

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is devoted to the result of the study, it mainly focuses on the students' learning style preference toward reading comprehension at MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar.

A. Description of the data

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the study used quantitative research. It investigated and analyzed three major of students' learning styles. They are visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning styles. In this research, the students' visual learning styles will be correlated with the reading comprehension. To figure out and get the data of the study, the questionnaires about learning styles were distributed to the respondents. While, reading comprehension scores acquired from the test. Then, the data description of test and questionnaire described with scores revealed the frequencies of each variables, such as total score, mean, median, mode, the highest and lowest score for students reading comprehension. Moreover, and then, the research analyze both of data by using spearman rank to know the correlaation from both of data. Additionally, in this chapter, the data will be presented and described in the detail as follow:

1. Student Perceptual Learning Style Preference

To answer of the research question, the writer calculate the score of data to find out how far the students' learning style, then the writer will shows the

formulas to calculate, they are: To find out how far the students' learning style, that classifies into quantitative score as follow:

- a. Score 5 for answer very agree
- b. Score 4 for answer agree
- c. Score 3 for answer undecided
- d. Score 2 for answer disagree
- e. Score 1 for answer very disagree

The data of students' perceptual learning style preference was the result of the shared questionnaire. Here the result of questionnaire answer about the students' learning styles and the classification of learning style:

Table 4.1

Visual Learning Style Preference

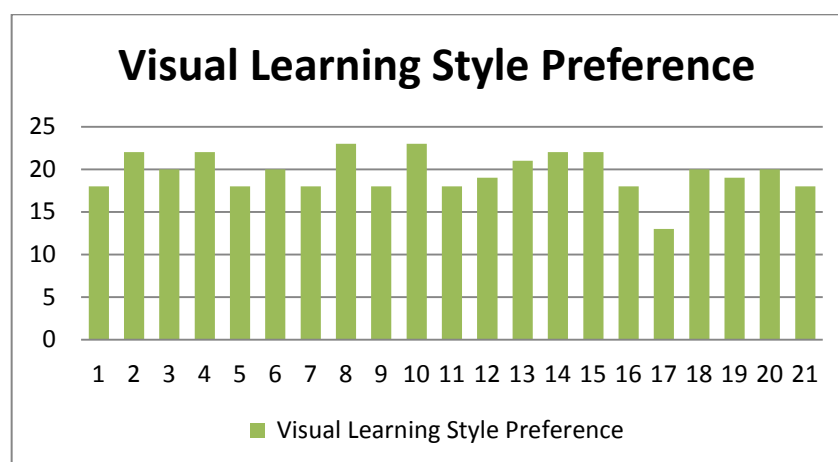
No. Respond	X
1.	18
2.	22
3.	20
4.	22
5.	18
6.	20
7.	18
8.	23
9.	18
10.	23
11.	18
12.	19
13.	21

14.	22
15.	22
16.	18
17.	13
18.	20
19	19
20.	20
21.	18

To determine the students' learning style, the writer counted mean score for each type of learning style. The highest students' mean score determined what type they were. The process of the students' learning style means score calculation. From the calculation, it was obtain that the most dominant students' learning style was visual (21 students),

Chart 4.1

Distribution of Overall Students' Visual Learning Style Preference



1). Visual Learning Style Preference

The data related English preference in visual Learning style. The result of the questionnaire score as follow:

Table 4.2
Visual Learning Style Preference Score

Statistics

visualnilai		
N	Valid	21
	Missing	0

Visual

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	13	1	2.3	4.8	4.8
	18	7	15.9	33.3	38.1
	19	2	4.5	9.5	47.6
	20	4	9.1	19.0	66.7
	21	1	2.3	4.8	71.4
	22	4	9.1	19.0	90.5
	23	2	4.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	21	47.7	100.0	
Missing	System	23	52.3		
Total		44	100.0		

The chart above showed that there are 1 student who get score 13. 7 students got score 18. 2 students' got score 19. 4 students' got score 20. 1 students' got score 21. 4 students' got score 22. And 2 students' got score 23.

To know the mean score of the data students' visual learning style the researcher used SPSS 16.0 and the result score present in the descriptive of distributing questionnaire below:

Table 4.3

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Visual	21	13	23	19.62	2.355
Valid N (listwise)	21				

The table above showed that from 21 students' following the distributing preference of student visual learning style obtained the minimum score was 13, the maximum score was 23. The mean score was 19.62 and the Std. Deviation was 2.355.

Based on the result, the researcher would be dividing be 5 level of student preference with used interval value. To decide interval value, the researcher used higher score would decrease with the lower score. And the result would be decided with 5 categories. Below to make it easy to understand:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{23-13}{5} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Table 4.4

Interval of Data

Interval	Level
24 – 26	Very good
22 – 23	Good
19 – 21	Fair
16 – 18	Poor
13 – 15	Very Poor

From the data above, the students' visual learning style of the tenth grade of MAN Kunir Wonodadi Blitar as follow: the student who has the rank of very good gave 5 rank, good: 4, fair: 3, poor: 2 and very poor gave 1.

Table 4.5

No. Respond	X	Rank
1.	18	2
2.	22	4
3.	20	3
4.	22	4
5.	18	2
6.	20	3
7.	18	2
8.	23	4
9.	18	2
10.	23	4
11.	18	2
12.	19	3
13.	21	3
14.	22	4
15.	22	4
16.	18	2
17.	13	1
18.	20	3
19.	19	3
20.	20	3
21.	18	2

Visual

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very Poor	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
Poor	7	33.3	33.3	38.1
Fair	7	33.3	33.3	71.4
Good	6	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

From the table above showed that from 21 students' learning style score, There are 1 student who get Very Poor of category. 7 students who got poor category. 7 students' got fair category. 6 students got good category.

From the table above showed that from 21 students' comprehension score, There are 1 student who got poor of category. 7 students' who got fair category. 7 students' got good category. 6 students' got very good category.

2). Reading Comprehension Test

The data related reading comprehension was taken by using test. Test score as the result of documentation. Test score of reading comprehension as follow:

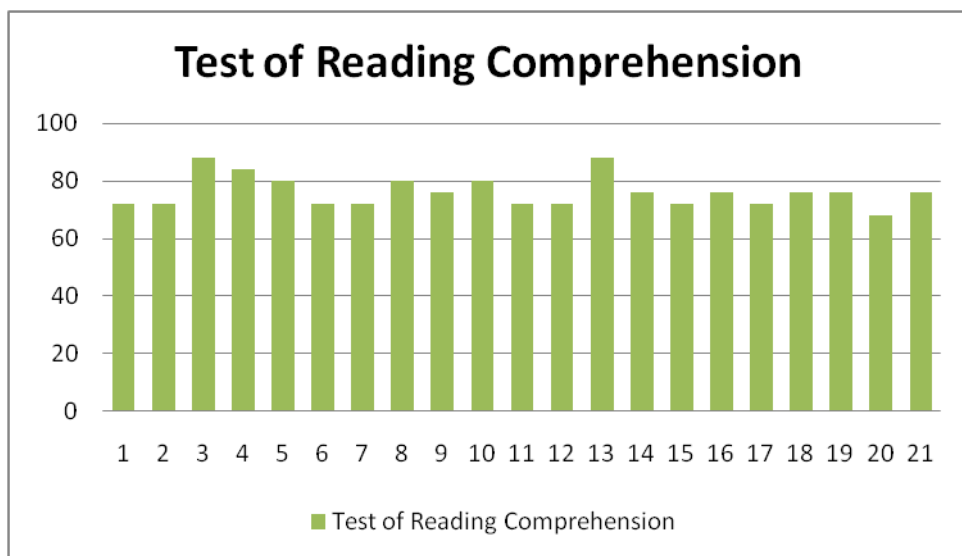
Table 4.6
Reading Comprehension Score

No. Respondent	Score
1.	72
2.	72
3.	88
4.	84
5.	80
6.	72

7.	72
8.	80
9.	76
10.	80
11.	72
12.	72
13.	88
14.	76
15.	72
16.	76
17.	72
18.	76
19.	76
20.	68
21.	76

Chart 4.2

Distribution of Overall Students' Reading Comprehension Test Score



The data related reading comprehension Testing. The result of the test score as follow:

Table 4.7
Reading Comprehension Test Score

Statistics

readingcomprehension1		
N	Valid	21
	Missing	0

readingcomprehension1					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	68	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
	72	8	38.1	38.1	42.9
	76	6	28.6	28.6	71.4
	80	3	14.3	14.3	85.7
	84	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
	88	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total		21	100.0	100.0	

The table 4.5 showed that from 21 students' reading comprehension test score. There are 1 student who get score 68. 8 students got score 72. 6 students' got score 76. 3 students got score 80. 1 students' got score 84. 2 students' got score 88.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
readingcomprehension1	21	68	88	76.19	5.437
Valid N (listwise)	21				

The table above showed that from 21 students' following the distributing score of students testing in reading comprehension obtained the minimum score was 68, the maximum score was 88. The mean score was 76.19 and the Std. Deviation was 5.437.

To know the result of reading comprehension test, the students include in category very good, good, fair, poor, very poor we need looked in table below:

Table 4.8

Interval of Data

Interval	Level
88 – 92	Very good
83 – 87	Good
78 – 82	Fair
73 – 77	Poor
68 – 72	Very Poor

From the table above, students' reading comprehension of tenth grade of MAN Kunir Wonod

Table 4.9

Rank from the Score

No. Respond	X	Rank
1.	72	1
2.	72	1
3.	88	5
4.	84	4
5.	80	3
6.	72	1
7.	72	1
8.	80	3
9.	76	2
10.	80	3
11.	72	1
12.	72	1
13.	88	5
14.	76	2

15.	72	1
16.	76	2
17.	72	1
18.	76	2
19	76	2
20.	68	1
21.	76	2

Table 4.1.1
Classify of the score

Statistics

Readingcomprehension

N	Valid	21
	Missing	0

Readingcomprehension

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Poor	9	42.9	42.9	42.9
	Poor	6	28.6	28.6	71.4
	Fair	3	14.3	14.3	85.7
	Good	1	4.8	4.8	90.5
	Very Good	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total		21	100.0	100.0	

From the table above showed that from 21 students' comprehension score, There are 2 student who got very good of category. 1 students' who got good category. 3 students' got fair category. 6 students' got poor category, and 9 students' who got very poor category.

2. Analyze of the data

a. Analyze of visual learning style and reading comprehension score

After all of score were classified, then the next step is accounting of the correlation coefficient as seen on this table.

Table 4.1.2

The Correlation Coefficient of the Students' Visual Learning Style and Reading Comprehension

No. Respond	X	Ranking	Y	Rank
1.	18	3	72	1
2.	22	5	72	1
3.	20	4	88	5
4.	22	5	84	4
5.	18	3	80	3
6.	20	4	72	1
7.	18	3	72	1
8.	23	5	80	3
9.	18	3	76	2
10.	23	5	80	3
11.	18	3	72	1
12.	19	4	72	1
13.	21	4	88	5
14.	22	5	76	2
15.	22	5	72	1
16.	18	3	76	2
17.	13	2	72	1
18.	20	4	76	2
19	19	4	76	2

20.	20	4	68	1
21.	18	3	76	2

Table 4.1.3
Analyse of the data

Correlations

			Visual	Readingcomp rehehension
Spearman's rho	Visual	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.260
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.255
		N	21	21
	Readingcomprehension	Correlation Coefficient	.260	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.255	.
		N	21	21

Based on the table 4.1 the researcher interpreted that there are 21 responded for either visual learning style and reading comprehension and the coefficient correlation is 0.260.

The sig (2 –tailed) value, 0.260 is lower than level of significant (α) 5% then Ha1 is accepted and Ho1 is rejected, it can be conclude that there is significant correlation between visual learning style preference and reading comprehension. This means that high or low visual learning style preference, relates to high or low in student comprehends in reading.

3. Discussion

From the data of students' learning style and their listening achievement, it was found that, only the students who has visual tendency that it correlated with reading comprehension, since the coefficient correlation is 0.260. The sig (2-tailed) value, 0.260 is lower than (α) 5%, can be conclude that there is a

significant correlation between visual learning style preference and student comprehension in reading. The hypothesis testing show that H_{a1} is accepted and H_{o1} is rejected.

Then, findings of the study are similar from some elaborated theories according to the experts which said that learning styles correlate to students' reading comprehension. Judy William (2010:102) he said that the relationship between learning styles and reading comprehension was exists. This research discussed about for kinds of learning styles, Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic and Tactile He collected the data by Kaleidoscope profile and the Scholastic Reading Inventory (SRI) and analyzed the data by using Chi Square, ANOVA and Post Hoc Test. His dissertation result reveals that there is significant different among seventh grade from two suburban Junior High School students' comprehension score and learning styles. Hence, learning style includes as a factor affected reading comprehension.

The data result or finding of this study reveals Support with the theories from some experts above, the result reported that there is significant correlation among students' reading comprehension score based on students visual learning styles It means that.