CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter explores the research methodology employed in the study. It comprises the research design, population and sample, data collection, research instrument, procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 The Research Design

The term research design, generally, refers to the stages applied by the researcher when conducting the research. This is supported by Ary, et al. (2010) stating that research design is the researchers’ plans appointed to meet any requirements of the study including the method to be selected, also what, where, how, and from whom the data will be collected. In addition, Flick (1994) points out, research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing evidence that will make it possible for the investigator to answer questions he or she has posed. In other way, research design deals with an organized plan of which objectives are to find out, collect, and comprehensively analyze the data as effort to construct the understanding on the group or phenomena investigated.

The design of this research is quantitative, and this research uses numbers to express the score of students ability’ in using preposition. Therefore, quantitative data are some numerical data or information in the form of number. In addition, the researcher gets its data through empirical research and analyses them through statistical procedures.
3.2 The Population and Sample

The target population of this research is the seventh grade students of SMPN 25 Malang. There are four classes of the seventh grade (VII A, VII B, VII C, and VII D). Each class consisted of 36 students. The researcher will use proportional random sampling. According to Gravetter and Forzano (2011), proportionate random sampling is identifying a set of subgroups or segments in population, then, determine what proportion of the population correspondent to each subgroups. And a sample is obtained such that the proportion in the sample exactly match the proportions in the overall population. In addition, the sample of this research as many as 60 students which is every classes randomly selected 15 students.

3.3 The Data collection

Quantitative research is the steps of gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and writing the result of a study Creswell (2002). In collecting the data, the researcher collected the data by distributing a test. The students are required to complete the sentences by using correct preposition.

3.3.1 Research Instrument

The instrument of this study was guided writing. The test consisted of 50 items which is the students should complete the sentences by using the correct preposition.
3.3.2 Procedure

Data gathering fundamentally constitutes the highly structured procedure which are planned to determine the fixed result of the study. The procedure employed by researcher as follow:

1. The researcher prepares the test (Guided writing) consist of 50 items. The test in form of composition.

2. The researcher distributes the test to the students. The purpose of the test is to know how the students’ ability in using prepositions.

3. This study carry out during one week, each classes for one meeting and the duration of the time will be 60 minutes.

3.4 The Data Analysis

In analyzing the collected data, the researcher use the formula by Arikunto (1993). The researcher uses the following formula in scoring the students’ test.

\[ S = \frac{R}{N} \times 100 \]

Where,

\[ S = \text{Score} \]

\[ R = \text{Total of right answer} \]

\[ N = \text{Number of test items} \]

Arikunto (1993)
After scoring the test, the researcher describe criteria of students’ ability in using preposition. The criteria of students’ ability as stated by Heaton (1988):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria of Grading Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
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<td>0-4</td>
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Heaton (1988)