

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher present research finding and discussion. It consists of research finding, data analysis, hypothesis testing, and discussion.

A. Research Finding

The researcher started to analyze the data after getting the student oral test. the researcher gave score to five speaking elements (grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, fluency, comprehension). The data were obtained from the result of students' oral test. a class consisted of 45 students of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar.

1. Description of Data

In this section, the researcher presents the student's speaking achivement before and after taught by using Story Completion as a media in teaching speaking. The subject of the research were 45 students of the seventh Grade of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar. The purpose of the researcher is to know the effectiveness of using Story Completion toward speaking skill for seventh grade of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar.

The pre-test in this experimental group was given by asking students to perform short story about the holiday with friends in front of the class. there were 45 students as subject. This test is to know the students speaking skill achievement before students got treatment. The data of the students' achievement before taught by Story Completion. Pre-

test was held on April, 9st 2018. The list of students' score in pretest can be seen in the table below :

Table 4.1 The students' score of Pretest

No.	Subject	Component					Total Score
		P	G	V	F	C	
1.	AW	25	15	15	25	5	85
2.	AP	27	15	18	25	2	87
3.	ASP	27	15	18	25	2	87
4.	AAS	25	25	15	15	5	85
5.	AA	25	25	10	10	5	85
6.	AC	15	15	15	5	4	86
7.	AV	15	15	10	5	5	80
8.	CTR	10	15	15	10	5	80
9.	CA	15	15	15	5	4	75
10.	DWP	15	15	15	10	5	80
11.	DAF	15	15	15	15	5	77
12.	ENS	10	15	10	10	4	80
13.	ER	10	25	10	15	2	80
14.	FNA	15	25	10	10	5	85
15.	HF	10	15	15	10	5	75
16.	HM	25	25	10	10	4	85
17.	ISF	15	25	10	10	5	88
18.	K	15	15	10	5	4	83
19.	LMR	15	15	15	10	5	75
20.	MFPS	15	15	15	5	5	85
21.	MAH	15	15	10	10	5	88
22.	MIV	10	25	15	5	5	85
23.	MIA	15	15	10	10	5	83
24.	MNM	15	15	15	10	5	75
25.	MRJ	15	15	10	10	4	82
26.	NDA	15	15	15	5	5	75
27.	NSA	10	15	10	5	5	82
28.	NA	10	15	15	5	5	74
29.	PWR	15	15	10	10	5	85
30.	RK	10	25	15	10	5	82
31.	RPA	10	15	10	10	5	75
32.	RAP	25	25	10	10	5	70
33.	RCS	10	25	10	10	5	80
34.	RDZS	10	25	10	5	3	87
35.	RAF	15	15	15	10	5	87

36.	RDW	25	15	10	3	5	82
37.	SAZ	15	15	10	10	5	85
38.	SM	15	10	10	10	5	72
39.	SNAU	15	15	5	5	5	88
40.	TMS	25	15	10	15	5	82
41.	TPB	10	10	10	5	5	87
42.	TF	25	15	15	10	5	80
43.	TAAG	25	15	10	10	5	72
44.	UL	15	15	10	10	5	85
45.	ZFNAM	10	25	10	5	5	70

Table 4.2 Criteria Students' Score

No	Element of speaking	Score
1.	Pronunciation	30
2.	Grammar	20
3.	Vocabulary	20
4.	Fluency	25
5.	Comprehension	5
	Total of score	100

Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistic of Pre-test

Statistics

nilai pretest

N	Valid	45
	Missing	0
Mean		56.98
Median		55.00
Mode		55

Based on the table 4.3 above, it can that consist of 45 students in pretest and posttest it shown that mean score 56.98, is mean that the average of 45 students are got 56. The median score is 55 and the mode are 55.

Table 4.4 Frequencies of Pre-test

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	45	1	2.2	2.2	2.2
	50	8	17.8	17.8	20.0
	52	1	2.2	2.2	22.2
	54	5	11.1	11.1	33.3
	55	11	24.4	24.4	57.8
	56	1	2.2	2.2	60.0
	60	9	20.0	20.0	80.0
	62	1	2.2	2.2	82.2
	65	6	13.3	13.3	95.6
	70	1	2.2	2.2	97.8
	74	1	2.2	2.2	100.0
Total		45	100.0	100.0	

Based on the table 4.4 can see that one students got score 45, it means that the ability of students' speaking skill of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar is enough. The students got score 50 are eight students has enough ability in speaking skill. Then one students got score 52 it means that the students have enough ability in speaking skill. The students got score 54 is five, it means the student have enough criteria. The students got score 55 are eleven students it means that the students have enough criteria in speaking ability. The students got score 56 are one student, it means the students have enough criteria in speaking ability. The students got score 60 is one it means the students have good criteria in speaking ability. Then one student got score 62 it means that the student have good criteria in speaking skill.

The student got score 65 is six students, it means that the student have good criterion in speaking skill. Then the students are got 70 is one and student are got 74 is one, it means that the students have good criteria in speaking skill.

The post-test was given by giving the students to perform and make a text about the holiday with family in front of the class in speaking skill. There were 45 students as subject of research. It was done after treatment process by giving Story Completion. In this test was intended to know the students speaking ability. The data score of the students' achievement of post-test can be seen at the table 4.5.

Table 4.5 The students' score of Posttest

No.	Subject	Component					Total Score
		P	G	V	F	C	
1.	AW	25	15	15	25	5	85
2.	AP	27	15	18	25	2	87
3.	ASP	27	15	18	25	2	87
4.	AAS	25	25	15	15	5	85
5.	AA	25	25	15	15	5	85
6.	AC	25	25	15	15	5	86
7.	AV	25	20	16	15	5	80
8.	CTR	20	25	15	15	5	80
9.	CA	25	25	15	10	5	75
10.	DWP	25	20	10	15	5	80
11.	DAF	25	20	15	17	5	77
12.	ENS	25	20	10	15	5	80
13.	ER	25	20	15	15	5	85
14.	FNA	25	15	15	25	5	88
15.	HF	25	15	15	20	2	85
16.	HM	25	25	10	15	5	83
17.	ISF	25	15	15	25	2	75
18.	K	27	15	19	25	5	83
19.	LMR	25	15	15	25	2	82
20.	MFPS	25	15	16	20	5	74
21.	MAH	25	15	10	25	2	85

22.	MIV	25	15	15	15	5	82
23.	MIA	25	15	15	25	2	75
24.	MNM	25	15	15	25	5	75
25.	MRJ	25	15	15	15	5	80
26.	NDA	25	14	15	15	5	87
27.	NSA	25	25	15	25	5	82
28.	NA	25	15	10	20	5	75
29.	PWR	25	15	10	20	5	85
30.	RK	25	10	15	15	5	80
31.	RPA	27	20	15	25	5	75
32.	RAP	20	15	10	25	5	70
33.	RCS	25	15	15	25	5	80
34.	RDZS	25	15	15	15	2	87
35.	RAF	25	20	10	20	5	87
36.	RDW	25	12	10	20	2	82
37.	SAZ	25	10	15	25	2	85
38.	SM	25	15	15	25	5	72
39.	SNAU	25	15	15	25	2	88
40.	TMS	27	15	19	25	2	82
41.	TPB	25	15	15	25	5	87
42.	TF	27	20	15	15	5	80
43.	TAAG	25	12	10	20	5	72
44.	UL	25	15	15	25	5	85
45.	ZFNAM	25	10	10	20	5	70

Table 4.6 Criteria Students' Score

Statistics

nilai posttest

N	Valid	45
	Missing	0
Mean		80.67
Median		82.00
Mode		80 ^a

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Based on the table 4.6 above it can be seen that the students consist of 45 students. It shown that the mean score 80.67 its mean that the average of 45 students are got score is 80 means that the students got good score and can mastery speaking skill well. The median score is 82.00. In this case the mode score is 80. It means that the most frequent score is 80 so there are many students got good score.

Table 4.7 Frequencies of Post-test

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 70	3	6.7	6.7	6.7
72	2	4.4	4.4	11.1
74	1	2.2	2.2	13.3
75	6	13.1	13.3	26.7
77	1	2.2	2.2	28.9
80	9	20.0	20.0	48.9
82	5	11.1	11.1	60.0
83	1	2.2	2.2	62.2
85	9	20.0	20.0	82.2
86	1	2.2	2.2	84.4
87	5	11.1	11.1	95.6
88	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Based on the table 4.7 can see three students got score 70 its mean the students good enough score in speaking ability. The students got score 72 are two students its mean that the students also still good enough score. That there is one students got score 74, it means that the students got good score in speaking ability. The students got score 75 are six students, it means that there are six students got good criteria in speaking ability. Then the students got score 77 are one students, it means the students got good criteria in speaking ability. Score 80 are gotten by nine students, this score

is the highest criteria than the other. Then the students got score 82 five students, this score is also the highest criteria than other. That there is one students got 83, it means that the highest criteria than other. Then the students who got score 85 is nine, 86 is one, 87 is five and 88 is 2 students, it means that the student got good score in speaking skill.

Therefore, there are differences of data presentation between before and after taught by using Story Completion in speaking ability. From the data above that the score after taught by using Story Completion better and higher than taught before using Story Completion.

B. Data analysis

The analysis of data here is the researcher tries to find both of normality and homogeneity of the data. Those analyses are used to determine the next step that is testing the hypothesis. The result of measuring both normality and homogeneity are presented below.

1. Normality

The normality of both pre-test and post-test data was measured by SPSS version 16.0 using the formula of One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The result is shown as below:

Table 4.8 The Normality Result of The Data

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test				
		nilai pretest	nilai posttest	Unstandardized Residual
N		45	45	45
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	56.98	80.67	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.028	5.364	5.33749084
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.206	.168	.135
	Positive	.206	.121	.111
	Negative	-.101	-.168	-.135
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.384	1.128	.903
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.043	.157	.388

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the description of SPSS result above, the test distribution is normal. Then, after ensuring whether the data has been normal, the next step is calculating the homogeneity of the data.

2. Homogeneity

Homogeneity is conducted after ensuring whether the data has been normal distributed. Calculating the homogeneity of the data is aimed to see whether the data includes to homogeneous or heterogeneous data. The writer was helped by SPSS version 16.0 to calculate the homogeneity of the data. The formula which is used is Homogeneity of Levene Statistic. The result is presented as below.

Table 4.9 Result of Homogeneity Test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

nilai posttest

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.892	4	34	.479

The description of the homogeneity data above is the significance value shows in number 0.479. This means whether the data is homogenous because the significance value is higher than α (0.05). The data is called as a homogeneous data when significance of value is higher than 0.05 ($\alpha > 0.05$). However, the result above shows that the significance value is 0.479 > 0.05 . Thus, the data includes in homogeneous data. Because of the data is homogeneous, then, to test the hypothesis, the researcher uses parametric test with the formula of Paired Samples Test.

C. Hypothesis Testing

The writer analyzed the significant difference of data by using the formula of Paired Sample Test. This is aimed to prove statistically whether there is any significant difference between students' speaking skill both in pre-test and post-test. The hypothesis was stated whether:

H_0 : There is no effective difference of students' score before and after giving Story completion.

H_a : There is effective difference of students' score before and after giving Story Completion.

Then, to get significant difference between pre-test and post-test score, the calculating result should show whether H_0 is rejected meanwhile H_a is accepted. To analyze the significant difference, the writer used SPSS version 16.0 using Paired Sample Test formula. The result is shown as below:

Table 4.10 Paired Sample Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	nilai pretest	56.98	45	6.028	.899
	Posttest	80.67	45	5.364	.800

Based on the table above, output Paired Sample statistics shows mean of pre-test is 56.98 and mean of post-test is 80.67, while N for each other are 45. Meanwhile, standard deviation for pre-test 6.028 and standard deviation for post-test 5.364. Standard error mean for pre-test is 0.899, while for post-test of standard error deviation is 0.800.

Table 4.11 Paired Sample Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	nilai pretest & nilai posttest	45	.613	.000

Based on the table above, the output of Paired Samples Correlations showed the correlation between samples, where can be seen the number of

sample was 45, the correlation was 0.613, and the significance value was 0.000. Below was the formulation to interpret the significance value.

- a. If sig of value > 0.05 , there is no influence of giving treatment toward pre-test and post-test score.
- b. If sig of value < 0.05 , there is influence of giving treatment toward pre-test and post-test score.

Based on the computation output, the significance values was 0.000. It means that the level of significance was smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Thus, it can be concluded that there was influence of giving treatment toward pre-test and post-test score.

Table 4.12 Paired Sample Test

	Paired Differences					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 nilai pretest – posttest	-23.689	8.458	1.261	-26.230	-21.148	18.788	44	.000

From the table 4.12, it showed that the mean of pre-test and post-test were 23.689. The standard deviation was 8.458. The standard error mean was 1.261. The lower difference was 26.230 and the upper difference was 21.148. The result of t_{count} was 18.788, the df was 44, and the significance was 0.000.

The explanation of data can be done by two methods, there were based on the result of t_{count} and the result of p -value (sig.). The explanation can be seen below:

The result of p -value (Sig.)

- a) If $\text{sig} > 0.05$ the null hypothesis was accepted.
- b) If $\text{sig} < 0.05$ the null hypothesis was rejected.

The score of sig in this research is 0.000, it means that the level of sig. was smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). It indicated that the null hypothesis was rejected. In other words, the hypothesis saying that there is no significant difference of students' score before and after giving Story Completion is rejected. It automatically accepts the alternative hypothesis saying that there is any significant difference of students' score before and after giving Story Completion. The conclusion is that the Story Completion technique is effective for improving or raising the students' speaking skill.

D. Discussion

Teaching and learning process in this research is divided into three steps. First step is the researcher administered pre-test by giving speaking test. It is used to know the students' earlier speaking ability before they get treatment. The second is given treatment to the students. The treatment here is teaching speaking by Story Completion. After students got treatment, they were more active and enthusiastic to learn speaking. The last step was giving post-test to the students after they got treatment.

From the research finding, the output data of Paired Samples Test shows mean of pre-test is 56.98 and post-test 80.67. Mean is to measure average of pre-test and post-test score. It was found that the students' speaking skill after being taught by Story Completion had better than the students speaking skill before taught by Story Completion. Therefore, from both mean it can be concluded that there is significant differences in the students' skill on Speaking. It means that teaching speaking toward Story Completion is effective.

The standard deviation is the average of the deviation of scores towards the mean. The standard deviation of pre-test is $6.028 < 56.98$ and post-test $5.364 < 80.67$ 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. From the data, 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. Furthermore, the result of Paired Samples Test shows that the significance value (2-tailed) is 0.000. It means that the significance level is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) which means the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, while the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is significance difference score on students' speaking skill of seventh grade students at MTsN 2 Kota Blitar in academic year 2017/2018 before and after being taught using Story Completion technique. Based on the result

of research finding and explanation above, it can be concluded that using Story Completion is effective toward student speaking skill at junior high school especially for seventh grade students of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar. It proved that Story Completion has significant effect to the students' speaking ability.

According to Cresswell John (2008) by using Story Completion everyone who learn to use English to be more capable of solving problems and become better communicator. Meanwhile, Story Completion is also give innovative teaching methods (Ronald wadhugh, 1998) and Kelsen (2009) conducted a survey on 69 students and found that they rated the use of Story Completion to study English favorably with regard to it being interesting, relevant, and beneficial, it is evident that Story Completion brought about positive effects on teaching and learning.

Based on the explanation above, Story Completion technique surely showed the real effectiveness in teaching speaking skill because it can help the students to improve their speaking skill at the seventh Grade of MTsN 2 Kota Blitar.