

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the writer explained the result of the research. The writer took 60 students at second grade of Mts Daarul Falah Careng Kopo. The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accord with the research. So the sample in this study is divided into two classes. There are 30 students of class VIII B as the experiment class and 30 students of class VIII A as the control class.

Based on the result of the test, the writer got two data. The first data is the result of pre-test and second one is the result of post-test. The result of post-test in experimental class is named variable (X1) and the result of post-test in control class is named variable (X2). The score is as follows:

1. The Score of Pre-test and Post-test of Experimental Class**Table 4.1**

**TheResult Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Experiment
Class**

No	Name	Score	
		Pre-test	Post-test
1	AAB	40	65
2	AIP	55	75
3	AJK	50	80
4	AR	40	75
5	AJA	45	75
6	AN	45	70
7	ANF	55	80
8	BMM	60	85
9	BP	65	85
10	BAM	55	80
11	DD	50	75
12	DAS	45	70
13	GR	45	75
14	HE	60	80
15	HR	50	75

16	IT	55	80
17	IA	60	80
18	IA	45	70
19	JGDB	55	70
20	MFA	45	75
21	MFF	55	80
22	MRZN	60	80
23	MRR	60	85
24	MR	45	70
25	MR	60	80
26	MRA	50	75
27	MRH	45	75
28	MZI	50	75
29	RAS	40	75
30	RFH	60	80
ΣX_1		1545	2295
M_1		51.5	76.5

Mean by formula:

Pre-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 1545}{30}$$

$$= 51.5$$

Post-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2295}{30}$$

$$= 76.5$$

Note:

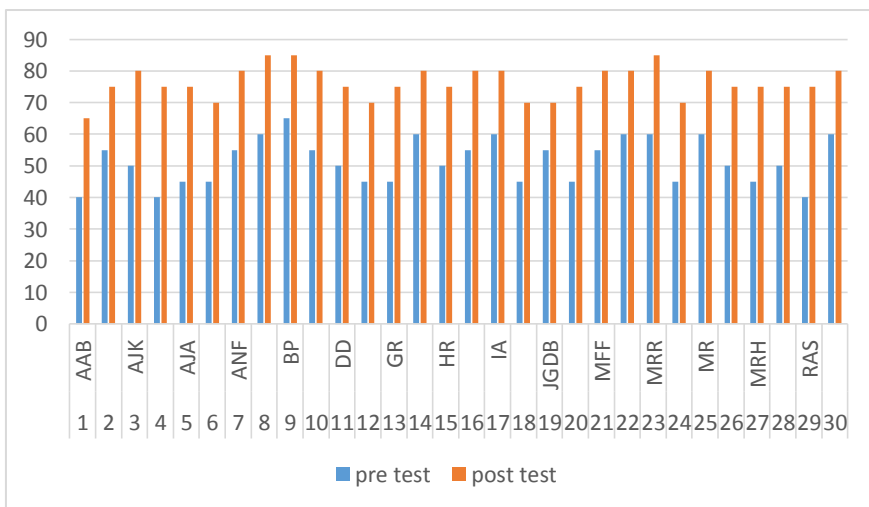
$\sum X_1$: The score of pre-test and post-test experimental class

M_1 : Mean of pre-test and post-test experimental class

N_1 : Numbers of students of experimental class

Graphic 4.1

The Score in Pre-Test and Post-Test in Experimental Class



Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of experimental class got the significant improvement after giving treatment. It can be seen from average score of post-test is better than the average score of pre-test that $76,5 > 51,5$, it means that using short story can develop students reading comprehension skill.

2. The Score of Pre-test and Post-test of Control Class

Table 4.2

The Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Control Class

No	Name	Score	
		Pre-test	Post-test
1	AMA	50	50
2	AAF	45	55
3	AFE	50	50
4	ARH	55	60
5	AFF	60	45
6	AF	50	50
7	AM	45	60
8	AN	65	50
9	ANS	45	55

10	BKYA	60	50
11	DAK	55	60
12	DAS	50	60
13	DA	60	55
14	FS	45	50
15	F	45	55
16	GA	55	55
17	GMR	40	50
18	HK	60	50
19	IAM	65	60
20	KAP	50	55
21	MY	55	50
22	MAS	45	60
23	MADR	60	55
24	MAK	40	50
25	MAH	65	60
26	MNH	60	55
27	NLS	55	50
28	RP	55	60
29	RAG	50	55
30	RAL	65	60

$\sum X^2$	1590	1630
M_2	53	54,3

Mean by formula :

Pre-test

Post-test

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum X^2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum X^2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1590}{30}$$

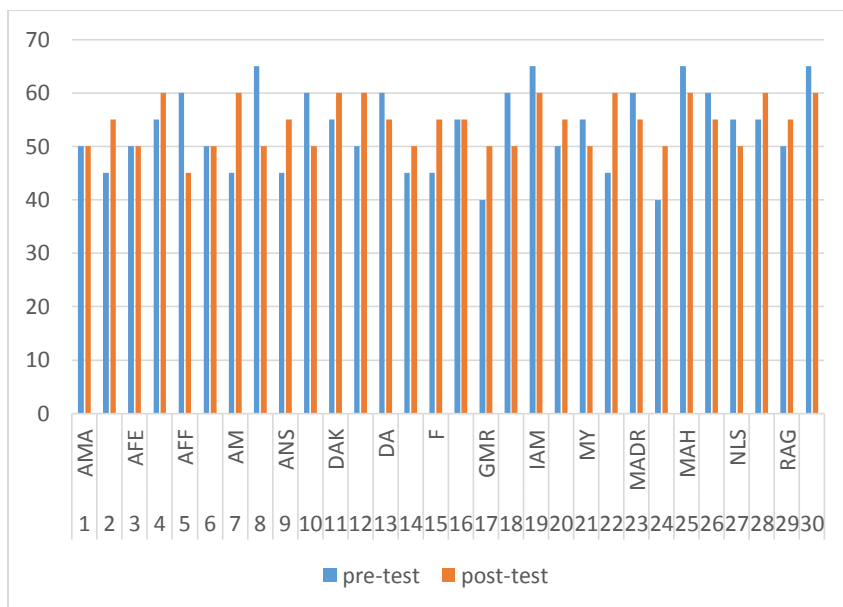
$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1630}{30}$$

$$=53$$

$$=54,3$$

Graphic 4.2

The Score in Pre-test and Post-Test in Control Class



Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of control class did not have the significant improvement, It can be seen from average score of post-test that is score of pre-test $54,3 > 53$. This class also realized can effect improvement but lower than experiment class.

B. Analysis of Data

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test score of two classes. Then the writer analyzed it by using t-test formula with the degree of significant 5% and 1%, the writer used step as follows:

Table 4.3

The Score of Distribution Frequency

No	Score		X_1	X_2	X_1^2	X_2^2
	X1	X2	$(X_1 - M_1)$	$(X_2 - M_2)$		
1	65	50	-11.5	-4.3	132,25	18,49
2	75	55	-1,5	0,7	2,25	0,49
3	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18.49
4	75	60	-1,5	5,7	2,25	32,49

5	75	45	-1,5	-9,3	2,25	86,49
6	70	50	-6,5	-4,3	42,25	18,49
7	80	60	3,5	5,7	12,25	32,49
8	85	50	8,5	-4,3	72,25	18,49
9	85	55	8,5	0,7	72,25	0,49
10	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18,49
11	75	60	-1,5	5,7	2,25	32,49
12	70	60	-6,5	5,7	42,25	32,49
13	70	55	-6,5	0,7	42,25	0,49
14	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18,49
15	75	55	-1,5	0,7	2,25	0,49
16	80	55	3,5	0,7	12,25	0,49
17	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18,49
18	70	50	-6,5	-4,3	42,25	18,49

19	70	60	-6,5	5,7	42,25	32,49
20	75	55	-1,5	0,7	2,25	0,49
21	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18,49
22	80	60	3,5	5,7	12,25	32,49
23	85	55	8,5	0,7	72,25	0,49
24	70	50	-6,5	-4,3	42,25	18,49
25	80	60	3,5	5,7	12,25	32,49
26	75	55	-1,5	0,7	2,25	0,49
27	80	50	3,5	-4,3	12,25	18,49
28	75	60	-1,5	5,7	2,25	32,49
29	75	55	-1,5	0,7	2,25	0,49
30	80	60	3,5	5,7	12,25	32,49
Σ	2295	1630			757,5	586,7

Note:

X_1 = Score Post-Test (Experimental Class)

X_2 = Score Post-Test (Control Class)

X_1 = $X_1 - M_1$ (Mean X_1)

X_2 = $X_2 - M_2$ (Mean X_2)

X_1^2 = The squared value of X_1

X_2^2 = The squared value of X_2

Graphic 4.3**The Score of Distribution Frequency**

Based on the graphic above the experimental class= 2295 that higher than control class= 1630 was had different value. The experimental class higher than the control class.

From the table above, the writer got the data $\sum X_1=2295$, $\sum X_2=1630$, $\sum X_1^2=757,5$ and $\sum X_2^2=586,7$, where as $N_1=30$ and $N_2=30$.

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the writer analyzed it by using statistic calculation of t-test formula with the degree of significance 5% and 1% the formula as follow:

1. Determine mean of variable X1 and X2

Variable X1

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2295}{30}$$

$$= 76,5$$

Variable X2

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1630}{30}$$

$$= 54,3$$

2. Determine t-test

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \cdot N_2} \right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{76,5 - 54,3}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{2295 + 1630}{30 + 30 - 2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{30 + 30}{30 \cdot 30} \right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{22,2}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{3.925}{58} \right\} \left\{ \frac{60}{900} \right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{22,2}{\sqrt{\{67,67\}\{0,06\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{22,2}{\sqrt{4,06}}$$

$$t = \frac{22,2}{2,01}$$

$$t = 11,04$$

Note :

M_1 = The average score of experiment class (Mean X1)

M_2 = The average score of control class (Mean X2)

$\sum X_1^2$ = Sum of the squared deviation score of experimental

class

$\sum X_2^2$ = Sum of the squared deviation score of control class

N_1 = The number of student of experimental class

N_2 = The number of student of control class

2 = Constant number

3. Degree of Freedom

$$\begin{aligned} df &= N_1 + N_2 - 2 \\ &= 30 + 30 - 2 \\ &= 58 \end{aligned}$$

There is no degree of freedom for 58, so the writer uses the closer df from 58. In degree of significance 5% from 58 $t_t = 2,00$ and in degree of significance 1% from 58 $t_t = 2,66$.

Based on the result of statistic calculation, it is obtained that the score of t_o is $= 11,04 > t_t = 2,00$ in degree of significance 5%. The score of $t_o = 11,04 > t_t = 2,66$ in degree of significance 1%. To prove the hypothesis, the data obtained from the experimental class is calculated by using t-test formula with assumption as follow:

If $t_{\text{observation}} > t_{\text{table}}$: The alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is a significant influence of use short stories to develop students reading comprehension skill.

If $t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}}$: The alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant influence of use short stories to develop students reading comprehension skill.

C. Interpretation of Data

From the result of pre-test and post-test in experiment class, the writer can be concluded that from the lowest score in pre-test is 40 and the highest in pre-test score in pre-test is 65. After the writer conducted treatment of short stories on reading comprehension and also conducted post-test. The lowest score in post-test is 65 and the highest score in post test is 85.

Before deciding the result of hypothesis, the writer proposes interpretation towards with procedure as follow:

- a. $H_a : t_{\text{observation}} > t_{\text{table}}$ = It means there is a significant influence of use short stories on students' reading comprehension skill.
- b. $H_o : t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}}$ = It means there is no significant influence of use short stories on students' reading comprehension skill.

According to the data, the value of $t_{\text{observation}}$ is bigger than t_{table} . $t_{\text{observation}} = 11,04 > t_{\text{table}} = 2,00$ (5%) or $t_{\text{observation}} = 11,04 > t_{\text{table}} = 2,66$ (1%), so H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted.

From the result above, the writer give conclusion that it means there is a significant influence of use short stories on students' reading comprehension skill.. It can be seen that the student got good or better score by Short Stories.