product Moment Formula, which is as follow.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum NY - \sum(N) \sum(Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y^2)\}}}$$

Where:

r_{xy} : The correlation coefficient between X variable and Y variable

N : The number of students

$\sum X$: The sum of score of X item

$\sum Y$: The sum score of Y item

The result calculations of r_{xy} compare with r_{table} of Product Moment by 5% degree of significance. If r_{xy} higher than r_{table} the items of questions is valid.

2. Reliability

Sugiyono (2008) states that reliability is consistency of measurement. A reliable test score would be consistent across different characteristics of the testing situation. Besides high validity, a good test should have high reliability too. Alpha formula was used to know reliability of test is K – R.20 .

$$r_{11} = \left| \frac{k}{k-1} \left| 1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_i^2}{\sigma^2} \right| \right|$$

With formula variant item in the best below:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \left| \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} \right|$$

Where:

N = The number of students

With formulation variant total below:

$$\sigma_i^2 = \left| \frac{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}}{N} \right|$$

Where:

$\sum Y$: The number of item score

$\sum Y^2$: The number of quadrate score

N : The number of students

The result calculations of r_{xy} compare with r_{table} of Product Moment by 5% degree of significance. If r_{xy} higher than r_{table} the items of questions is reliable.

3.8 Techniques of Collecting Data

The writer was conduct research in MA Masalikil Huda Tahunan Jepara. There are several steps to collect the data in this research. They are:

1. Pre-test

The researcher gives the students pre-test before she gives treatment to the students. The researcher given pre-test for both of experimental and control group. The both of groups got same pre-test to make a narrative text based on topic and pictures that given by the researcher. The pre-test of control group and experimental group was given on September, 27 2018 Both of two groups were given pre-test to write narrative text based on topic and picture that given by the researcher. The students can express their skills and idea in writing narrative text based material given by researcher.

2. Treatment

The researcher will teach taught writing of narrative text both to experimental group and control group. Experimental group will be taught using cartoon film, while for control group will be taught using method that was usually used by the teacher using conventional method.

After conducting pre-test, both of two groups got treatments. The treatments of control and experimental group were given on October, 04 2018. In experimental group the researcher, The researcher reviewed the previous material. The students continue to discussion with their friends and the students' can design and search the information about the project. After that, the researcher playing the film Malin Kundang and all of the students' pay attention to the film and notes the important thing about the film. In control group, the writer used picture to teach writing narrative text. While in experimental group, the writer taught the students by using cartoon film. Both of two groups also got explanation material about narrative text.

3. Post-test

Post-test was conducted after the students got treatments. Post-test of both two groups were conducted on October, 05 2018. In experimental group the teacher plays the film about Malin Kundang and the students pay attention and the students' write narrative text about Malin Kundang. And the students got idea after watching the film. In control group the teacher give a some picture story about Malin Kundang and the student write the narrative text based on the picture given.

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP	CONTROL GROUP
<p>➤ Pre-Test</p> <p>In this part, the researcher gave written tests to the students with the same theme for experimental group and control group. The test is to make text narrative based on their own. The pre-test of experimental group was given on September, 27 2018 (meeting 1).</p> <p>➤ Treatment</p> <p>After conducting pre-test, Experimental group got treatment. The treatments of experimental group were given on October, 04 2018. In experimental group, the researcher explained material about narrative text to the students by using cartoon film.</p> <p>➤ Post-Test</p> <p>Post-test was conducted after the students got treatment at one time</p>	<p>➤ Pre-Test</p> <p>In this part, the researcher gave written tests to the students with the same theme for experimental group and control group. The test is to make text procedures based on their own steps and opinions. The pre-test of control group was given on September, 27 2018 (meeting 1).</p> <p>➤ Treatment</p> <p>After conducting pre-test, the treatment of control group is the researcher explained material about narrative text to the students by using picture or conventional method. The treatment of experimental group was given on October, 05 2018.</p> <p>➤ Post-Test</p> <p>Post-test was conducted after the</p>

<p>in the second meeting. The researcher gives a test again with the same theme for experimental group and control group. So, there is significant or not using cartoon film.</p>	<p>students got treatment at one time in the second meeting. The researcher gives a test again with the same theme for experimental group and control group. So, there is significant or not if only use picture or conventional method.</p>
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4. Technique of Analysing Data

To analyse the data, the researcher analyses and compare the statistically. Whether there are scores of the experimental class and control class. The technique is useful to prove a significant difference between pre-test and post-test data of two classes, the writer using statistical analysis or SPSS and T-test.

3.9 Technique of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data the writer analyze and cooperated the statistically. Whether there are scores of the experimental class and the students' scores of the control class. This technique is useful to prove a significant difference between pre-test and post-test data of two classes, the writer using statistical analysis or SPSS and T-test. The purpose of data analysis was to know the effectiveness cartoon film as media to improve students' writing skill in tenth grade students of MA Masalikil Huda Jepara in academic year 2018/2019. To analyze the data the data, the writer used some formulas, based on Arikunto (2010) the formulas that be used are follow:

A. To find out the mean and average of pre-test(x) and post-test(y) the formula is

Mean:

$$X = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:

X = Mean

$\sum X$ = Sum of students score

N = Sum of students

B. Standard Deviation

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum D}{N}\right)^2}$$

Where:

SD = Standard Deviation

D = Difference between pre-test and post-test

N = Number of sample