CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents about research findings and discussion that include data of research findings, data analysis, the result of normality and homogeneity testing, hypothesis testing and discussion.

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher presented the data on student's writing achievement before and after being taught by using video as media in teaching writing. In this presentations, the researcher presented and analyzed the data which had been collected through two kinds of tests, they are pre-test and post-test. It was conducted for thirty students.

As mentioned before, the researcher used test as the instrument in collecting data. It was given to class IX-A students of SMP Terpadu Darur Roja' Selokajang Srengat Blitar. There were 30 students as respondent or subject at the research.

The data were collected through administering test. The first test was pre-test, pretest was conducted on 27th February 2017, and it is done before the treatment applied to the students. The purpose was to know the students' writing procedure text before being the treatment. After administering pretest, the researcher gave treatment to the students by using video. When treatment was finished, the researcher administered posttest; posttest was conducted on 13th March 2017 it has the purpose to know the students' writing achievement after being taught by using video.

Apparently, the result of the post-test showed that the students' writing achievement improved significantly.

To investigate students' writing achievement in procedure text before and after using Video, the researcher conducted pretest and posttest. In pretest and posttest was a bit different topic. In pretest, the topic was How to make omelet? and How to make fried rice?. Then, in posttest the topic was How to make milk tea? and How to make pineapple juice?. The pretest was given before teaching the class by using Video and posttest was given after using Video.

The final result of students' writing after doing all of the steps in process writing in pretest and posttest then were analyzed by using writing scoring rubric. To know the students' achievement that is good or not, the researcher gave criteria as suggested by the English teacher of SMP Terpadu Darur Roja' Selokajang Srengat Blitar. This is as follows:

Table 4.1 : The Scores' Criteria

Score	Criteria
85-100	Excellent
70-84	Good
55-69	Average
40-54	Poor
0-39	Very Poor

B. Data Analysis

1. **The Description of Students' Writing Procedure Text before being Taught by Using Video**

   The pretest was intended to know the students' writing achievement before students got treatment. After got the students' score in pretest then the researcher would like to show the result of descriptive statistic of pretest and frequency of pretest. The descriptive statistic of pretest and frequency of pretest presented in table 4.8 and 4.9 below:

4.2 The Descriptive Statistic of Pretest

Statistics

Pre Test

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mean		60.40
Median		60.00
Mode		56
Std. Deviation		11.134
Variance		123.972
Range		44
Minimum		36
Maximum		80
Sum		1812

Based on table 4.2 above, there are 30 students as the subject in the pretest. This table shown that mean score is 60.40, the median score is 60.00, the mode score 56. Then the standard deviation is 11.134, the variance is 123.972, the range is 44, the minimum 36, the maximum 80 and the sum

1812. From the table above, we can see that the mode and the median shown that the students' score in pretest includes in average category and it is need the treatment.

Table 4.3 frequency of Pretest

Pre Test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	36	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
	40	1	3.3	3.3	6.7
	48	3	10.0	10.0	16.7
	52	3	10.0	10.0	26.7
	56	6	20.0	20.0	46.7
	60	4	13.3	13.3	60.0
	64	2	6.7	6.7	66.7
	68	2	6.7	6.7	73.3
	72	4	13.3	13.3	86.7
	76	3	10.0	10.0	96.7
	80	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3 above that 1 student (3.3%) got 36, 1 student (6.7%) got 40, 3 students (16.7%) got 48, 3 students (26.7%) got 52, 6 students (46.7%) got 56, 4 students (60.0%) got 60, and 2 students (66.7%) got 64, 2 students (73.3%) got 68, 4 students (86.7%) got 72, 3 students (96.7%) got 76, and 1 student (100.0%) got 80. From the frequency above the researcher conclude that score 56 is the high frequency and it is includes in the average category.

2. **The Description of Students' Vocabulary Achievement After Being Taught by Using Tutorial Video**

In this section, the researcher presented the students' writing procedure text after being taught by using video. The researcher gives the posttest for the students after being given a treatment using video. This test was intended to know the students' writing achievement after students got treatment. After got the students' score in posttest then here the researcher would like to show the result of descriptive statistic of posttest and frequency of posttest. The descriptive statistic of posttest and frequency of posttest presented in table 4.10 and 4.11 below:

Table 4.4 the Descriptive Statistic of Posttest

Statistics

Post Test

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mean		73.33
Median		74.00
Mode		84
Std. Deviation		12.175
Variance		148.230
Range		44
Minimum		44
Maximum		88
Sum		2200

Based on table 4.4 above, there are 30 students as the subject in the pretest. This table shown that mean score is 73.33, the median score is 74.00, the mode score 84. Then the standard deviation is 12.175, the variance is 148.230, the range is 44, the minimum 44, the maximum 88 and the sum 2200. From the table above, we can see that the mode and the median shown that the students' score in posttest includes in good category after got the treatment.

Table 4.5 frequency of Posttest

POST TEST

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	44	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
	56	4	13.3	13.3	16.7
	60	2	6.7	6.7	23.3
	68	4	13.3	13.3	36.7
	72	4	13.3	13.3	50.0
	76	2	6.7	6.7	56.7
	80	2	6.7	6.7	63.3
	84	7	23.3	23.3	86.7
	88	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5 above that 1 student (3.3%) got 44, 4 students (16.7%) got 56, 2 students (23.3%) got 60, 4 students (36.7%) got 68, 4 students (50.0%) got 72, 2 students (56.7%) got 76, and 2 students (63.3%) got 80, 7 students (86.7%) got 84, and 4 students (100.0%) got 88. From the

frequency above the researcher conclude that score 84 is the high frequency and it is includes in the good category.

3. **The Description of Students' Writing Achievement Before and After Being Taught by Using Procedural Text**

In this section the researcher presented the result of pretest and posttest that had been done before and after the treatment. Then, the result of pretest and posttest were analyzed by using paired sample T Test with SPSS Windows 16.00. Referring the data of students' writing score in the table 4.12 above, the researcher analyzed the data by using paired sample T test with SPSS 16.0 program to know whether there is any significant difference of students' writing procedure text before and after being taught using video. The result as follow:

Table 4.6 Paired Sample Statistics

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pretest	60.40	30	11.134	2.033
	Posttest	73.33	30	12.175	2.223

The data presented above is the performance scores of the one group of students taken as the sample, before and after using Video as the treatment.

The mean score of pre-test is 60.40 while the mean score of post-test is 73.33. The number of students (N) both in pre-test and post-test is 30. The standard deviation of pre-test is 11.134 and the error mean is 2.033. On the posttest, the standard deviation is 12.175 and the error mean is 2.223.

Based on the result of mean, it can be concluded that the mean score of pre-test is different from the mean score of post-test. Thus it can be concluded that there is increase since the mean score of post-test is higher than pre-test.

Table 4.7 Paired Sample Correlations

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	pretest & posttest	30	.908	.000

Based on the table 4.7 above, shows the correlations between two scores of pre-test and post-test where it seen that the correlation scores of pre-test and post-test= 0.908 and sig= 0.000. For interpretation of decision based on the result of probability achievement, that is:

a) If the sig >0.05, means H_o is accepted

b) If the sig <0.05, means H_o is rejected

It shows that sig= 0.000 is lower than 0.05 means that H_0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. So, it can be concludes that there is significant correlation between pre – test and post – test score.

Table 4.8 Paired Sample Test

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	pretest – posttest	-12.933	5.112	.933	-14.842	-11.024	-13.857	29	.000

Based on the table 4.8, the output Paired Sample T Test shows the result of T test analysis. The result show that the mean score of pre-test and post-test were (-12.933), standard deviation was (5.112), standard error mean was (0.933), the lower difference was (-14.842) and the upper difference was (-11.024), and the significance was (0.000).

The score of sig. is 0.000, it means that the level of significance was less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis was rejected means there was significant difference in the writing scores of the students before they are taught by using video and after they are taught by using video.

Based on the table 4.8, the sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000. When Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05, Null Hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. Then, Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05. Alternative

hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. Based on the result of paired sample test, we can see that Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000. It means the significant level is less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Therefore, alternative hypothesis (Ha) that states there is significant difference in writing achievement between the students before are taught by tutorial video and after are taught by tutorial video is accepted. While, null hypothesis that states there is no significant difference in writing achievement between the students before are taught by tutorial video and after taught by tutorial video.

As Table 4.8 showed, that the mean score before and after being taught by using tutorial video is different. There is improvement of mean score. It can be seen variable 1 (pretest) the mean score 60.40. It means that most of students got enough score. Thus, variable 2 (posttest) show that the mean score is 73.33.It means that most of them got good score. The p-value was less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Thus, there was enough evidence indicating that the null hypothesis could be rejected, and it could be concluded that using Video was effective on the students' achievement in writing procedure text.

C. **The Result of Normality and Homogeneity Testing**

In this part the researcher discuss about the result of normality and homogeneity testing.

1. The Result of Normality Testing

Normality testing is conducted to determine whether the gotten data is normal distribution or not. The researcher used SPSS.16. *One- Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnove test* by the value of significance (α) = 0.050. The result can be seen below.

Table 4.9 : Normality Testing

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		pretest	posttest	Unstandardized Residual
N		30	30	30
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	60.40	73.33	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	11.134	12.175	4.67447753
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.120	.176	.098
	Positive	.120	.114	.064
	Negative	-.118	-.176	-.098
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.659	.965	.536
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.778	.309	.936
a. Test distribution is Normal.				

Based on the table above was knowed that the significance value from pre-test is 0.659 and from the post test is 0.965. Both value from pre-test and post-test are higher than 0.05. The sig/p value on pre-test is 0.659 and it is higher than 0.05 (0.659 > 0.05) means that the data is in normal distribution. Then, for post-test score the value of sig/p is 0.965

and that is higher than 0.05 (0.965 > 0.05) means that the data is in normal distribution. It also means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So, it can be interpreted that both of data (pre-test and post-test score) are in normal distribution.

2. **The Result of Homogeneity Testing**

Homogeneity testing is conducted to know whether the gotten data has a homogeneous variance or not. To know the homogeneity, the researcher used *Test of Homogeneity of Variances* with SPSS.16 by the value of significance (α) = 0.050. The result can be seen below:

Table 4.10 : Homogeneity Testing

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Pretest

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3.820	7	21	.008

Based on the table above is known that the sig/p value is 0.08 higher than 0.05 means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So, it can be interpreted that the data is homogeny.

D. **Hypothesis Testing**

The hypothesis testing of this research is as follow: As mentioned in chapter 1 the research hypotheses in this research are:

1. **Alternative hypotheses:** there is significance difference between the students who are taught by using tutorial video and whom are not taught by using tutorial video.

   When the significant value < significant level, the alternative (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. It means that there was any significant difference between students' writing procedural text score before and after they were taught by using tutorial video.

2. **Null hypotheses:** there is no significance difference between the students who are taught by using tutorial video and whom are not taught by using tutorial video.

   When the significant value > Significant level, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. It means that there was no significant difference between students' writing procedural text score before and after they were taught by using tutorial video.

   Based on the statistical analysis by using paired sample t-test on SPSS 16.00, the output of statistical computation showed that the score of significant level (0.05) and the score of significant value is (0.000) it can be clearly concluded that the null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. It means that there was significant difference in the writing score of the students on IX-A by using tutorial video. Tutorial video was effective and suggested to be used to teach writing

procedural text on IX-A SMP Terpadu Darur Roja' Selokajang Srengat Blitar.

E. Discussion

The objective of the research is to know the effectiveness of using video towards students' writing of VII A at SMP Terpadu Darur Roja' Selokajang Srengat Blitar in the academic year of 2016/2017. The researcher conducted some steps to reach the objectives of the research. The researcher used test as instrument of the research to get the data and the method to collect the data was administering test. The researcher did some steps, there were administering pre-test, giving treatment, and administering post-test.

The objective of this study there was siginficant different score's of seven grade students' achievement in writing procedure text. Then, the result of this study indicated the result of post-test after using Video was significant different after and before taught by using Video. This result showed that the students more interested to write their idea by using Video. However, the students were motivated in writing procedure text after using Video as media. This finding showed that the used of digital technologies such computer and social network like Video can shape students' writing myriad ways including in generating ideas, composing, revising, editing, formatting, and printing anything from a single word to a lengthy essay (Purcell et al. 2013; Langan, 2005).

From the research finding in chapter IV, the output data of *Paired Samples Statistics* shows the the mean of pre-test and post-test was increased from 60.40 to be

73.33. The standard deviation is to measure how much the variance of the sample. The standard deviation of pre-test is 11.134 < 60.40 and post-test is 12.175 < 73.33 where if the standard deviation is getting higher than the mean it means that the mean is not homogeny and if the standard deviation is getting smaller than the mean it means that the mean is homogeny. So, it can be concluded that standard deviation of pre-test and post-test was homogeny means that the sample of this research almost has the same mean.

Based on the output data the sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000. When Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05, Null Hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. Then, Sig. (2-tailed)< 0.05. Alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. Based on the result of paired sample test, we can see that Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000. It means the significant level is less than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Therefore, alternative hypothesis (Ha) that states there is significant difference in writing achievement between the students before are taught by tutorial video and after are taught by tutorial video is accepted. While, null hypothesis that states there is no significant difference in writing achievement between the students before are taught by tutorial video and after taught by tutorial video. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is significance different of the students' achievement in writing procedure text of the ninth grade students of SMP Terpadu Darur Roja'Selokajang Srengat Blitar in academic year 2016/2017 before and after using Video.

From chapter two the advantages Video from Stemplesky (1990:3) states about the importance of a moving picture component as a language teaching aid. First of all, video could increase motivation and communication of the students. Video

could present language more comprehensively than any other teaching medium. And then video also presentation exploits students' motivation in learning classroom.

Finally, it was proven that using Video as media in writing could stimulate students' writing more better. Video was effective on the students' achievement in writing procedure text and could increase the students' motivation, interest, idea, and score.