CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING & DISCUSSION

After collecting data from instrument researcher used, such as test and documentation, the researcher analyzed data and presented data in this chapter. In addition, researcher will continue by explaining the data presentation, hypothesis testing, and validity and the reliability used in collecting data.

A. Research Finding

The research finding is obtained from the beginning until the last of teaching and learning process.

1. Presentation of Data

In presentation of data, researcher presented data got from test and documentation during research process at the state junior high school 1 Camplong. The data got from test is to know the effectiveness the use of cartoon movie and not use it in writing ability at the eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong by using pre-test and post-test. Of course, before giving a test, researcher consulted the topics of the test to the teacher of English class at eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong.

a. Data Presentation of Test result

Test is the instrument used to know the students writing narrative text ability. Here, the data obtained from pre-test and

post-test. Therefore the writing abilities' score of students can be seen.

1) Pre-test Result

The researcher gave the pre-test to know the students writing skills in narrative text before using cartoon movie. The pre-test was held on, at Friday, January 31th 2020 at 08.20-10.20. There is one class to conduct the pre-test; the student should make an imaginative story of narrative text.

The researcher applies the following writing band scale:[1]

Table 1

Writing Band Scales

| A. | 80 – 100 | It is well organized. The message is completely comprehensible. Arguments are relevant and related to writer's view. Main ideas and effective supporting ideas are clearly stated. The language is clear, smooth and interesting, and is consistently accurate, showing a full command of complex structure. There are no major errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, or grammar. |
| B. | 67 - 79 | It is well organized and highly comprehensible. Arguments are quite relevant in relation to writer's view. Main ideas and effective supporting ideas are almost clearly stated. There is a clear message with only minor loss of detail and little need for correction of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, or |

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[1] Leo, *English for Academic Purpose: Essay Writing*, VII.

		grammar. The language is clear and interesting.
C.	55 – 66	It is rather well organized. Arguments are rather relevant in relation to writer's view. Main ideas and supporting ideas are rather clear. The message is almost clear but with some loss of detail. Many corrections of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation or grammar are needed.
D.	41 – 54	Its organization and message are rather difficult to be followed. Arguments are only slightly relevant in relation to writer's view. Main ideas and supporting ideas rather trouble the readers. The language is rather unclear and has frequent errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.
E.	40 or less	Its organization and message are difficult to be followed. Arguments are not relevant or not related to writer's view. Main ideas and supporting ideas are not clearly stated. The language is not clear and has frequent, serious errors of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.

The more detailed result of the pre-test score can be seen from the following table:

Table II

Pre-test Scores

No	Students' Initial	Score
1	AW	35
2	A	40
3	CA	40
4	DM	50
5	FFI	42

6	H	25
7	MF	25
8	MFS	10
9	MFN	25
10	MFI	41
11	MA	35
12	NH	55
13	NFS	50
14	R	10
15	SS	42
16	SYSP	45
17	SAS	55
18	SSL	40
19	S	40
20	YH	25
	TOTAL	730

The pre-test result shows that the students writing skills scores were between 10 – 55. The highest score in pre-test was 55, and the lowest score was 10. Based on pre-test result above shows that the students writing skills were needed to be improved. The researcher decided to improve it using cartoon movie.

2) Post-test Result

The researcher gave the post-test to know the students writing skills in narrative text after using cartoon movie Masha and the Bear. The post-test was held on, at Thursday, February 13th 2020 at 07.00-08.20. There is one class to conduct the post-test, the student should write an imaginative story of cartoon movie Masha and the Bear which has been played in front of the class.

Table III

Post-test Scores

No	Students' Initial	Score
1	AW	55
2	A	60
3	CA	55
4	DM	60
5	FFI	50
6	H	52
7	MF	60
8	MFS	50
9	MFN	60
10	MFI	70
11	MA	65
12	NH	70

13	NFS	65
14	R	55
15	SS	85
16	SYSP	80
17	SAS	66
18	SSL	70
19	S	90
20	YH	50
	TOTAL	1268

After giving a treatment, the result of the post-test shows that the students writing skills scores were between 50–90. The highest score in pre-test was 90, and the lowest score was 50. Based on post-test result above shows that the students writing skill there were some improvements. The student's motivation and self-confidence increased, it could be seen from the enthusiasms of the students when they made a narrative stories based on the cartoon movie Masha and the Bear.

It was shown from the result of the post-test score that 1268 it was higher than the pre-test score that was 730.

b. **Data Presentation of Documentation**

The researcher was gained documentations' data are from:

1) Students G class name list

2) Students picture

3) Cartoon Movie Masha and the Bear

4) Student's pre-test and post-test worksheet.

2. **Data Analysis**

The researcher analyzes the data base on pre-test and post-test. Before entered the data we should know the result of $(X - Y)$. The result of $(X - Y)$ is the result of pre-test and post-test which can be seen on following the table.

Table IV

The Effectiveness of Cartoon Movie Masha and The Bear on Narrative Writing Skill at the Eighth Grade Students of State Junior High School 1 Camplong.

No	Students Initial's	Writing scores		D=	D²=
		Pre-test	Post-test	(X-Y)	(X-Y)²
1	AW	35	55	-20	400
2	A	40	60	-20	400
3	CA	40	55	-15	225

4	DM	50	60	-10	100
5	FFI	42	50	-8	64
6	H	25	52	-27	729
7	MF	25	60	-35	1225
8	MFS	10	50	-40	1600
9	MFN	25	60	-35	1225
10	MFI	41	70	-29	841
11	MA	35	65	-30	900
12	NH	55	70	-15	225
13	NFS	50	65	-15	225
14	R	10	55	-45	2025
15	SS	42	85	-43	1849
16	SYSP	45	80	-35	1225
17	SAS	55	66	-11	121
18	SSL	40	70	-30	900
19	S	40	90	-50	2500
20	YH	25	50	-25	625
	N = 20	-	-	$\sum D = -538$	$\sum D^2 = 17404$

Then, the researcher calculated the data, here the formula the researcher uses:

$$t_0 = \frac{M_D}{SE_{M_D}}$$

Where

t_0 = Number of "t" value.

M_D = Mean of difference.

SE_{M_D} =Standard error of mean of difference.

The researcher uses some steps in analyzing the data pre-test (X) and post-test (Y), below:

In table IV the result were $\sum D$ = -538 and $\sum D^2$= 17.404.

a. The researcher gave X symbol to variable 1 and Y symbol to variable 2, so, X-Y.

b. After know the differences score of $\sum D$ and $\sum D^2$, then the researcher finding out the standard differences between (X) variable and (Y) variable uses the formula: (SD_D)

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum D}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{17.404}{20} - \left(\frac{-538}{20}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{870,2 - \frac{289.444}{400}}$$

$$= \sqrt{870,2 - 723,61}$$

$$= \sqrt{146,59}$$

$$= 12,107$$

The result of the standard deviation (SD_D) is 12,107.

c. After know the result of SD_D = 12,107, then, the researcher finding out the standard error from mean difference between (X) variable and (Y) variable uses the formula:

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{SD_D}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$= \frac{12{,}107}{\sqrt{20\text{-}1}}$$

$$= \frac{12{,}107}{\sqrt{19}}$$

$$= \frac{12{,}107}{4{,}359}$$

$$= 2.778$$

The result of the standard error is 2.778.

d. Then, the researcher should finding price t_0, but before finding t_0 the researcher must know M_D by using the formula:

$$M_D = \frac{\sum D}{N}$$
$$= \frac{-538}{20}$$
$$= -26, 9$$

The result of M_D is – 26,9.

e. Finding price t_0 by using the formula:

$$t_0 = \frac{M_D}{SE_{MD}}$$

$$= \frac{-26{,}9}{2.778}$$

$$= -9{,}683$$

The result of the t_0 is -9,683.

f. Insert all values obtained into t-test formula:

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum D}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{17404}{20} - \left(\frac{-538}{20}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{870,2 - \frac{289.444}{400}}$$

$$= \sqrt{870,2 - 723,61}$$

$$= \sqrt{146,59}$$

$$= 12,107$$

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{SD_D}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$= \frac{12,107}{\sqrt{20-1}}$$

$$= \frac{12,107}{\sqrt{19}}$$

$$= \frac{12,107}{4,359}$$

$$= 2.778$$

$$M_D = \frac{\Sigma D}{N}$$

$$= \frac{-538}{20}$$

$$= -26,9$$

$$t_0 = \frac{M_D}{SE_{MD}}$$

$$= \frac{-26,9}{2.778}$$

$$= -9,683$$

After analyzing the data above, the result of t-value (t_0) of this research is -9,683 to know whether the hypothesis of this research is accepted or rejected, the

researcher compares t-value with t-table or consult t-value to t-table in the hypothesis testing, it will be explain in the next discussion.

B. Hypothesis Testing

From the calculation above, it can be known the t-value is -9,683. Hypothesis testing the process to know whether the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted or rejected. If the t-value is higher than t-table, so alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. However, if the t-value is lower than t-table, so alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected and null hypothesis (H_o) is accepted.

The first step is the researcher determines the t-value of degree of freedom (df) to know the result of hypothesis testing. The formula of degree of freedom is df = N-1, where N is number of participant. In this research the number of participant is 20 students so the degree of freedom (df) are:

1. df =N-1

   df = 20-1

   = 19

After knowing the t-value of df, the next is consulted to the t-table the value of t-table can be seen in the following table:

Table V

The value of "t-test"

DF	Significance Level	t-table	t-value
19	5%	2,09	-9,683

Based on the table above, it can be known that t-value is higher than t-table either on the level of significance 5% of 19 is (-9,683> 2,09).

From the result above, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, and the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. So, the researcher states that the students who taught writing narrative text by using cartoon movie Masha and the Bear have better quality than before not using in writing narrative text at the eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong.

1. **Validity of the test**

   Validity is the most important consideration in developing and evaluating measuring instrument.[2] This valid is used to make sure the data that was gotten above is valid. In this case, the researcher used content validity to know effectiveness the writing narrative text. The researcher shows students test to the English teacher in state junior high school 1 Camplong and researcher advisor.

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[2]Ary, et. All, *Introduction to Research in Education,* Page 225

2. Reliability of the test

The reliability is used to make sure that the obtained data above is reliable. In order to help the researcher in counting the reliability of test, the researcher used pre-test to know whether the instrument are reliable or not. Furthermore, the researcher calculates the score of pre-test by using Alpha.

The formula is:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(\frac{s_x^2 - \sum s_i^2}{s_x^2}\right)$$

Note:

α = coefficient Alpha/ reliability Cronbach Alpha

K = number of items of the questionnaire

$\sum s_i^2$ = sum of variances of the questionnaire score

s_x^2 = variances of the questionnaire score (All K items)

Table VI

The Score of Reliability of the Test

No	T1	T2	Score	Total Score
1	35	55	90	8100
2	40	60	100	10.000
3	40	55	95	9025
4	50	60	110	12100

5	42	50	92	8464
6	25	52	77	5929
7	25	60	85	7225
8	10	50	60	3600
9	25	60	85	7225
10	41	70	111	12321
11	35	65	100	10000
12	55	70	125	15625
13	50	65	115	13225
14	10	55	65	4225
15	42	85	127	16129
16	45	80	125	15625
17	55	66	121	14641
18	40	70	110	12100
19	40	90	130	16900
20	25	50	75	5625
	$\sum X = 730$	$\sum X = 1268$	1998	208.084
	$\sum X^2 = 29.834$	$\sum X^2 = 82.910$	112.744	

To make the researcher easy in analyzing, the score of reliability the test. The researcher uses some steps below in analyzing the data:

a. Finding out the SI_1 the research using by the formula:

$$SI_1 = \frac{\sum X^2 - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{29.834 - \frac{(730)^2}{20}}{20}$$

$$= 29.834 - \frac{\underline{532.900}}{20}$$
$$\frac{}{20}$$

$$= \frac{29.834 - 26.645}{20}$$

$$= \frac{3.189}{20}$$

$$= 0.15945$$

b. Finding out the SI_2 near the same with the formula SI_1

$$SI_2$$
$$_1 = \frac{\sum x^2 - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{82.910 - \frac{(1,268)^2}{20}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{82.910 - \frac{1.608}{20}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{82.910 - 80.4}{20}$$

$$= \frac{2.51}{20}$$

$$= 0.1255$$

c. After find the SI_1 and SI_2 the next the researcher must know $\sum S2^2$ by

using the formula:

$$\sum S2^2 = SI_1 + SI_2$$
$$= 0.15945 + 0.1255$$
$$= 0.28495$$

d. After that finding out $S2^2$ by using the formula:

$$S2^2 = \frac{quadratic\ total\ score - \frac{(total\ score)^2}{N}}{N}$$

$$= \frac{208.084 - \frac{1998^2}{20}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{208.084 - 199600}{20}$$

$$= \frac{199.391}{20}$$

$$= 9,969$$

e. Enter the result of the sum variance item and the total variance to the formula alpha:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(1\ \frac{s_x^2 - \Sigma s_i^2}{s_x^2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2-1}\right)\left(1\ \frac{0.28495}{9,969}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)\ (1 \times 0,29)$$

$$= 2 \times 0,29$$

$$= 0.58$$

Df	Significance Level	r-table	r-value
19	5%	0,433	0.58

B. Discussion

In discussion, the researcher presented the use of cartoon movie Masha and the Bear in student's narrative writing skill and the significant effect to the students of state junior high school 1 Camplong, especially at VIII G class.

The researcher used test and documentation as the instruments. The tests are pre-test and post-test. The researcher used content validity to know that validity of the test. The researcher showed the test to English teacher to know if the test is a valid. First, the researcher gave pre-test

before treatment. Then, the researcher gave post-test after the students got treatment.

The researcher used alpha formula to know the reliability of the test. The result showed that students at the eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong who comprehend narrative using cartoon Masha and the Bear achieve better quality in their writing skill. It means that there are is an effectiveness of using cartoon Masha and the Bear at the eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong. It could be seen by the result of "r" value of this research with "r" table is coefficient value of correlation "r". The "r" value is 0.58 its higher than "r" table is 0,433. Its mean, the test of pre-test and post-test is reliable, because the "r" value is higher than "r" table.

The researcher analyzes the data base on pre-test and post-test. After analyzed the data, researcher found the result of t-table is 2,09, df = 20 (N-1), t-value was -9,683 with 5% of significance level of t-table. It can be conclude that t-value is higher than t-table. So, the use of cartoon movie has significant effect to the students writing narrative texts at the eighth grade students of state junior high school 1 Camplong.

Students were interests to do writing activities using cartoon movie. The students were focus and enthusiast when they watch the cartoon movie, it makes the situation of the classroom was good. So, the use of cartoon movie is effective to use in teaching writing narrative text. It can be seen from their scores in pre-test and post-test. In last, the use of

cartoon movie could make students achieve better quality in their narrative writing skill and effective to use.

So that, there is a good correlation between the use of cartoon movie in teaching narrative text for students. Cartoon movie is liked by children. So, this cartoon movie can help students when they narrate a story of narrative text. This cartoon movie has a series of events same with the generic structure when we make a narrative text, there are orientation, complication and resolution on the story.