CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A.   Description of The Data

In this chapter the writer would like to present the description of the data obtained. As writer stated at the previous chapter that the population of this research was the student of the second grade of SMP Negeri 3 Gunungsari the total 146 students. In this research, the writer choose two classes as a sample while 31 students as experiment class it is from class VIII A and 32 students as control class it is from class VIII C .

To find out the effectiveness of wordless picture books media on writing skill, the writer identified some result, they are: the score before treatment (pre-test) in experiment and control class, the score of students after the treatment (post-test) in experiment and control class, and the result calculation of post-test at experiment class and control class.

To know the effectiveness of wordless picture books media on writing skill, the writer gave the test to students as the sample both at the experiment class and control class. The test used in this research divided into two types, there are pre-test and post-test, pre-test is the test that has given before treatment, and post-test is given after treatment.

The maximum score of contents/ ideas was 30, organization was 20, vocabulary was 20, language use was 25 and the last mechanic was 5. The highest total score of all criteria as 100 and the lowest score of all criteria was 34. The writer describes the data at experiment and control class as follow:

1. The score of pre-test and post-test of experiment class

The students score of class VIII A as the experiment class obtained for mean 50,87 of the pre-test and 70,19 for mean of the post-test will be describes in the following table:

Table 4.1

Pre-test result of Experiment class

No.	Respondents	CRITERIA					Score
		Content	Organization	Vocabulary	Language Use	Mechanics	
1.	AAK	14	10	9	9	2	44
2.	AAN	14	10	10	8	2	44
3.	AA	15	11	10	9	2	47
4.	AF	13	10	10	9	2	44
5.	AR	14	10	11	11	3	49
6.	AH	19	12	10	11	2	54
7.	DA	20	14	12	15	3	64
8.	DK	14	10	11	11	2	48
9.	DS	17	11	11	10	2	51
10.	EL	18	13	12	9	3	55
11.	EY	17	11	13	10	2	53
12.	FA	17	12	13	9	2	53

13.	FF	16	10	12	9	2	49
14.	FS	18	13	12	9	3	55
15.	HA	14	10	9	9	2	44
16.	HAL	19	13	13	13	3	61
17.	IR	17	12	12	10	2	53
18.	JA	19	13	12	9	3	56
19.	MFR	14	10	12	10	2	48
20.	MNP	16	10	12	9	2	49
21.	MS	13	10	10	9	2	44
22.	NH	18	12	12	12	3	57
23.	NM	16	10	12	10	2	50
24.	NA	15	10	9	11	2	47
25.	RTH	17	12	12	10	2	53
26.	RU	17	13	13	11	3	57
27.	SA	18	11	12	10	3	54
28.	SS	15	13	10	9	2	49
29.	UH	16	10	12	9	2	49
30.	WR	15	10	9	11	2	47

31.	YS	16	10	12	9	2	49
N = 31		Total Score					1577
		Average					50.87

Notes:

M   : mean of pre-test experiment class

∑x   : the score of pre-test experiment class

N   : numbers of students of experiment class

Mean of pre-test:

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

$$M = \frac{\sum 1577}{31}$$

$$M = 50.87$$

Table 4.2

Post-test result of Experimental class

No.	Respondents	CRITERIA					Score
		Content	Organization	Vocabulary	Language Use	Mechanics	
1.	AAK	20	13	15	14	3	65
2.	AAN	20	14	13	14	3	64
3.	AA	20	17	15	12	3	67
4.	AF	18	13	15	14	3	63
5.	AR	22	17	14	13	3	69
6.	AH	20	15	15	17	3	70
7.	DA	26	17	18	17	4	82
8.	DK	21	16	15	15	3	70
9.	DS	22	17	14	11	3	67
10.	EL	24	15	13	18	3	73
11.	EY	20	17	17	15	3	72
12.	FA	19	13	14	16	2	64

13.	FF	22	18	17	16	4	77
14.	FS	21	14	17	18	3	73
15.	HA	20	13	15	14	3	65
16.	HAL	26	17	18	17	4	82
17.	IR	21	14	17	18	3	73
18.	JA	22	17	14	13	3	69
19.	MFR	22	17	16	14	3	72
20.	MNP	20	17	15	15	3	70
21.	MS	20	13	15	14	3	65
22.	NH	24	17	17	19	3	80
23.	NM	20	17	17	15	3	72
24.	NA	18	14	15	10	3	60
25.	RTH	21	14	17	18	3	73
26.	RU	21	14	15	18	3	71
27.	SA	26	17	18	17	4	82
28.	SS	20	16	16	15	3	70
29.	UH	22	17	14	13	3	69
30.	WR	20	12	13	14	3	62

31.	YS	20	13	15	14	3	65
N = 31		Total Score					2.176
		Average					70.19

Notes:

M_1 : mean of post-test experiment class

$\sum x$: the score of post-test experiment class

N : numbers of students of experiment class

Mean of post-test:

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2176}{31}$$

$$M_1 = 70.19$$

Base on that explanation, it shows that the result of the experiment class got significant improvement after giving treatment. It seen from the average score of the post-test is better than the average score of pre-test, that is 70,19 >50,87. From the score of pre-test and post-test, can concluded that the student's

improvement score caused by applied the wordless picture media on writing skill especially in narrative text. If seen from the student's improvement score it means that the media used is success in improving student's writing narrative text.

The writer describes the student's improvement score of pre-test and post-test at the experimental research by the graphic as follow:

Graphic 4.1

Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Experiment Class
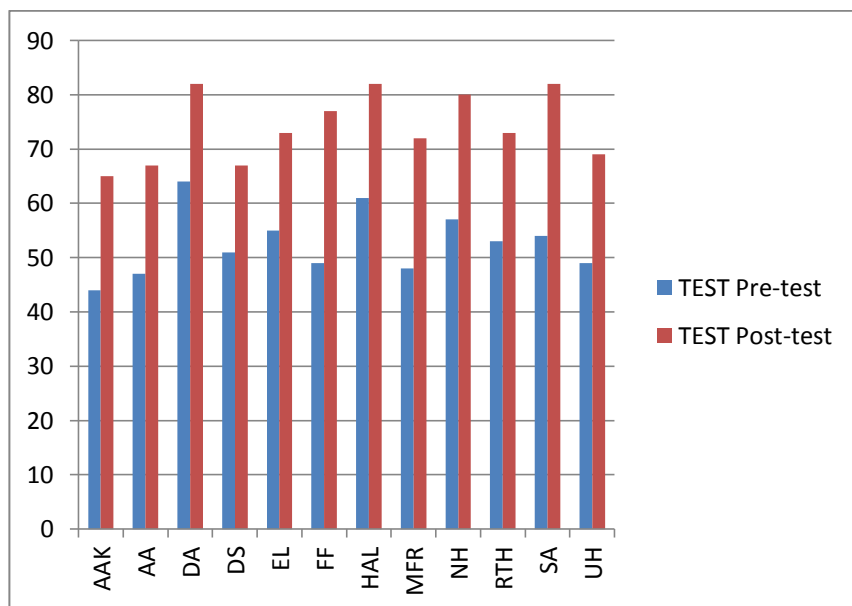
The graphic above, showed the comparison between of the pre-test and post-test score in experiment class. According to graphic above the score of post-test is better than the score of pre-test commonly.

2. The score of pre-test and post-test of control class

The students score of class VIII C as the control class obtained for mean 52,28 of pre-test and for mean 59,06 of the post-test will be describe in the following table:

Table 4.3

Pre-test result of Control class

No.	Respondents	CRITERIA					Score
		Content	Organization	Vocabulary	Language Use	Mechanics	
1.	AA	18	13	12	10	2	55
2.	ADW	13	9	9	7	2	40
3.	DA	13	10	11	7	2	43
4.	DK	17	11	11	10	2	51

5.	DPS	13	10	9	8	2	42
6.	EMP	18	13	11	10	2	54
7.	FA	17	13	10	11	3	54
8.	FAH	16	10	10	5	2	43
9.	FF	13	10	10	9	2	44
10.	IG	16	12	12	10	2	52
11.	IK	17	13	13	11	3	57
12.	IM	17	12	12	10	2	53
13.	IS	18	11	12	10	2	54
14.	KU	15	10	9	11	2	47
15.	KK	18	12	12	12	3	57
16.	MA	16	10	12	9	2	49
17.	MFR	14	10	12	10	2	48
18.	MH	15	13	10	9	2	49
19.	MR	19	13	12	9	3	56
20.	NS	17	12	12	10	2	53
21.	PA	13	10	10	9	2	44
22.	RF	19	12	13	11	3	58

23.	RA	19	13	13	13	3	61
24.	SN	18	13	12	9	3	55
25.	SF	17	13	13	11	3	57
26.	SO	19	12	13	11	3	58
27.	SP	18	12	12	12	3	57
28.	SSH	20	14	10	11	3	58
29.	SU	19	16	15	16	2	68
30.	UAF	17	10	10	10	3	50
31.	UHY	18	11	11	11	3	54
32.	UU	17	11	12	10	2	52
N = 32		Total Score					1673
		Average					52,28

Notes:

M : mean of pre-test control class

$\sum y$: the score of pre-test control class

N : numbers of students of control class

Mean of pre-test:

$$M = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$M = \frac{\sum 1673}{32}$$

$$M = 52{,}28$$

Table 4.4

Post-test result of Control class

No.	Respondents	CRITERIA					Score
		Content	Organization	Vocabulary	Language Use	Mechanics	
1.	AA	19	13	11	11	3	57
2.	ADW	18	13	12	14	3	60
3.	DA	20	15	11	11	3	60
4.	DK	15	13	13	14	3	58
5.	DPS	17	14	11	11	2	55
6.	EMP	17	14	14	13	3	61
7.	FA	18	13	11	12	2	56
8.	FAH	16	14	12	11	3	56

9.	FF	17	14	12	14	3	60
10.	IG	18	13	13	14	3	61
11.	IK	17	13	13	15	3	61
12.	IM	22	14	15	17	4	56
13.	IS	16	12	13	12	2	55
14.	KU	17	13	12	11	2	55
15.	KK	16	13	12	12	3	72
16.	MA	20	13	14	16	3	66
17.	MFR	18	13	13	12	3	55
18.	MH	18	13	11	12	2	56
19.	MR	17	13	10	11	2	59
20.	NS	17	14	12	14	3	60
21.	PA	17	13	12	11	2	53
22.	RF	16	13	14	14	3	60
23.	RA	25	14	15	17	4	75
24.	SN	18	12	10	11	3	54
25.	SF	17	13	13	15	3	61
26.	SO	16	13	13	15	3	60

27.	SP	20	15	11	11	3	60
28.	SSH	17	13	12	11	2	55
29.	SU	18	13	13	12	3	59
30.	UAF	17	14	12	12	3	58
31.	UHY	17	13	12	11	3	56
32.	UU	16	13	13	15	3	60
N = 32		Total Score					1.890
		Average					59,06

Notes:

M_2 = mean of post-test control class

$\sum y$ = the score of post-test control class

N   = number of students of control class

Mean of post-test:

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum 1890}{32}$$

$$M_2 = 59,06$$

Based on explanation above, the writer concluded that the result of the control class is no significant improvement. It can be seen from the average score of pre-test and post-test, namely 52,28 and 59,06 It caused the control class did not applied wordless picture media in teaching writing narrative text.

The writer describes the score of pre-test and post-test at control class by the graphic as follow:

Graphic 4.2

Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Control class
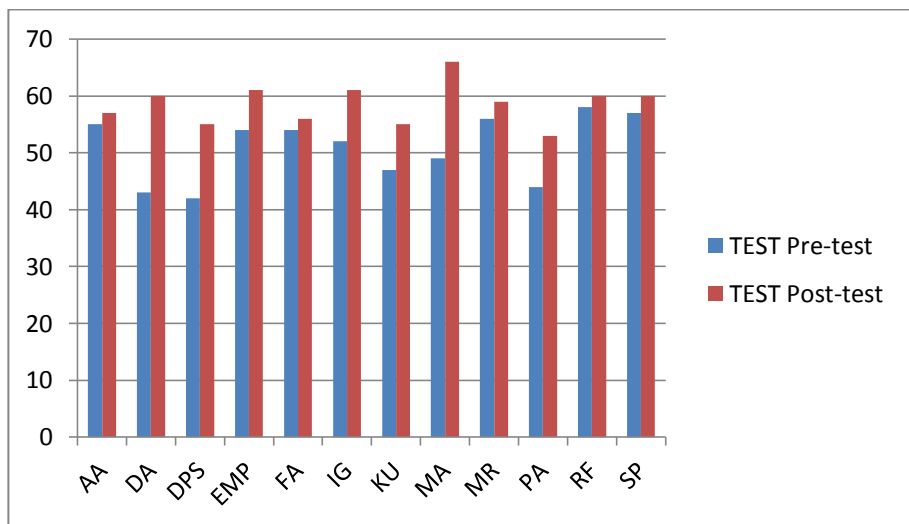
The graphic above shows the comparison between of pre-test and post-test score in control class. According to the graphic

above there is no significant improvement between the score of pre-test and post-test commonly.

B.   Analysis of Data

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test score of two classes, the writer analysed it by using t-test. The following formula:

$$t = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{N_x + N_y - 2}\right)\left(\frac{N_x + N_y}{N_x.N_y}\right)}}$$

Notes:

Mx   = Mean score of the experiment class

My   = Mean score of the control class

$\sum$x2   = Sum of square deviation score in experiment class

$\sum$y2   = Sum of square deviation score in control class

Nx   = Number of students of experiment class

Ny   = Number of students of control class

2   = constant number

df   =Degree of freedom ($N_X + N_Y - 2$)

Mx $= \frac{\sum x}{N}$ My $= \frac{\sum y}{N}$

$x = X - M_X$ $y = Y - M_Y$

Table 4.5

The result calculation of post-test at experiment class (X) and

control class (Y)

No.	Score		X	Y	X^2	Y^2
	X	Y	$(X-M_1)$	$(Y-M_2)$		
1.	65	57	-5,19	-2,06	26,94	4,24
2.	64	60	-6,19	0,94	38,32	0,88
3.	67	60	-3,19	0,94	10,18	0,88
4.	63	58	-7,19	-1,06	51,70	1,12
5.	69	55	-1,19	-4,06	1,42	16,48
6.	70	61	-0,19	1,94	0,04	3,76
7.	82	56	11,81	-3,06	139,48	9,36
8.	70	56	-0,19	-3,06	0,04	9,36
9.	67	60	-3,19	0,94	10,18	0,88
10.	73	61	2,81	1,94	7,89	3,76

11.	72	61	1,81	1,94	3,27	3,76
12.	64	56	-6,19	-3,06	38,32	9,36
13.	77	55	6,81	-4,06	46,37	16,48
14.	73	55	2,81	-4,06	7,89	16,48
15.	65	72	-5,19	12,94	26,94	167,44
16.	82	66	11,81	6,94	139,47	48,16
17.	73	55	2,81	-4,06	7,89	16,48
18.	69	56	-1,19	-3,06	1,42	9,36
19.	72	59	1,81	-0,06	3,27	0,004
20.	70	60	-0,19	0,94	0,04	0,88
21.	65	53	-5,19	-6,06	26,94	36,72
22.	80	60	9,81	0,94	96,24	0,88
23.	72	75	1,81	15,94	3,27	254,08
24.	60	54	-10,19	-5,06	103,84	25,60
25.	73	61	2,81	1,94	7,89	3,76
26.	71	60	0,81	0,94	0,66	0,88
27.	82	60	11,81	0,94	139,47	0,88
28.	70	55	-0,19	-4,06	0,04	16,48

29.	69	59	-1,19	-0,06	1,42	0,004
30.	62	58	-8,19	-1,06	67,08	1,1236
31.	65	56	-5,19	-3,06	26,94	9,36
32.		60		0,94		0,88
Σ	2176	1890			1035	690

Notes:

X = Score Post-Test (Experiment Class)

Y = Score Post-Test (Control Class)

X = X-M_X (Mean X_1)

Y = Y-M_Y (Mean Y_1)

X^2 = The Square value of X

Y^2 = The Square value of Y

From the table above, the writers got the data $\sum X = 2176$, $\sum Y = 1890$, $\sum X^2 = 1035$, $\sum Y^2 = 690$, Whereas NX = 31 and NY = 32. After that the writers calculate them based the t0test formula:

Veriable X   **Variable Y**

Post-test   **Post-test**

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$ $$M_y = \frac{\sum y}{N}$$

$$M_x = \frac{\sum 2176}{31}$$ $$M_y = \frac{\sum 1890}{32}$$

$$M_x = 70.19$$ $$M_y = 59,06$$

$$\sum X^2 = 1035$$

$$\sum Y^2 = 690$$

Degree of freedom $= N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 31 + 32 - 2 = 61$

$$t_o = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{N_x + N_y - 2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{N_x + N_y}{N_x \cdot N_y}\right)}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{70,19 - 59,06}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1035 + 690}{31 + 32 - 2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{31 + 32}{31.32}\right)}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{11,13}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1725}{61}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{63}{992}\right)}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{11,13}{\sqrt{(28,28).(0,06)}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{11,13}{\sqrt{1,6968}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{11,13}{1,3026}$$

$$t_o = 8,54$$

So after the writers calculates this data based on the formula t-test, obtained t_o or $t_{observation}$ was 8,54.

C. Hypothesis Testing

To prove it, the data obtained from experiment class and the control class were calculated with the following assumptions:

If $t_o > t_t$: The alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is a significant of teaching writing narrative text between using wordless picture books media and without using media.

If $t_o < t_t$: The Null Hyphotesis is rejected. It means there is no significant of teaching writing narrative text between using wordless picture books media and without using the media.

From the result calculation above, it is obtained that the value of t_o ($t_{observation}$) is 8, 54, degree freedom (df) is 61. In degree significant 5% from 61(t table) = 1,99, in degree of significant 1% from 58 (t table) = 2,65.

After that the data, the writer compared it with t_t (t table) both in degree significant 5% and 1%. Therefore, t_o : t_t = 8, 54 > 1,99, in degree of significant 5% and t_o : t_t = 8,54 > 2,65 in degree of significant 1%.

The statistic hypothesis states that if t_o is higher than t_t, it shows H_a (alternative hypothesis) of the result is accepted and H_o (null Hyphotesis) is rejected. It means that there is significant of teaching writing narrative text between using wordless picture books and without media.

D. Interpretation of Data

The analysis is aimed to know the effectiveness of wordless picture books on students' writing ability in narrative text. It has be known that the mean score of experiment class is 50,87 of the pre-test and 70,19 of the post-test. And mean score of control class is 52,28 of pre-test and 59,06 of the post test. Base on calculation above the experiment class got better than control classes.

Table 4.6

The Pre-Test and Post Test Students' mean score of the Experiment and Control Class

Class	The mean of Pre-Test	The mean of Post-Test
Experiment	50,87	70,19
Control	52,28	59,06

So, it could be concluded that there is significant effect of wordless picture books in teaching students writing narrative text. It could be seen that the students got better score by wordless picture books. This could be seen after comparing the score of pre-test (before using wordless picture books media) and post-test (after using wordless picture books media).

Wordless picture books can be effective because wordless picture is a media that can be used to they get idea by picture easily. This media is helpful for the writers who like to do their thinking in a visual way. By using the picture the writer can get idea and put it in writing the text, wordless picture also useful for any kind of writing. Wordless picture books it in the early stages of writing planning in order to organize information. It means that wordless picture books media helps students to get their idea to develop the paragraph.