CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains about the research design, subject of the study, variable, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A.   Research Design

The researcher applied experimental research for this study. According to Gay, Mills, &Airasian (2012) experimental research is about cause-effect outcomes and in this research, at least one independent variable is manipulated, other variable are controlled and the effect on one or more dependent variable is observed. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of using sticky notes in teaching reading skill. Researcher used quasi-experimental for this study. Quasi-experimental occurs when it is not possible to assign subjects to groups randomly. It should include the whole classroom for the treatment, it should not in individual students. According to Ary (2010) Quasi-experimental is a study that use some strategy to control over other variable and sample should not take randomly.

B.   Research Variable

This research consists of two variables. Researcher used dependent variable and independent variable in this study. The independent variable of this research is reading skill, for the experimental group is using sticky notes and for control group is using cloze procedure. The dependent variable is students' reading skill.

C.   Population and Sample

The researcher took the population of eight grade students of MTsN 2 Nganjuk and the sample are from two classes of eight grade. VIII 2 class consists of 31 students as the experimental group who will get the treatment from the researcher. VIII 1 class also consists of 29 students as control group. They were 60 students as the sample of this study. The researcher did not have authority to take the sample of the subject randomly. The sample of this study took the whole VIII 1 and VIII 2. VIII 1 is taught by using cloze procedure as the control group and VIII 2 class is taught reading skill using sticky notes as the experimental group.

D.   Research Instrument

This study used pre-test and post-test for the instrument to get the data of the research. According to Dimitrov and Rumrill (2003), pre-test and posttest design occurred in order to compare between experimental group and control group and also to measure the changing of the result from experimental treatments.

1.   Pre-test

Pretest is a test that the researcher gives before the treatment from the researcher. The goal of pretest is to know the students' level ability before the treatment. The researcher gives pretest for both experimental and control group. The blueprint of the pretest is written in appendix 1 on page 39. This pretest use multiple choice and consist of 20 questions (see appendix 2 on page 41).

2.   Post-test

Posttest is a test that the researcher gives after the treatment which is teaching reading skill by using sticky notes for experimental group and teaching reading by using cloze procedure for control group. The researcher gives posttest for both of experimental group and control group. The blueprint of posttest is written in appendix 3 on page 47 and for posttest multiple choice consist of 20 questions (see appendix 4 on page 49).

3.   Treatment Procedures

Treatment procedure was the activity for the students to know the effectiveness of the new method that would be applied by the researcher. The researcher taught reading skill by using sticky notes for the experimental group and using cloze procedure for the control group. The activity was divided into five times of teaching. After give the pretest and before give the posttest, the researcher give the treatment to both of the experimental and control group (see appendix 5 Table 3.1 *treatment procedure* page 56). The materiall is recount text that suitable with Kompetensi Dasar or KD in RPP (see appendix 6 for experimental group on page 59 and appendix 7 for control group see appendix 7 on page 74). The Schedule of the activity done in this research can be seen in table 3.2

Table 3.2

Treatment Schedule

ACTIVITY	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP	CONTROL GROUP
Pre-test	February, 5th 2020	February, 5th 2020
Treatment 1	February, 7th 2020	February, 7th 2020
Treatment 2	February, 8th 2020	February, 8th 2020
Treatment 3	February, 12th 2020	February, 12th 2020
Treatment 4	February, 14th 2020	February, 14th 2020
Treatment 5	February, 15th 2020	February, 15th 2020
Post-test	February, 17th 2020	February, 17th 2020

E. Data collection

The researcher collected the data from pre-test and posttest from both of experimental and control group. The researcher conducted pretest at the beginning and after that continue to give the treatment for both experimental and control group. The treatment that the researcher used after did pre-test is using sticky notes in reading skill for experimental group and for control group is using cloze procedure in reading skill. After that the researcher gave posttest for both of experimental and control group. At the end, the researcher got the data from pre-test and posttest and continues with analyzing the data of the research.

F.   Data Analysis

The researcher used pretest and posttest of both experimental and control group in order to compare the result score. The data was analyzed quantitatively by using SPSS 16. The data was analyzed by ANCOVA (Analysis of Covariance) from pretest and posttest To find out the answer of the research problem. Ary (2010) stated that ANCOVA is one of technique in a statistical technique that used to control extraneous variable that known have a relation with the dependent variable. Gay, Mills, & Airasian (2012) explained that there are two function of ANCOVA, the first is as a technique to control extraneous variable and the second is as a tool of enhancing the power of statistical test.