CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Methods

The method is knowledge about how to achieve the goal[1]. While research is a systematic process and logical analytical to data to a destination. The method used in this research was the method " ex post facto " and quantitative approach. " ex post facto " in this research is that the students are already getting the learning guidance from English teacher in the learning process and then the researcher will measure how is the effect of learning guidance to students' achievement in English students[2].

This research is ex post facto research because this research is not intervention the independent variable So this research is not experimental research. The data of this research is interval or ratio data So this research is quantitative research.

B. The Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted at class VIII of MTs Ribatul Muta'alimin pekalongan located at Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto 57 Pekalongan.

---

[1] http://www.informasi-pendidikan.com/2013/08/definisi-metode-penelitian.html. Accessed on 18th april 2016 at 22.00.
[2] http://edu.dzihni.com/2012/05/arti-penelitian-ex-post-facto.html. Accessed on 18th april 2016 at 22.00.

This research was conducted approximately one week, namely in May on 21 - 26. This research was begun with the pre survey to know the number of students MTs Ribatul Muta'alimin pekalongan and continued with obtaining data.

C. Research Variable

In this research there were two variables namely one independent variables or affecter (X) and one dependent variables or affected (Y).

1. The affecter variable (independent)

   The affecter variables (X) namely variable that effect, in this case is the implementation of "Learning Guidance" with the indicator :

   a. Related and keep relationship with the students

   b. Understand students' characters

   c. Provide motivation to learn.

   d. To overcome difficulties learning.

   e. To train the children discipline.

2. The affected variable (dependent)

   The affected variable (Y) namely variables which was effected, in this case is the "students' achievement in English lesson" with the indicator :

   - Value of test in the third semester

D. The Population and Samples

The population is the whole of subject research.[3] While the sample is the some or representative of population that examined[4]. Related to the sampling, Suharsimi Arikunto provide limits, when the subject of less than 100 of samples, better it is taken all, that research is the population research. So if the subject is many or more than 100, so it can be taken between 10 % - 15 % or 20 % - 25% or more. [5]

In this research, the population were the students of class VIII in academic year of 2014/2015 as a control class and 2015/2016 as a ex post facto class, It consisted of 10 class, namely A, B, C, D, E in academic year of 2014/2015 and A, B, C, D, E in academic year of 2015/2016. Because of the population consisted of many class, then to determine the sample, the researcher used cluster sampling So the researcher took just 2 class. It were one class in academic year of 2014/2015 as control class and one class in academic year of 2015/2016 as ex post facto class. There were 38 students in class academic year of 2015/2016 and 37 students in class academic year of 2014/2015. So there were 75 samples. Because the sample was not more than 100, Researcher will take all of it as samples.

---

[3] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 108.
[4] Suharsimi, Prosedur..., p. 108
[5] Suharsimi, *Prosedur...*, p. 112.

E. Data Collection Techniques

To get the appropriate data with the main problem so it was called valid or reliable, then researcher used several methods of data collection related to the data that is required, namely :

1. The observation method is the method of data collection through the observation and recording of systematically phenomena investigated[6]. This method was done during the process of research and to know learning guidance done by English teacher was good or not . The object of this method was English teacher because she was main of process of learning guidance.

2. Interview method is the method of data collection with question and answer that is done systematically and based on research purposes[7]. This method was used to get data about the general situation of class VIII M.Ts. Ribatul Mutaallimin Pekalongan By interviewing English teachers. This data would support observation data. The object of this was English teacher.

3. The documentation method is to find data about a note, transcript, books, organizer, magazines, inscription, advertising, and so on.[8] this method was used to obtain data such the number and names of the students who examined, the

[6] Sutrisno Hadi, Metodologi Research, Jilid II,(Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1991), p. 136.
[7] Sutrisno, Metodologi..., p. 193.
[8]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Pengajaran Secara Manusiawi*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1993. p. 206

history of the establishment of the school, the achievement of the school, students' achievement, a list of teachers, and so on. and to know there is effect of learning guidance to students' achievement in English lesson.

F. Data Analysis Technique

To analyze data that had been collected in this research, The researcher analyzed the statistics with complete as follows.

1. Preliminary Analysis

   In this case, the researcher prepared the data into a frequency distribution by grouping into the tabulation table by using the formula:

   $$p = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$ [9]

   Explanation :

   P : Percentage of the observation

   F : Total of item score

   N : Maximum score

   Now, the criteria of the quality of learning guidance was determined by the interval as follows.

---

[9] It was adapted from Eni tuslihah' research

Table 3. 1

The Criteria of The Quality of Learning guidance.

The value	The Predicate	The criteria
76 – 100 %	Very good	A
51 – 75 %	Good	B
26 - 50 %	Enough	C
0 - 25 %	Less	D

2. Analysis of the Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis can be tested by using the technique / test with the formula as below.

$$t = \frac{\overline{X_1} - \overline{X_2}}{\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \text{ , with}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

[10]

Explanation :

x1   : average of ex-post facto class.

x2   : average of control class.

S_1^2 : standard deviation of ex-post facto class.

S_2^2 : standard deviation of control class.

n1   : number of ex-post facto class.

---

[10] It was adapted from official of mathemathic labolatorium of UIN Walisongo.

n2   : number of control class.

3. Hypothesis Analysis.

After the results of research obtained, then it was consulted with the table equal significant 1 % or 5%. When the value of t obtained (to) is greater than t that is in the table, then t obtained was significant, it means the hypothesis is accepted. But when t obtained (to) is smaller than the value of t that is in the table, then t obtained is non-significant, it means the hypothesis is rejected.

In this research, the hypothesis of statistic was as follows.

Ho : there was no significant effect of learning guidance to students' achievements in English lesson.

Ha : there was significant effect of learning guidance to students' achievements in English lesson.

If the value of t_o is equal or higher than the t_t means Ho rejected or Ha accepted, then the proposed hypothesis is received. If the value of t_o is smaller than t_t means Ho accepted. Ha rejected, then the proposed hypothesis is rejected.