

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present, (a) research finding, (b) the hypothesis testing and (c) the discussion.

#### **A. Research Finding**

The researcher presented the student's achievement in Recount text by using Diary practice and without using Diary practice. Then, the researcher presented and analyzed the data through two tests; they were pre-test and post-test. Those tests conducted to the experimental group and control group. The experimental group was given the treatment by using Diary practice. Then, the control group was not given the Diary practice.

In the first meeting, the researcher conducted pre-test of recount text both in experimental and control group. Then, the researcher found that the student's achievement both in experimental and control group were under average in writing skill.

In the next day, before giving the treatment in experimental group, the researcher gives differences of recount text and diary and the knowledge about what diary is and what should students write in diary. After that, in the end of class the researcher gives homework to write

students' diary continuously during two weeks. After two weeks, the researcher conducted post-test in both experimental and control group.

The table bellow showed the students' score of pre-test and post-test of experimental group that was consist of 39 students of first grade of MA Terpadu AL-ANWAR. The test was writing Recount text form. The theme of pre-test was "MY BIRTHDAY" and post-test was " MY HOLIDAAAY". Students' total score of post-test and post-test was difference that is  $2885-2565 = 320$ . The difference of mean of scores was  $73.97-65.77 = 8.2$ . The difference of standard deviation of scores was  $9.75-10.29 = -0.54$ . Hence, there are significance different score between pre-test and post-test.

**Table 4.1 The Result of Pre-test and Post-test of Experiment Group.**

No.	Name	Score		Y ( $X_2 - X_1$ )	Y <sup>2</sup>
		Pre-test ( $X_1$ )	Post-test ( $X_2$ )		
1	A	75	80	5	25
2	B	70	75	5	25
3	C	85	90	5	25
4	D	80	85	5	25
5	E	70	75	5	25
6	F	75	85	10	100
7	G	85	90	5	25
8	H	60	70	10	100
9	I	60	65	5	25
10	J	65	70	5	25
11	K	60	65	5	25
12	L	70	75	5	25
13	M	75	80	5	25
14	N	75	85	10	100
15	O	50	65	15	225
16	P	75	80	5	25
17	Q	80	85	5	25
18	R	60	75	15	225
19	S	50	65	15	225
20	T	60	70	10	100
21	U	75	80	5	25
22	V	75	85	10	100
23	W	70	75	5	25
24	X	55	65	10	100
25	Y	70	85	5	25
26	Z	70	75	5	25
27	AA	75	80	5	25
28	AB	60	75	15	225
29	AC	60	65	5	25
30	AD	60	65	5	25
31	AE	60	75	15	225
32	AF	70	90	20	400
33	AG	55	60	5	25
34	AH	50	55	5	25
35	AI	50	65	5	25
36	AJ	60	65	5	25
37	AK	50	55	5	25
38	AL	50	60	10	100
39	AM	70	80	10	100
<b>Total Score</b>		2565	2885	300	2950
<b>Mean</b>		65.77	73.97	7.69	75.64
<b>Std. deviation</b>		10.29	9.75	4.11	86.69
<b>Range</b>		35	35	15	375

The table below showed the students' score of pre-test and post-test of experimental group that was consist of 39 students of first grade of MA Terpadu AL-ANWAR. The test was writing Recount text form. The theme of pre-test was "MY BIRTHDAY" and post-test was "MY HOLIDAY". Students' total score of pre-test and post-test was difference that is  $2885 - 2565 = 320$ . The difference of mean of scores was  $73.97 - 65.77 = 8.2$ . The difference of standard deviation of scores was  $9.75 - 10.29 = -0.54$ . Hence, there are significance different score between pre-test and post-test.

**Table 4.2 The Result of Pre-test and Post-test of Control Group.**

No.	Name	Score		Y ( $X_2 - X_1$ )	Y <sup>2</sup>
		Pre-test ( $X_1$ )	Post-test ( $X_2$ )		
1	AA	50	50	0	0
2	BB	55	50	-5	-25
3	CC	60	60	0	0
4	DD	70	75	5	25
5	EE	65	65	0	0
6	FF	70	70	0	0
7	GG	55	65	10	100
8	HH	50	50	0	0
9	II	60	60	0	0
10	JJ	65	60	-5	-25
11	KK	70	75	5	25
12	LL	70	70	0	0
13	MM	75	80	5	25
14	NN	70	70	0	0
15	OO	70	65	-5	-25
16	PP	70	65	-5	-25
17	QQ	60	60	0	0
18	RR	55	60	5	25
19	SS	50	50	0	0
20	TT	65	65	0	0
21	UU	75	75	0	0
22	VV	75	80	5	25
23	WW	75	75	0	0
24	XX	60	55	-5	-25
25	YY	60	60	0	0
26	ZZ	70	75	5	25
27	AAB	50	50	0	0
28	ABC	50	50	0	0
29	ACD	55	50	0	0
30	ADE	55	55	0	0
31	AEF	55	60	5	25
32	AFG	50	50	0	0
33	AGH	60	60	0	0
34	AHI	65	60	-5	-25
35	AIJ	75	85	10	100
36	AJK	75	70	-5	-25
37	AKL	75	80	5	25
38	ALM	70	75	5	25
39	AMN	60	55	-5	-25
<b>Total Score</b>		2465	2420	25	225
<b>Mean</b>		63.21	62.05	0.64	5.77
<b>Std. deviation</b>		8.77	8.53	4.0	27.78
<b>Range</b>		25	25	15	125

To know the difference of between experimental group and control group, the researcher using Z-test for calculation it.

Here, the calculation of Z-Test:

$$Z = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{(73.93 - 62.05)}{\sqrt{\frac{(9.75)^2}{39} + \frac{(8.53)^2}{39}}}$$

$$= \frac{11.92}{\sqrt{\frac{95.06}{39} + \frac{72.76}{39}}}$$

$$= \frac{11.92}{\sqrt{\frac{167.82}{39}}}$$

$$= \frac{11.92}{\sqrt{4.30}}$$

$$= \frac{11.92}{2.07}$$

$$Z = 5.76$$

On the basis of the computation, the test value is 5.76. Since 5.76 is the bigger than the critical value ( $5.76 > 1.96$ ), so the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is receive.

## B. Hypothesis Testing

From the data analysis it could be identify that:

- a. When the value of  $z\text{-count} > z\text{-table}$  in  $N=39$ , with the significance level or at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . It means that  $H_0$  (Null Hypothesis) was rejected and  $H_a$  (Alternative Hypothesis) was accepted.
- b. When the value of  $z\text{-count} < z\text{-table}$  in  $N=39$ , with the significance level or at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . It means that  $H_0$  (Null Hypothesis) was accepted and  $H_a$  (Alternative Hypothesis) was rejected.

Hence, the test value is 5.76. Since 5.76 is bigger than the critical value 1.96 ( $z\text{-count} > z\text{-table}$  ( $5.76 > 1.96$ )), so the  $H_0$  (Null Hypothesis) is rejected and  $H_a$  (Alternative Hypothesis) is received.

## C. Discussion

The result of the test from teaching Recount text using Diary practice make the students understand and more easy to write Recount text. As a calculation in the previous explanation, the calculation showed that the result after taught Recount text by using Diary practice is 5.76, and to know what the different was significant or not, the researcher used Z-table.  $Z\text{-count} > Z\text{-table}$  ( $5.76 > 1.96$ ). So, Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected and Alternative Hypothesis is received.

Based on the explanation above, diary practice surely shows the real effectiveness, because it can help the students to improve and explore their idea on their writing ability in recount text also motivate and stimulate the

students to write diary continuously. It also helps the students to build their ideas to write a recount text.

The statement above based on Moon, (2010:3) one of the most engaging uses of personal student journals is as a mirror of the mind. In this mode, journals invite learners to find language deep within self to array one's hopes, dreams, disappointments, concerns and resolves. Learning journals / diaries and portfolios are increasingly used in higher education as means of facilitating or of assessing learning.