CHAPTER IV
RESULT OF THE STUDY

This chapter covers Description of the data, Test of normality and homogeneity, Result of the data analyses and discussion.

A. Description of The Data

This section described the obtained data of the effectiveness of using RT Strategy in teaching reading Narrative text. The presented data consisted of Mean, Median, Modus, Standard Deviation and Standard Error.

1. The Description Data of Pre-Test Score

The students' pre test score are distributed in the following table in order toanalyze the students' knowledge before conducting the treatment.

Table 4.1 Pre test score of experimental and control group

Experimental Group				Control Group			
Code	Score	CORRECT ANSWER	PREDICATE	CODE	SCORE	CORRECT ANSWER	PREDICATE
E-01	57,5	23	LESS	C-01	52,5	21	LESS
E-02	65	26	ENOUGH	C-02	60	24	ENOUGH
E-03	65	26	ENOUGH	C-03	55	22	LESS
E-04	60	24	ENOUGH	C-04	40	16	FAIL
E-05	45	18	FAIL	C-05	45	18	FAIL
E-06	30	12	FAIL	C-06	47,5	19	FAIL
E-07	30	12	FAIL	C-07	50	20	LESS
E-08	32,5	13	FAIL	C-08	40	16	FAIL
E-09	45	18	FAIL	C-09	40	16	FAIL
E-10	45	18	FAIL	C-10	57,5	23	LESS
E-11	60	24	ENOUGH	C-11	57,5	23	LESS
E-12	25	10	FAIL	C-12	57,5	23	LESS
E-13	20	8	FAIL	C-13	62,5	25	ENOUGH

E-14	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-14	70	28	GOOD
E-15	42,5	17	FAIL	C-15	70	28	GOOD
E-16	62,5	26	ENOUGH	C-16	70	28	GOOD
E-17	45	18	FAIL	C-17	52,5	21	LESS
E-18	65	26	ENOUGH	C-18	45	18	FAIL
E-19	70	28	GOOD	C19	50	20	LESS
E-20	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-20	42,5	17	FAIL
E-21	60	24	ENOUGH	C-21	40	16	FAIL
E-22	60	24	ENOUGH	C-22	42,5	17	FAIL
E-23	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-23	55	22	LESS
E-24	70	28	GOOD	C-24	60	24	ENOUGH
E-25	67,5	27	ENOUGH	C-25	50	20	LESS
TOTAL		**1310**		C-26	52,5	21	FAIL
AVERAGE		**52,4**		C-27	40	16	FAIL
Lowest Score		**20**		C-28	45	18	FAIL
Highest Score		**70**		C-29	62,5	25	ENOUGH
SD		**13,40944**		C-30	55	22	LESS
				TOTAL		**1567**	
				AVERAGE		**52,3**	
				Lowest Score		**40**	
				Highest Score		**70**	
				SD		**9,12262**	

The table above showed us the comparison of pre-test score achieved by experimental and control group students. First of all, the highest scoreexperimental class was 70 and the lowest score was 20 in where there were ten students whose scores are at the *fail* category, one student whose score was at the *less* category, twelve students whose score were at the *enough* category, and two students whose scores were at the *good* category. Meanwhile , the highest score control class was known 70 and the lowest score was 40 in there were eleven students whose scores at the *less* category, four students whose scores at the *enough* category, three students whose scores at

the *good* category. It meant that the experimental and control group have the different level in reading comprehension before getting the treatment.

a. The Result of Pretest Score of Experimental Group (X-B)

Based on the data above, it was known the highest score was 70 and the lowest score was 20. To determine the range of score, the class interval, and interval of temporary,the writer calculated using formula as follows:

The Highest Score (H)	= 70
The Lowest Score (L)	= 20
The Range of Score (R)	= H − L + 1
	= 70 − 20+ 1
	= 51

The Class Interval (K)	= 1 + (3.3) x Log n
	= 1 + (3.3) x Log 25
	= 1 + 3.3 x 1,397940009
	= 1 + 4,6132020
	= 5,6132020
	= 6

Interval of Temporary (I) $= \frac{R}{K} = \frac{51}{6} = 8,5 = 8$ or 9

So, the range of score was 51, the class interval was 6, and interval of temporary was 8 or 9. Then, it was presented using frequency distribution in the following table:

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of the Pretest Score

Class (K)	Interval (I)	Frequency (F)	Mid Point (x)	The Limitation of each group	Frequency Relative (%)	Frequency Cumulative (%)
1	63-70	9	66,5	62,5 - 70,5	40	100
2	53-62	6	58	52,5 - 62,5	20	60
3	45-52	4	48,5	44,5 - 52,5	16	40
4	36-44	1	40	35,5 - 44,5	4	24
5	28-35	3	31,5	27,5 - 35,5	12	20
6	20-27	2	23,5	19,5 - 27,5	8	8
		∑F= 25			∑P = 100	

The distribution of students' predicate in pretest score of Experimental group can also be seen in the following figure.

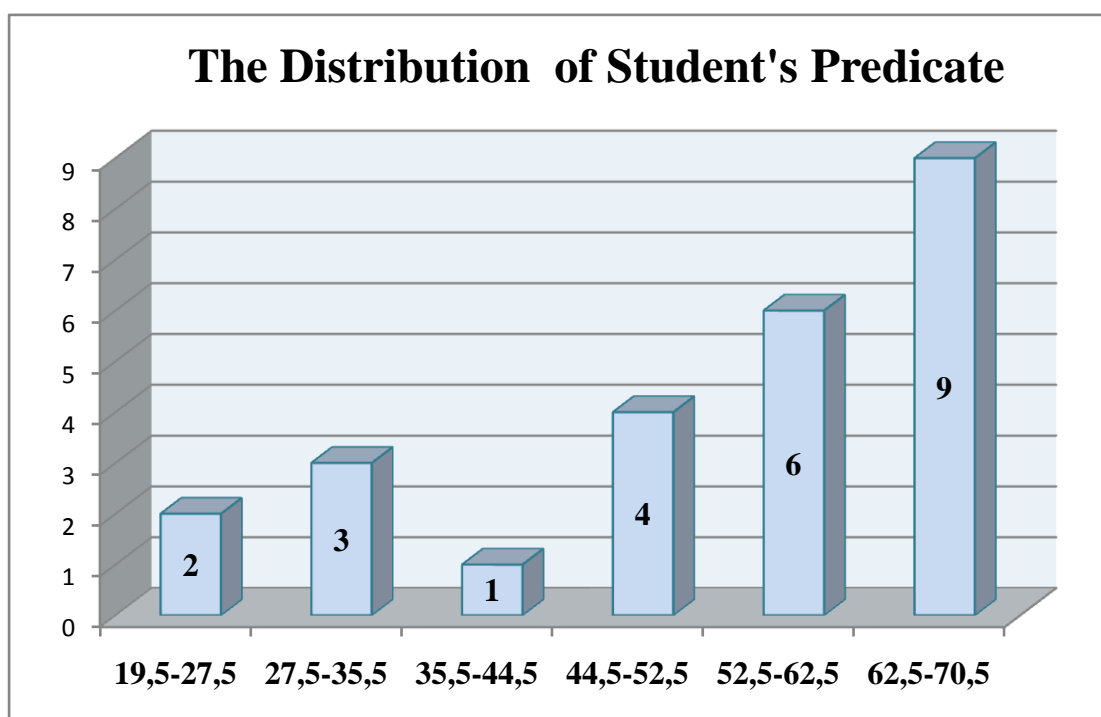**The Distribution of Student's Predicate**

Figure 4.1 The distribution of students' predicate in pretest score for Experimental Group

The table and figure above showed the pre test score of students in experiment group.It can be seen that were two students who got score 19,5 – 27,5. There were there students who got 27,5 – 35,5. There were one who got score 35,5 – 44,5. There were four students who got 44,5 – 52,5. There were six students who got 52,5 – 62,5. There were nine students who got 62,5- 70,5.

The next step, the writer tabulated the scores into the table for the calculation of mean,standard deviation, and standard error.

Table 4.3

The Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of the Pre Test Scores of Experimental Group

Interval (I)	Frequency (f)	Mid-Point (x)	Fx	x'	fx'	fx'2
63-70	9	66,5	598,5	1	10	10
53-62	6	58	348	0	0	0
45-52	4	48,5	194	-1	-4	4
36-44	1	40	40	-2	-2	4
28-35	3	31,5	94,5	-3	-9	27
20-27	2	23,5	47	-4	-8	32
TOTAL	$\sum N = 25$		$\sum fx = 1319$		$\sum fx' = -13$	$\sum fx'2 = -77$

The table above used for calculate mean, standard deviation and standard error by calculated standard mean in first test. The process of calculation used formula below:

a. **Calculating Mean**

$$Mx = \frac{\sum FX_i}{n} = \frac{1296,5}{25} = \mathbf{52,76}$$

b. **Standard Deviation**

$$SD = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - (\frac{fx'^2}{N})}$$

$$SD = 8 \sqrt{\frac{77}{25} - (\frac{-13^2}{25})}$$

$$SD = 8\sqrt{3,08 - (-0,52)^2}$$

$$SD = 8\sqrt{3,08 - 0,2704}$$

$$SD = 8\sqrt{2,8096}$$

$$SD = 8 \text{ x } 1,67618$$

$$SD = \mathbf{13,40944}$$

c. **Standard Error**

$$SEM_D = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{13,40944}{\sqrt{25-1}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{13,40944}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{13,40944}{4,898979}$$

$$SEM_D = \mathbf{2,73719}$$

The result calculation showed the mean of pre test score of experimental group was 52,76, standard deviation of pre test score of experimental group was 13,40944 and the standard error of pre test score of experimental group was 2,73719. The next step the writer showed the rusult calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error inthe following table :

Table. 4.4The Result Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and

Standard Error of Experimental Group

EXPERIMENT GROUP	
Mean	52,76
Std. Error	2,73719
Std. Deviation	13,40944

b. The Result of Pretest Score of Control Group (X-B)

Based on the data pretest score of control group, it was known the highest score was 70 and the lowest score was 40. To determine the range of score, the class interval, and interval of temporary,the writer calculated using formula as follows:

The Highest Score (H)   = 70

The Lowest Score (L)   = 40

The Range of Score (R) = H − L + 1

  = 70 − 40+ 1

  = 31

The Class Interval (K) = 1 + (3.3) x Log n

  = 1 + (3.3) x Log 30

  = 1 + (3.3) x 1,477121255

  = 1 + 4,8750004

  = 5,8750004

  = 6

Interval of Temporary (I) $= \frac{R}{K} = \frac{31}{6} = 5,3 = 5$

So, the range of score was 31, the class interval was 6, and interval of temporary was 5. Then, it was presented using frequency distribution in the following table:

Table 4.5

Frequency Distribution of the Pretest Score of Control Group

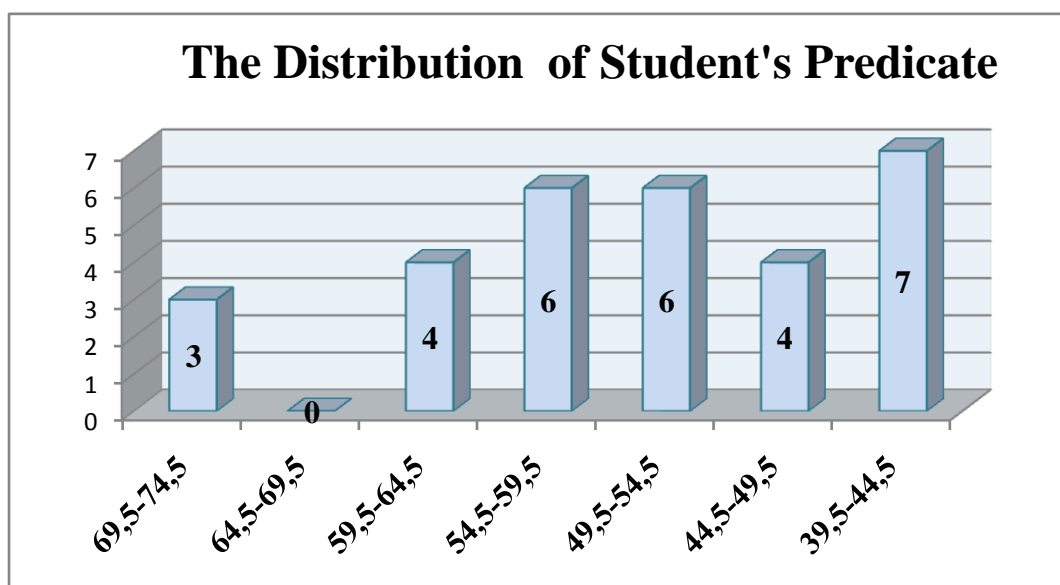| Class (K)	Interval (I)	Frequency (F)	Mid Point (x)	The Limitation of each group	Frequency Relative (%)	Frequency Cumulative (%)
1	70-74	3	72	69,5-74,5	10	100
2	65-69	0	67	64,5-69,5	0	90
3	60-64	4	62	59,5-64,5	13,33	90
4	55-59	6	57	54,5-59,5	20	76,67
5	50-54	6	52	49,5-54,5	20	56,67
6	45-49	4	47	44,5-49,5	13,33	36,67
7	40-44	7	42	39,5-44,5	23,33	23,33
		$\sum F=30$			$\sum P = 100$	

Figure 4.2 The distribution of students' predicate in pretest score for Control Group

The table and figure above showed the pre test score of students in control group.It can be seen that were seven students who got score 39,5 – 44,5. There were four students who got 44,5 – 49,5. There were six students who got score 49,5 – 54,5. There were six students who got 54,5 – 59,5. There were four students who got 59,5 – 64,5. There were zero students who got 64,5- 69,5.There were three students who got 69,5- 74,5

The next step, the writer tabulated the scores into the table for the calculation of mean,standard deviation, and standard error:

Table 4.6

The Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of the Pre Test Scores of Control Group

Interval (I)	Frequency (f)	Mid-Point (x)	Fx	x'	fx'	fx'2
70-74	3	72	216	+4	12	48
65-69	0	67	0	+3	0	0
60-64	4	62	248	+2	8	16
55-59	6	57	342	+1	6	6
50-54	6	52	312	0	0	0
45-49	4	47	188	-1	-4	4
40-44	7	42	294	-2	-14	28
TOTAL	$\sum N = 30$		$\sum fx = 1600$		$\sum fx' = 8$	$\sum fx'2 = 102$

The table above used for calculate mean, standard deviation and standard error by calculatedmean in first test. The process of calculation used formula below:

a. Calculating Mean

$$Mx = \frac{\sum FX_i}{n} = \frac{1600}{30} = \mathbf{53,33}$$

b. Standard Deviation

$$SD = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{fx'^2}{N}\right)}$$

$$SD = 5 \sqrt{\frac{102}{30} - \left(\frac{8^2}{30}\right)}$$

$$SD = 5\sqrt{3,4 - (0,2667)^2}$$

$$SD = 5\sqrt{3,4 - 0,07111}$$

$$SD = 5\sqrt{3,32889}$$

$$SD = 5 \text{ x } 1,824524$$

$$SD = \mathbf{9,12262}$$

c. Standard Error

$$SEM_D = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{9,12262}{\sqrt{30-1}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{9,12262}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$SEM_D = \frac{9,12262}{5,38516}$$

$$SEM_D = \mathbf{1,694029}$$

The result calculation showed the mean of pre test score of control group was 53,33 standard deviation of pre test score of control group was 9,12262 and the standard error of pre test score of control group was 1,694029. The next step the writer showed the rusult calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error inthe following table :

Table. 4.7

The Result Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

Of Control Group

CONTROL GROUP	
Mean	53,33
Std. Error	1,694029
Std. Deviation	9,12262

2. The Description Data of Post-Test Score

The students' score are distributed in the following table in order to analyze the students' knowledge after conducting the treatment.

Table 4.8

Post test score of experimental and control group

Experimental Group				Control Group			
CODE	SCORE	CORRECT ANSWER	PREDICATE	CODE	SCORE	CORRECT ANSWER	PREDICATE
E-01	67,5	27	ENOUGH	C-01	62,5	25	ENOUGH
E-02	75	30	GOOD	C-02	60	24	ENOUGH
E-03	65	20	ENOUGH	C-03	57,5	23	LESS
E-04	70	28	GOOD	C-04	52,5	21	LESS
E-05	65	26	ENOUGH	C-05	65	26	ENOUGH

E				C			
E-06	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-06	60	24	ENOUGH
E-07	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-07	55	22	LESS
E-08	77,5	27	GOOD	C-08	60	24	ENOUGH
E-09	75	30	GOOD	C-09	60	24	ENOUGH
E-10	70	28	GOOD	C-10	67,5	27	ENOUGH
E-11	60	24	ENOUGH	C-11	60	24	ENOUGH
E-12	60	28	ENOUGH	C-12	65	26	ENOUGH
E-13	55	24	LESS	C-13	60	24	ENOUGH
E-14	72,5	29	GOOD	C-14	72,5	29	GOOD
E-15	62,5	25	ENOUGH	C-15	70	28	GOOD
E-16	72,5	29	GOOD	C-16	70	28	GOOD
E-17	65	26	ENOUGH	C-17	62,5	25	ENOUGH
E-18	70	28	GOOD	C-18	60	24	ENOUGH
E-19	80	32	EXCELENT	C19	60	24	ENOUGH
E-20	82,5	33	EXCELENT	C-20	50	20	LESS
E-21	80	32	EXCELENT	C-21	55	22	LESS
E-22	80	32	EXCELENT	C-22	67,5	27	ENOUGH
E-23	82,5	33	EXCELENT	C-23	60	24	ENOUGH
E-24	87,5	35	EXCELENT	C-24	65	26	ENOUGH
E-25	72,5	29	EXCELENT	C-25	50	20	ENOUGH
TOTAL	1772,5			C-26	62,5	25	ENOUGH
AVERAGE	70,9			C-27	70	28	GOOD
Lowest Score	55			C-28	60	24	ENOUGH
Highest Score	87,5			C-29	72,5	29	GOOD
SD	8,430800			C-30	67,5	27	ENOUGH
				TOTAL	1860		
				AVERAGE	62		
				Lowest Score	50		
				Highest Score	72,5		
				SD	6,20966		

The table above showed us the comparison of post-test score achieved by experimental and control group students. Both class' achievement have different score. First of all, the highest scoreexperimental class was 87,5 and the lowest score was 55 in where there were seven students whose scores are at the *excellent* category, one student whose score was at the *less* category, nine

students whose score were at the *enough* category, and eight students whose scores were at the *good* category. Meanwhile, the highest score control class was 72,5 and the lowest score was 50 in where there were five student whose score was at the *less* category, twenty students whose score were at the *enough* category, and five students whose scores were at the *good* category. It meant that the experimental and control group have the different level in reading comprehension after getting the treatment.

a. The Result of Post Test Score of Experimental Group (X-B)

Based on the data above, it was known the highest score was 87,5 and the lowest score was 55. To determine the range of score, the class interval, and interval of temporary,the writer calculated using formula as follows:

The Highest Score (H) $\quad$ = 87,5

The Lowest Score (L) $\quad$ = 55

The Range of Score (R) $\quad$ = H − L + 1

$\qquad$ = 87,5 − 55+ 1

$\qquad$ = 33,5

The Class Interval (K) $\quad$ = 1 + (3.3) x Log n

$\qquad$ = 1 + (3.3) x Log 25

$\qquad$ = 1 + 3.3 x 1,397940009

$\qquad$ = 1 + 4,6132020

$\qquad$ = 5,6132020

$\qquad$ = 6

Interval of Temporary (I) $= \dfrac{R}{K} = \dfrac{33,5}{6} = 5,58 = 5$ or 6

So, the range of score was 33,5, the class interval was 6, and interval of temporary was 5 or 6. Then, it was presented using frequency distribution in the following table:

Table 4.9

Frequency Distribution of the Post-test Score

Class (K)	Interval (I)	Frequency (F)	Mid Point (x)	The Limitation of each group	Frequency Relative (%)	Frequency Cumulative (%)
1	85 - 90	1	47,5	84,5-91,5	4	100
2	79 - 84	5	81,5	78,5-84,5	20	96
3	73 - 78	3	75,5	72,5-78,5	12	76
4	67 - 72	7	69,5	66,5-72,5	28	64
5	61 - 66	6	63,5	60,5-66,5	24	36
6	55 - 60	3	57,5	54,5-60,5	12	12
		$\sum F= 25$			$\sum P = 100$	

The distribution of students' predicate in post-test score of Experimental group can also be seen in the following figure:
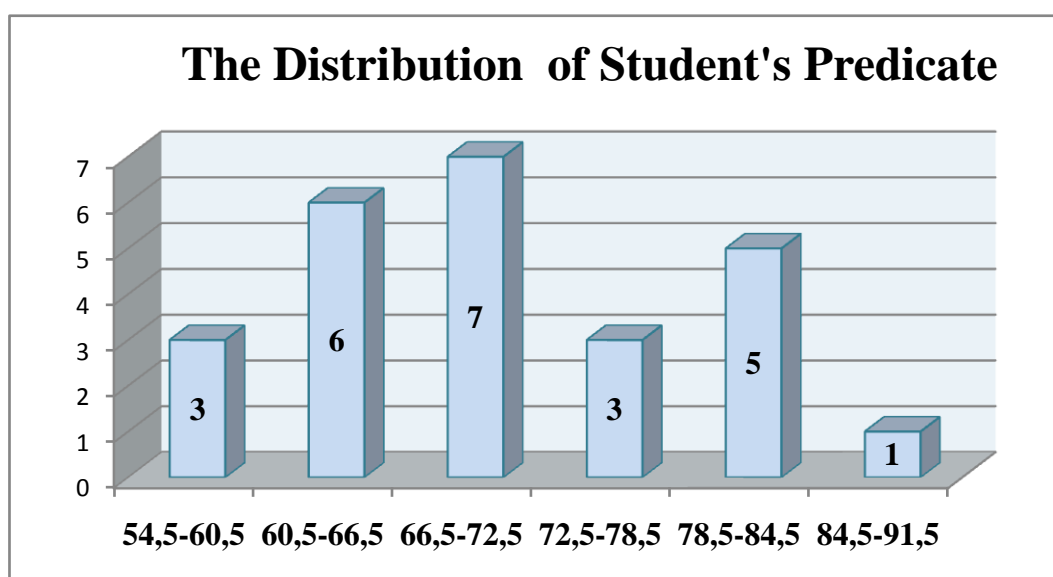

Figure 4.3 The distribution of students' predicate in post-test score for Experimental Group

The table and figure above showed the post test score of students in experiment group.It can be seen that were three students who got score 54,5 – 60,5. There were six students who got 60,5 – 66,5. There were seven students who got score 66,5 – 72,5. There were three students who got 72,5 – 78,5. There were five students who got 78,5 – 84,5. There were one students who got 84,5- 90,5.

The next step, the writer tabulated the scores into the table for the calculation of mean,standard deviation, and standard error:

Table 4.10

The Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of the Post Test Scores of Experimental Group

Interval (I)	Frequency (f)	Mid-Point (x)	Fx	x'	fx'	fx'2
85 - 90	1	87,5	87,5	+3	3	9
79 - 84	5	81,5	407,5	+2	10	20
73 - 78	3	75,5	226,5	+1	3	3
67 - 72	7	69,5	486,5	0	0	0
61 - 66	6	63,5	381	-1	-6	6
55 - 60	3	57,5	172,5	-2	-6	12
TOTAL	$\sum N = 25$		$\sum fx = 1761,5$		$\sum fx' = 4$	$\sum fx'2 = 50$

The table above used for calculate mean, standard deviation and standard error by calculatedmean in first test. The process of calculation used formula below:

a. **Calculating Mean**

$$\text{Mx} = \frac{\sum FX_i}{n} = \frac{1761,5}{25} = \textbf{70,46}$$

b. **Standard Deviation**

$$\text{SD} = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{fx'^2}{N}\right)}$$

$$\text{SD} = 6 \sqrt{\frac{50}{25} - \left(\frac{4^2}{25}\right)}$$

$$\text{SD} = 6\sqrt{2 - (0,16)^2}$$

$$\text{SD} = 6\sqrt{2 - 0,0256}$$

$$\text{SD} = 6\sqrt{1,9744}$$

$$\text{SD} = 6 \times 1,405133446$$

$$\text{SD} = \textbf{8,430800}$$

c. **Standard Error**

$$\text{SEM}_D = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$\text{SEM}_D = \frac{8,430800}{\sqrt{25-1}}$$

$$\text{SEM}_D = \frac{8,430800}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$\text{SEM}_D = \frac{8,430800}{4,898979}$$

$$\text{SEM}_D = \textbf{1,72093}$$

The result calculation showed the mean of post test score of experimental group was 70,46, standard deviation of post test score of experimental group was 8,430800 and the standard error of post-test score of experimental group

was 1,72093. The next step the writer showed the rusult calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error inthe following table :

Table. 4.11

The Result Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of Experimental Group

EXPERIMENT GROUP	
Mean	70,46
Std. Error	1,72093
Std. Deviation	8,430800

b. The Result of Post-test Score of Control Group (X-A)

Based on the data post test score of control group, it was known the highest score was 72,5 and the lowest score was 50. To determine the range of score, the class interval, and interval of temporary,the writer calculated using formula as follows:

The Highest Score (H)   = 72,5

The Lowest Score (L)   = 50

The Range of Score (R)   = H – L + 1

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 72,5 – 50+ 1

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 23,5

The Class Interval (K)   = 1 + (3.3) x Log n

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 1 + (3.3) x Log 30

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 1 + (3.3) x 1,477121255

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 1 + 4,8750004

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 5,8750004

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 6

Interval of Temporary (I) $= \frac{R}{K} = \frac{23,5}{6} = 3,91 = 4$

So, the range of score was 31, the class interval was 6, and interval of temporary was 4. Then, it was presented using frequency distribution in the following table:

Table 4.12

Frequency Distribution of the Post-test Score of Control Group

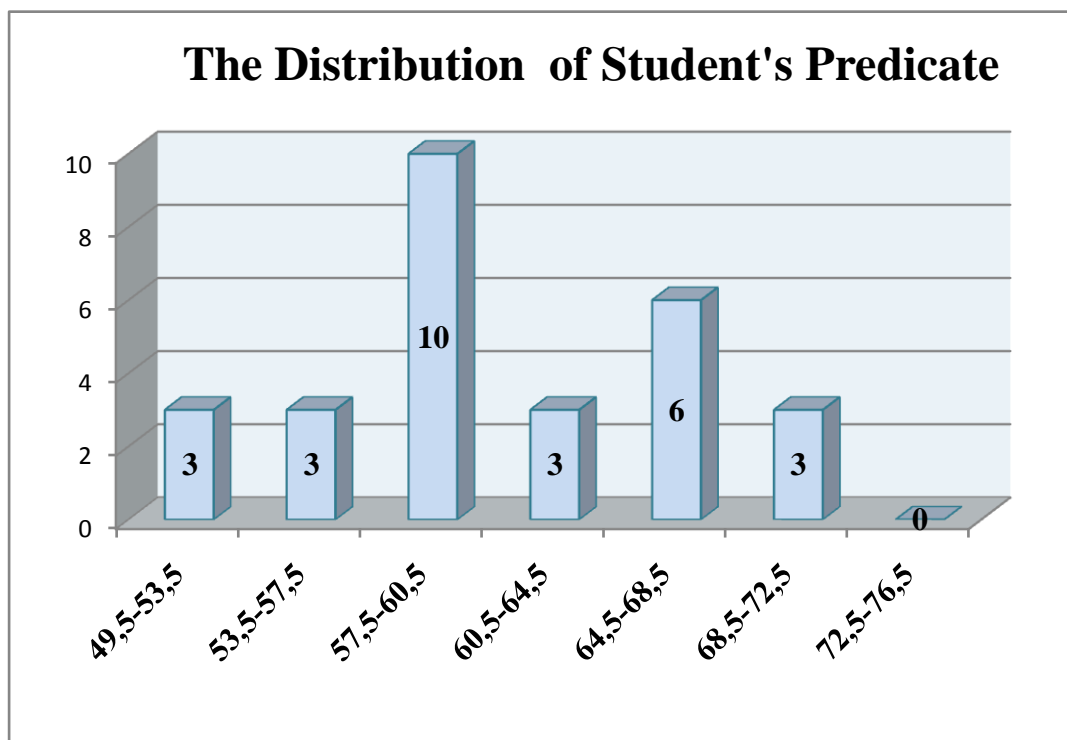| Class (K)	Interval (I)	Frequency (F)	Mid Point (x)	The Limitation of each group	Frequency Relative (%)	Frequency Cumulative (%)
1	73 - 76	0	69,5	72,5-76,5	0	100
2	69 – 72	5	7,5	68,5-72,5	16,6667	100
3	65 - 68	6	66,5	64,5-68,5	20	83,33
4	61 – 64	3	64,5	60,5-64,5	10	63,33
5	57 – 60	10	58,5	57,5-60,5	33,333	53,333
6	54 - 57	3	55,5	53,5-57,5	10	20
7	50 - 53	3	51,5	49,5-53,5	10	10
		∑F=30			∑P = 100	

**Figure 4.4 The distribution of students' predicate in post-test score
for Control Group**

The table and figure above showed the pre test score of students in control group.It can be seen that were ten students who got score 39,5 – 45,5. There were three students who got 49,5 – 53,5. There were three students who got score 53,5 – 57,5. There were ten students who got 57,5 – 60,5. There were three students who got 60,5 – 64,5. There were three students who got 68,5-72,5.There were zero students who got 72,5- 76,5.

The next step, the writer tabulated the scores into the table for the calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error as follows:

Table 4.13

The Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of the Post Test Scores of Control Group

Interval (I)	Frequency (f)	Mid-Point (x)	Fx	x'	fx'	fx'2
73 - 76	0	69,5	0	+3	0	0
69 – 72	5	70,5	352,5	+2	10	20
65 - 68	6	66,5	399	+1	6	6
61 – 64	3	62,5	187,5	0	0	0
57 – 60	10	58,5	585	-1	-10	10
54 - 57	3	55,5	166,5	-2	-6	12
50 - 53	3	51,5	154,5	-3	-9	27
TOTAL	$\sum N = 30$		$\sum fx = 1845$		$\sum fx' = -9$	$\sum fx'2 = 75$

The table above used for calculate standard deviation and standard error by calculated mean in first test. The process of calculation used formula below:

a. **Calculating Mean**

$$Mx = \frac{\sum FX_i}{n} = \frac{1845}{30} = 61,5$$

b. **Standard Deviation**

$$SD = i \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{fx'^2}{N}\right)}$$

$$SD = 4 \sqrt{\frac{75}{30} - \left(\frac{-9^2}{30}\right)}$$

$$SD = 4\sqrt{2,5 - (-0,3)^2}$$

$$SD = 4\sqrt{2,41}$$

$$SD = 4 \text{ x } 1,552417$$

$$SD = \mathbf{6,20966}$$

c. Standard Error

$$SEM_D \quad = \frac{6,20966}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SEM_D \quad = \frac{6,20966}{\sqrt{30-1}}$$

$$SEM_D \quad = \frac{6,20966}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$SEM_D \quad = \frac{6,20966}{5,38516}$$

$$SEM_D \quad = \mathbf{1,1531}$$

The result calculation showed the mean of post est score of control group was 61,5, standard deviation of post test score of control group was 6,20966 and the standard error of post test score of control group was 1,1531. The next step the writer showed the rusult calculation of mean, standard deviation, and standard error inthe following table :

Table. 4.14

The Result Calculation of the Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error

of Control Group

CONTROL GROUP	
Mean	61,5
Std. Error	1,1531
Std. Deviation	6,20966

3. The Comparison result of Pre-test and Post-test of Experimental and Control Group

Table 4.15

Pre test and Post test scores of experimental and control group

		EXPERIMENTAL GROUP						CONTROL GROUP			
		SCORE						SCORE			
NO	CODE	PRE-TEST	POST-TEST	AVERAGE	DIFFERENCE	NO	CODE	PRE-TEST	POST-TEST	AVERAGE	DIFFERENCE
1	E-01	57,5	67,5	62,5	10	1	C-01	52,5	62,5	57,5	10
2	E-02	65	75	70	10	2	C-02	60	60	60	0
3	E-03	65	65	65	0	3	C-03	55	57,5	56,25	2,5
4	E-04	60	70	65	10	4	C-04	40	52,5	46,25	12,5
5	E-05	45	65	55	20	5	C-05	45	65	55	20
6	E-06	30	62,5	46,25	32,5	6	C-06	47,5	60	53,75	12,5
7	E-07	30	62,5	46,25	32,5	7	C-07	50	55	52,5	5
8	E-08	32,5	77,5	55	45	8	C-08	40	60	50	20
9	E-09	45	75	60	30	9	C-09	40	60	50	20
10	E-10	45	70	57,5	25	10	C-10	57,5	67,5	62,5	10
11	E-11	60	60	60	0	11	C-11	57,5	60	58,75	2,5
12	E-12	25	60	42,5	35	12	C-12	57,5	65	61,25	7,5
13	E-13	20	55	37,5	35	13	C-13	62,5	60	61,25	-2,5
14	E-14	62,5	72,5	67,5	10	14	C-14	70	72,5	71,25	2,5
15	E-15	42,5	62,5	52,5	20	15	C-15	70	70	70	0

No	Code					No	Code				
16	E-16	62,5	72,5	67,5	10	16	C-16	70	70	70	0
17	E-17	45	65	55	20	17	C-17	52,5	62,5	57,5	10
18	E-18	65	70	67,5	5	18	C-18	45	60	52,5	15
19	E-19	70	80	75	10	19	C-19	50	60	55	10
20	E-20	62,5	82,5	72,5	20	20	C-20	42,5	50	46,25	7,5
21	E-21	60	80	70	20	21	C-21	40	55	47,25	15
22	E-22	60	80	70	20	22	C-22	42,5	67,5	55	25
23	E-23	62,5	82,5	72,5	10	23	C-23	55	60	57,5	5
24	E-24	70	87,5	78,75	17,5	24	C-24	60	65	62,5	5
25	E-25	67,5	72,5	70	5	25	C-25	50	50	50	0
TOTAL		1310	1772,5	1310	462,5	26	C-26	52,5	62,5	57,5	10
AVERAGE		52,4	70,9	61,65	18,5	27	C-27	40	70	55	30
LOWEST		20	55	37,75		28	C-28	45	60	52,5	15
HIGHEST		70	87,5	78,75		29	C-29	62,5	72,5	67,5	10
SD		13,40944	8,430800			30	C-30	55	67,5	61,25	12,5
						TOTAL		1567,5	1860	1713,75	292,5
						AVERAGE		52,3	62	57,15	9,75
						LOWEST		40	50	46,25	
						HIGHEST		70	72,5	71,25	
						SD		9,12262	6,20966		

From the table above the mean score of pre test and post test of the experimental group were 61,65. Meanwhile, the highest score pre test and post test of the experimental group were 70 and 87,5, the lowest scores pre test and post test of the experimental group were 20 and 55. In addition, the mean score pre test and post test of the control group were 57,15. Meanwhile, the highest score pre test and post test of the control group were 70 and 72,5. The lowest scores pre test and post test of the control group were 40 and 50. Based on the data above, the difference of mean score between experimental and control group score were 4,5

B. Testing of Normality and Homogeinity

    1. Normality Test

    It used to know the normality of the data that is going to be analyzed whether both groups have normal distribution or not.

      a. Testing normality of pre-test experimental and control group

Table 4.16

Testing Normality of Pre-test Experimental and Control Group

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		EXPERIMENT	CONTROL
N		25	30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	52,400	52,250
	Std. Deviation	15,1465	9,3161
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,252	,115
	Positive	,123	,115
	Negative	-,252	-,094
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,260	,631
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,083	,821

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

The table showed the result of test normality calculation using SPSS 21.0 program. The next step, the writer analyzed normality of data used formula as follows:

If Significance > 0.05 = data is normal distribution

If Significance < 0.05 = data is not normal distribution

Based on the table above,it could be seen that P value (Sig.) of the pre test scores of the experiment class (X-B) is 0,083 and control class (X-A) is 0,821 which higher than the level of significance (0,05). Thus, it could be concluded that the data was normal distribution.
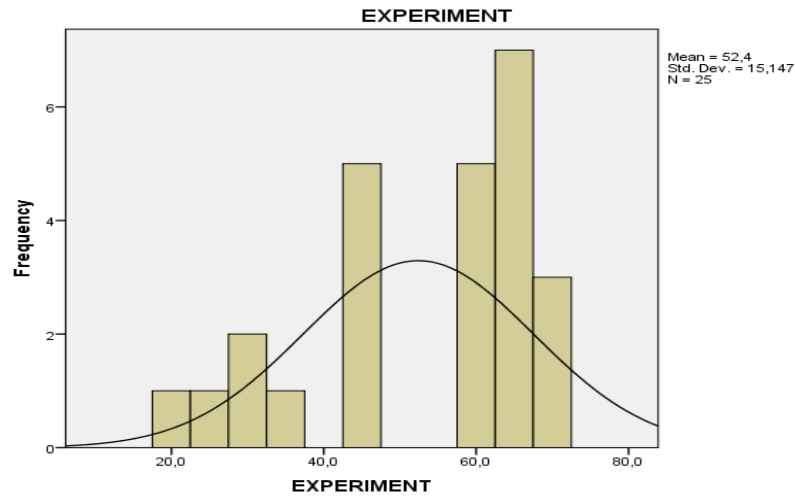
Figure 4.5
Histogram of Normality Distribution of Pre test of Experimental Group

Based on the figure above, it could be conclude that normal curve of the score on pre test of experiment class (X-B) is normally distributed.
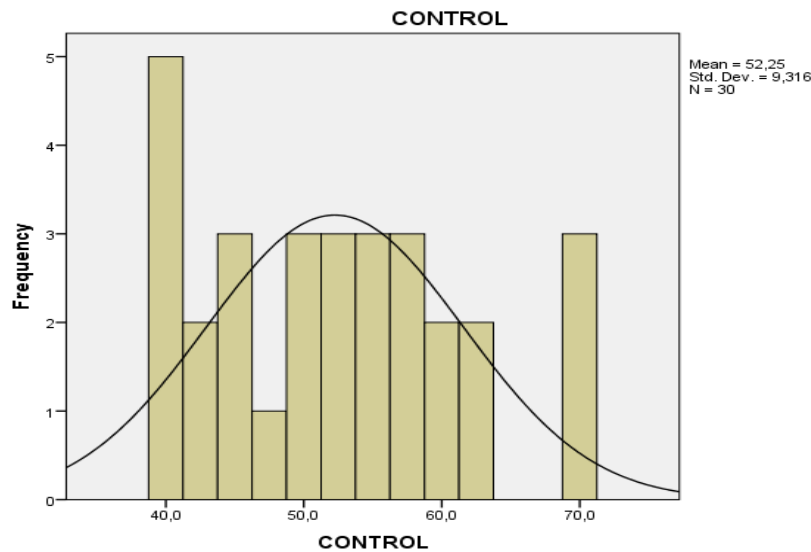

Figure 4.6
Histogram of Normality Distribution of Pre test of Control Group

Based on the figure above, it could be conclude that normal curve of the score on pre test of control class (X-A) is normally distributed.

Table 4.17

Testing Normality of Post-test Experimental and Control Group

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		EXPERIMENT	CONTROL
N		25	30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	70,900	62,000
	Std. Deviation	8,4125	6,0672
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,118	,171
	Positive	,118	,162
	Negative	-,100	-,171
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,592	,936
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,874	,345

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

The table showed the result of test normality calculation using SPSS 21.0 program. The next step, the writer analyzed normality of data used formula as follows:

If Significance > 0.05 = data is normal distribution

If Significance < 0.05 = data is not normal distribution

Based on the table above,it could be seen that P value (Sig.) of the pre test scores of the experiment class (X-B) is 0,874 and control class (X-A) is 0,345 which higher than the level of significance (0,05). Thus, it could be concluded that the data was normal distribution.
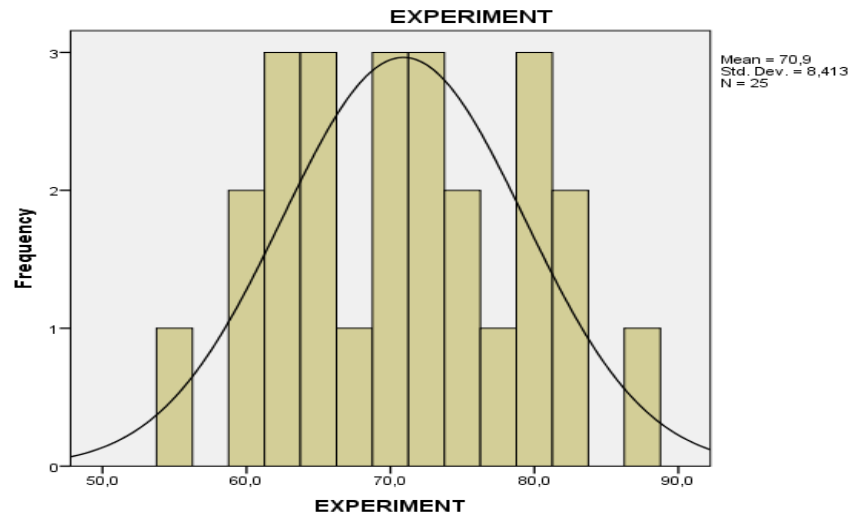
Figure 4.7
Histogram of Normality Distribution of Post test of Expreiment Group

Based on the figure above, it could be conclude that normal curve of the score on pre test of experiment class (X-B) is normally distributed.
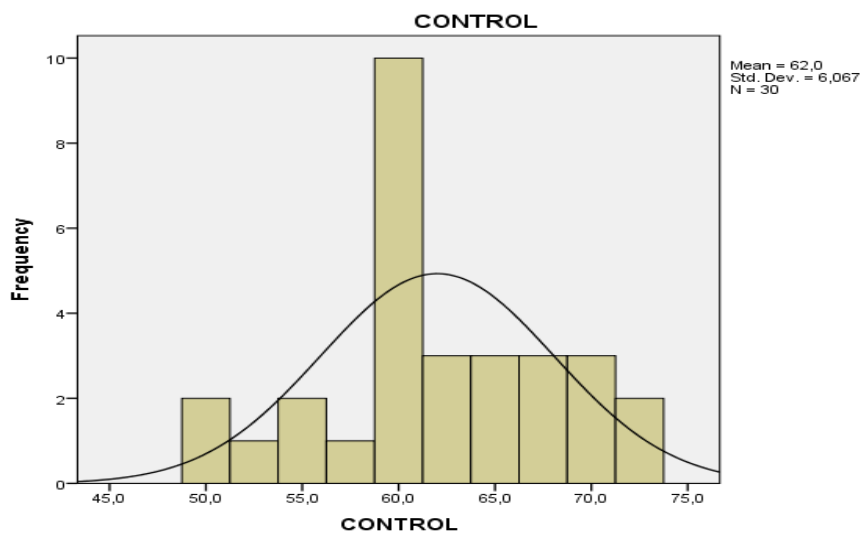

Figure 4.8
Histogram of Normality Distribution of Post test of Control Group

Based on the figure above, it could be conclude that normal curve of the score on pre test of control class (X-A) is normally distributed.

2. Homogeneity Test

a. Testing Homogeneity of pre-test experimental and control group

Table 4.18
Testing Homogeneity of pre-test of Experimental and Control Group

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

VAR00002

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
11,085	1	53	,353

The table showed the result of Homogeneity test calculation using SPSS 21.0 program. To know the Homogeneity of data, the formula could be seen as follows:

If Sig. > 0,05 = Equal variances assumed or Homogeny distribution

If Sig. < 0,05 = Equal variances not assumedor not Homogeny distribution

Based on data above, significant data was 0,353. The result was 0,353 > 0,05, it meant that the result of pre test of experimental and control group were homogenous.

b. Testing Homogeneity of post-test experimental and control group

Table 4.19
Testing Homogeneity of post-test of Experimental and Control Group

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

VAR00002

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3,781	1	53	,057

Based on data above, significant data was 0,57. The result was 0,57> 0,05, it meant that the result of post test of experimental and control group were homogenous.

C. The Result of Data Analysis

1. Testing Hypothesis Using Manual Calculation

Table 4.20

The Standard Deviation and Standard Error of Experiment

and Control Group

Group	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Experimental Group	8,430800	1,7209
Control Group	6,20966	1,1531

The table showed the result of the standard deviation calculation of Experiment group was 8,430800 and the result of the standard error was 1,7209. The result of thestandard deviation calculation of Control group was 6,20966 and the result of standard error was 1,1531. To examine the hypothesis, the writer used the formula as follow:

$$t_{observed} = \frac{M1 - M2}{SEm1 - SEm2}$$

$$= \frac{70,46 - 61,5}{2,071}$$

$$= \frac{8,96}{0,271} = 4,326$$

df $\quad = (N_1 + N_2 - 2)$

$$= 25+30-2$$

$$= 53$$

a. **Interpretation**

The result of t – test was interpreted on the result of degree of freedom to get the ttable. The result of degree of freedom (df) was 53. The following table was the result of tobserved and ttable from 53 df at 5% and 1% significance level.

Table 4.21 The Result of T-Test Using Manual Calculation

t-$_{observe}$	t-$_{table}$		Df
	5 % (0,05)	1 % (0,01)	
4,326	2,01	2,68	53

The interpretation of the result of t-test using manual calculation, it was found the tobserved was higher than the t$_{table}$ at 5% and 1% significance level or 4,326>2,01, 4,326>2,68. It meant Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. It could be interpreted based on the result of calculation that Ha stating that RT strategy was effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya was accepted and Ho stating thatRT strategy was not effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the seventh grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya was rejected. It meant that teaching reading with RT Strategy Toward Reading Comprehension for the tenth

grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya gave

significant effect at 5% and 1% significance level.

2. Testing Hypothesis Using SPSS 21.0 Program

The writer also applied SPSS 21.0 program to calculate t - test in testing

hypothesis of the study. The result of t – test using SPSS 21.0 was used to

support the manual calculation of t – test. The result of t – test using SPSS

21.0 program could be seen as follows:

Table 4.22
The Mean, Standard Deviation and Standard Error of Experiment Group
and Control Group Using SPSS 21.0 Program

Group Statistics

	CLASS	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
SCORE	EXPERIMENT	25	70,9000	8,41254	1,68251
	CONTROL	30	62,0000	6,06751	1,10771

The table showed the result of mean calculation of experiment group was

70,9000, standard deviation calculation was 8,41254, and standard error of

mean calculation was 1,68251. The result of mean calculation of control group

was 62,0000, standard deviation calculation was 6,06751, and standard error of

mean was 1,10771.

Table 4.23

The Calculation of T – Test Using SPSS 21.0

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
SCORE	Equal variances assumed	3,781	,057	4,549	53	,000	8,90000	1,95632	4,97613	12,82387
	Equal variances not assumed			4,418	42,679	,000	8,90000	2,01441	4,83667	12,96333

The table showed the result of t – test calculation using SPSS 21.0 program. To know the variances score of data, the formula could be seen as follows:

If Sig. > 0,05 = Equal variances assumed

If Sig. < 0,05 = Equal variances not assumed

Based on data above, significant data was 0,057. The result was 0,057> 0,05, it meant the t-test calculation used at the equal variances assumed. It found that the result of tobserved was 4,549, the result of mean difference between experiment and control group was 8,90000, and thestandard error difference between experiment and control group was 1,95632.

a. Interpretation

The result of t – test was interpreted on the result of degree of freedom to get the ttable. The result of degree of freedom (df) was 53. The following table was the result of tobserved and ttable from 53 df at 5% and 1% significance level.

Table 4.24 The Result of T-Test Using SPSS 21.0 Program

t-$_{observe}$	t-$_{table}$		Df
	5 % (0,05)	1 % (0,01)	
4,326	2,01	2,68	53

The interpretation of the result of t-test using SPSS 21.0 program, it was found the tobserved was higher than the ttable at 5% and 1% significance level or 4,326>2,01, 4,326>2,68. It meant Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. It could be interpreted based on the result of calculation that Ha stating that RT strategy was effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya was accepted and Ho stating thatRT strategy was not effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddinPalangka Raya was rejected. It meant that teaching reading with RT Strategy Toward Reading Comprehension for the tenth grade students at MA Hiddayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya gave significant effect at 5% and 1% significance level.

B. Discussion

The result of analysis showed that there was significant effect of RT Strategy Toward Reading Comprehension for the tenth grade students at MA Hiddayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya.The students who were taught used RT strategyreached higher score than those who were taught without used RT strategy with 61,65 and 57,15. Moreover, the students' reading comprehension also increased can be seen from the increased of presentage of number of students who can answered inferensial comprehension question from 0% to 41% and the increased of presentage of number of students who can answered literal comprehension question from 0% to 57,14%

Meanwhile, after the data was calculated using manual calculation of t_{test}. It was found the $t_{observed}$ was higher than the t_{table} at 5% and 1% significance level or 4,326>2,01, 4,326>2,68. It meant Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. And the data calculated using SPSS 21.0 program, it was found the $t_{observed}$ was higher than the t_{table} at 5% and 1% significance level or 4,549>2,01, 4,549>2,68.It meant Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. This finding indicated that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) stating that there was significant effect of RT strategy was effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya was accepted.On the contrary,the Null hypothesis (Ho) stating that there was no significant effect of RT strategy was effective for Teaching Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya was rejected.Based on the result the data analysis showed that using RT Strategy gave significance effect for the students'

reading comprehension scores of tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya.

After the students have been taught by using RT Strategy, the reading score were higher than before implementing RT Strategy as a learning strategy. It can be seen in the comparison of pre test and post test score of experimental group and control group (See p.86). This finding indicated that RT strategy was effective and supports the previous research done by Aditya Nugraha, Hari Sukrawan, andKadek Suparna also stated teaching reading by using RT strategy was effective.

There were some reason why using RT Strategy gave significance effect for the students' reading comprehension scores of tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya.First, RT Strategy was effective in terms of improving the students' English reading score. It can be seen from the improvement of the students' score average in the post-test. From the mean score of control and experiment were 62and 70,9(See p.87).It supports the previous study by Eka Fajar Rahmani et al and Atiek Nur Aini that RT strategy success inn improving students' reading comprehension

It was suitable withthe result of pre-test and post test for Experiment and control GroupSee p.65). In the pre-test of experiment group there were ten students that got fail predicate. They were E-05, E-06, E-07, E-08, E-09, E-10 E-12,E-13,E-15, and E-17.There was one students that got less predicate. He/She was E-01.There were twelve students that got enough predicate. They are E-03, E-03, E-04, E-11, E-14, E-16, E-18, E-20, E-21, E-22, E-23 and E-

25. There was two students that got good predicate. They wereE-19 and E-24.Then, in the pre-test score of control group there were twelve students that got fail predicate. They were C-04, C-05, C-06, C-08, C-09, C-18, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-26, C-27, and C-28.There were eleven students that got less predicate. They were C-01, C-03, C-07, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-17, C-19, C-23, C-25, and C-30. There were four students that got enough predicate. They were C-02, C-13, C-24, and C-29. There were three students that got good predicate. They were C-14, C-15, and C-16.

Based on the result of post-test for experimental and control group,(See p.75).In the experimental group, there was no student that got in fail predicate. There was one student that got lesspredicate, he was E-13.There were nine students that got enough predicate. They were E-01, E-03, E-05, E-06, E-07, E-11, E-12, E-15 and E-17. There were fifteen students that got good predicate. They were E-02, E-04, E-08, E-09, E-10, E-14, E-16, E-18, E-19, E-20, E-21, E-22, E-23, and E-25.There was one student that got excellent predicate, she was E-24.In the control group, there was no student that got in fail predicate.There were six students that got less predicate.They were C-03, C-04, C-07, C-20,C-21 and C-25.There were eighteen students that got enough predicate. They were C-01, C-02, C-05, C-06, C-08, C-09, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-17, C-18,C-19, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-26 and C-28. There were five students that got good predicate. They were, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-27 and C-29.

Those are the result of pre-test compared with post-test for experimental group and control group of students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangkaraya Palangka Raya. Based on the theories and the writer's result, RT Strategy gave significance effect for the students' reading comprehension scores of Tenth grade students at MA Hidayatul Insan Fii Ta'limiddin Palangka Raya.