

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the results of the research which have been conducted by the researcher in SMPN 2 Surabaya in order to answer the research question that has been mentioned before. They are result, data analysis, and discussion. This research had done since 15th April 2019 to 15th May 2019. The researcher conducted a pretest to both control and experimental class to get that both of them have an equal ability in reading skill. The first step which was done by the researcher is conducting pretest to both of control and experimental class. After conducting pretest, the researcher scored the pretest of control and experimental class based on Osima's & Hogue's rubric assessment. After that, the data is calculated using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 24. They will be explained below.

4.1 Normality Test

Normality test is conducted to know the data is normal or not. The criteria of normality test are if P value higher than $\alpha(0.05)$ so, H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. But if P value is smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$ so, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. H_0 means that the data is normal distribution. H_1 means that the data is not normal distribution.

According to Anwar Hidayat (2017) normality test as a condition or assumption of various parametric tests paired t test, the test is the difference between the two pairs of data. It means to guessing the result for the researcher to conducted pretest in experiment and control class, the researcher will analyze the normality of the data for both two classes. The researcher used nonparametric test to analyze the data. The sample of the data is 40 students. The researcher use VIII B as a control class and VIII C as a experimental class. The researcher started at 15 April to 15 May 2019 to take the data. The finding is effective. It can be seen from table below.

Table 4.1 Normality test of Experimental and Control Class in pre-test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Exp_class	Cont_class
N		40	40
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	60.75	67.78
	Std. Deviation	11.515	9.074
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.181	.154
	Positive	.089	.080
	Negative	-.181	-.154
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.181	.154
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.002 ^c	.018 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Liliefors Significance Correction.

Based on the table above show that the significance value of experimental class in pretest is $0.181 > \alpha (0.05)$ and the significance value of control class in pretest is $0.154 > \alpha (0.05)$. The significance value of both classes are higher than $\alpha (0.05)$. It means that H_0 is accepted. So, the test distribution of both two class is normal. Then, the posttest will be analyzed. This table below is the result of normality test of experimental and control class in posttest.

Table 4.2 Normality test of experimental and control class in post-test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Exp_class	Cont_class
N		40	40
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	88,25	85,20
	Std. Deviation	7.571	6.584
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.111	.113
	Positive	.111	.065
	Negative	-.101	-.113
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.111	.113
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200^{c,d}	.200^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance

It can be seen from table above, the table shows that the significance value of experimental class in posttest is $0.111 > \alpha (0.05)$ and the significance value of control class in posttest is $0.113 > \alpha (0.05)$. The significance value of both classes are higher than $\alpha (0.05)$. It means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is refused. So, the test distribution of both two classes is normal.

4.2 Homogeneity test

After the calculated the normality test, the researcher would like to find the homogeneity test between experimental and control class in pretest because the pretest score of both experimental and control class are homogeneous. The purpose of homogeneous is to know the population has same characteristics or intelligences in reading skill. It can be seen below.

Table 4.3 Homogeneity of pre-test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Hasil belajar siswa			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.705	1	78	.104

From the homogeneity above show that significant 0.104 which is higher than standar significant 0.05 so the data is homogeneity.

Table 4.4 Homogeneity of post-test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Hasil belajar siswa			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.673	1	78	.414

From the homogeneity above show that significant 0.414 which is higher than standar significant 0.05 so the data is homogeneity.

The criteria of homogeneity are If *p value* is higher than α (0.05), H_0 is accepted. It means that the ability of both experimental and control class is homogeneous. But if the *p value* is lower than α (0.05). It means that student's ability of both experimental and control class is not homogeneous. Based on both table are higher so, it means all the data are homogeneity it means have differences between of the data.

4.3 The pre-test score of both classes

The researcher listed the name of both experimental and control class students and the result of pretest as can be seen the table in the next page.

Table 4.5 The pre-test score of both classes

Students' Number	Passing Grade	Score of Pre-test	
		Experimental	Control
1	75	49	60
2	75	51	58
3	75	71	70
4	75	54	74
5	75	61	43
6	75	59	72
7	75	47	56
8	75	69	71
9	75	69	52
10	75	69	70
11	75	60	70
12	75	72	57
13	75	71	69
14	75	58	69
15	75	70	72
16	75	61	66
17	75	72	71
18	75	60	68
19	75	72	65

20	75	69	62
21	75	60	65
22	75	57	60
23	75	50	75
24	75	67	77
25	75	40	70
26	75	57	87
27	75	47	70
28	75	40	63
29	75	50	60
30	75	67	70
31	75	67	80
32	75	40	60
33	75	67	70
34	75	70	75
35	75	75	70
36	75	67	77
37	75	75	75
38	75	80	85
39	75	30	50
40	75	60	77
Total		2430	2711
Average		60.75	67.775

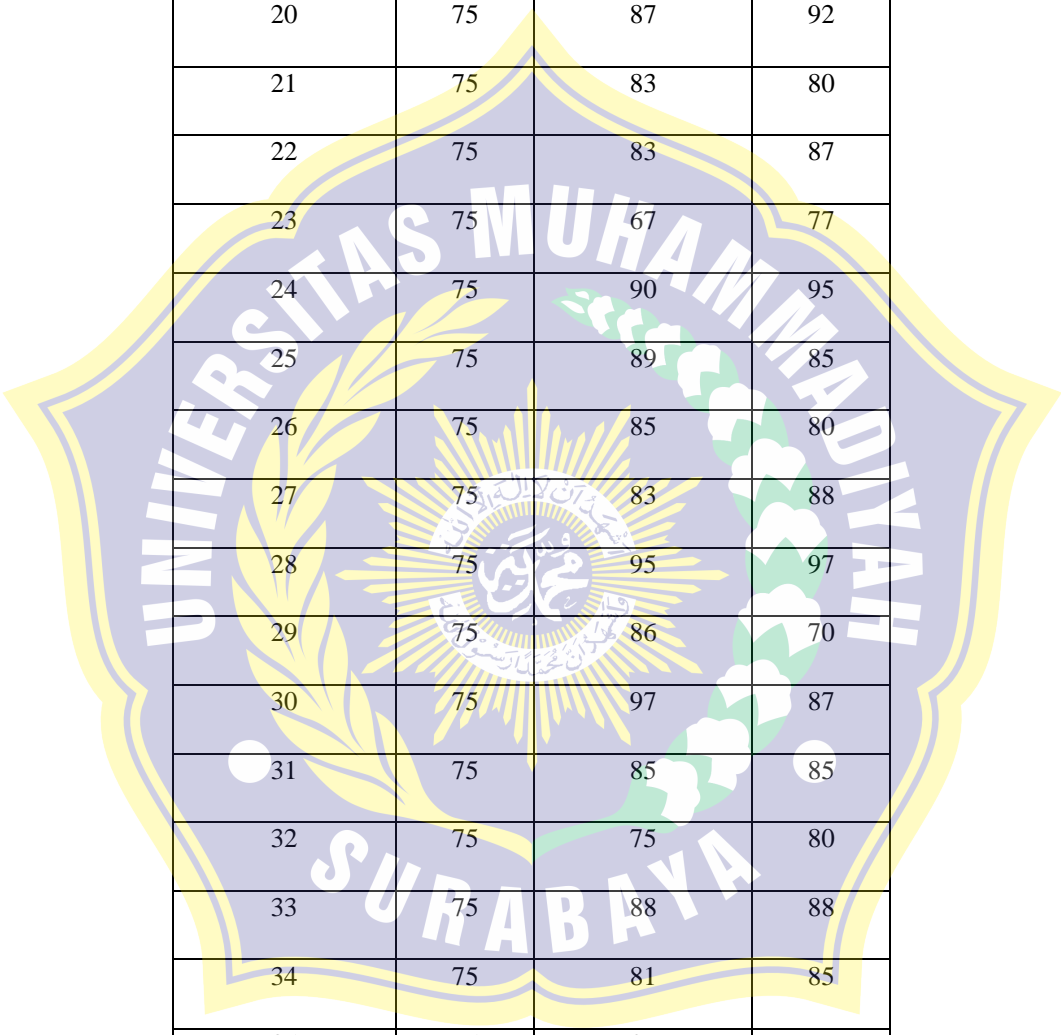
The result of the table shows that the passing grade of this research is 75, it is based on passing grade of English lesson in SMPN 2. The result score in pretest shows that the minimum score in experimental is 47 And the maximum score is 80 Meanwhile, the minimum score in control is 43 and maximum score is 85 whereas, the maximum score that must be reached is 100.

4.4 The post-test score of both classes

After conducting the treatment in experimental class, the researcher also gave the posttest in the students of both experimental and control class. It purpose to measure how effective this method in teaching reading. The posttest score is the table in the next page.

Table 4.6 The post-test score of both classes

Students' Number	Passing Grade	Score of Post-test	
		Experimental	Control
1	75	76	84
2	75	81	82
3	75	97	84
4	75	83	89
5	75	87	88
6	75	88	69
7	75	81	89
8	75	88	83
9	75	88	82
10	75	89	82
11	75	95	88
12	75	100	86
13	75	86	77
14	75	94	81



15	75	97	93
16	75	91	91
17	75	97	94
18	75	97	88
19	75	89	87
20	75	87	92
21	75	83	80
22	75	83	87
23	75	67	77
24	75	90	95
25	75	89	85
26	75	85	80
27	75	83	88
28	75	95	97
29	75	86	70
30	75	97	87
31	75	85	85
32	75	75	80
33	75	88	88
34	75	81	85
35	75	89	69
36	75	77	86
37	75	100	85
38	75	88	90
39	75	100	92

40	75	98	93
Total		3530	3408
Average		88.25	85.2

From the result of the table the column one is about student number who get test in the experimental class. The second column it is passing grade for the student it means the minimum grade for student in the English examine. The third column is about minimum score of post test were show the data of score in experimental class and control class, that is the value data in the experimental class were found with an average of 88.25 with a minimum value of 67 and the highest value of 100. While in the control class found a minimum value of 69 and the highest score of 95 with an average of 85.2. so that it can be seen that the difference between the two classes is only 3 points.

4.5 T-Test Calculation

After calculated normality and homogeneity test for both experimental and control class, it calculated the mean scores of experimental and control classes. It to know the scoring and compare means the result of pretest between experimental class and control class. The researcher compared the result score of pretest to find the difference between experimental and control class before treatment applied. Whereas, the researcher compare the result score of posttest between experimental and control class to identify whether YouTube videos Animation is effective or not in teaching reading comprehension.

In this research took 40 students in each experimental and control class for pretest. For knowing the differences of score, the researcher is using SPSS 24 it can be seen below.

Table 4.7 Mean Scores of Control and Experimental class in Pretest

Report

Score

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Experimental class	40	60.75	11.515	47	80
Control class	40	67.78	9.074	43	85

From table above shows that both experimental and control class consist of 40 students. the minimum of score of experimental was 47 and the maximum score was 80 whereas the minimum score of control class was 43 and the maximum score was 85. Furthermore, the table shows that the mean score of experimental class was 60.75 and control class was 67.78. So, the researcher find out that the score of experimental class lower than control class. Then, the researcher analyzes using Independent Sample T-Test. It can be seen below.

After administering pretest in both of control and experimental class, the treatment is applied by using YouTube videos Animation in experimental class which is control class did not get any treatment like in experimental.

After given the treatment in experimental class, The researcher conducted the posttest in both class between control and experimental class. Posttest was given to find out the significance different of the students' reading skill in reading comprehension between control and experimental class before and after treatment. Then all of the data was calculated use SPSS 24 to analyze the score both two classes with the Independent T-test analysis. It can be seen below.

Table 4.8 Mean Scores of Control and Experimental class in Posttest

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Exp_class	40	88.25	7.571	67	100
Cont_class	40	85.20	6.584	69	95

From the table above shows that both experimental and control class consist of 40 students. the minimum of score of experimental was 67 and the maximum score was 100 whereas the minimum score of control class was 69 and the maximum score was 95. Furthermore, the table shows that the mean score of experimental class was 88.25 and control class was 85.20. So, the researcher had find out that the score of experimental class higher than control class. then, the researcher analyzes using Independent Sample T-Test. It can be seen below.

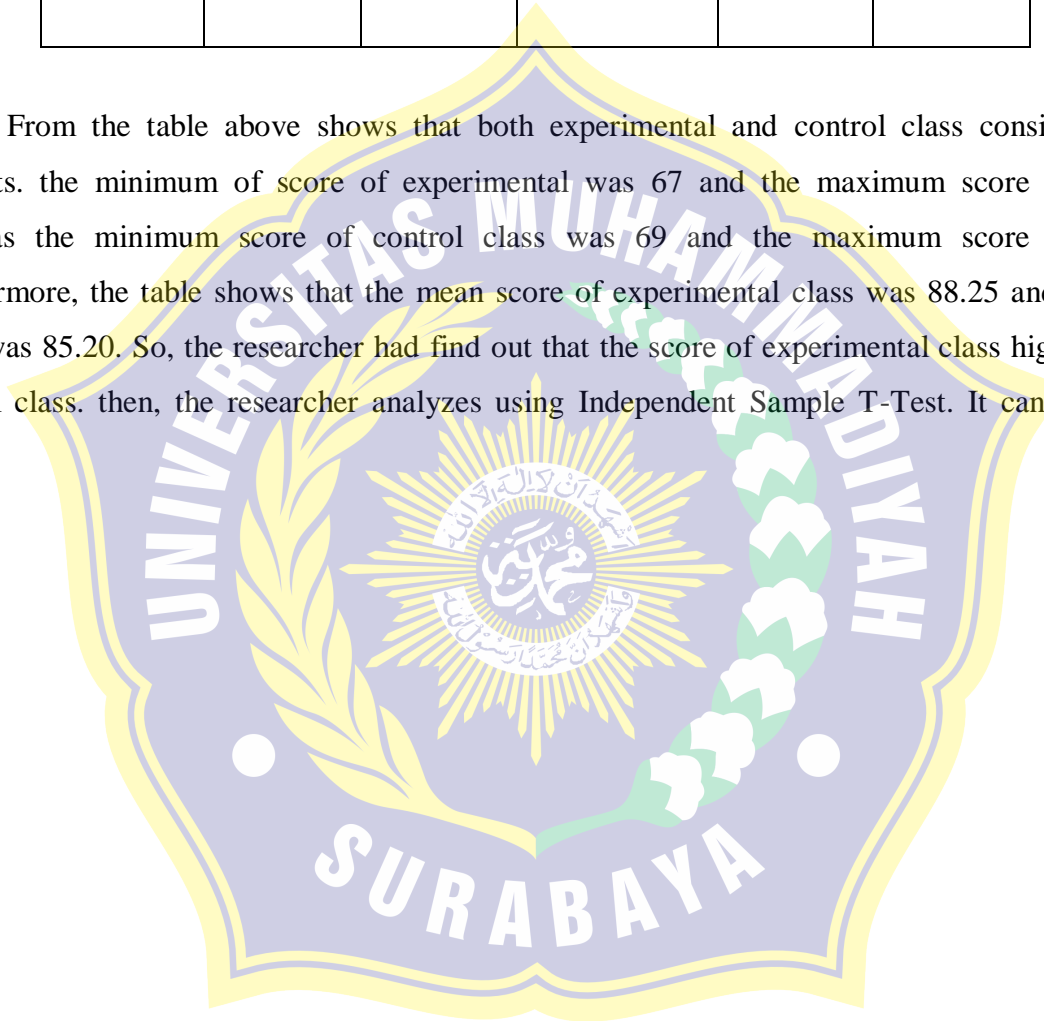
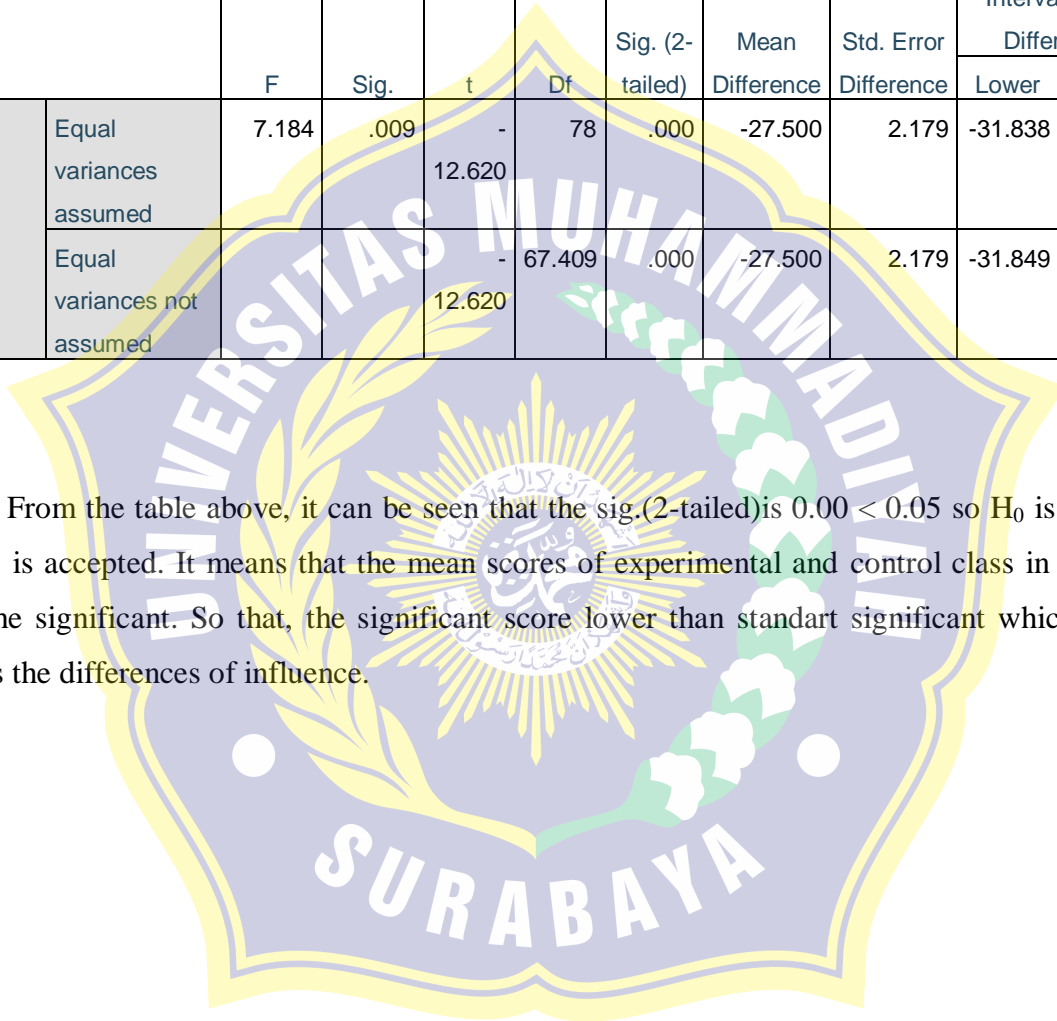


Table 4.9 Independent Sample test of experiment and control class

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Hasil belajar siswa	Equal variances assumed	7.184	.009	-12.620	78	.000	-27.500	2.179	-31.838	-23.162
	Equal variances not assumed			-12.620	67.409	.000	-27.500	2.179	-31.849	-23.151

From the table above, it can be seen that the sig.(2-tailed) is $0.00 < 0.05$ so H_0 is refused and H_1 is accepted. It means that the mean scores of experimental and control class in posttest have the significant. So that, the significant score lower than standart significant which mean there is the differences of influence.



4.6 N Gain

N gain uses to know the effectiveness of the strategy that implemented on experiment class which the function is to determine the differences percentages both classes.

Table 4.10 of N gain

		Descriptives				
	Kelompok		Statistic	Std. Error		
Ngain_percentage	Experiment	Mean	69.3342	2.95221		
		95% Confidence Interval for				
		Lower Bound	63.3628			
		Upper Bound	75.3056			
		5% Trimmed Mean	69.6962			
		Median	64.8162			
		Variance	348.621			
		Std. Deviation	18.67139			
		Minimum	30.30			
		Maximum	100.00			
		Range	69.70			
		Interquartile Range	30.71			
		Skewness	-.051	.374		
		Kurtosis	-.626	.733		
		Control	Control	Mean	50.3660	4.65321
				95% Confidence Interval for		
				Lower Bound	40.9195	
Upper Bound	59.8126					
5% Trimmed Mean	53.0943					
Median	57.4176					
Variance	779.485					
Std. Deviation	27.91925					
Minimum	-53.85					
Maximum	91.89					
Range	145.74					
Interquartile Range	27.49					
Skewness	-1.757			.393		
Kurtosis	4.723			.768		

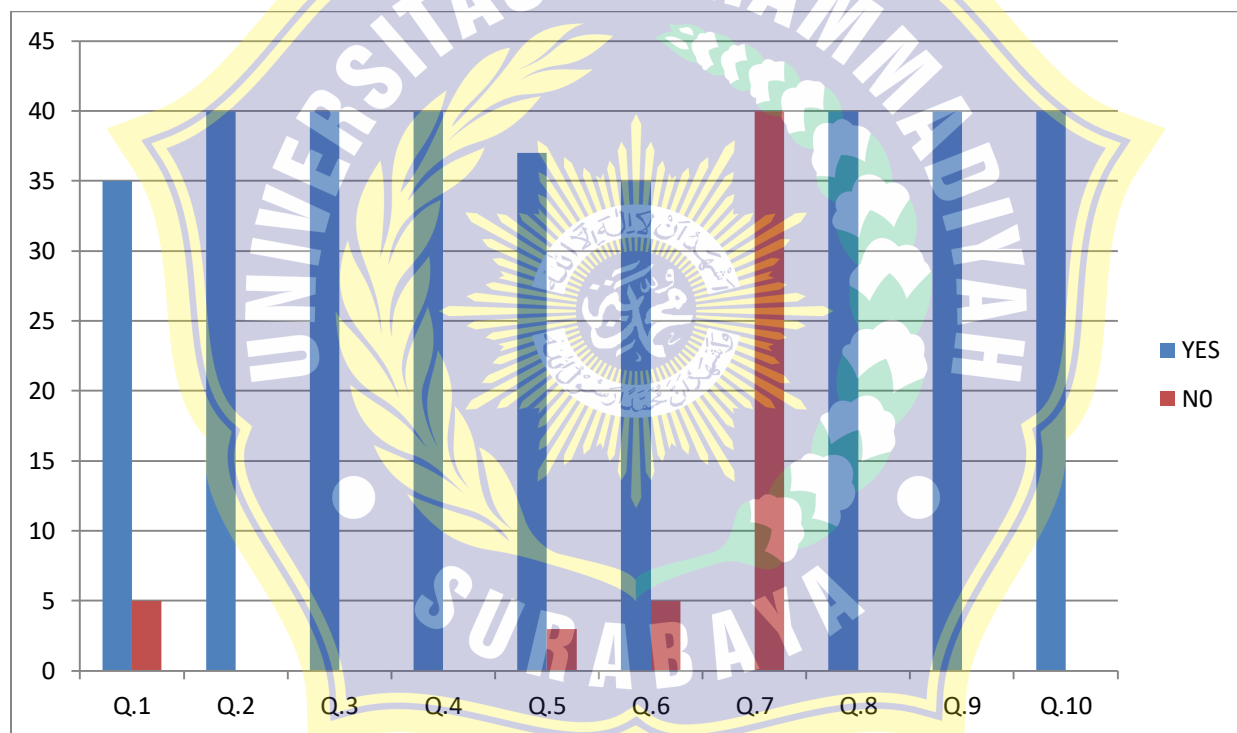
The result of Ngain based on table above shows Experiment class has 69% mean while control class has 50%. It means that experiment higher percentage than control class. Look at criteria of the effectivity based on Ngain if the data lower than 40% means the data is not effective, if the percentage 40-55% the data is less effective, 56-75% the data is effective enough, and if it higher

more than 75% the data is effective. Correlated to the result that the researcher gathered tell experiment got 69% which means is effective enough than control class. In summarize using Powtoon Animation video from YouTube is effective to improve reading comprehension ability for student in junior high school.

4.7 Questionnaire

After the data was given, the researcher give the students in Experimental class is Questionnaire. The purpose of questionnaire is to know how the response students after treatment by using YouTube videos animation in reading text at eight of junior high school in SMPN 2, Surabaya. The questionnaire consists of tenth questions in form checkklist. The result can be seen below.

Chart 4.15 Percentages of students' response



Based on diagram shows that Q.1 until Q.10 it means show the total of question in the questionnaire. From the chart 40 is the limitation of subject. Blue chart giving explanation about the number of subject choose yes in the question , for the red chart giving explanation about number of subject choose no.

In the first question, “ Do you like learning of the reading?” there are 35 students answered yes and 5 student no. it means 88% student like reading.

In the second question, "do you understand if learning English especially learning reading by using animated Powtoon videos on YouTube?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is no student answered no. it prove that 100% students agree that understand if English learning used animated powtoon videos especially in the reading skill.

In the third question," Are you interested if reading learning in the classroom applies animation Powtoon videos on YouTube ?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is no student answered no. it prove that 100% students agree that student are interested using animation Powtoon videos.

In the fourth question, "Do you think the animation of animation Powtoon video on YouTube can help you to understand the material?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is no student answered no. it prove that 100% students agree that animation can help the student.

In the fifth question, "Does the animation Powtoon video on YouTube can help you increase to vocabulary? There are 37 student answered yes and 3 student answered no. it means 93% this animation can help the student for vocabulary.

In the sixth question, "Does the animation Powtoon video on YouTube can improve your grammar?" there are 35 students answered yes and 5 student no. it means 88% this animation can help for grammar.

In the seventh question, Are you having trouble to answer reading question using animation Powtoon videos on YouTube?" there is no student to answered yes and 40 students answered yes. It means 100% can not have trouble to answered question.

In the eight question, "Do you think the learning process in the classroom using Animation Powtoon videos on YouTube is fun?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is no student answered no. it prove that 100% animation Powtoon videos is fun to learn process.

In nine question, " Do you feel motivated to learn English especially learning reading by using media animation Powtoon video on YouTube?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is no student answered no. it prove that 100% feel motivated by using animation.

In the tenth question, "Do you agree with the use of animation Powtoon video on YouTube applied in reading learning classroom?" there are 40 students answered yes and there is

no student answered no. it prove that 100% agree it animation to applied in reading learning classroom.

4.9 Discussion

First point is score of independent sample test . it can be concluded that the use of Animation Video in teaching reading narrative text at SMPN 2 Surabaya give a significant effect. It is showed that the students of experimental class get a better score than control group in reading comprehension in posttest. Then the experimental class also gets the significant different result after having class using Powtoon animation in reading comprehension. So it can be said that using animation Powtoon video is effective technique in teaching reading comprehension. So there is different significant of student's ability muhween both two classes who taught by using animation or not. T-test calculation of pretest by using Independent Sample test. The result is the significant value of Levene's Test for Equality of Variances is $0.104 < \alpha (0.05)$. It means that the significant value is larger than 0.05. So, for knowing the result of t-test for Equality of Means, the researcher see the sig. (2-tailed) which refers to Equal variances assumed. So, it can be seen that the sig.(2-tailed) of t-test for Equality of Means is 0.414 is larger than 0.05, so H₀ is accepted and H₁ is refused. It means that there is have different significant between experimental and control class. So it can said that reading skill ability between two groups here

(experimental and control class) were same or equal at the beginning of theresearch. After gave the pretest in experimental and control class, the researcher gave the treatment in experimental class by using Animation Powtoon in raeding comprehension. Than the researcher gave posttest to both two classes. Based on table 4.6, it shows the mean of experimental is higher than control class. The

experimental class got 88.25 and control group got 85.2. Beside that, the independent sample test is the sig.(2-tailed)is $0.000 < 0.05$ so H₀ is refused and H₁ is accepted. It means that the mean scores of experimental and control group in posttest have the significant different with 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference. It seems that the treatment that was given to the experimental group was successful. Second point is assessment academic from SMPN 2 Surabaya which uses 75 as passing grade in English subject. The students must exceed that passing grade. Based on the result of posttest in experimental class, there are 40 students out of. It means all students already exceed passing grade (see table 4.5-table 4.6). Furthermore, the

students also already fulfillment the purposes of lesson plan. It is proved from the purposes of lesson plan, they are students understood the simple present in narrative text, the students can explain the generic structure, the students can mention the characteristic and the students can retail of the short story. From that prove, it means that the research is success because all the purposes of lesson plan already fulfillment. third point is Students' response. After all the data have done, the researcher check the questionnaire to know how the students' response by using animation powtoon video. The data was good because the most students also like to use animation powtoon video in reading comprehension. From eight of questions, there are tenth questions that the students 100% answered yes. It means that positive response from them so Teaching reading comprehension using animation powtoon video can be called interesting and easy to learning. It is proven by the most students agree that animation powtoon video is interesting to teaching reading comprehension. Finally, there is strength of the teaching strategy using this animation is that the teacher explained the material reading narrative is very clearly and the teacher was also patient to handle and taught the students until the students understand. It is included one of principle of writing th at Brown(2001; 346-356) states that the teacher makes sure that students are carefully led through appropriate stage in the process of composing. The teacher also makes sure students see that everything leading up to this final creation was worth the effort. It means that the teacher balance process and product of the students so produce the students who creative and good students.

