CHAPTER IV
RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the writer explains the result of the research. The writer took 70 students at second grade of SMP Islam Ar-rochmah Cilegon. The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accord with the research. So the sample in this study divided into two classes. They are 35 students from class VIII A as the experiment class and 35 students from class VIII B 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 (X_2) and the result of post-test in control class is named variable (Y_2). The score is as follow:

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

Table 4.1
The Result Score of Pre-test and Post-test
in Experiment Class

No	Name	Score	
		Pre-test (X_1)	Post-test (X_2)
1	ADRO	30	60
2	AHY	65	80

3	AAL	45	75
4	AS	30	60
5	AAJ	30	42
6	ANL	45	60
7	AGA	30	70
8	AGP	52	75
9	BU	60	65
10	CNA	45	65
11	CMH	45	65
12	DS	60	65
13	DHR	62	75
14	FI	30	65
15	GM	60	65
16	IP	60	70
17	KA	30	60
18	KN	30	70
19	LLT	60	80
20	LW	40	60
21	MIAC	52	70

22	MR	42	55
23	ML	30	45
24	MRI	30	60
25	MS	65	70
26	MZK	50	60
27	NF	50	65
28	NH	50	65
29	RM	30	60
30	SFM	45	50
31	SH	30	65
32	SN	75	80
33	SNA	30	50
34	SSV	45	70
35	ZDFT	65	80
	$\sum X$	1598	2272
	M_1	45,65	64,91

Mean by formula:

Pre-test

Post-test

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

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 1598}{35}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2272}{35}$$

$$M_1 = 64{,}91$$

$$M_1 = 45{,}65$$

Note:

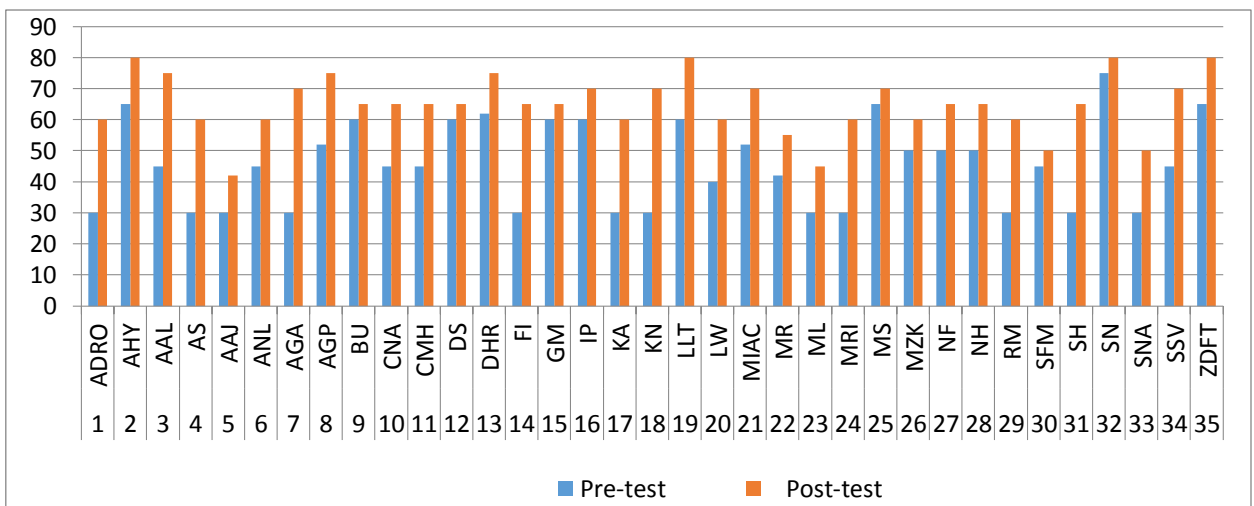$\sum X_1$: The score of pre-test experiment class

$\sum X_2$: The score of post-test experiment class

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

N_1 : Numbers of students of experiment 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 is seem from average score of post-test is better than the average score of pre-test that 64,91 > 45,65 it means that using hypnotic writing can effect to improve students' Writing descriptive text.

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 (Y_1)	Post-test (Y_2)
1	ASC	35	52
2	AAP	40	30
3	AYM	50	55
4	APL	70	40
5	AF	44	56
6	DS	40	52
7	DT	52	60
8	DFA	52	56
9	EEM	64	60

10	FAK	30	32
11	GAP	50	45
12	HF	30	30
13	IVY	48	56
14	IST	30	30
15	ISR	50	45
16	IM	60	64
17	IAR	30	30
18	IDS	55	50
19	IMD	30	30
20	JSP	40	35
21	KRG	56	52
22	LM	50	45
23	MAS	45	40
24	MRM	30	30
25	NIR	60	52
26	NYG	30	30
27	RSD	64	60
28	RHD	30	30

29	RRD	72	60
30	RIP	60	55
31	RWD	55	50
32	RHD	40	52
33	SM	40	50
34	SSF	44	52
35	SW	30	35
	$\sum Y$	1606	1601
	M_2	45,88	45,74

Mean by formula :

Pre-test

Post-test

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum Y_1}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum Y_2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1606}{35}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1601}{35}$$

$$M_2 = 45,88$$

$$M_2 = 45,74$$

Graphic 4.2

The Score Pre-test and Post-Test in Control Class
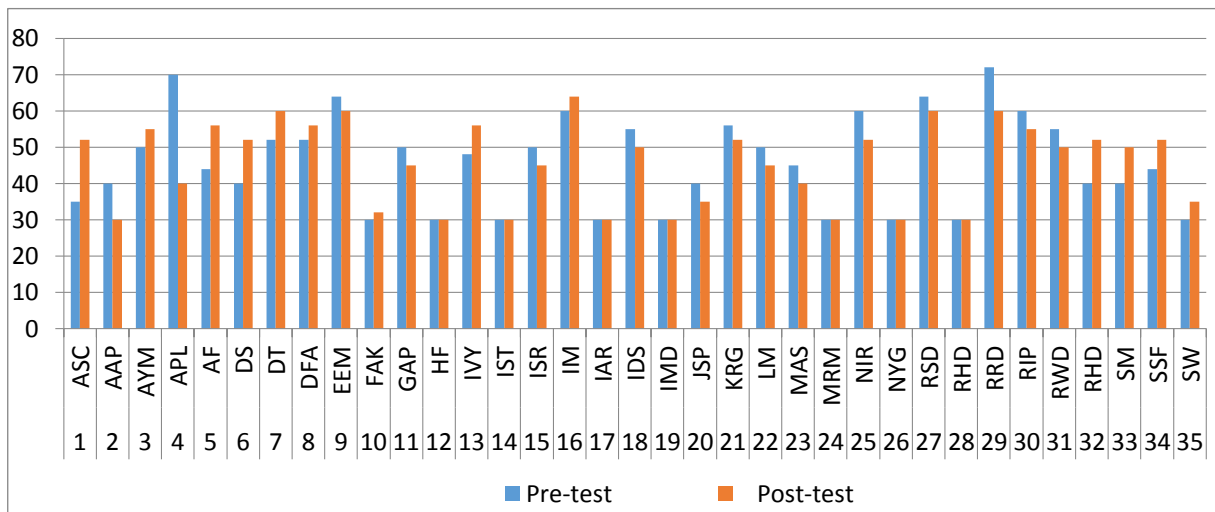
Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of control class did not have the significant improvement, It is seem from average score of post-test that is score of pre-test 45,88 < 45,74 .

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	$x_1{}^2$	$x_2{}^2$
	X_2	Y_2	(X_2-M_1)	(Y_2-M_2)		
1	60	52	-4,91	6,25	24,10	39,06
2	80	30	15,09	-15,74	227,70	247,74
3	75	55	10,09	9,26	101,80	85,74
4	60	40	-4,91	-5,74	24,10	32,94
5	42	56	-22,91	10,26	524,86	105,26
6	60	52	-4,91	6,26	24,10	39,18
7	70	60	5,09	14,26	25,90	203,34
8	75	56	10,09	10,26	101,80	105,26
9	65	60	0,09	14,26	0,0081	203,34
10	65	32	0,09	-13,74	0,0081	188,78
11	65	45	0,09	-0,71	0,0081	0,50
12	65	30	0,09	-15,74	0,0081	247,74
13	75	56	10,09	10,26	101,80	105,26
14	65	30	0,09	-15,74	0,0081	247,74
15	65	45	0,09	-0,71	0,0081	0,50
16	70	64	5,09	18,26	25,90	333,42
17	60	30	-4,91	-15,74	24,10	247,74

18	70	50	5,09	10,75	25,90	115,56
19	80	30	15,09	-15,74	227,70	247,74
20	60	35	-4,91	-10,74	24,10	115,34
21	70	52	5,09	6,26	25,90	39,18
22	55	45	-9,91	-0,74	98,20	0,54
23	45	40	-19,91	-5,74	396,40	32,94
24	60	30	-4,91	-15,74	24,10	247,74
25	70	52	5,09	6,26	25,90	39,18
26	60	30	-4,91	-15,74	24,10	247,74
27	65	60	0,09	14,26	0,0081	203,34
28	65	30	0,09	-15,74	0,0081	247,74
29	60	60	-4,91	14,26	24,10	203,34
30	50	55	-14,91	9,26	222,30	85,74
31	65	50	0,09	4,26	0,0081	18,14
32	80	52	15,09	6,26	227,70	39,18
33	50	50	-14,91	4,26	222,30	18,14
34	70	52	5,09	6,26	25,90	39,18
35	80	35	15,09	-10,74	227,70	115,34
$\sum$	2272	601			3028,53	4489,62

Note:

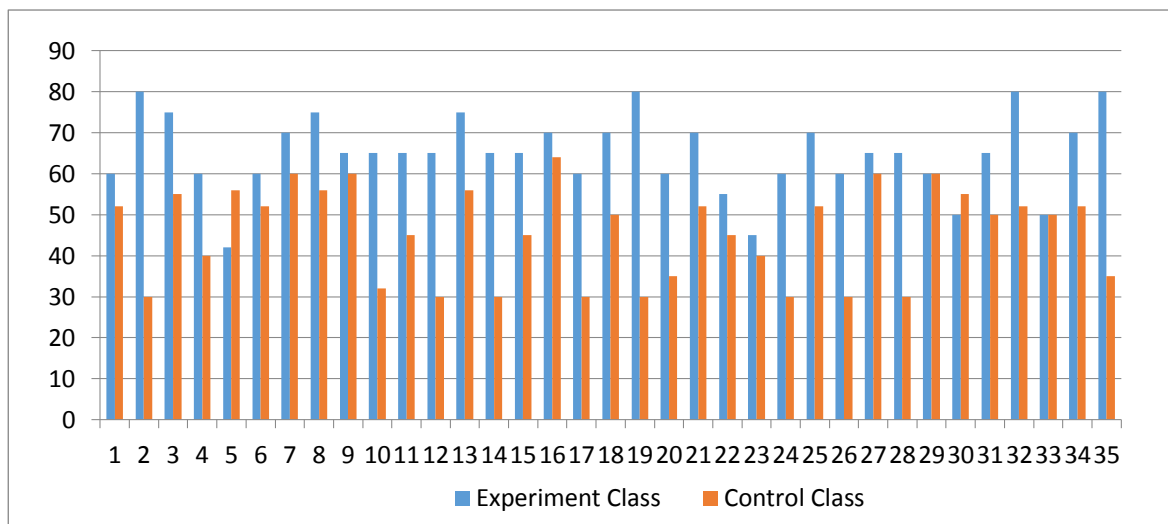X_2 　　= Score Post-Test (Experiment Class)

Y_2 　　= Score Post-Test (Control Class)

x_1 　　= X_2-M_1 (Mean X_2)

x_2 　　= Y_2-M_2 (Mean Y_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 experiment class= 2272 that higher than control class= 1601 was had different value. The experiment class higher than the control class.

From the table above, the writer got the data $\sum X2=2272$, $\sum Y2=1601$, $\sum X_1^2=3028,53$ and $\sum X_2^2=4489,62$, where as $N_1=35$ and $N_2=35$.

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 X_2 and Y_2

Variable X_2

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2272}{35}$$

$$M_1 = 64,91$$

Variable Y_2

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum Y_2}{N_2}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1601}{35}$$

$$M_2 = 45,74$$

2. Determine t-test

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{\sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right\}\left\{\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1.N_2}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{64,91 - 45,74}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{3028,53 + 4489,62}{35 + 35 - 2}\right\}\left\{\frac{35 + 35}{35.35}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,17}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{7518,15}{68}\right\}\left\{\frac{70}{1225}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,17}{\sqrt{\{110,56\}\{0,05\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,17}{\sqrt{5,528}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,17}{2,35}$$

t = 8,15

Note :

M$_1$ = The average score of experiment class (Mean X$_2$)

M$_2$ = The average score of control class (Mean Y$_2$)

$\sum x_1{}^2$ = Sum of the squared deviation score of experiment class

$\sum x_2{}^2$ = Sum of the squared deviation score of control class

N$_1$ = The number of student of experiment class

N$_2$ = The number of student of control class

2 = Constant number

3. Degree of Freedom

    df $= N1+N2-2$

    $\quad = 35+35-2$

    $\quad = 68$

There is no degree of freedom for 68, so the writer uses the closer df from 68. In degree of significance 5% from 68 $t_t = 1,99$ and in degree of significance 1% from 68 $t_t = 2.65$.

Based on the result statistic calculation, it is obtained that the score of t_o is $= 8,15 > t_t = 1,99$ in degree of significance 5%. The score of $t_o = 8,15 > t_t = 2.65$ 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 $t_{observation} > t_{table}$: The alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is a significant influence of Hypnotic Writing toward student writing descriptive text.

If $t_{observation} < t_{table}$: The alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant influence of Hypnotic Writing toward student writing descriptive text.

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 30 and the highest in pre-test score in pre-test is 75. After the writer conducted treatment of Hypnotic Writing toward student writing descriptive text and also conducted post-test. The lowest score in post-test is 42 and the highest score in post test is 80.

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

a. Ha : tobservation > ttable = It means there is a significant influence of of Hypnotic writing toward student writing descriptive text.

b. Ho : tobservation < ttable = It means there is no significant influence of of Hypnotic writing toward student writing descriptive text.

According to the data, the value of tobservation is bigger than ttable. tobservation = 8,15> ttable = 1,99 (5%) or tobservation = 8,15> ttable = 2,65 (1%), so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

From the result above, the writer give conclusion that it means there is a significant influence of Hypnotic writing toward student writing descriptive text. It can be seen that the student got better score by Hypnotic writing.

Based on the result of the tests, the process of learning English using Hypnotic Writing as a medium to teach descriptive text in SMP Islam Ar-rochmah Cilegon could help the students to understand the form of descriptive text effectively and also to understand descriptive text form used a picture. Besides, the students who had been taught using Hypnotic writing felt more fun and enjoy. They were not bored in the classroom during the process of teaching learning.

The activities of teaching and learning in the experimental class (VIII A) was implemented by using Hypnotic writing in descriptive text. In the process of teaching learning, the teacher given a picture to students and then students writing descriptive text that picture, before it techer explain hypnotic writing. Teacher divided the students into several groups, it consists of five students; one student as a reader and the other one students as listener. The students as the reader are given a question about generic structure of descriptive text and they have to answer, based on the role question. In the end of the learning, the teacher repeated and reflected the material that had been learnt. The activities which was done in experimental class might support the students to do their best in working out with the given subject matter.

In contrary, the control group (class VIII B) were merely taught by conventional method whichis usually refers to the lecturing. The students received the explanation only from one

side that was from their teacher. The role of teacher, here, was said dominantly. In the process of teaching learning, the teacher explained the pattern of descriptive text to the students. Then, the teacher asked to the students to memorize and make descriptive text from an object entittle. In the end of learning, the teacher gave homework to the students based on the material.This situation could not explore the students' cognitive potentials and their activeness maximally.

The result of the research shows that the experimental class (the students who are taught using Hypnotic Writing) has the mean value (64,91), meanwhile the control class (the students who are not taught using Hypnotic Writing) has the mean value (45,74). It can be said that the achievement score of experimental class is higher than control class. The following was the table of pre-test and post-test students' average score.

Table 4.4

The Pre-Test and Post Test Students' Average of the Experimental and Control Class

Class	The Average of Pre-Test	The Average of Post-Test
Experiment	45,65	64,91
Control	45,88	45,74

Based on the result of pre-test and post-test, it could be concluded:

Hypnotic Writing was effective to teach descriptive text at the Second Grade of SMP Islam Ar-rochmah Cilegon. It can be seen from the result of analysis by using t test formula:

1. The achievement of descriptive text of experimental and control group before treatment is equal. It can be seen from the mean of pre-test of experimental class (45,65) and the mean of control group (45,88) before the treatment. There is no significant difference in students' achievement between experiment and control group.

2. The achievement of descriptive text of experimental group after treatment was better than experimental group before treatment. It can be seen from the mean of post-test in the experimental class (64,91) is higher pre-test in experimental class(45,65).

3. The achievement of descriptive text of control group after learning process is lower than control group before treatment. It can be seen from the mean of post-test of control class (45,74) is lower than the mean of pre-test of control class (45,88) after the treatment.

4. The achievement of descriptive text of experimental group after treatment is better than control group. It can be seen from the mean of post-test of the experimental

class (64,91) is bigger than the mean of post-test of control class (45,74) after the treatment.

5. The case in both groups is no same that there is an improvement in experiment group and there is no an improvement in control group. It is convinced by the statistical result of the hypothesis test. The test by means of t-test formula shown that t_o= (8,15) > t_{table}= 1,99 at 5% in degree of significance with df = 35+35-2 = 68, and t_o= (8,15) > t_{table}= (2,65) at 1%. From the result of calculation t-test= 8,15. If compared between t_o and t_{table}, t_o>t_{table}. It means H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted. There is no a significant different of average score from pre-test and post-test of control class. From the calculation of interaction A and B, there was a different significant between students who taught by Hypnotic Writing and students who taught by using non Hypnotic Writing.

So, it could be concluded that Hypnotic Writing is effective to facilitate students' understanding on descriptive text in experimental group. It can be seen at mean value of both groups. There is significant difference in the students' descriptive text achievement between experiment and control group.