

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data presentation, hypothesis testing and discussion.

A. Research Findings

1. Data Presentation

To know the students writing achievement, the researcher gave pretest and posttest in order to know their writing achievement before and after taught by using comic strip. As mentioned before, the researcher used the test as an instrument in collecting data. It was given to the first grade students at Al Azhaar Islamic Junior High School.

There were 25 students as subjects at the research. The researcher conducted pre test to test the students ability in writing using describing picture. The researcher used that method because it was almost same with comic strip. Between comic strip and describing picture are use picture as media. The students can do the pre test very good, and their score are good enough for grade one of Junior High School.

After getting the result of pretest, the researcher gave treatment for the students to teach by using comic strip. When teaching and learning process by using comic strip is done, the students very happy, enthusiastic, and get more spirit to learn English.

After doing treatment, the researcher gave a posttest to all students. This posttest used into knows the students of writing achievement after taught by using comic strip. The researcher wanted to know how far the students understanding about their writing achievement.

a. The Student's Score before being Taught by Using Comic Strip

The pretest was given by asking the students to write some sentences in the form of paragraph and give them task individually. This test was intended to know the students' writing achievement before treatment. The data of student's writing achievement of pretest and the table of criteria student's score can be seen in appendix. The descriptive statistic of pretest which consist of mean, and the frequency of pretest can be seen below:

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistic of Pretest Score

Statistics		
pre_test		
N	Valid	25
	Missing	0
Mean		19.92
Median		20.00
Mode		19

Based on the table above, the subject consist of 25 students. It shows that the mean score 19,92. Mean score 19,92 means that the average score of 25 students is 19,92. The median of the score is 20,00. The mode is simply that value

which has the highest frequency. It means that the most frequent score is 19 indicate that many students got average score.

Table 4.2 Frequency of Pretest

pre_test				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
16	2	8.0	8.0	12.0
18	2	8.0	8.0	20.0
19	6	24.0	24.0	44.0
20	3	12.0	12.0	56.0
21	4	16.0	16.0	72.0
22	5	20.0	20.0	92.0
23	1	4.0	4.0	96.0
24	1	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive statistic is a statistic functioning to describe the condition of certain group of people or a group entity. Based on the tables of pretest above, that consist 25 students. It shows that mean score is 19,92, it's mean that the average of 25 students are get score 19,92. The median score is 20,00. In the data score (score 15-24) median is 20. The mode score is 19. The frequency of pretest after distributed there is 1 students (4,0%) getting score 15, it means that on the

students' writing achievement is very poor, 2 students (8,0%) getting score 16 it means that on the students' writing achievement is poor, 2 students (8,0%) getting score 18 it means that on the students' writing achievement is average, 6 students (24,0%) getting score 19 it means that on the students speaking achievement is average, 3 students (12,0%) getting score 20 it means that on the students writing achievement is average, 4 students (16,0%) getting score 21 it means that on the students writing achievement is average, 5 students (20,0%) getting score 22 it means that on the students writing achievement is good, 1 student (4,0%) getting score 23 it means that on the students' writing achievement is very good, and there is 1 student (4,0%) getting score 24 it means that on the students' writing achievement is very good.

b. The Student's Score after being Taught by Using Comic Strip

After got a treatment (comic strip), the students were given a post test. The test is different with the pretest but both of them have same level difficulties. The duty of the students is similar with pretest. They should write some sentences in the form of paragraph. But, the different is the media. If in the pretest the media is a picture, so in the posttest the media is comic strips. There are 25 students as respondents or subject of the research. This test was intended to know the students' writing achievement after students got treatment. The data student's writing achievement in posttest can be seen in appendix. The descriptive statistic of posttest which consist of mean, median and mode, the frequency of posttest can be seen below:

Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistic of Posttest Score

Statistics		
post_test		
N	Valid	25
	Missing	0
Mean		23.24
Median		23.00
Mode		25

Based on the table 4.3 can see that the students consist of 25 students. It shows that mean score is 23,24. It means that the average of 25 students score is 23,24, it means that the students are able to write well. The median score is 23.00. In this case the mode score is 25. It means that the most score frequent score is 25 so there are many students got excellent score.

Table 4.4 Frequency of Posttest

post_test				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	1	4.0	4.0	4.0
21	3	12.0	12.0	16.0
22	3	12.0	12.0	28.0
23	6	24.0	24.0	52.0
Valid				

24	4	16.0	16.0	68.0
25	8	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Based on the tables of post test score above, the mean score is 23,24. It means that the averages of 25 students are get score 23,24. The median score is 23,00. In this case, the mode score is 25. The frequency of post test score after distributed there is only one student (4,0%) getting score 18 it means that on the students' writing achievement is average, there are 3 student (12,0%) getting score 21 it means that on the students writing achievement is good, 3 students (12,0%) getting score 22 it means that on the students writing achievement is good, 6 student (24,0%) getting score 23 it means that on the students writing achievement is good, 4 students (16,0%) getting score 24 it means that on the students writing achievement is very good, and 8 students (32,0%) getting score 25 it means that on the students writing achievement is excellent.

So, there are differences data presentations between before taught by using comic strip and after taught by using comic strip. The data present that the score after taught by using comic strip higher than before taught by using comic strip.

c. The Effectiveness of Using Comic Strip in teaching Writing

The researcher uses statistical test using *paired sample t-test* stated by SPSS 20.00 to ensure the effectiveness of using comic strip on the students' writing achievement. The result is as follows:

Table 4.5 Paired Sample Statistic

Paired Samples Statistics				
	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	pre_test	25	2.235	.447
	post_test	25	1.763	.353

Based on the table 4.5, *output pared sample statistic* shows mean of pretest (19,92) and mean of posttest (23,24), while N for cell there are 25. Meanwhile, the standard deviation of pretest is (2,235) and the standard deviation of posttest is (1,763). Mean standard error of pretest is (0,447), while posttest is (0,353).

Table 4.6 Paired Sample Correlation

Paired Samples Correlations				
	N	Correlation	Sig.	
Pair 1 pre_test & post_test	25	.822	.000	

Based on the table 4.6, *output paired samples correlation* shows the large correlation between samples, where can be seen numeral both correlation is (0,822) and numeral significance (0.000). for interpretation of decision based on the result of probability achievement, that is:

- a) If the probability > 0.05 then the hypothesis null accepted.

b) If the probability < 0.05 then the hypothesis null rejected.

The large of numeral significant (0.000) smaller than (0.05). it means that the hypothesis clarify there is significant different score using comic strip on the students writing achievement at the first grade of Al Azhaar Junior High School is accepted. The other word, taught using comic strip is effective on the students writing achievement in teaching speaking.

Based on the *output paired samples test* (see at appendix) show the result if compare analysis with using t test. Output shows mean pretest and posttest is (3.320), standard deviation (2.780), *mean standard error* (0.556). The lower different (-4.467), while upper different (-2.173). The result test $t = (-5.972)$ with df 24 and significance 0.000.

Interpretation toward t_c conducted by two methods:

- 1) Based on the test score t with compare t_c (t count) with significance level, where $df = 24$, the result of numeral: 2.064 for standard significant or significance level 5%. With $t_0 = -5.972$, it means that more large from significant level (symbol minus in this matter ignored at standard significant 5% as well at standard significant 1%), it means the hypothesis null was rejected.
- 2) Based on the large of digit significant. In this case decision taken from determine :
 - a. If probability > 0.05 then hypothesis null accepted
 - b. If probability < 0.05 then hypothesis null rejected

With the numeral of significant 0.000, it means that smaller from 0.05, then the hypothesis null clarify that there is significant different score using by *comic strip* on the students' writing achievement at the first grade of Al Azhaar Islamic Junior High School is rejected.

2. Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis testing of this study are as follow:

- a. If the significant value $<$ significant level, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. It means that there is different score on the students' writing achievement before and after being taught by using comic. The different is significant.
- b. If the significant value $>$ significant level, the null hypothesis (H_o) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. It means that there is not different score on the students' writing achievement before and after being taught by using comic. The different is not significant.

Based on statistical calculation using SPSS 20.0, the researcher gave interpretation to significant value. The significant value of the research is 0.000, significant level 0.05 and the numeral of significance level 2.064 the $df : 24$ whereas the t_{count} 5.972. When the significant value (0.000) $<$ significant level (0.05) the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. While significant value (0.000) $>$ significant level (0.05) the null hypothesis (H_o) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. Because significant value (0.000) is smaller than significant level (0.05), it can be concluding that alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis

(Ho) is rejected. It means that there is different score on the students' speaking achievement before and after being taught by using comic strip. There is different on *Paired Sample Statistic* that the mean before taught using comic strip is 24,60 and after taught using comic strip is 27,56, it means that the mean before taught using comic strip is lower than after taught using comic strip. Thus, it can conclude that by using comic strip on the students writing achievement in first grade of Al Azhaar Islamic Junior High School is effective.

B. Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher knows that t_{count} bigger than number of significance level ($5,972 > 2.064$). It means that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. So, there is different writing score of the first grade of Al Azhaar Islamic Junior High School before and after taught by comic.

Based on the hypothesis testing, alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Thus, the finding means that taught using comic strip given significant effect to the students writing achievement was effective in building up their comprehension and also the students attitude and interest in the use of comic strip. By using comic strip it can be a media to teach writing. So, it is make the students more fun, enjoy, enthusiasm and interest in English especially to learn writing. It is strengthened by Carry (2004: 58) in comics, readability measures are determined not only on words alone, but also on pictures. Here, pictures support the words to make the written text becomes more comprehensible. The story of comic strips are simple and to the point. So, students

can understand the content of the story easily. They are able to build their imagination according to the story also. Lately, comic strips are very easy to find especially in social media and students books.

Based on the research method, the teaching learning process was divided into three steps. First step is giving pretest for the students to know students writing achievement before taught using comic strip. Second step is giving treatment for the students. The treatment is the researcher explains about comic strips, then give the students some stories of comic strips to find their writing comprehension on the students' writing achievement by doing some task to the students. The third step is giving posttest for the students to know on the students' writing achievement after they gave a treatment by using comic.

Based on the result of test from teaching writing by using comic strips, it makes the students understand easily. Using comic strip in teaching writing is an alternative to make students feel enjoy and more active. It is strengthened by Gorman, Krashen, and Lyga as cited in Klau (2015) states that comics make the text less threatening and can help to increase engagement and motivation. With the use of comic as a medium in teaching English, the students do not realize that they are learning English. They learn English in more enjoyable and interesting ways. Because visuals assist with literacy development, comic strip can provide teachers with yet another teaching strategy for the classroom. The score of the students before and after taught using comic strip is better and higher. In the pretest, the average score is 19,92 while the average score in posttest is 23,24. Although it shows a slight difference between two means, the result shows that

posttest was better than pretest. From the result above, it can conclude that the students get good achievement in mastering writing after taught using comic strip.

The score of the students is high in mechanics and organization. It means that the students are good in the spelling word and put the right punctuation in the sentence. For the organization, the students are very good. Because, they are able to organize the sentence and make the paragraph coherent. It means that, the writing achievement of the students are increase very well. Because, before the treatment of comic strips was done, the students were still difficult to organize sentence and their paragraphs were disconnected between one sentence and other sentence.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that using comic strips to teach writing is effective in this research. And the theory above is accepted by the researcher, especially in understanding the writing comprehension to the Junior High School, because it can improve the students writing achievement in Al Azhaar Islamic Junior High school 2016/2017.