CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research used Ex Post Facto design with quantitative approach, it was applied to answer the research questions about the impact and the differences of using fix up strategy in students' reading skill at M.Ts.P.P Yasrib Lapajung Soppeng.

Ex Post Facto research is defined to find causal relationships without manipulated or treated (designed and implemented) by researchers. Furthermore, it is defined that ex post facto research is carried out on the program, activities that have taken place or have taken place. Ex post facto research has no variable control and usually no pre-test.[1]

Ex Post Facto research is a study in which a set of free variables has occurred, when researchers began to make observations of bound variables.[2] The main feature of Ex Post Facto study is explained that the nature of ex research is that there is no control over variables, variables are seen as is.[3] Supported also that Ex Post Facto research, the researchers do not start the process from the beginning, but directly take the results.[4]

Researchers did not control the treatment group. In this case the researchers only get the data on the impact of dependent variables on dependent variables studied from the teacher.

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[1] Sukmadinata, *Nana Syaodih, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Bandung:PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Cet, Kedua,2005)P 89

[2] Sukardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Jakarta:Bumi Aksara, 2003), P74

[3] Nasir, Moh, *Meetode Penelitian*, (Jakarta:Ghalia Indonesia, 1999)P,73

[4] Ariknto, Suharsimi, *Dasar Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*, (Jakarta Bumi Aksara, 1998) P 237

B. **Location and Time of the Research**

The location of this research at M.Ts.P.P Yasrib Lapajung Soppeng and the researcher used 45 days for completing this research.

C. **Population and Sample**

1. **Population**

The population of this research was the ninth grade students of M.Ts.P.P Yasrib Lapajung Soppeng. The number of population as show in table 3.3 below:

No.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	IX 1	-	22	22
2	IX 2	-	22	22
3	IX 3	-	31	31
4	IX 4	-	29	29
5	IX 5	19	-	19
6	IX 6	27	-	27
		TOTAL		150

Based on the table of population above, the researcher sum that the population of this research was 150, but the entire of population might not be sample considering the criteria of the object of research.

2. Sample

As the sample, researcher chosen all the students of ninth grade as the sample by follows total sampling technique; these classes had been implemented fix up strategy in previous semester and also suggested by the teacher. So based on that, the researcher taken 150 students as the sample of this research whose has being implemented with fix up strategy.

D. Research Instrument

1. Documentation

The researcher used document (students' reading score). Documents provided valuable information which helped the researcher to understand central phenomena in quantitative studies. The researcher analyzed the documents for the accuracy, completeness, and usefulness in answering the research questions.[5] In this case, the researcher took students' reading score from the teacher. Then the researchers analyze the test items refer to the aspect of reading skill.

E. Procedure of Collecting Data

1. Documentation Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher used the document (students' reading score). The researcher took the students' reading scores which conducted from essay test in the sixth classes from the teacher, in sum, there were 6 students' reading scores.

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[5]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (USA: Pearson Education) p. 223

2. Technique of data analysis

a. Descriptive Analysis

The researcher applied the process of analyzing data as follow:

1) Scoring the students answer based on the variable of the research, in this case, the researcher has noted all the students' score given by the teacher.

2) The classification of the students' score into five levels as follow in table 3.6 below:

No	Classification	Score
1	Very good	80-100
2	Good	66-79
3	Fair	56-65
4	Poor	40-55
5	Very poor	<39

3) Finding out the mean score used the following formula:

$$\text{Score}(x) = \frac{\sum xi}{N}$$

Where:

X : Mean

$\sum xi$: Total Score

N : Total Number of Sample[6]

4) Finding out the percentage used the following formula:

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[6]Suharsimi Arikunto, *dasar dasar evaluasi pendidikan* (Jakarta:Bumi Aksara. 2010),p.298

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = the percentage

F = frequency of the percentage is being calculated

N = number of cases

    b. Inferential Analysis

1) T- test

      This test mainly focuses on the comparison between two different classes, therefore, the researcher administered statistical analysis namely independent T-test, the researcher will use the formula as follow:

$$t = \frac{M1 - M2}{SE\ M1 - M2}$$

t   = t-value

M1   =Mean score of group 1

M2   =Mean score of group 2

SE M1-M2   =Standard error difference between mean score of group 1 and group 2[7]

2) Hypotesis Statistic

    Ho : M1-M2 = 0

    Ha : M1-M2 $\neq$ 0

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[7]Donald Ary et al, *Introduction to research in education, p.171*