

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding of the research. This chapter consists of the description of data, hypotheses testing and discussion. The finding appropriate with data score of students' rewriting story ability test and narrative writing test.

A. The Description of Data

The description of data was described by providing numbers and tables. The subject or sample of this research is the students of AK - 1 of first grade students at SMK 1 PGRI Tulungagung which consists of 44 students. The researcher held pre-test and rewriting story ability test. It was done in order to obtain the necessary data related to the two variables. After had done to collect the data which cover of pre-test score and rewriting story ability test score then, the researcher then to present them. The presentation of the data the following results:

1. The data of students narrative writing test

The following scores were obtained from 44 students which had been decided to take a part as the samples and to represent the population. The pre narrative writing test has topic about students favourite movies. The next table showed the score (see table 4.1).

Table 4.1 The Score of Narrative Writing Ability

No.	Name	Score
1	ASO	68
2	ARD	58
3	AKD	70
4	AS	71
5	ARW	62
6	A	80
7	AN	54
8	AS	66
9	BN	56
10	BEPR	63
11	CMA	54
12	CKA	66
13	DNR	50
14	DAW	54
15	DDP	68
16	DKP	70
17	DL	60
18	DR	74
19	DPA	83
20	DK	62
21	DF	72
22	DEP	76
23	DIAT	67
24	EDFS	62
25	FPE	80
26	FAA	76
27	FI	79
28	FPO	68
29	FNA	54
30	FMS	58
31	FA	73
32	HNA	65
33	HM	72
34	HPS	73
35	HFS	52
36	IN	56
37	ID	72
38	ISR	68
39	IT	72
40	IF	63
41	IL	82
42	JDNH	63

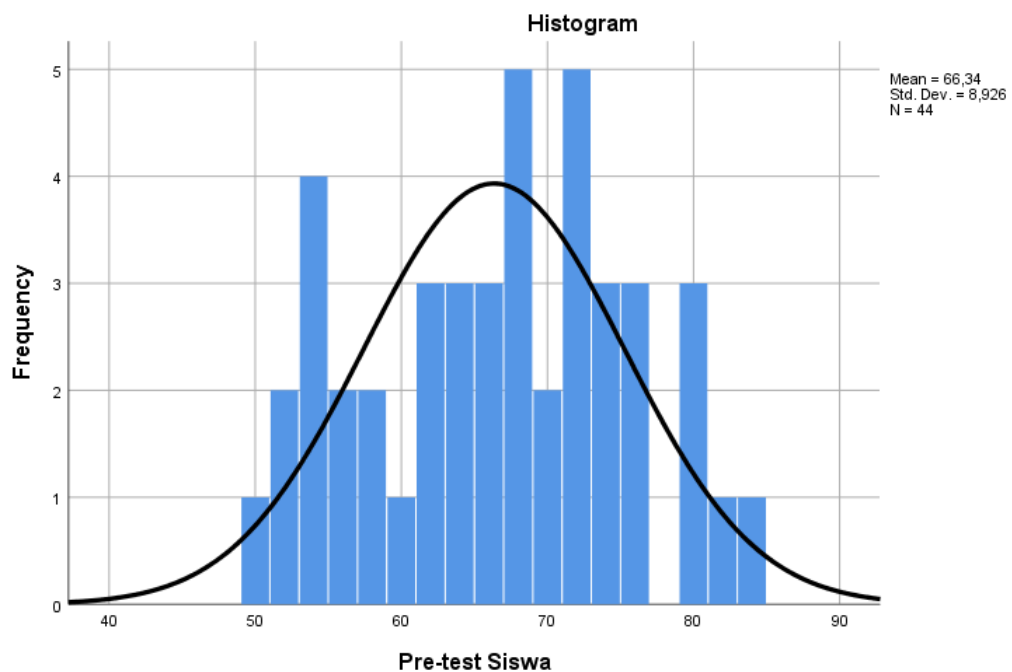
43	KRP	52
44	VN	75

The data were computed using SPSS 25.0 and the results were presented in the table of frequency students' pre-test below:

Table 4.2 Frequency of Administering Narrative Writing Ability

Statistics		
Pre-test Siswa		
N	Valid	44
	Missing	0
Mean		66,34
Median		67,50
Std. Deviation		8,926
Minimum		50
Maximum		83

Histogram 4.1 Frequency of Administering Narrative Writing Ability



The Histogram 4.1, showed there was 1 student (2,3) got score 50, 2 students (4,5) got score 52, 4 students (9,1) got score 54, 2 (4,5) students got score

56, 2 students (4,5) got score 58, 1 student (2,3) got score 60, 3 students (6,8) got score 62, 3 students (6,8) got score 63, 1 student (2,3) got score 65, 2 students (4,5) got score 66, 1 student (2,3) got score 67, and 4 students (9,1) got score 68, 2 students (4,5) got score 70, 1 student (2,3) got score 71, 4 students (9,1) got score 72, 2 students (4,5) got score 73, 1 student (2,3) got score 74, 1 student (2,3) got score 75, 2 students (4,5) got score 76, 1 students (2,3) got score 79, 2 students (4,5) got score 80, 1 student (2,3) got score 82, 1 student (2,3) got score 83.

The table 4.2 showed that from 44 students following the administering test about students' pre-test is obtained the minimum score was 50, the maximum score was 83, the mean score was 66,34, the median score was 67,50 and the standard deviation was 8.926. Standard deviation is to measure how much the variance of the sample.

2. The Data of Students' Writing in Descriptive Text

This part discussed the result of the calculation of rewriting story ability test score (see table 4.3)

Table 4.3 The Score of Rewriting Story Ability Test

No.	Name	Score
1	ASO	74
2	ARD	58
3	AKD	72
4	AS	70
5	ARW	68
6	A	72
7	AN	62
8	AS	68
9	BN	64
10	BEPR	70
11	CMA	60
12	CKA	78

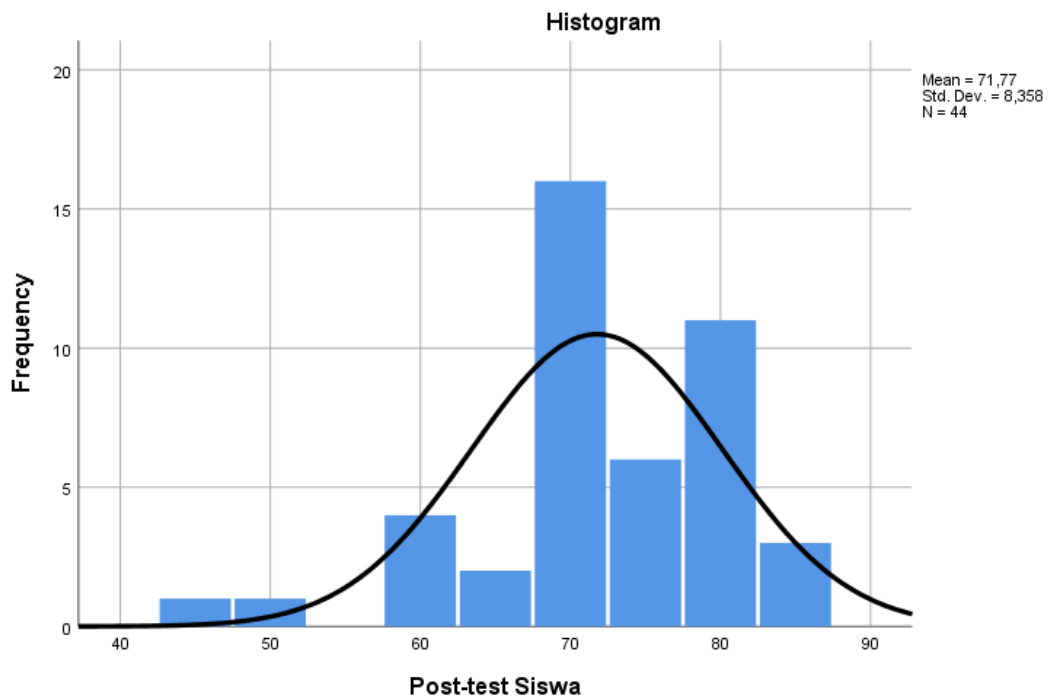
13	DNR	45
14	DAW	70
15	DDP	78
16	DKP	74
17	DL	82
18	DR	70
19	DPA	70
20	DK	75
21	DF	80
22	DEP	78
23	DIAT	80
24	EDFS	70
25	FPE	82
26	FAA	78
27	FI	84
28	FPO	74
29	FNA	52
30	FMS	68
31	FA	83
32	HNA	70
33	HM	84
34	HPS	80
35	HFS	70
36	IN	63
37	ID	80
38	ISR	72
39	IT	76
40	IF	62
41	IL	72
42	JDNH	73
43	KRP	68
44	VN	79

Then the data were computed using SPSS 25.0 and the results were presented in the table of frequency of rewriting story ability test below:

Table 4.4 Frequency of Administering Writing Rewriting story ability

test	Statistics	
	Post-test Siswa	
N	Valid	44
	Missing	0
Mean		71,77
Median		72,00
Std. Deviation		8,358
Minimum		45
Maximum		84

Histogram 4.2 Frequency of Administering Rewriting story ability test



The Histogram 4.2, showed there was 1 student (2,3) got score 45, 1 student (2,3) got score 52, 1 student (2,3) got score 58, 1 student (2,3) got score 60, 2 students (4,5) got score 62, 1 students (2,3) got score 63, 1 student (2,3) got

score 64, 4 students (9,1) got score 68, 8 students (18,2) got score 70, 4 students (9,1) got score 72, 1 student (2,3) got score 73, 3 students (6,8) got score 74, 1 student (2,3) got score 75, 1 student (2,3) got score 76, 4 students (9,1) got score 78, 1 student (2,3) got score 79, 4 students (9,1) got score 80, 2 students (4,5) got score 82, 1 student (2,3) got score 83, and 2 students (4,5) got score 84.

The table 4.4 above showed that from 44 students following administering Rewriting story ability test in narrative writingtext is obtained the minimum score was 45, the maximum score was 84, the mean score was 71.77, the median score was 72,00 and the standard deviation was 8.358. Standard deviation is to measure how much the variance of the sample.

3. Correlational Testing

As the researcher said before, all analysis of this research mainly employed the computation process using SPSS 25.0 program. One of the roles of SPSS 25.0 was finding out the correlational significance using Pearson Product Moment analysis.

Table 4.5 The Correlation – Calculation by Pearson Product Moment

Correlations		Score Pre-test	Score Post-Test
Score Pre-test	Pearson Correlation	1	,663**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	44	44
Score Post-Test	Pearson Correlation	,663**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	44	44

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table above showed the correlation coefficient equaled $r = 0.663$, which indicated that there was positive correlation between two variables. This research was positive correlation because the variables had same moderate score, if the subjects had low score in pre-test, they also had score in rewriting story ability test. On the contrary, if they had high score in pre-test they also had high score in rewriting story ability test. From the r number (0.663) the researcher could use it to know the strength of correlation between two variables (see on interpretation correlation by Arikunto on table 3.3). The number of 0.663 indicates that the correlation between two variables is enough. Whereas, for the number significance (Sig) = 0.000 will be used to know which hypothesis will be accepted or rejected. It will explain in the next part.

4. Normality Testing

Table 4.6 Normality Testing using One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Score Pre-test	Score Post-Test
N		44	44
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	66,34	71,77
	Std. Deviation	8,926	8,358
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,081	,144
	Positive	,081	,072
	Negative	-,078	-,144
Test Statistic		,081	,144
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}	,023 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

In this case the normality using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) 25.0 for Windows. Based on the table 4.6, normality test was done towards the two scores (pre-test and rewriting story ability test) obtained from the students. The value of Asymp. Sig. (2 tailed) was 0,081 in pre-test and was 0,144 in rewriting story ability test which were higher than 0,05 ($0,081 > 0,05$ and $0,144 > 0,05$). As a result, the Null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted while the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was rejected. Accordingly, all data from the scores was in a normal distribution.

B. Hypothesis Testing

This research was done in collecting data and got the result of the correlation. To answer research problem, the researcher had to measure whether the hypothesis was rejected or not. To count the hypothesis the researcher used Pearson Product Moment formula. The researcher had two hypotheses in this research, those are:

1. H_0 (null hypothesis)

There is no correlation between rewriting story ability and their writing ability in narrative writing text.

2. H_a (alternative hypothesis)

Alternative Hypothesis (H_a): there is correlation between rewriting story ability and their writing ability in narrative writing text. To know the answer, the researcher used SPSS 25.0 hypothesis testing based on the N. Sig (number of significance). As the result of correlation on table 4.6, the researcher get $r = 0.663$, N. Sig = 0.000.

Before the researcher conclude the answer these were the theories of hypothesis based on SPSS calculation:

a. H_0 can't be rejected if $N. Sig > 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$)

b. H_a is accepted if $N. Sig < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$)

Concerning the null hypothesis, this research reveals that the null hypothesis is rejected because the SPSS 25.0 calculation shows that the Sig is 0.000. As already known, the null hypothesis is rejected if the significance is less than 0.05. The hypothesis testing conclude that $N. Sig < 0.05$, where H_0 can be rejected. It means that both students' rewriting story ability and their achievement in narrative writingtext are correlate.

Thus, it can be concluded that **“There is correlation between rewriting story ability and their writing ability in narrative writing text”**, was accepted while H_0 was automatically rejected. It can be stated on the basis of data taken from the samples students' grammar mastery and their achievement in writing descriptive text in first grade students of Accounting at SMK PGRI 1 Tulungagung.

C. Discussion

As the researcher wrote at the first chapter, this research purposed to find out the correlation between rewriting story and their writing ability in narrative writingtext at SMK 1 PGRI Tulungagung, especially in first grade students of accounting. In learning English, it was important to write and organize our idea

that we have. When the learners have problem on idea such as topic that they can used in narrative text, it can be impact to their achievement in writing descriptive text.

In this discussion presented from the analysis of the findings. The analysis has been accomplished in order to answer the research problem. This part presented some points concerning in research design, collecting data method and analyzing data based on the result in findings. In this research, the researcher had conducted the data collecting. The data was collected by using two instruments. The first was a pre-test that given to all students as participants in this research.

They asked to answer the question that given by the researcher. This test used to know the students' rewriting story ability without watch their favorite movie that was researcher used to be their topic in writing pre-test. The second instrument was narrative writingtext and the topic give their topic about short movie brought by the researcher. This test was conducted after the pre-test.

In this discussion the researcher intended to present the result from the analysis of the findings. The analysis has been accomplished in order to answer the research problem. From the analysis, the researcher got the result as follow:

The number of participants or subjects used in this research was 44. The pre-test has mean score 66,34. The rewriting story ability test has mean score 71,77. By the analyzing of the data, the researcher found the positive is correlation between rewriting story ability and their writing ability in narrative writing text. The result of calculating is correlation between rewriting story and their writing

ability in narrative writing text was $r = 0.663$. Based on Arikunto interpretation the strength of correlation is enough correlation.

From SPSS calculation the researcher get $N. Sig = 0.000$, where significance < 0.05 . In this research the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected. By the result, it can be concluded that there was positive correlation both two variables in high correlation and the hypothesis testing showed there was correlation between two variables, because $N. Sig < 5\%$, so it means H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

If students have a high score on the narrative writing score it will affect and influence their writing, especially in narrative text. but indeed some students do not experience it. because this is related to writing, so it's grammar and the structure is an important concern for researchers to determine their scores. in line with Frodesen and Eyring in Fatemi (2008) believe that a focus on form (grammar) in composition can help writers develop and enrich linguistic resources needed to express ideas effectively.

Writing is not just a matter of structure and grammar. The author's understanding to start something, the selection of main ideas and also supporting ideas that must explain the main idea. The researcher has a rubric to judge not only from grammar but more in detail, in terms of content, organizing, mechanics, and also the use of grammar itself. The author uses short movies because audio visual media is easy to obtain and also with a duration that is not too long students can easily look at the stories in the video. The above explanation agrees with the research that researchers obtained in the field that this media does have a significant influence on students. At the narrative writing test who did not see

their favorite films directly on average they had a score of 66. In the rewriting story ability test the average had a score of 71. Although only five points differed but this proved that the media had a relationship related to their increase in scores.

This research is intended for teachers to foster students' interest in learning English, especially narrative text. Using interactive media and also easily obtained by the teacher the possibility that students will still like any subject. Researchers hope that many similar studies will be developed further because technological developments affect learning media as well.