CHAPTER III
METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

A. Types of Research

Based on the research purposes, this research is a quantitative type which specifies in correlation study because writer predicted the effect of students' participation in English Language Movement Programs on their writing skill.

B. Setting

In this research the school that reseached is MA Baitussalam located on Krajan Utara Street, Wonolopo, Mijen, Semarang.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Arikunto, population is all of the subjects of the research. The population of this study was the eleventh grade students of MA Baitussalam Mijen in the academic year of 2009/2010. The eleventh grade has one class only. The total number of students was 30 students so the writer took them as population of reseach.

D. Technique of Data Collection

To make this research successful, the writer used some ways to collect data, they are as follows:

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a number of written questions, which is used to gain information from respondents themselves.[1] In this case, the writer spreaded the sheets of paper as questionnaire to get data on students'

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[1] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. (Jakarta: PT. Rhineka Cipta, 2006). p. 338

activeness in English Language Movement Programs at MA Baitussalam, Mijen. The questionnaire is in Indonesian language. The students have to respond the question with four options, they are *always* which is equal to 4 points, *seldom* (3 points), *rarely* (2 points), and *never* (1 point).

Here the writer used validity and reliability. Validity is something that is legally acceptable and can be used. Briefly, the validity of a test is the extent to which it measures what it is supposed to measure and nothing else[2]. The rule of validity is:

$$rxy = \frac{n\sum xy - \left(\sum y\right) - \left(\sum y\right)}{\sqrt{\left\{N\sum x^2 - \left(\sum x\right)^2\right\}\left\{N\sum x^2 - \left(\sum y\right)^2\right\}}}$$

Where:

Rxy = Validity of questions

N = the number of respondents

X = the score number of the odd number

Y = the score number of the even number.[3]

In order to find out whether the questionnaire was valid or not, the questionnaire was tried out to 30 students.

Reliability of instrument is necessary characteristic of any good test: for it to be valid at all, a test must first be reliable as a measuring instrument.[4] To measure the reliability of the instrument used in this research, the writer applied a split-half reliability test using "Spearman-Brown Prophecy" formula as follows:[5]

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\Sigma\sigma_b^2}{\sigma_t^2}\right)$$

[2] J.B. Heaton, *Writing English Language Tests,* (London: Longman Group Limited, 1975) . p.154
[3] *Ibid.* p. 174
[4] J.B. Heaton, *Op..Cit.* p.155
[5] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Loc. Cit.* p. 137

R_{11} = Reliability of the instrument

K = the number of questionnaire item

$_b^2$ = the sum of item variance

$_t$ = total variance

2. Test

Test was done to measure students ability in writing skill. There are five components or elements of writing assessment, but here the writer analyzed their writing only in vocabulary and grammar aspects.

Element of writing assessment[6]:

Items analysis	Score	Criterion of scoring
Grammar	22-25	**Excellent- very good**: Effective complex construction, few errors of agreement, tense, number, word order function, articles, pronoun, and preposition
	18-21	**Good- average**: Effective but simple construction, minor problems in complex constructions, several errors of agreement, tense, number, word order/ function, articles, pronouns, preposition but meaning seldom obscured
	11-17	**Fair- poor**: Major problems in simple / complex constructions, frequent errors of negotion, agreement, tense, number, word order/ function, article, pronouns, preposition, and/ or fragments, ru-ons, detetions, meaning confused
	5-10	**Very poor**: Virtually no mastery of sentence constructions rules, dominated by errors, does not communicated, not enough evaluate

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[6] Sara Cushing Weigle. *Assesing Writing* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 116

Vocabulary	18-20	**Excellent- very good**: sophisticated range, effective word/ idiom choice and usage, word form mastery, appropriate register
	14-17	**Good- average**: Adequte range, occasional errors of word/ idiom form, choice, usage, but meaning not obscured
	10-13	**Fair- poor**: Limited range, frequent errors of word/ idiom form, choice, usage, meaning confused or obscured
	7-9	**Very poor**: Essensially translation, little knowlegde of english vocabulary, idiom, word form, not enough to evaluate

The total score of students writing is 45. For making easier in calculating the score the writer uses this rule: $\underline{\text{Total Score X 20}}$ = 100

$$9$$

3. Documentation

Documentation is note about last event. It contents about picture, history etc.[7] Here the writer wanted to know about the history of Baitussalam Islamic Boarding School and the agenda of English Language Movement Program

4. Interview

Interview is the process of getting explanation by asking questions face by face between researcher and respondent using interview guide.[8] Inthis research, interview is used to get the data from an english teacher and students. Here the writer wanted to interview the students of eleventh grade of MA Baitussalam about their writing skill.

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[7] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Bandung: Alfabeta. 2007), p. 309
[8] Moh Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*. (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1999), p. 234

E. Variables

In this thesis, there are two variables. Those are independent variable and dependent variable.

1. Independent Variable (X) is a variable which influences other variable. The independent variable of this research is students' participation in English Language Movement Programs.

2. Dependent Variable (Y) is a variable which is influenced by other variable[9]. The dependent variable of this research is students' writing skill.

F. Procedure of research

Data collection was conducted through several steps. First, the writer asked for the school headmaster's permission by doing observation in the school, after the permission was given, the writer gave questionnaire to the students. Then the writer gave the written test to the students. The last, after the data was conducted the writer made analysis data completely.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer did some preparation to analyze the data. They were:

1) Scoring the Questionnaire

At the first the writer analyzed data from questionnaire to find out students' activeness in English Language Movement Programs for students. The questionnaire is in Indonesian language. The students have to answer by choosing four options, there are *always* which is equal to 4 points, *seldom* (3 points), *rarely* (2 points), and *never* (1 point)

The data analysis started by summing up the item credits of questionnaire, which had been answered by the respondents. Their individual total scores were graded into five categories:

Very high   : 85-100

High   : 70-85

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[9] Ibid , p. 119

Fair   : 55-70

Low   : 40-55

Very low : 25-40

2) Using percentage formula to find out the degree of strength of the student' activeness in English Language Movement Programs

The percentage of the answer =

$$\frac{The\ Total\ Answer}{Total\ Value\ of\ the\ ideal\ Answer} \times 100\%$$

The result of this calculation was categorized into the following criteria:

Very high : 85-100 %

High   : 70-85 %

Fair   : 55-70 %

Low   : 40-55 %

Very low : 25-40%

3) Scoring the students' writing skill[10]

Excellent- very good : 85-100

Good   : 71- 84

Fair- Poor   : 47- 67

Very Poor   : 27- 42

4) Correlation analysis. Using product moment

Finally, the writer used the correlation product moment to correlate students' activeness in English Language Movement Programs (variable X) and students' writing skill (variable Y). The writer used the formulation of percentage, average mark as well, as the following:

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[10] Sara Cushing Weigle. *Loc. Cit*, p. 116

$$rxy = \frac{n\sum xy - \left(\sum y\right) - \left(\sum y\right)}{\sqrt{\left\{N\sum x^2 - \left(\sum x\right)^2\right\}\left\{N\sum x^2 - \left(\sum y\right)^2\right\}}}$$

Note :

N   : Total number of students/ respondents

rxy   : Correlation variable x and y

$\sum XY$: X times Y(X x Y)

X   : The students' activeness in English Language Movement Programs

Y   : Students' writing skill

X^2 : X x Y

Y^2 : X x Y

The writer used regression too, to find out degree of effect:

$$\hat{Y} = a + bX$$

From the result above the writer interpreted that category based on the following statement:[11]

0,80-1,00 means very high correlation

0,60-0,70 means high correlation

0,40-0,60 means enough correlation

0,20-0,40 means low correlation

0,00-0,20 means very low correlation

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[11]Sugiyono. Op.*Cit*, p. 257,