

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the research methodology. It focuses on the method used in conducting this research. It covers research design, population, sample, sampling, research variable, research instrument, validity and reliability, normality testing, data collecting method, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is a plan on how to collect and process data that can be implemented to achieve the research objective. According to Creswell (2008: 03) research design is plan and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.

In this research, the researcher was conducted in a pre-experimental design using quantitative approach with one group pretest-posttest design.

According to Creswell (2009:1), quantitative research is a means for testing objective theory by examining the relationship among variables. According to Donald Ary (2007: 265) experimental can be defined as a scientific investigation in which the researcher manipulates one or more independent variables, controls any other relevant variables, and observes the effect of the manipulations on the dependent variable. The manipulated variable is called the experimental treatment or the independent variable. The

observed and measured variable is called the dependent variable. In addition, experimental research is the way to look for relation cause and effect of two factors created by the researcher consciously.

This study conducted in pre-experimental research design to know the effectiveness Using Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video on students' speaking skill in eighth grade of MTsN 2 Trenggalek. This study uses pre-experimental because it provides little or no control of extraneous variables That is why in this study the researcher only took one group or class and used pre-test and post-test to see the result of the treatment. The design of those research can be seen at the table below:

Table 3.1 One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design

Pretest	Independent	Posttest
Y_1	X	Y_2

Where:

Y_1 : dependent variable before getting treatment

X : independent variable or treatment

Y_2 : dependent variable after getting treatment

In this study, the procedures of experimental research using One-Group Pretest-Posttest design were explained as follows:

1. Administering a pretest to measure speaking skill before being taught by using Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video at eighth grade of MTsN 2 Trenggalek.

2. Applying the experimental treatment teaching speaking by using Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video to eighth grade of MTsN 2 Trenggalek.
3. Administering a post test to measure the speaking skill after being taught by using Imitation And Shadowing Technique by English transcript video at eighth grade of MTsN 2 Trenggalek.

This research intended to investigate the effectiveness of using Imitation And Shadowing technique by English transcript video on students' speaking skill at MTsN 2 Trenggalek. The use of the treatment is aimed at proving whether the increase scores possibly got by the researcher. Thus, the effectiveness of that treatment is known the significant score when the students taught using imitation and shadowing technique by English transcript video.

B. Population, Sampling, Sample

1. Population

Arikunto (2010:173), population is object or items covered a group or community. The population of this research is the whole students of the eighth grade students of MTsN 2Trenggalek in the academic year 2018-2019 that consist of nine classes. The total population of the second grade at MTsN 2Trenggalek in the academic year 2018-2019 consists of 270 students. After determining the population, the writer takes the sample to be the representative of the population.

2. Sampling

Sampling is a process of selecting a number of the students who will be represented from the large group (Ary, 2010:155). To determining the one group of sample, the writer used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling where the researcher consciously selects subjects for addition in a study so as to make sure that the elements will have certain characteristics pertinent to the study. Purposive sampling is sample which is taken because the English teacher of that class suggests and believes that VIII-F could give sufficient data in the research. So, the researcher used purposive sampling.

3. Sample

Sample is a portion of population (Ary, 2010:148) It means that a good sample must be representative of the entire as possible, so that the generalization of the sample as true as population. The sample of this research is VIII-F class that consist of 30 students, there are 19 male and 11 female at MTsN 2Trenggalek in academic year 2018/2019.

C. Research Variable

Variable is a characteristic or attribute of an individual or an organization that writers can measure or observe and varies among individuals or organizations studied (Creswell, 2012:112) There are two variables in this research, those are:

1. Independent variable

According to Lodico et al. (2006:205) the independent variable refers to how participants are treated. The researcher states that the independent variable in this study is Imitation And Shadowing technique by English transcript video.

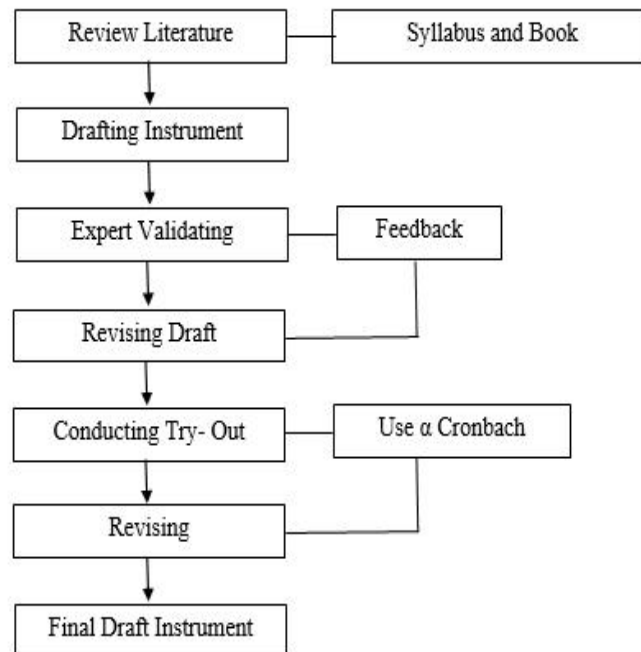
2. Dependent Variable

Based on Lodico et al. (2006:205) the outcome of the study is the dependent variable, which is measured by a test or measuring instrument that produced in quantitative data. It means that the dependent variable in this study is students' speaking skill.

D. Research Instrument

Instrument of research are the tools to measure something that we observe in order to obtain the data and answer the research problems (Sugiyono: 2011). The instrument used in this research is a test which it is given before and after taught by using small group discussion technique. The instrumentation will be developed through the following steps (see figure 3.1)

Figure 3.1 Steps of Research Instrument



The steps of instrumentation, are:

1. Review Literature

The first steps to get valid and reliable test is reviewing literature concerning with the speaking skill, especially in MTs. Therefore, the researcher reviewed some literatures from syllabus and book used in MTs to get some important information as sources to drafting instrument that related with the materials of Junior High School.

2. Drafting Instrument

After get some information from reviewing literature, the researcher started to draft instrument that appropriate with the materials of junior high school.

3. Validation

After finishing the drafting instrument, the instrument should be validated by the expert, in this case is a lecturer where master the speaking skill and the English teacher of the class that will be researched. The purpose of the expert validating is to know how much valid the instrument is either related with its construct validity, face validity, or content validity. So, in this steps the researcher will get feedback and validation guide.

4. Revising Draft

In revising draft of the instrument, the researcher uses feedback collected from the expert validation.

5. Conducting Try- Out

Try out has purpose to measure validity and reliability of instrument before it was applied in the research class. The try out was held before pre-test and post-test which applied in another class was not involved as the research class. In this research, the researcher decided to take 8G that also consist of 30 students as the sample of try out that they were instructed to complete the conversations orally and immediately without writing first, reading aloud, introducing themselves and tell sad or happy story based on their lottery. The result of try out which is analyzed using Alpha Cronbach is used to revise the draft to be the valid instrument because the reliability and validity of the instrument can be objectively computed by using the formula of Alpha Cronbach.

6. Revising

In revising, the researcher revise again based on the feedback to get the final draft instrument. So, the researcher will revise the instrument to make the questions ideal or not easy or too easy, difficult or too difficult.

7. Final Draft Instrument

The last step is final instrument means that the instrument has good or best quality where the instrument is appropriate. Speaking test as the instrument to collect data and the result was used to describe the significance and differences speaking skill of learners who were taught by using imitation and shadowing technique by English transcript video. There were two test which used by the researcher; a pre test (before treatment) and post test (after treatment).

The researcher conducted the pre test on March 6th 2019. The purpose was to know the students' speaking skill in the aspect of pronunciation, fluency, and fabricated expression. The procedure of pre-test was the same with the try out. The time allocation was 90 minutes.

The post test was carried out after providing some treatments by using imitation and shadowing technique by English transcript video in learning process. It was hold on March 19th 2019. The post test was conducted to measure the students' speaking skill after being taught by using imitation and shadowing technique by English transcript video. The time allocation also 90 minutes. In assessing students' speaking skill, he researcher used

scoring rubric adopted from Basic Communication Certificate in English (BCCE) Scoring Rubric.

E. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

Heaton (1989:159) defines the validity of a test as extent to which it measures what it is supposed measure and nothing else. To measure whether the test has a good validity, the researcher analyzed the test from content validity and construct validity.

a. Content validity

In this research, content validity was used. This kind of validity depends on careful analysis of the language being tested and the particular treatment activity. The relevancy of the objective of the test and the content of the test items shows the content validity of the test. Thus, the researcher made the test based on the course objectives in the syllabus of the eighth grade of MTsN 2 Trenggalek. Therefore the test was valid in term of content validity.

According to Ary (2010), a teacher must provide a blueprint showing the content domain covered and the relatives' emphasis given to each aspect of the domain. That's why; the researcher also provided the blueprint of pre test and post test as follows:

Table 3.2 The Blue Print of Pre Test and Post Test

Material	Task Form	Standard Competence	Indicator
Expression of Asking and Giving Permission	Speaking test	Make oral text to express about giving instruction, asking, prohibiting, asking permission, based on social function, text structure, and language features correctly and as context.	<p>a. Students could give some expression about greeting, asking and giving direction, and permission.</p> <p>b. Students can pronounce all those expression correctly.</p> <p>c. Students are able to tell the story fluently.</p>

b. Face validity

A test is said to have face validity if it measures what is supposed to measure. Face validity is hardly a scientific concept that is very important. A test which does not have face validity may not be accepted by

test takers, teachers, educators, authorities or employers. In this test, there are some aspects that are considered from this test to make a good test based on the validity.

1. The instruction must be clear for the students
2. In this test, the students do all the instruction given by the teacher. The instruction based on syllabus and suitable with their level.
3. Time allocation must be clearly. The teacher give limited about 5 minutes for every students to answer and read (pronounce) aloud, complete the conversation, and 5 minutes to introduce themselves or tell their experience.

2. Reliability

Based on Horizon (1983:10) says that the reliability of the test is its consistency. Thus, reliability is a measure of accuracy, consistency, dependability or fairness of scores resulting from administration or particular examination. According to Heaton (1989:162) reliability is necessary characteristic of any good test: for it to be valid all, a test must first be reliable as a measuring instrument.

To measure the reliability of instrument, the researcher conducted the try out before giving pre test and post test. The researcher used Alpha Cronbach Reliability Coefficient in SPSS 16.0 for Windows to analyze the data.

According to Ridwan(2004:118), the criteria of reliability instrument can be divided into 5 classes as follows:

- a. If the *alpha cronbach* score 0.00-0.20: less reliable
- b. If the *alpha cronbach* score 0.211-0.40: rather variable
- c. If the *alpha cronbach* score 0.41-0.60: enough reliable
- d. If the *alpha cronbach* score 0.61-0.8: reliable
- e. If the *alpha cronbach* score 0.81-1.00: very reliable

Hugher (1989:32) mentioned that a reliability coefficient for vocabulary, structure and reading test should be in the range of 0,90-0,99, while listening comprehension test are usually in 0,80 to 0,89. Speaking test may be in the range 0,70 to 0,79.

Table 3.3 Reability Testing

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.763	.768	3

Relying on the result of reliability statistic of SPSS 16.0 for windows, the value obtained 0, 763. This could be concluded that the instrument used by the researcher was reliable.

F. Normality Testing

Normality testing is aimed to know whether the distribution of the data is normal or not. In this study, the normality test is calculated by using One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov of SPSS 16 for Windows. Normality test is done by using the rule of Asymp. Sig (2 tailed) or p. If Asymp. Sig (2 tailed) or p > 0.05, the test distribution is normal. The output of normality testing by SPSS 16 for Windows can be seen in table 3.3

Table 3.4 Normality Testing

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
		PRETEST	POSTTEST
N		30	30
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	4.5333	6.7667
	Std. Deviation	1.00801	1.35655
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.235	.168
	Positive	.235	.115
	Negative	-.165	-.168
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.287	.922
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.073	.363
a. Test distribution is Normal.			

From table 4.10, it can be known that the significant level of pre test is 0.073 and the significant level of post test is 0.363. These values are higher than 0.05 ($0.073 > 0.05$ and $0.68 > 0.363$). So, the test distribution is normal.

G. Method of Collecting Data

The data collecting method is the method to obtain the data in the research. The aim of the data collecting in conducting scientific research was to get material that needed by the research. The researcher collect the data from the students' score of pre-test and post-test. The researcher gave students pre-test to know the students' speaking ability before the researcher give treatment. Researcher give post-test to the students after the researcher give treatment. Then, the researcher compare the mean of the result of pre-test and post-test. The technique of collecting data was clarified as follow:

1. Pre-Test

The pretest is aimed to know the students' speaking skill before the treatment carried out. In the testing process, the students have to complete the conversation orally, read them aloud, and introduce themselves. The test are related to the video that will be showed. The skill was scored based on speaking rubric by Basic Communication Certificate in English (BCCE). This result of the test became the evaluation before using imitation and shadowing from English video with subtitle in teaching speaking which is applied in the class.

2. Post-Test

Post-test is conducted after the students get treatments by using imitation and shadowing by English transcript video in teaching speaking. As like pre-test, post-test also contained of some items. There are also complete the conversations orally, read them aloud, and tell the story that

will be chosen by lottery (sad or happy) story. From the score of this test, the researcher is intended to find out the effectiveness of using imitation and shadowing by English transcript video. The result of the scoring then is compared with pre-test. In this case, the researcher knew how far is the effectiveness of imitation and shadowing by English transcript video in teaching speaking.

H. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the technique of data analysis used quantitative data analysis. The researcher conducted test before and after being taught by Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video. After all data were gathered, the researcher used the statistical method by applying paired sample T-test in SPSS 16.0 for Windows to analyze the data. This technique was used to find the significant difference on the students' speaking skill after being taught by using Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video. If the difference was significant, it means that using Imitation and Shadowing Technique by English transcript video was effective.