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penelitian, dan

pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber

tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang

Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research used quantitative as a descriptive research design. Method analysis descriptive is method research effort describe symptoms, events, and happenings as well as describe it a sexistence (Sudjana&Ibrahim, 2012). In line with matter according to Hardani (2020), "method study descriptive analytical give systematic and accurate picture about symptoms, facts, or related events with characteristics something population or region". Method study descriptive is as a research method descriptive this done for know existence variable free, fine for one variable just not For a number of variable independent (variable free or variable free), no compare variable that alone and looking relationship with other variables (Sugiyono, 2017).

The researcher used a descriptive design in this study because it did not involve any comparison between one variable and another; instead, the study focused on only one variable.

B. Location and time

This research was condected at MAN 3 Indragiri Hilir. This is located on M.shaleh thalaha street, khairiah Mandah, Indragiri Hilir, Riau. The researcher was started the research on Maret 2025.

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C. Population and sample

a. Population

Population is something generalized fields that consist from object or the subject has properties and characteristics particular, determined and studied by the researcher, and from there taken something conclusion(Sugiyono, 2017). Population is a group of people, events, or thing that has characteristic features certain and become objectstudy (SuryaniandHendryadi, 2015).

Research about A study on the students' writing skills in describing through pictures series at MAN 3 INDRAGIRI class X. the population in this research was all students of class X Man 3 Indragiri Hilir totaling 51 students.

Table III.1

ropulation of Kesearch		
No	Class	Total
1.	X-1	19
2.	X-2	16
3.	X-3	16
	Total	51

b. Samples

Samples are part from population which was to analyzed. Sample is part from population and its characteristics (Sugiyono, 2017). According to AnneAnastasi (in Supriyadi, 2021), test nature objective and constitutive instrument measurement with criteria sample behavior.

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From opinion a number of expert on can we conclude that population and sample each other related where this the same the same use one object or subject as material forget desired result researched. In this study, the researcher used probability sampling technique. Probability sampling is a sampling technique that provides an equal opportunity for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample Sugiyono (2017).

The researcher was used a random sampling technique by taking 10 students from 3 classes based on attendance from the total population. Random Sampling is the taking of sample members from a population that is carried out randomly without considering strata in the population (Sugiyono, 2017).

Table III.2 Samples of Research

No	Class	Total
1.	X1	10
2	X2	10
3	Х3	10
TOTAL		30

D. Research instruments

According to Amir Dayen Indraksuma (in MalawiandMaruti, 2016), the test is a systematic tool and objective for obtaining necessary information about somebody in an accurate and fast way. According to Zaeinul and Nasoetion (in Qodir, 2017), a test is something questioners



designed tasks to obtain psychological information about something, question, or task answers, or the recipe considered correct to be exact. Test is tools that can be used to obtain information or certain information from somebody. From the discussion above, we can conclude that a test is a method or tool used in the assessment process and usually serves in the form of a mandatory task completed by one person, students, so they can create something of possible value done by students.

> Table III.3 Blueprint of Writing Test

The students' writing skill in describing through pictures series Variable Indicator Item	Diacprint of Writing Test			
The students' writing skill in describing through pictures Organization Vocabulary Language use Mechanics	Variable	Indicator	Item	
	The students' writing skill in describing through pictures	Organization Vocabulary Language use		

E. Collection Data Analysis

In collecting data on students' writing knowledge regarding the use of picture series in English learning, the author chose the same thodusing test for the quantitative method. Data collection through tests is a data collection technique that uses questions or tasks to measure students' knowledge, skills, or abilities

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F. Data Analysis Techniques

The author of this research test was used a method of creating a series of images which are then observed by students so that students can remember the meaning of the series of images, then students write an explanation of the image based on the results of observations that have been made, the researcher will be used descriptive statistical techniques. The test results that have been obtained can be displayed in the form of tables or diagrams, the purpose of which is so that researchers can easily conclude what all the phenomena that occur in the field mean.

> Table III.4 Score and classifying the students' writing skill

ASPECT	CRITERIA	SCORE
	clear topic, interesting and original story, supported by evidence and facts, complete, detailed, thorough, contains value/has deep reflection, can provide new insights.	25 – 30
(15 -30)	Clear topic, interesting and original story, supported by evidence and facts, but incomplete, not detailed, not thorough, and lacking in value	20-24
	The story is not interesting, the story is just made up, there is no factual evidence, it is not detailed, it is not complete, and it has no value.	15-19
	Patterned: there is an introduction, content, conclusion, ideas are limited to paragraph	16-20



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ORGANIZATION | units, delivered in a pattern of time and place sequence. **IDEA** There is an introduction, content, but no (10-20)conclusion, there are paragraphs containing 13-15 two main ideas, the pattern of time and place sequence is sometimes irregular. The essay is not organized at all, the introduction, content, conclusion are not 10-12 clear, and it does not use a sequence of time and place. Cohesive and coherent paragraphs, effective and communicative sentences, standard sentence structure, precise and varied 27-30 diction, unambiguous meaning, correct application of conjunctions There are several paragraphs that are not cohesive, there are sentences that are ineffective and ambiguous, there is diction 21 - 26**LANGUAGE** that is out of context, there is incorrect use of conjunctions. (15-30)Many paragraphs are not cohesive, many sentences are ineffective and ambiguous, 17 - 20 many dictions are out of context, many conjunctions are used incorrectly. The paragraph is not cohesive, the sentences are not effective, most of the sentence 15 - 16 structures are wrong, the diction is very limited and there are many wrong contexts,

	the application of conjunctions is not appropriate.	
	There are no spelling errors at all, if the handwriting is neat and clearly legible, there are no typos, the choice of font type and size is appropriate, the margins are very fitting.	17-20
MECHANIC (8-20)	There are some spelling errors, the handwriting is neat, there are some typos, the typesetting, font size, margins are just right	13-16
1/NU *	Quite a few spelling errors and typos. Handwriting is not neat. Font type, size and margins are inconsistent.	10 -12
	Ignoring spelling, very messy handwriting, lots of typos, arbitrary determination of font type, size and margins	8-9
TOTAL	MAKTI	100

To calculate the students score, researcher is applying the formula as follow:

$$Score = \frac{Score obtained}{Score maximum} \times 100$$

Calculating maen score

To calculate the maen score, researcher is applying the formula as follow:

$$X = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$



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Where:

X: The mean or arithmatic avetage of the score

 $\sum x$: The sum of all score

N: The total number of subject

To calculate the percentage score students, researcher is applying the formula as

follow:

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

Where

P: Percentage

F: Frecuency

N: Total Sampling

The Creteria Student Score

No	Interval	Category
1	85 – 100	Very good
2	70 – 84	Good
3	56 – 69	Fair
4	45 – 55	Poor
5	1 – 44	Very poor

Refrence: Burha Nurgiantoro, (2010) in Putri, A.L, et al. (2021)

Table III.5





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