CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which had been collected from the research. The important point of this chapter is to answer the problems of the study. Based on the problems of the study, the study aimed at describing the students' ability in reading and comprehending recount text at eight grade of MTS Islamiyah Palangka Raya.

A. Data Finding

1. The description of the Eight Grade Students' Ability in Reading and Comprehending Recount Text at MTS Islamiyah Palangka Raya

In order to see the students' ability in reading and comprehending recount text, the writer assigned the students to do test that about reading and comprehending recount text. The number of students was 25 students consisting 12 female and 13 male. The results of the students' reading and comprehending recount text were taken on Tuesday, November 26, 2013 at 07:00 am class VIII C.

Table 4.1

The Description of Reading and Comprehending Recount Text of the Data

Achieved by the Students of MTs Islamiyah Palangka Raya

No.	Students' Code	Students' score
1.	NH	83,25
2.	VR	79,92
3.	YL	79,92
4.	ZH	76,59
5.	AF	69,93

6.	AR	69,93
7.	AM	69,93
8.	MT	69,93
9.	RH	69,93
10.	RF	69,93
11.	SA	69,93
12.	WH	69,93
13.	MRN	69,93
14.	PN	59,94
15.	PP	59,94
16.	ST	59,94
17.	YNA	59,94
18.	AL	59,94
19.	JNA	49,95
20.	MR	49,95
21.	RM	49,95
22.	NW	49,95
23.	AH	39,96
24.	NA	39,96
25.	NO	39,96

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the students' highest score was 83, 25 and the students' lowest score was 39, 96. The data showed the percent of students score are:
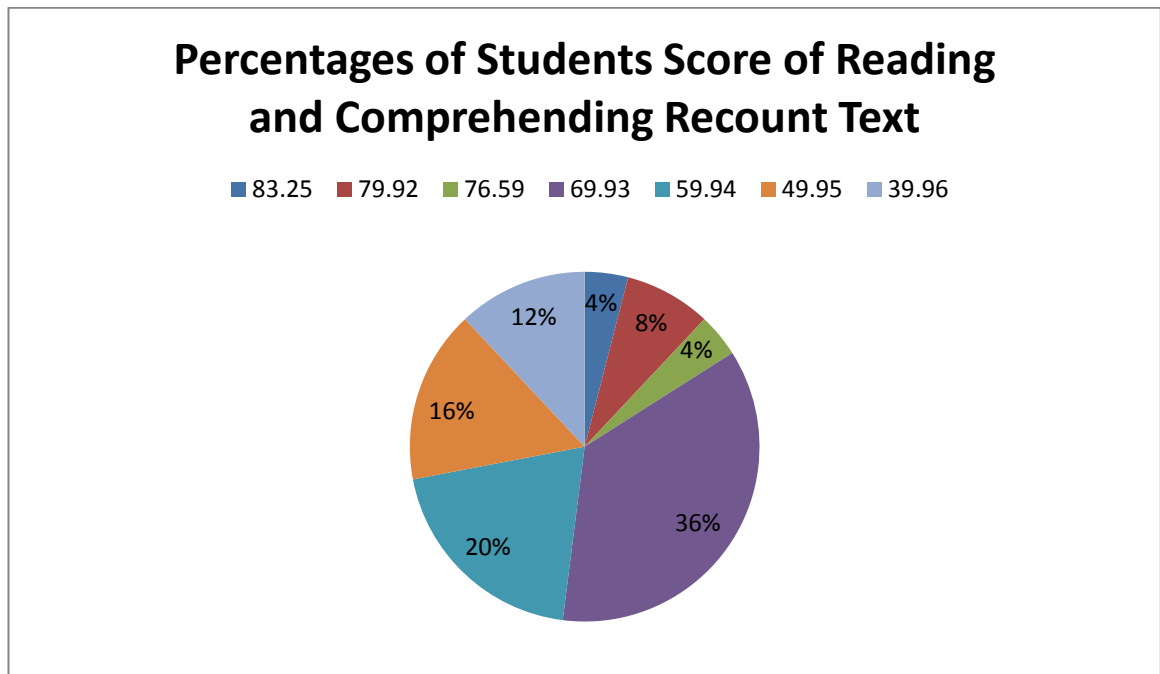
Table 4.2

Percentages of Students' Score in Reading and Comprehending

Recount Text

No.	Score	Frequency	%
1.	83,25	1	4
2.	79,92	2	8
3.	76,59	1	4
4.	69,93	9	36
5.	59,94	5	20
6.	49,95	4	16
7.	39,96	3	12

The students' score in reading and comprehending recount text we could see in a chart. The data showed the percentage of students score in reading and comprehending recount text is:

Figure 4.1 Percentages of Students Score of Reading and Comprehending

Recount Text

The next step, the writer calculates the value of mean, median and modus as follows:

a. Mean

$$Mx = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1568,\ 43}{25}$$

$$= 62,\ 74$$

b. Median

N = 2n + 1

Where median is placed in the number of (n+1) from the data

25 = 2(n) + 1

-2n = 1 – 25

$-2n = -24$

$$n = \frac{-24}{-2}$$

$$= 12$$

Median is placed in the 12th from the score. So the median value was 70.

The calculation above was showed the mean value: 62, 74, median value: 69, 93 and modus value: 69, 93. The writer also calculated the data calculation of reading and comprehending recount text score using SPSS 18.0 program. The result statistic table is as follows:

Table 4.3

The table of Mean, Standard Deviation of Reading and Comprehending

Recount Text of the Data Achieved by the Students in MTs Islamiyah

Palangka Raya

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Final scores Valid N (list wise)	25 25	39.96	83.25	1.568.43	62.74	156.74

The table showed the result of mean calculation was 62.74. The result of standard deviation was 157.74.

The types of comprehension depend on the level in which the comprehension process takes place. Regarding the process of reading comprehension, Burns et al. classify four types of comprehension: literal,

interpretive/inferential, critical, and creative comprehension.[1] Based on the

students ability in the lesson by the teacher and the syllabus that focused in literal

and inferential question the result table was as follow:

Table 4.4

The table of item

No.	Question and Alternative Answer	Level	Key Answer	Position in Text	Table specification
1.	When the story happened? a. When the writer was in senior high school b. When the writer was in junior high school c. When the writer was in elementary school d. When the writer was in kindergarten	Literal	a. When the writer was in senior high school	Line 1	18 students (72%)
2.	"Why did <u>he</u> say sorry?" (line8) The word "he"	Inferential	c. The tourists	Paragraph 1 line 8	8 students (32%)

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[1]Burns, P. C., Roe, B. D., & Ross, E. P. *Teaching Reading ....* P. 255.

	refers to …. a. The writer b. The writer's friend c. The tourists d. The tourist's sister				
3.	Where the writer met the tourist? a. In a zoo in Bukit Tunggal b. In a zoo in Bukit Batu c. In a zoo in Bukit Pinang d. In a zoo in Bukit Tinggi	Literal	d. In a zoo in Bukit Tinggi	Line 3	22 students (88%)
4.	Which of the statement is NOT TRUE based on the text? a. The writer not have conversation chat with foreigners b. The writer visited a zoo in Bukit Tinggi c. The writer met	Literal	a. The writer not have conversation chat with foreigners	Line 2	21 students (84%)

	tourist d. The writer confused with the tourist statement				
5.	"… and admit a mistake." (paragraph 3) What is the synonym of the word 'mistake'? a. Correct b. Error c. Right d. True	Inferential	b. Error	Paragraph 3 line 2	16 students (64%)
6.	Who broke mother glass? a. The writer b. The writer's Brother c. The writer's Sister d. The writer's Friend	Literal	a. The writer	Line 2	18 students (72%)
7.	What made the writer afraid to tell the fact of the accident? a. Because the glass was one	Literal	a. Because the glass was one of her mother's favorites	Paragraph 2 line 1	15 students (60%)

	of her mother's favorites b. Because the glass was one of her sister is favorites c. Because the glass was broken d. Because the glass extensive				
8.	She played with her doll and straightly …… (paragraph 5) The word "She" refers to…. a. The writer b. The writer's sister c. The writer's brother d. The writer's mother	Inferential	b. The writer's sister	Paragraph 5 line 2	14 students (56%)
9.	"It was my fault" The underlined word means ….. a.Error b.Terror	Inferential	a. Error	Paragraph 6 line 2	11 students (44%)

	c.Fear d.Forgive				
10.	Which of the statement is NOT TRUE based on the text? a. The writer has younger sister b. The glass was one of the writer's mother favorites c. The writer admitted her fault d. The writer felt guilty.	Literal	c. the writer admitted her fault	Paragraph 4 line 3	17 students (68%)
11.	Where did the writer meet his/her father? a. In the classroom b. Outside the classroom c. Outside the school gate d. At the bus stop	literal	c. outside the school gate	Line 1	12 students (48%)
12.	Why did the writer's father	Literal	d.Because he/she forgot	Paragraph 2 line 3	22 students (88 %)

	scold the writer? a. Because he/she woke up late b. Because he/she skipped school c. Because he/she didn't do his/her homework d. Because he/she forgot to bring some items to school		to bring some items to school		
13.	Which statement in NOT TRUE according to the text? a. The writer met his/her father before the class began b. The writer's father met the writer before he went to work c. The writer lost his/her money on his/her way back to class d. The writer	Literal	b. the writer's father met the writer before he went to work	Paragraph 3 line 1	15 students (60%)

	would take part in the Track and Field Training Camp				
14.	"I just kept silent …" (paragraph 2) What is the antonym of the word 'silent'? a. Quiet b. Angry c. Noisy d. Busy	Inferential	a. Quiet	Paragraph 2 line 4	8 students (32%)
15.	"he handed a consent ..." (paragraph 2) The word "he" refers to ... a.The writer b.The writer's father c.The teacher d.The writer's friend	Inferential	b. The writer's father	Paragraph 2 line 2	9 students (36%)
16.	Where did the writer live? a.In a big town b.In a small country town c.In a big country	Literal	b. in a small country town	Line 1	19 students (76%)

	town d.In a downtown				
17.	How old was the writer's sister? a.Less than one year old b.One year old c.More than one year old d.Two year old	Literal	a. less than one year old	Paragraph 2 line 1	17 students (68%)
18.	With whom did the writer go? a. The writer's sister b. The writer's nephew c. The writer's brother d. The writer's neighbor	Inferensial	b. the writer's nephew	Paragraph 2 line 1	13 students (52%)
19.	What did the old man finally do? a.He drove his truck away b.He horned the writer several times c.He got out of his truck and scolded the writer	Literal	d. He took the bootie and returned it to the writer	Paragraph 5 line 1	15 students (60%)

	d.He took the bootie and returned it to the writer				
20.	"Then, he returned it to me." (paragraph 5) What does the word 'it' refers to? a. The truck b. The bag c. The bootie d. The car	Inferential	a. The truck	Paragraph 5 line 2	21 students (84%)
21.	When did the tour start? a. On holiday of the first semester b. On holiday of the second semester c. On holiday of the half semester d. On holiday of the last semester	Literal	d. On holiday of the last semester	Line 1	17 students (68%)
22.	How long does it take to Pandaran beach?	Literal	b. 5 hours	Paragraph 2 line 2	16 students (64%)

	a. 3 hours b. 4 hours c. 5 hours d. 6 hours				
23.	What time did the writer return his home town? a. at 02.00 am b. at 03.00 am c. at 04.00 am d. at 05.00 am	Literal	c. at 04.00 am	Paragraph 5 line1	9 students (36%)
24.	" ... it took 5 hours riding to Pangandaran Beach" (paragraph 2 line 2) What does the word 'it' refers to? a. The tour b. The holiday c. The vacation d. The adventure	Inferential	a. The tour	Paragraph 2 line 2	20 students (80%)
25.	How did the writer feel about his journey? a. He felt enjoy b. He felt nice experience c. He felt boring d. He felt happy	Inferential	b. He feels nice experience	Paragraph 5 line 3	17 students (68%)

26.	Who lives in Surabaya? a. The writer b. The writer's big sister c. The writer's big brother d. The writer's young sister	Literal	b. the writer's big sister	Line 1	18 students (72%)
27.	Why did not the writer feel comfortable on the train? a. It was crowded b. He had to stand on the train c. There was no empty seat d. It was very noisy and hot	Literal	d. it was very noisy and hot	Paragraph 2 line 4	8 students (32%)
28.	How long has the writer's elder sister lived in Surabaya for study? a. 23 months b. 24 months c. 25 months d. 26 months	Inferential	b. 24 months	Line 2	13 students (52%)
29.	How did the writer	Inferential	a. the writer	Paragraph	17 students

			felt tired	2	(68%)
	feel about his/her trip? a. The writer felt tired b. The writer felt happy c. The writer felt sad d. The writer felt confuse				
30.	Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? a. The writer's sister was waiting for the writer in Gubeng station b. The writer took a taxi to reach her sister's boarding house c. The writer went to Surabaya with his/her mother d. The writer felt tired after the trip	Literal	b. the writer took a taxi to reach her sister's boarding house	paragraph 3	22 students (88%)

The distribution of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions can also be seen in the following figures:

Figure 4.2 Text 1 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions
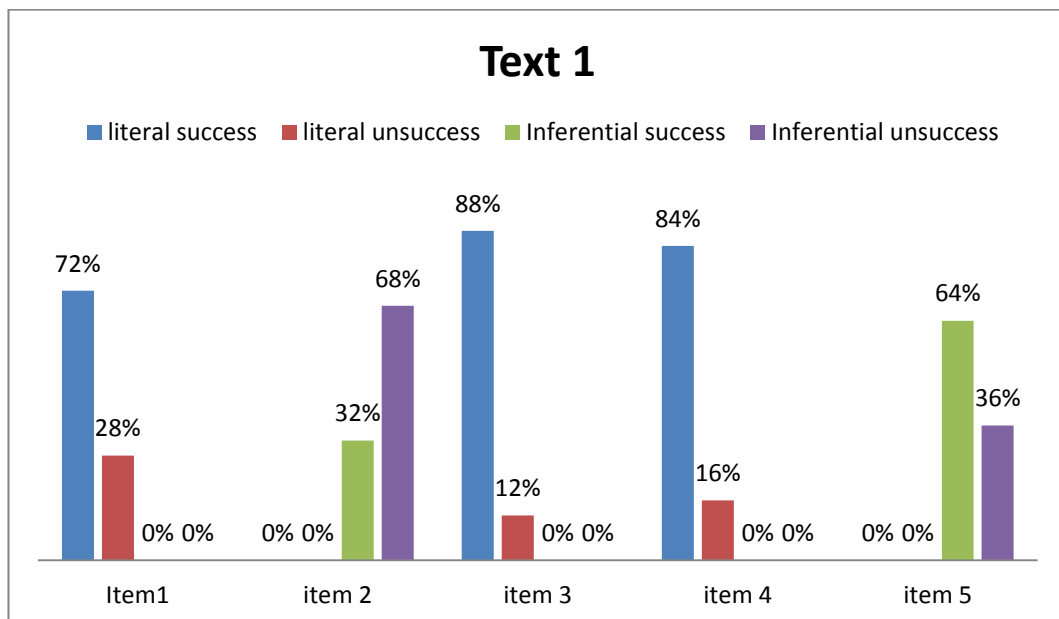

Figure 4.3 Text 2 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions
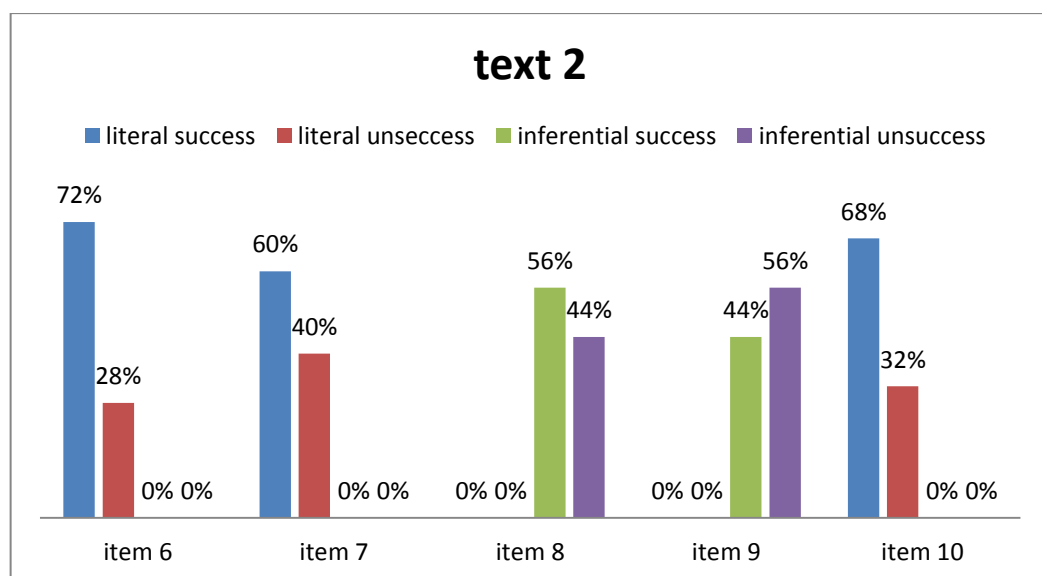
Figure 4.4 Text 3 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions
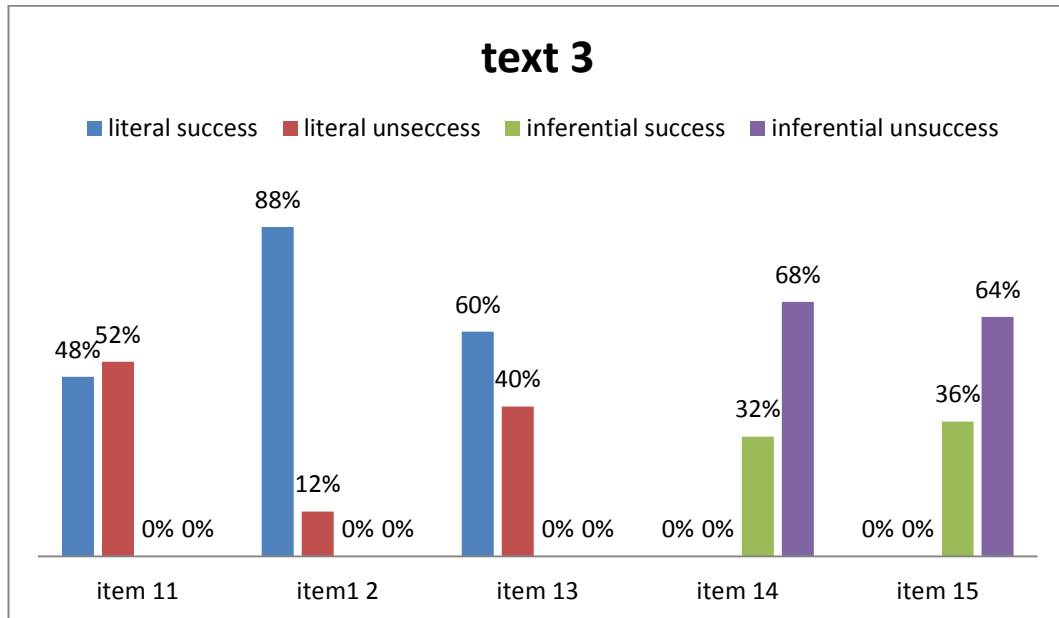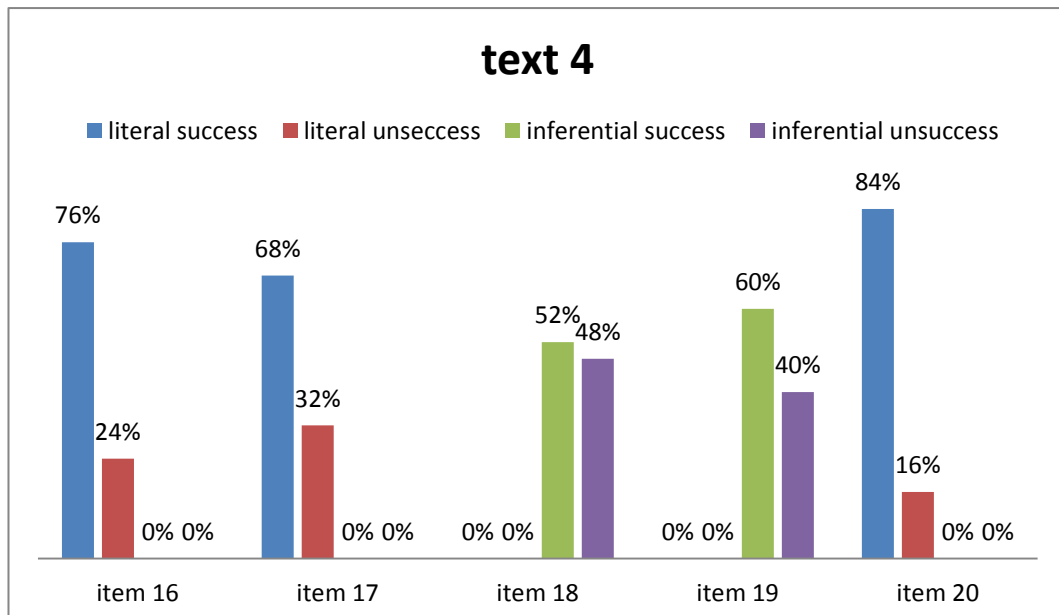

text 3

■ literal success ■ literal unseccess ■ inferential success ■ inferential unsuccess

item 11 | item1 2 | item 13 | item 14 | item 15

(48% 52% 0% 0%) (88% 12% 0% 0%) (60% 40% 0% 0%) (0% 0% 32% 68%) (0% 0% 36% 64%)

Figure 4.5 Text 4 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions

text 4

■ literal success ■ literal unseccess ■ inferential success ■ inferential unsuccess

item 16 | item 17 | item 18 | item 19 | item 20

(76% 24% 0% 0%) (68% 32% 0% 0%) (0% 0% 52% 48%) (0% 0% 60% 40%) (84% 16% 0% 0%)

Figure 4.6 Text 5 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions
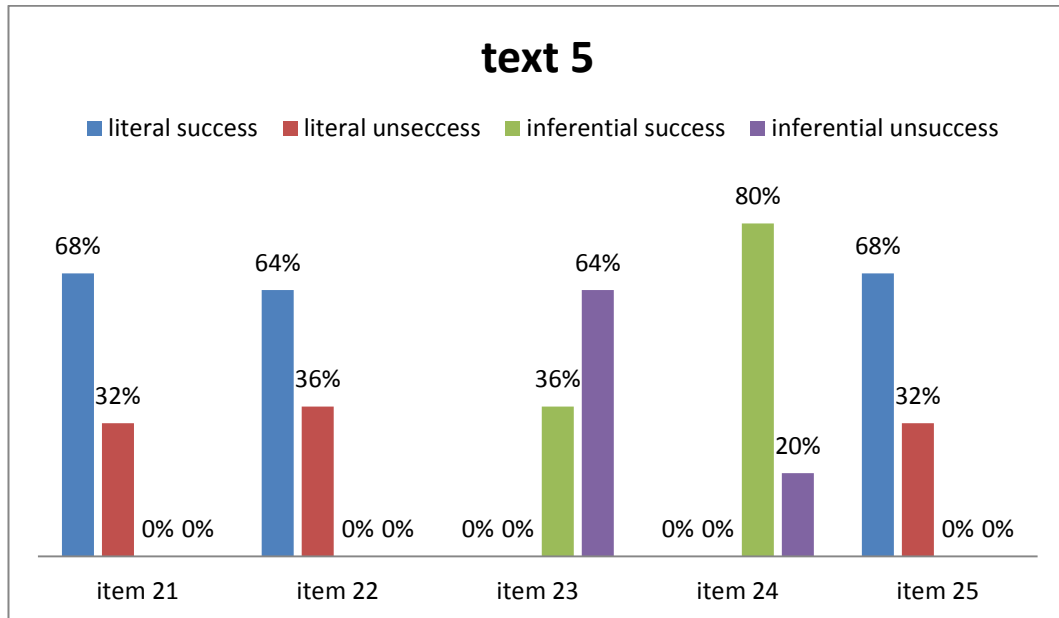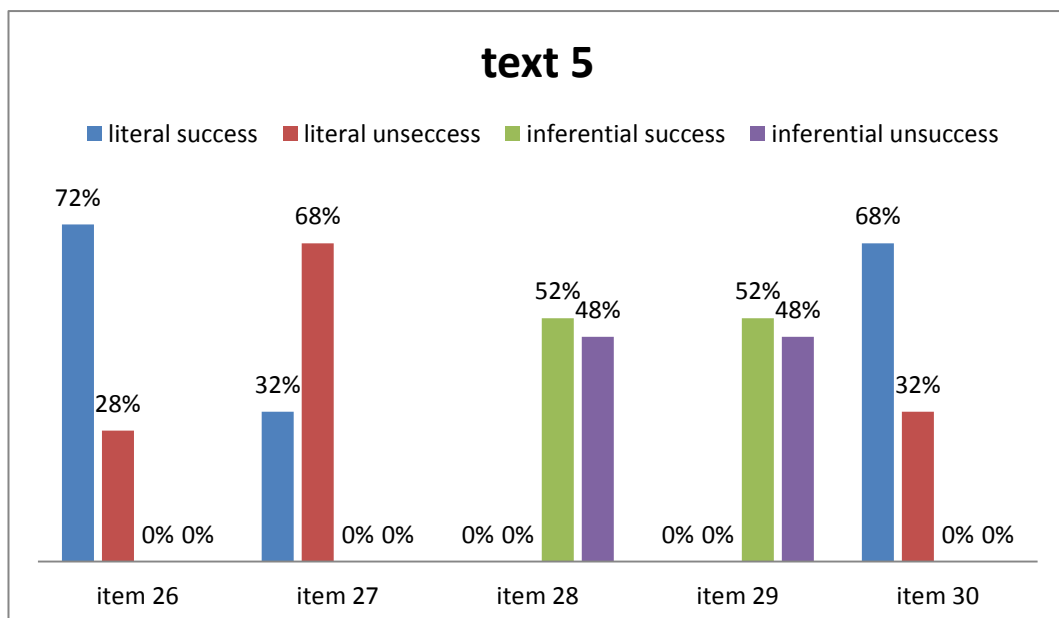

Figure 4.7 Text 6 of Successful and Unsuccessful Students based on Literal and Inferential Comprehension Questions

The figures showed the percentages of students highest score was literal question and the percentages of students' lowest score was inferential question.

2. **Result of Data Analysis of the Eight Grade Students' Ability in Reading and Comprehending Recount Text at MTs Islamiyah Palangka Raya**

Based on the data above, it can be seen the result of data analysis of the students' ability in reading and comprehending recount text at MTs Islamiyah Palangka Raya. The students' highest score was 83, 25 and the students' lowest score was 39,96. To determine the range of score, the writer calculated using formula mean, median, and modus. The first step, the writer calculated the class interval and interval of temporary, the result of calculation of mean value of the students reading and comprehending recount text is 62,74, median value of the students reading and comprehending recount text is 69,93 and modus value of reading and comprehending recount text is 69,93. Based on the standard minimum completion criteria at MTs Islamiyah. The students could be 'good' or not poor in learning English especially in reading and comprehending recount text if they were able get score $\geq$ 65 it could be called good or very good, if they were able get score $\leq$ 65 it could be called poor or very poor. The writer took the score 65 as a minimum completion criteria because the existing standard minimum completion criteria is 65 at the school. There were NH got score 83,25, VR got score 69,93, YL got score 79,92, ZH got score 76,59, AF got score 69,93, AR got score69,93, AM got score 69,93, MT got score 69,93, RH got score 69,93, RH got score 69,93, RF got score 69,93, SA got score 69,93, WH got score 69,93, MRN got score 69,93, PN got score 59,94, PP got score 59,94, ST got score

59,94, YNA got score 59,94, AL got score 59,94, JNA got score 49,95 MR got score 49,95 RM got score 49,95, NW got score 49,95, AH got score 39,96, NA got score 39,96, and NO got score39,96. Consequently, based on the standard minimum completion criteria there were three students who got very good scores in reading and comprehending recount text, there were ten who got good scores in reading and comprehending recount text, there were five students who got medium scores in reading and comprehending recount text, and there were seven students who got poor scores in reading and comprehending recount text. There were one student got score 83,25 and the percentage was 4 %, two students got score 79,92 and the percentage was 8%, one student got score 76,59 and the percentage was 4 %, nine students got score 69,93 and the percentage was 36%, five students got 59,94 and the percentage was 20%, four students got score 49,95 and the percentage was 16%, and last three students got score 39,96 and the percentage was 12%, the total of percentage was 100%.

The result of data analysis showed 13 of 25 students (52%) got good scores. While there were 5 of 25 students (20%) got medium scores and 7 of 25 students got poor scores.

B. Discussion

The result of the data analysis showed that the students' ability in reading and comprehending recount text was successful. Based on the result of study there were thirteen students got good scores, there were five students got medium scores and the seven students got poor scores. According to Hornby comprehension means ability to understand something or exercise that trains

students to understand a language (Chapter 2:19). It is seen the many students got good score than poor score.

According to Fauziati comprehension as comprehending a text, that is an interactive process between the reader's background knowledge and the text (Chapter 2:19). Based on the background knowledge and the text there were thirteen students got good scores, there were five students got medium scores and the seven students got poor scores. The writer provides the text that has not been previously read to the students. Because of the reason above, there were students got medium scores and got poor scores.

Reading and comprehending recount text is not easy but we can see if the students had been their reading well. First, the reason was because in junior high school they continued their learning about English especially about reading and comprehending recount text from elementary school, so they more understood about recount text.

Second, the English teacher has been giving the material about recount text to the students and has been giving the explanation about it. Although the teacher has to divide the time of learning because there were many lesson that has to convey to the students.

Third, before the writer gave the test to the students, they have accepted the material about reading and comprehending recount text. They also studied about reading. The teacher asked them to reading and comprehending recount text, so before they did my test they have been ever reading and comprehending recount text with different topic.