

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the School Profile, the Description of the Respondents, the Analysis of Validity and Reliability, the Pre- Test Analysis, the Treatment Activities, the Post- Test Analysis, the T-test, and the Discussion of Research Finding.

4.1 School Profile

This study was conducted in SMP N 36 Semarang. It is a state Junior High School under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. It is located on Plampitan No.35 Street, Bangunharjo (50139), Semarang. Telp. (024) 3544416.

The amount of the new students every year in this school is around 856 students, there are 27 classes every grade have a class from class A until class I, with grade VII have 286 students, VIII have 284 students and IX have 286 students. The totals of staff and teachers who tech in the school are 47 persons, and there are 5 English teachers.

To conclude, the learning process in this school is quite good, because all school activities have been supported by a variety of adequate facilities such as laboratories, a sports field, a library, a mosque, a wide park and also 9 comfortable classes for IX class.

4.2 Description of the Respondents

The respondents of the study were the ninth grade students of SMP N 36 Semarang. The treatment of this study was held in IX –H as the experimental class and IX-I as the control class. Most the students only communicate using English in the class during English lesson. However, they seemed to have high desire in learning English.

Table 4.1
The Data of the Respondents

Class	Female	Male	Total
Control	17	13	30
Experimental	13	17	30

As the table 4.1 showed, in the control class there was 13 for male students and 17 for female students. The total was 30 students. While in the experimental class there was 17 for male students and 13 for female students. The total was 30 students. It means the total for the two classes was 60 students used for the respondents in this research.

4.3 Analysis of Validity and Reliability

4.3.1 Analysis of Validity

This research used content validity. In the content validity, the reading test was given based on the syllabus. It can be concluded that this research used the material based on the syllabus that is used in teaching and learning process.

This study used written test through comic strip that was supposed to be comprehended by the ninth grade of junior high school students. For the construct

validity, the researcher used Person Product Moment Correlation of SPSS 24 to test the validity of the 25 items of questions.

The data was valid if the score of R value in the Person Correlation is more than R table result, R table at the level of significant 5% ($p=0,05$) could be searched based on the number of respondent or N. Therefore, the tryout class had $N=25$ than the independent degree was $N-2=25-2= 23$ thus R table for $df=23$ and $P=0.05$ was 0.323 the result showed that there are were 25 questions had R valued upper 0.323. From all those questions, the researcher only took 14 valid questions to be tested in the next step.

a. Tryout Validity

Question No.	Value		Validity Check
	Pearson Correlation	Sig (2-tailed)	
1	-0.193"	0.308	Not Valid
2	.586"	0.001	Valid
3	0.135"	0.476	Not Valid
4	.511"	0.004	Valid
5	.405"	0.026	Valid
6	-.569"	0.001	Not Valid
7	0.012"	0.948	Not Valid
8	0.360"	0.050	Valid
9	0.012"	0.948	Not Valid
10	0.300"	0.107	Valid
11	0.118"	0.535	Not Valid
12	-.368"	0.046	Not Valid
13	0.255"	0.174	Valid
14	0.134"	0.481	Not Valid
15	.369"	0.045	Valid
16	.569"	0.001	Valid
17	.530"	0.003	Valid
18	0.319"	0.086	Valid
19	0.300"	0.107	Valid
20	0.134"	0.481	Not Valid

21	-0.197"	0.298	Not Valid
22	0.134"	0.481	Not Valid
23	0.349"	0.059	Valid
24	.385"	0.036	Valid
25	.371"	0.044	Valid

b. Final Tryout Validity

Question No.	Value		Validity Check
	Pearson Correlation	Sig (2-tailed)	
1	.586"	0.001	Valid
2	.511"	0.004	Valid
3	.405"	0.026	Valid
4	0.360"	0.050	Valid
5	0.300"	0.107	Valid
6	0.255"	0.174	Valid
7	.369"	0.045	Valid
8	.569"	0.001	Valid
9	.530"	0.003	Valid
10	0.319"	0.086	Valid
11	0.300"	0.107	Valid
12	0.349"	0.059	Valid
13	.385"	0.036	Valid
14	.371"	0.044	Valid

4.3.2 Analysis of Reliability

Reliability of the items of question was processed by using Cronbach Alpha formula in SPSS 24 program after validity of the test was completely done. According to Ghazali (2006: 44), if the result is higher than 0.60 it can be said that the instrument is reliable. Based on the computation, it was found that the reliability of this test was 0.731 The result of the reliability was higher than 0.60.

It means that the instrument was reliable. Below is the result of reliability:

Table 4.2
Table 4.2 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.731	14

4.4 Pre-test Analysis

This sub-chapter presented the result of pre-test for the experimental and the control classes. The purpose of this pre-test was to investigate the students' reading skill before they got treatments. The pre-test was done on July 23rd, 2018 at 7.00 a.m for the experimental group and on July 26th, 2018 at 11.45 a.m for the control group. The test was followed by 60 students; consisted of 30 students of IX-H as experimental group and 30 students of IX-I as the control group. The result of the pre-test could be seen in appendix. The research used some steps in analyzing the pre-test. They were:

4.4.1 Control Class

This test was conducted on July 26th, 2018 at 11.45 a.m. The students of class IX-I as the control class. The aim of the test was to know the previous students' skill in reading. The total number of students was 30 students. To collect the data, the students were given 14 multiple choice questions. Then they were asked to answer them. It required 24 minutes to administer the pre-test.

The level of the students' achievement in the pre-test was tabulated into the following criteria.

Table 4.3
The Pre-Test Result in Control Class

Score	Number of the Students	Percentage
Excellent: 91- 100	0	0 %
Very Good: 81- 90	8	26.7 %
Good: 71- 80	13	43.3 %
Fair: 61- 70	6	20 %
Poor: 51- 60	3	10 %
Very Poor: 0-50	0	0 %
Total	30	100 %

As the Table 4.3 showed, the students who got excellent score was 0%, the students who got a very good score was 26.7%, the students who got a good score was 43.3%, the students who got the fair score was 20%, the students who got the poor score was 10%, and the students who got a very poor score was 0%. It means that the students who had the highest percentage was 43.3%.

a. Normality

Analysis of normality standard of the control class in pre-test

Table 4.4
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

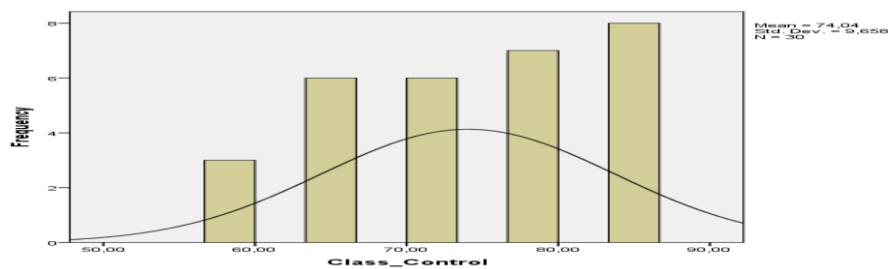
		Control
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	74.0433
	Std. Deviation	9.65815
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.157
	Positive	.113
	Negative	-.157
Test Statistic		.157
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.057 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

This research used One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in program SPSS for window version 24. The data analysis of the normality standard of the control group in the pre-test showed that the total of the students (N) was 30,

Mean = 74.04 and the standard of deviation was 9.658. The control group asymp.Sig (2- tailed) was 0.57. Based on the the alpha of significance was 0.05, the distribution was normal which is shown at the asym.Sig (2- tailed) were 0.57 >0.05. It can be shown in the table below:

Fig.4.1.Pre-test in Control Class



b. Homogeneity

Analysis of homogeneity standard of the control class in pre-test.

Table 4.5
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Class_Control			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.694	4	25	.183

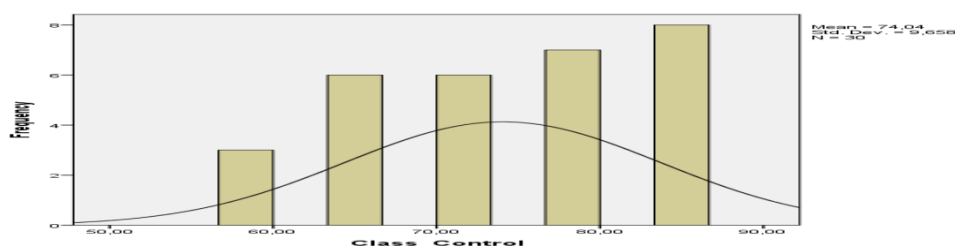
ANOVA
Class_Control

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	627.471	4	156.868	1.888	.144
Within Groups	2077.642	25	83.106		
Total	2705.114	29			

This research used One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in program SPSS for window version 24. The data analysis of the homogeneity standard of the control class in the pre-test showed that the total of the students (N) was 30, Levene statistic = 1.694 with df1 was 4, df2 was 25 and total df was 29. The

control class asymp. Sig was 0.183. Based on the total sum of squares was 2705.114. The distribution was homogeneous shown at the asymp. Sig were 0.183 >0.05. It can be shown in the table below:

Fig.4.2.Pre-test in Control Class



4.4.2 Experimental Class

This test was conducted at the first meeting on July 23rd, 2018 at 7.00 a.m. The aim was to know the previous students' skill in reading. The total number of students was 30 students. To assess the test, the students were given the topic with the instructions. There were 14 multiple choices question. Then they were asked to answer it. It required 24 minutes to administer the pre-test.

The level of students' achievement in pre-test was tabulated into the following criteria.

Table 4.6
The Pre-Test Result in Experimental Class

Score	Number of the Students	Percentage
Excellent: 91- 100	0	0 %
Very Good: 81- 90	4	13.3 %
Good: 71- 80	12	40 %
Fair: 61- 70	8	26.7 %
Poor: 51- 60	6	20 %
Very Poor: 0-50	0	0 %
Total	30	100 %

As the Table 4.6 showed, the students who got excellent score was 0%, the students who got a very good score was 13.3%, the students who got a good score was 40%, the students who got the fair score was 26.7%, the students who got the poor score was 20%, and the students who got a very poor score was 0%. It means that the students who had the highest percentage was 40%.

a. Normality

Analysis of normality standard of the experimental class in pre-test

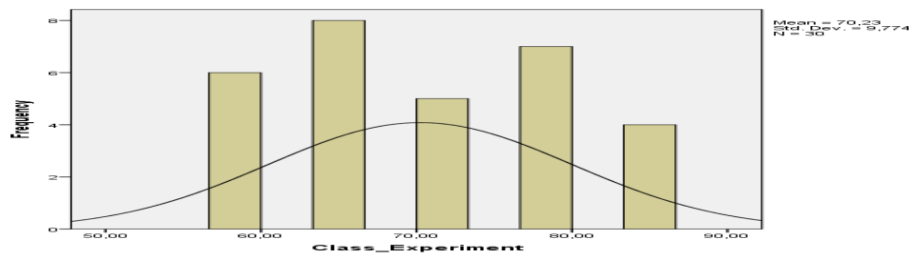
Table 4.7
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Experimental
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	70.2333
	Std. Deviation	9.77369
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.148
	Positive	.148
	Negative	-.112
Test Statistic		.148
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.092 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

This research used One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in program SPSS for window version 24. The data analysis of the normality standard of the experimental group in the pre-test showed that the total of the students (N) was 30, Mean = 70.23 and the standard of deviation was 9.773. The experimental group asymp.Sig (2- tailed) was 0.92. Based on the the alpha of significance was 0.05 the distribution was normal which is shown at the asym.Sig (2- tailed) was $0.92 > 0.05$. It can be shown in the table below:

Fig.4.3.Pre-test in Experimental Class



b. Homogeneity

Analysis of homogeneity standard of the experimental class in pre-test.

Table 4.8
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

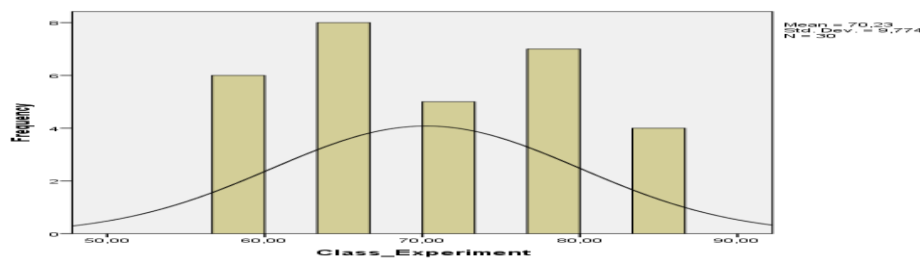
Class_Experiment			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.029	4	25	.121

ANOVA
Class_Experiment

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	567.996	4	141.999	1.612	.202
Within Groups	2202.231	25	88.089		
Total	2770.227	29			

This research used One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in program SPSS for window release version 24. The data analysis of the homogeneity standard of the experimental class in the pre-test showed that the total of the students (N) was 30, Levene statistic = 2.029 with df1 was 4, df2 was 25 and total df was 29. The control class asymp. Sig was 0.121. Based on the total sum of squares was 2770.227. The distribution was homogeneous shown at the asymp.Sig were 0.121 > 0.05. It can be shown in the table below:

Fig.4.4.Pre-test in the Experimental Class



4.5 Treatment Activities

The treatment was conducted on July 23rd until August 20th, 2018. The students of class IX-H as the experimental class was taught by using comic strip in three meetings. The total number of students was 35 students. Each meeting took 24 minutes. In conducting the treatment, the researcher took a role as a teacher in the experimental class.

In the first meeting, the researcher started the lesson by using power point and the students listen to the explanation well. The researcher asked if anyone liked to read. Then the researcher started to give the material about the narrative text. The researcher began to explain the narrative text for its social function, general structure, and linguistic features.

In the second meeting, the researcher explained the narrative text. Therefore, the students were expected to have better understanding about it. Then the researcher gave the students a comic strip. After that, the researcher created groups. There were 5 students in each group. Each group read their findings while the researcher gave them corrections. At the end of this meeting, the researcher gave a small test.

In the third meeting, the researcher explained to the students about the previous material. After that, the researcher taught about the main idea and supporting the ideas of the text. The researcher gave the same comic strip from the last meeting on paper and the students read them. Here, they learned individually. Then, the researcher asked the students to do the task.

4.6 Post-test Analysis

Post test is aimed to comprehend the ability from the students whether it can make an improvement in reading ability or not. Post test was given after doing pretest and treatment process. It took both of the experimental class and the control class. This post test was conducted in the last meeting.

4.6.1 Control Class

This test was conducted on August 23rd, 2018 at 11.45 a.m. The total number of the students was 30 students. The post-test was conducted after by giving the students 14 multiple choice questions with the same texts but the order of the numbers was different. Level of topic was the same as pre-test. Then they were asked to answer it. It required 24 minutes to administer the post-test.

The level of the students' achievement in the post-test was tabulated into the following criteria.

Table 4.9
The Post-Test Result in Control Class

Score	Number of the Students	Percentage
Excellent: 91- 100	0	0 %
Very Good: 81- 90	6	20 %
Good: 71- 80	18	60 %
Fair: 61- 70	6	20 %
Poor: 51- 60	0	0 %
Very Poor: 0-50	0	0 %
Total	30	100 %

As the Table 4.9 showed, the students who got excellent score was 0%, the students who got a very good score was 20%, the students who got a good score was 60%, the students who got the fair score was 20%, the students who got the poor score was 0%, and the last student who gets a very poor score is 0%. It means that the students who had the highest percentage was 60%.

4.6.2 Experimental Class

This test was conducted on August 20th, 2018 at 7.00 a.m. The total number of the students was 30 students. The post-test was conducted after the treatment activities. To collect the data, the students were given 14 multiple choice questions with the same texts but the order of the number was different. Then they were asked to answer them. It required 24 minutes to administer the post-test.

The level of the students' achievement in the post-test was tabulated into the following criteria.

Table 4.10
The Post-Test Result in Experimental Class

Score	Number of the Students	Percent
Excellent: 91- 100	0	0 %
Very Good: 81- 90	8	26.7 %
Good: 71- 80	18	60 %
Fair: 61- 70	2	6.7 %
Poor: 51- 60	2	6.7 %
Very Poor: 0-50	0	0 %
Total	30	100 %

As the Table 4.10 showed, the students who got excellent score was 0%, the students who got a very good score was 26.7%, the students who got a good score was 60%, the students who got the fair score was 6.7%, the students who got the poor score was 6.7%, and the students who got a very poor score was 0%. It means that the students who had the highest percentage was 60%.

4.7 Analysis of T-test

After getting the post-test result of the control class and the experimental class, the reseacher compared the data of the control class and the experimental class. The reseacher analyzed the data collected as follows:

Table 4.11
Comparison of Post-test Result in Control and Experimental Class

Group Statistics					
	Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Score	Control Class	30	75.2400	7.44041	1.35843
	Experiment Class	30	76.1867	8.25615	1.50736

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
N	Equal variances assumed	.058	.811	-.467	58	.643	-.94667	2.02915	-5.00845	3.11512
	Equal variances not assumed			-.467	57.383	.643	-.94667	2.02915	-5.00938	3.11605

As the table 4.11 showed, there were two groups: the control class and the experimental class. The control class consisted of 30 students and the experimental class consisted of 30 students. The mean of the post-test for the control class was 75.24 and for the experimental class was 76.18. The standard deviation was 7.44 for control class and 8.25 for experimental class. The mean difference was -.94667. Sig (2-tailed) was 0.643. Sig was $0.643 > 0.05$, it means that there was no significant difference between two groups.

4.8 Discussion of Research Finding

The purpose of the test was to know students' reading skill improvement after being treated by using comic strip for the ninth grades of SMP N 36 Semarang in the academic year of 2018/2019. The research analyzed the data of the pre-test and the post-test by using t-test formula, the result showed that there

was no significant difference between the two groups after treated by using comic strip in their reading skill.

At the first time, this study used pre-test in order to know the first condition of the students in their reading skill. The result showed that the students was in equal condition in the beginning. After getting the pre-test, then the students in the experimental class were given the treatments continuously for three times during three weeks. The last process was post-test which was conducted to find out the result after they got the treatment. The result showed that the post test result was higher than the pre-test result.

In the pre-test, the mean score of the experimental group was 70.23 and the control group was 74.04. It means that the ability of both groups was relatively the same. After receiving the different treatments, the mean score of the experimental group and the control group was different with the score on the pre-test. The result of the post-test of the experimental group was 76.19, while the control group was 75.24. It means that there was a development after the treatments to the students' achievement in reading ability. Considering the significant difference between the experimental group and the control group, it can be concluded that comic strip as a media for teaching reading skill for the ninth grades of SMP N 36 Semarang in the academic year 2018/2019 was not effective.

The independent sample test showed that sig (2-tailed) showed 0.643 and it was more than 0.05. It could be concluded that H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected. It means that there was no significant difference on the students after the

treatment. The result of the average post test in the control class was 75.24 with a percentage of 60% and in the experimental class was 76.19 with a percentage of 60%. It means that their average score was below 75% that was considered as ineffective because the lowest average score at least 75%.

This study showed that teaching reading through comic strips was not effective at SMP N 36 Semarang. There were several reasons made this study was not effective. First, comics limit material to kill students' imagination. Therefore, students have different imaginations and it makes them unable to read comics properly. Second, the limited time. This research actually required longer time, however, the teachers gave a permission for the researcher to take shorter time in conducting the study. Lastly, the use of comic media is only effective given to students who are visually styled. The researcher was conducted in ordinary schools that were not visually styled, the researchers struggled to make students understand the core of the story from the comic strip.