

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Profile of MTs N 02 Semarang

MTs Negeri 2 Semarang is stems from a Private MTs under the auspices Mu'alimat foundation, in the success of government action in the intellectual life national and state because of the quantity of students and the development of madrasah decline, and in increasing the quantity and quality the students both in general science or religion then the corresponding to deal with the madrasah asked of the government to stated. Previously this Madrasah still contracts and with God ridlo learning activities teaching can run smoothly. Based on the results Mu'alimat between the foundation and the head of MTs N 2 Semarang, issued a letter of agreement Mu'alimat foundation of the building contract. In the agreement contains contract since the school year 1994/1995 until 18 July 1997. However, in the implementation process of learning located in the building Mu'alimat is not in accordance with the demands of education (uninhabitable). Began in 2000 on Mayor Sukawi and Mr. Sutrisno permitted occupy the site on Jl. Citandui Semarang Utara Raya III to date was previously location of the elementary school buildings Citandui and since then it changed its status to a MTs Negeri (MTs N) 2 Semarang. This madrasah until today still

located inlocated at Jl. Citandui Raya III, Mlatiharjo, East Semarang, Semarang, Central Java, headed by Drs. Junaedi, M.Pd. The number of classroom 18, learners 706 teacher 35 and 23 facilities.

B. Description of Research Finding

The Research had been conducted since March 21th, 2016 to April 11th, 2016 in MTs N 02 Semarang. This research had been carried through 4 steps. They involved pre-test, two times of treatment, and post-test. Narrative text writing chooses by researcher, because writing is a complex activity. Think about a topic are beginning to select words and construct sentences in other words.¹

Writing is partly a talent, but it's mostly a skill, and like any skill, it improves with practice. Writing is also an action a process of discovering and organizing your ideas, putting them on paper, and reshaping and revising them.²Good writers always think and plan what they are going to write. There are some steps in writing process. The step of writing is pre-writing, drafting, revising and editing.³Write it requires precision, ranging from

¹ Kane, Thomas S, *The oxford: Essential Guide to Writing*, (New York: Barkley, 2000), p.13-15.

²Mayers, Alan, *Gateways to Academic Writing*, (USA, Longman: 2005), p.2.

³Langan, John, *College Writing Skills*, (New York, Mc Graw Hill: 1942), p.16.

content, organization, vocabulary, syntax (grammar), and mechanic. From this research the researchers choose narrative text written so that children can pour his ideas with carefully.

This research study has similarities with the research that has been done by the third previous researcher about writing especially narrative text, but there are also differences, while the difference is researchers used a different method that uses Two Stay Two Stray method. The researcher using Two Stay Two Stray method because this method very easy and gives the opportunity for students to explain ideas, discussions and interactions with others especially narrative text writing.

To find out the result of students' understanding of writing narrative text using Two Stay Two Stray, the researcher identified some result, they are the score of students before treatment and the differences between pre-test and post-test of students.

The researcher did an analysis of quantitative data. Quantitative research includes determining the selection of subjects from which information or data are obtained, the techniques used to collect the data, the procedure adopted for the collection and treatment which will be held.⁴ The data was obtained by giving test to the experimental and the control class after giving a different treatment to both classes. The subjects of

⁴ Hadjar, Ibnu, *Dasar-dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif dalam Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1996), p.104

this research were divided into two classes. They are the experimental class (VIII A) and the control class (VIII B).

Before the activities were conducted, the researcher determined the materials and lesson plan of learning. The learning process in the experimental class used Two Stay Two Stray, while the control class using the conventional method.

After the both classes conducted the learning process, students were given a test as their assessment. This assessment then counted to get the result of this research which analyzed to prove the truth of hypothesis that had been planned.

Data processing begins with first phase include analysis of normality data, test of normality and homogeneity.

C. Result of Research

1. Description of Data

Description Data pretest and post-test on students' writing skills can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1
Data pre-test and post-test Experimental and Control
Classes students' writing

	Pre-test Experiment	Pre-test control	Post-test experiment	Post-test control
Mean	65.41	65.91	77.75	75.91
Median	65.00	65.50	76.00	75.50
Std. deviation	3.416	3.541	3.410	3.115
Min	60	59	74	70
Max	73	73	85	83
Range	13	14	11	13

One of the requirements that must be met in the regression analysis is regression model data and normal distribution. Normality of the data can be seen from the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality* of each variable.

2. Normality Test

Normality test of the data used *Kolmogorov-Smirnov analysis calculations*. If the result of the calculation, the probability is greater than the level of (0.05) it can be concluded that the data were normally distributed. The normality test results can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2
Normality Test

Tests of Normality							
	Group	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
result_pretest	experimental class	.104	32	.200 [*]	.959	32	.261
	control class	.129	32	.190 [*]	.973	32	.585
result_posttes	experimental class	.185	32	.007 [*]	.875	32	.001
	control class	.105	32	.200 [*]	.981	32	.819

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

It can be seen that the significance for all pre-test and post-test results greater than 0.05, so that it can be asserted for all data comes from a normal distributed population.

3. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test in this study conducted by *testlevene's test homogeneity of variance*. Homogeneity test is intended to test the similarity variance between the sample classes 1 to classes 2 samples.

Table 4.3

Homogeneity Test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances				
	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Pre-test	.006	1	62	.940
Post-test	2.874	1	62	.095

Table above shows that the significance value > 0.05 so that it can be concluded that each class has a variant of the same population (homogeneous).

4. Hypothesis testing

a. The result of Pre-Test Experimental and Control Classes

The results of the experimental and control class pre-test to determine if treatment is given before students using Two Stay Two Stray as an alternative technique to teach writing of narrative text does affect the result of the students' writing. To determine these circumstances, it can be seen in the table below as an explanation of the data obtained on the initial data collection.

Table 4.4
Results of Pre-Test Experimental and Control Classes

Group Statistics					
	group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
result_pretest	experimental class	32	65.41	3.416	.604
	control class	32	65.91	3.541	.626

Independent Samples Test										
	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper	
pretest	Equal variances assumed	.006	.940	-.575	62	.567	-.500	.870	-2.239	1.239
	Equal variances not assumed			-.575	61.920	.567	-.500	.870	-2.239	1.239

Hypotheses used:

Ho: there are no differences in average outcomes writing between Experimental and Control Class

Ha: there is an average difference between the Experimental results and the write Control Class

Judging from the calculation of the average pre-test based on t-test results influence between before

treatment using the Two Stay Two Stray as an alternative technique to teach writing of narrative result $t_{\text{count}} - 0.575$, while $t_{\text{table}} 1.99897$. Because $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ ($-0.575 < 1.99897$), then H_0 saying "there are no differences in average outcomes between the experimental class and the write control class" received and H_a which reads "there are differences in average outcomes between the classes wrote experiment and the control class "was rejected.

b. The results of Post-Test Experiment and Control Classes

Results of post-test experimental and the control class is intended to determine whether the treatment before given Two Stay Two Stray use as an alternative technique to teach writing of narrative is there any effect on students' writing. To that can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.5
Results of Post-Test Experimental and Control Classes

Group Statistics

	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
result_ posttes	experimental class	32	77.75	2.410	.426
	control class	32	75.91	3.115	.551

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
Posttest	Equal variances assumed	2.874	.095	2.649	62	.010	1.844	.696	.452	3.235
	Equal variances not assumed			2.649	58.322	.010	1.844	.696	.450	3.237

Based on t test results influence between the experimental and control class using Two Stay Two Stray as an alternative technique to teach writing of narrative text, the results obtained $t_{\text{count}} 2.649$ while $t_{\text{table}} 1.99897$. Because $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ($2.649 > 1.99897$), then H_0 saying "there are no differences in average outcomes between the experimental classes and the write control class "rejected" and H_a which reads "there is an average difference between the experimental results and the write control class "be accepted".

- c. The results of difference Pre-Test and Post-Test Experimental and Control Classes

Table 4.6
Pre-Test Experimental and Control Classes

Group Statistics					
	group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
result_pretest	experimental class	32	65.41	3.416	.604
	control class	32	65.91	3.541	.626

Independent Samples Test									
	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
			t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig.						Lower	Upper
pretest Equal variances assumed	.006	.940	-.575	62	.567	-.500	.870	-2.239	1.239
Equal variances not assumed			-.575	61.920	.567	-.500	.870	-2.239	1.239

Table 4.7
Post-Test Experimental and Control Classes

Group Statistics					
	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

result_	experimental	32	77.75	2.410	.426
posttes	class				
	control class	32	75.91	3.115	.551

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
Posttest	Equal variances assumed	2.874	.095	2.649	62	.010	1.844	.696	.452	3.235
	Equal variances not assumed			2.649	58.322	.010	1.844	.696	.450	3.237

Judging from table above showed that there are differences of results pre-test and post-test between experimental and control class. An average pre-test of experimental class 65.41 and 77.75 for post-test, while the control class gained an average pre-test of control class 65.91 and post-test 75.91. Can be seen of the explain above, average student writing using Two Stay Two Stray as an alternative technique to teach writing of narrative text can be concluded the experimental class is better than of control class.

D. Discussion of The research Finding

Writing is an example of human information processing in action and communicative function. We write to communicate to others or to communicate to ourselves. In the early stages of writing, when skills are fairly rudimentary, this communicative function may be considerably reduced.⁵

To find out the result of students' understanding of writing narrative text using Two Stay Two Stray, the researcher identified some result they are the score of students before treatment and the differences between pre-test and post-test of students.

From explain above, researcher choosed MTs N 02 Semarang to used research because this school still used conventional method in learning process. Profile of MTs Negeri 2 Semarang is located at Jl. Citandui Raya III, Mlatiharjo, East Semarang, Semarang, Central Java, headed by Drs. Junaedi, M.Pd. The number of classroom 18, learners 706 teacher 35 and 23 facilities.

For the previously studies conducted by Hayik Nikmatul Zainah (2015) entitled *The Effectiveness of Basket Stories to Teach Writing Narrative Text (An Experimental Research at the Tenth Grade of MAN Lasem in the Academic Year of*

⁵Flynn, Naomi, *The Learning and Teaching of Reading and Writing*, (England: University of Winchester, 2006), p.55.

2015/2016). ⁶The results were obtained an average score of post-test of experimental class was 68.60 which were higher than the average score of post-test of the control class 58.60. Based on the calculation result of t-test is obtained $t_{\text{count}}(4.992)$ was higher than the $t_{\text{table}}(1.66)$. Since the t_{count} was higher than t_{table} , the hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is a significant difference in writing skill improvement between students who are taught writing narrative text by using Basket Stories and those who are taught without Basket Stories. The result this thesis difference score with researcher which the average score for the experimental class was 65.41 for the pre-test and 77.75 for the post-test. Besides, the average score for the control class was 65.91 for the pre-test and 75.91 for the post test but there are similarities with the researcher that is there improvement between students who are taught narrative text writing using Two Stay Two Stray method and those who are taught conventionally method.

For answer the hypothesis this research how is the effectiveness of using Two Stay Two Stray to teach writing of narrative text at the eight grade students of MTs N 02 Semarang in the academic year of 2015/2016? There are difference score between experimental with control class. The result of post-test of the experimental class was 77.75, which was higher than the control class 75.91. It means that writing narrative texts by using

⁶ Hayik, *The Effectiveness of Basket Stories to Teach Writing Narrative Text (An Experimental Research at the Tenth Grade of MAN Lasem in the Academic Year of 2015/2016)*. FITK Library

Two Stay Two Stray is better than the writing narrative texts using conventional method. So, Two Stay Two Stray is effectiveness to teach writing of narrative text.

1. The students' achievement of pre-test

Based on the result of pre-test, it can be known that both of experiment and control class are normal distribution and homogeneous. In addition, the result of calculation of pre-test is obtained $t_{\text{count}} -0.575$, while $t_{\text{table}} 1.99897$. Because $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ ($-0.575 < 1.99897$). It means that there is no different average both experiment and control class before the treatment.

2. The students' achievement of post test

Based on the result of calculation shows that obtained $t_{\text{count}} 2.649$ while $t_{\text{table}} 1.99897$. Because $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ($2.649 > 1.99897$). It means that there is a difference of the post- test average between experiment class which has been taught by using Two Stay Two Stray and control class which has been taught conventional method.

From the result above, it can be concluded that Two Stay Two Stray method effective to use to teachwriting of narrative text.

E. Limitation of the Research

In learning process there is supporting and limiting, for supporting factors in a study of which is the mental attitude of educators, the ability of educators, media etc.Limiting factors in a

study is difference characteristics of learners, individual differences which include intelligence, character and background, difficulty determining material that matches the psychological and educational levels of learners, difficulty in adjusting the course material by various methods so that learners do not soon get bored, difficulty in obtaining resources and tools for learning, difficulties in conducting the evaluation and setting time.

From result above in collecting the data, there was constrain and obstacles faced during theresearch process. Some limitation of this research is as follows:

1. The research was limited at MTs N 02 Semarang and used class VIII A and class VIII B as the sample, The sample size used in this study was 64 students obtained by using purposive sampling that of a number of populations so that when the same research was conducted in other school, it was still possible that different result will be gained.
2. Many kind of writing this is writing essay, paragraph etc, but the researcher used writing paragraph to teach writing of narrative text based on KTSP.

Considering all those limitations, there was a need to do more research about teaching writing narrative texts using the same or different method. In the hope there would be more optimal result.