

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the writer explains the result of the research. The writer took 40 students at second grade of MA Raudlatul Muta'allimin Sidadung Baros - Serang. The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accord with the research title. So the sample in this study divided into two classes. They are 20 students from class XI A as the experiment class and 20 students from class XI 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 (X1) and the result of post-test in control class is named variable (X2). 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	Post-test
1	S1	40	70
2	S2	42	76
3	S3	40	70
4	S4	40	72
5	S5	42	85

6	S6	44	88
7	S7	40	70
8	S8	41	76
9	S9	40	72
10	S10	53	90
11	S11	52	76
12	S12	55	90
13	S13	40	84
14	S14	40	75
15	S15	43	86
16	S16	40	81
17	S17	42	87
18	S18	40	70
19	S19	40	87
20	S20	41	83
$\sum X_1$		855	1588
M_1		42,75	79,40

Mean by formula:

Pre-test

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

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 855}{20}$$

$$= 42,75$$

Post-test

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

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 1588}{20}$$

$$= 79,40$$

Note:

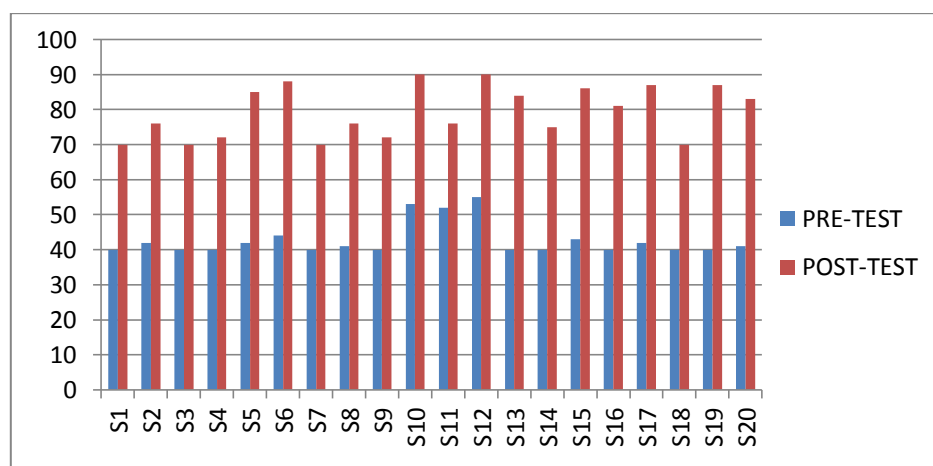
$\sum X_1$: The score of pre-test and post-test experiment class

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

N_1 : Numbers of students of experiment class

Graphic 4.1

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



Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of experimental class got the significant improvement after giving treatment. It is seen from average score of post-test is better than the average score of pre-test that $42,75 > 79,40$, it means that using Cue Cards is success to increasing students' writing ability in narrative 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	Post-test
1	S1	40	44
2	S2	40	57
3	S3	41	54
4	S4	40	47
5	S5	40	46
6	S6	40	47
7	S7	41	48
8	S8	42	53
9	S9	41	52
10	S10	40	45
11	S11	41	46
12	S12	40	45
13	S13	42	54
14	S14	44	56

15	S15	40	47
16	S16	40	48
17	S17	43	56
18	S18	48	52
19	S19	44	59
20	S20	48	56
ΣX_2		835	1012
M_2		41,75	50,60

Mean by formula :

Pre-test

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

$$M_2 = \frac{\Sigma 835}{20}$$

$$= 41,75$$

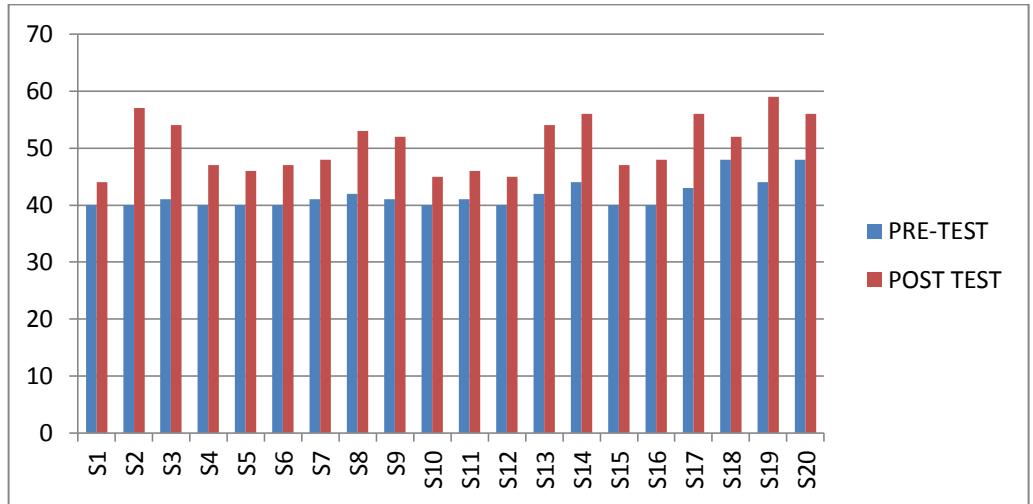
Post-test

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

$$M_2 = \frac{\Sigma 1012}{20}$$

$$= 50,60$$

Graphic 4.2
The Score of 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 $41,75 > 50,60$. This class also realized 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 ₁ -M ₁)	X ₂ (X ₂ -M ₂)	X ₁ ²	X ₂ ²
	X ₁	X ₂				
1	70	44	-9,4	-6,6	88,36	43,56
2	76	57	-3,4	6,4	11,56	40,96
3	70	54	-9,4	3,4	88,36	11,56
4	72	47	-7,4	-3,6	54,76	12,96
5	85	46	5,6	-4,6	31,36	21,16
6	88	47	8,6	-3,6	73,96	12,96
7	70	48	-9,4	-2,6	88,36	6,76
8	76	53	-3,4	2,4	11,56	5,76
9	72	52	-7,4	1,4	54,76	1,96
10	90	45	10,6	-5,6	112,36	31,36
11	76	46	-3,4	-4,6	11,56	21,16
12	90	45	10,6	-5,6	112,36	31,36
13	84	54	4,6	3,4	21,16	11,56
14	75	56	-4,4	5,4	19,36	29,16
15	86	47	6,6	-3,6	43,56	12,96
16	81	48	1,6	-2,6	2,56	6,76

17	87	56	7,6	5,4	57,76	29,16
18	70	52	7,6	1,4	57,76	1,96
19	87	59	7,6	8,4	57,76	70,56
20	83	56	3,6	5,4	12,96	29,16
Σ	15,88	1012			1012,20	432,80

Note:

X1 = Score Post-Test (Experiment Class)

X2 = Score Post-Test (Control Class)

X_1 = X1-M₁ (Mean X1)

X_2 = X2-M₂ (Mean X2)

X_1^2 = The squared value of X₁

X_2^2 = The squared value of X₂

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

Variable X2

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

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

$$M_1 = \frac{\Sigma 1588}{20}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\Sigma 1012}{20}$$

$$= 79,40$$

$$= 50,60$$

2. Determine t-test

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

$$t = \frac{79,40 - 50,60}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{1012,20 + 432,80}{20 + 20 - 2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{20 + 20}{20 \cdot 20} \right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{28,80}{\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{1445}{38} \right\} \left\{ \frac{40}{400} \right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{28,80}{\sqrt{\{38,02\} \{0,10\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{28,80}{\sqrt{37,92}}$$

$$t = \frac{28,80}{6,15}$$

$$t = 4,68$$

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 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

$$\begin{aligned} df &= N_1 + N_2 - 2 \\ &= 20 + 20 - 2 \\ &= 38 \end{aligned}$$

There is no degree of freedom for 38, so the writer uses the closer df from 40. In degree of significance 5% from 40 $t_t = 2.02$ and in degree of significance 1% from 40 $t_t = 2.70$.

Based on the result statistic calculation, it is obtained that the score of t_o is $4,68 > t_t = 2.02$ in degree of significance 5%. The score of $t_o = 4,68 > t_t = 2.70$ 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 Cue Crads in students' writing ability on narrative text.

If $t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}}$: The alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant influence of Cue Cards in students' writing ability on narrative text.

C. Interpretation of Data

As we know the target language of this research is know how using cue cards in writing narrative text.

The result of to 4,68 beside 't' table with $df = (N_1 + N_2 - 2)$. $(20 + 20 - 2) = 38$. So, with the significance of 't' table are 5% significance. 't' table value is 2.02. It means the research is

accepted the alternative hypothesis, which means short story it can be to enrich the students' writing narrative text.

a. $H_a : t_{\text{observation}} > t_{\text{table}} =$ It means there is a significant influence of cue cards in students' writing narrative text.

b. $H_o : t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}} =$ It means there is no significant influence of of cue cards in students' writing narrative text.

According to the data, the value of $t_{\text{observation}}$ is bigger than t_{table} . $t_{\text{observation}} = 4,68 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.02$ (5%) or $t_{\text{observation}} = 4,68 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.70$ (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 cue cards in students' writing narrative text. It can be seen that the student got good or better score by cue cards technique.