CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. Finding is encompassing the data analysis, and hypothesis testing. Data description is aimed to describe the students' pre-test and post-test result which have been gotten since the research was started. Then, data analysis is focused on the identification of normality and homogeneity the students' pre-test and post-test result. Next, hypothesis testing is aimed to answer the research question. In addition, discussion is focused on the result of the research whether the hypothesis is accepted or not .

1. Description of the Data

The data of this research was got based on the research that had been done by the researcher at the second grade of MTsN1 Bonjol. The scores of the students' reading comprehension were collected after conducting the pre-test at the beginning of the research and the post-test at the end of the research, both the experimental and control classes were used as the data of this research.

There were 60 students who were involved in the pre-test and; 30 students in the experimental class and 30 students in the control class.

There were also 60 students who were involved in the post-test; 30 students in the experimental class and 30 students in the control class. The description of the data in both of the experimental class and control class were explained below :

a. Data from Pre-Test of Experimental and Control Class

Pre-test is the data analysis that have been given by the researcher at the first meeting before conducting the treatment. The pre-test was carried out to identify students' ability in reading comprehension before they got the treatment.

The analysis pre-test scores attained by the experimental class is as follows :

Table 3

Pre Test Score of the Experiment Class VIII 1

PRE-TEST SCORE EXPERIMENTAL CLASS			
No	Name	Xi	Xi^2
1	AZJ	88	7744
2	CP	80	6400
3	DA	76	5776
4	FFSF	76	5776
5	FM	80	6400
6	FA	72	5184
7	HM	40	1600
8	HRI	72	5184
9	IH	80	6400
10	LA	88	7744

11	MF	72	5184
12	MKS	40	1600
13	MS	88	7744
14	MD	80	6400
15	NFP	88	7744
16	NS	88	7744
17	NF	72	5184
18	PW	84	7056
19	RY	76	5776
20	RS	68	4624
21	SN	68	4624
22	SR	68	4624
23	SZ	84	7056
24	TDA	76	5776
25	TH	52	2704
26	TP	52	2704
27	YD	40	1600
28	ZSA	52	2704
29	ZK	72	5184
30	ZN	88	7744
	SUM	2160	161984
	MEAN		72
	STANDAR DEVIASI		14.92972
	VARIANT		222.8966

The data obtained show that the lowest score of pre-test gained by the experimental group is 40 and the highest score is 88. It is found that there are three students got 40, three students got 52, three students got 68, five students got 72, four students got 76, four students got 80, two students got 84, and six students got 88. The overall score of experimental class is ($\sum Xi = 2160$) and double

overall score is ($\sum Xi^2 = 161984$) with the mean score is ($\bar{x} = 72$), the standard deviation (s = 14.93) and the variant ($s^2 = 222.89$).

Table 4

Pre-test Score of the Control Class VIII 2

PRE-TEST CONTROL CLASS			
No	**Name**	**Xi**	Xi^2
1	AH	52	2704
2	AAR	32	1024
3	AF	68	4624
4	AM	76	5776
5	AS	52	2704
6	AP	68	4624
7	BS	80	6400
8	DI	52	2704
9	DGH	80	6400
10	HA	72	5184
11	IY	72	5184
12	KT	84	7056
13	LW	52	2704
14	MT	68	4624
15	MZ	84	7056
16	NS	80	6400
17	PA	76	5776
18	RM	52	2704
19	RYN	64	4096
20	RD	64	4096
21	RA	84	7056
22	RCT	52	2704
23	RBA	72	5184
24	SV	68	4624
25	SA	76	5776

26	SP	68	4624
27	SW	76	5776
28	VA	64	4096
29	WFY	72	5184
30	YA	80	6724
	SUM	2040	143264
	MEAN		68
	STANDAR DEVIASI		12.51757
	VARIANT		156.6897

The data obtained show that the lowest score of pre-test gained by the control class is 32 and the highest score is 84. It is shown that there one students got 32, six students got 52, three students got 64, five students got 68, four students got 72, four students got 76, four students got 80, and three students get 84. The overall score of control class is ($\sum$Xi = 2040) and double overall is ($\sum Xi^2 = 143264$) with the mean score is ($\bar{x} = 68$), the standard deviation (s = 12.51) and variant ($s^2 = 156.69$).

Table 5

The Result of the Calculation of Scores Gained From The Pre-Test

Statistic	Experimental class	Control class
N	30	30
Mean	72	68
Standard deviation	14.93	12.52
Variant	222.89	156.68
Minimum	40	32
Maximum	88	84

The table above shown that the mean of the experimental group pre-test score is 72 while the mean of the control group pre-test is 68 with a slight difference of these class's score. In order to know whether the mean difference of both class is statically significant at the level of significant 5% (0.05), the degree of freedom ($n_1 + n_2 - 2$) 58.

b. Data From the Posttest of the Experimental and Control Class

Based on chapter three, the posttest was conducted at the end of the treatment in order to find out the effect of using pre-reading activitiestowards students' reading comprehension. The posttest was given to the experiment class after treated and control without teatment. Both groups were given the same test material and time allocation.

The data gained from the posttest score of the experimental class are as follows :

Table 6

Posttest Score of the Experimental Class (VIII^1)

POST-TEST EXPERIMENTAL CLASS VIII 1			
No	Name	Xi	Xi^2
1	Azizah Juwita Handrus	94	8836
2	Chandra Piliang	88	7744
3	Dona Aprilia	88	7744
4	Fadila Fitri Sediani Fatma	76	5776

5	Fadila Marnisa	84	7056
6	Fitriani	76	5776
7	Hafiz Maulana	64	4096
8	Hakekat Rabbani Ikhsan	76	5776
9	Isra' Hayati	96	9216
10	Lya Ananda	92	8464
11	Maisya Fani	92	8464
12	M. Kurniagus Saputra	56	3136
13	Muna Salvira	96	9216
14	Mustika Debi	84	7056
15	Nada Fazila Putri	92	8464
16	Nusrasri	84	7056
17	Nurul Fadillah	88	7744
18	Putri Wulandari	94	8836
19	Rana Yulita	80	6400
20	Rido Saputra	92	8464
21	Sahdina Novita	64	4096
22	Shindy Ramadhanis	94	8836
23	Siti Zulekha	100	10000
24	Tanisa Diva Altira	80	6400
25	Taufik Hidayat	60	3600
26	Tomi Putra	100	10000
27	Yudi Darion	80	6400
28	Zikri Sontri Arta	80	6400
29	Zhulaikha	80	6400
30	Zukni	100	10000
	SUM	2530	217452
	MEAN		84.33333
	STANDAR DEVIASI		11.87386
	VARIANT		140.9885

The data shows that the lowest score of the posttest gained in experimental class is 56 and the highest score is 100. It means that there is significant progress on students' posttest score compared to the pre-test. The significant progress on experimental class achievement occurs after getting the treatment.

The result of the students' score from the post-test scores of the control class are as follow :

Table 7

Post-test Score of the Control Class VIII 2

PRE-TEST SCORE CONTROL CLASS VIII 2			
No	**Name**	**Xi**	Xi^2
1	Abdul Halim	80	6400
2	Ahmad AbdurRauf	52	2704
3	Ahmad Firdaus	80	6400
4	Ana Mariana	76	5776
5	Andre Saputra	64	4096
6	Angga Prayoga	80	6400
7	Berliana Syafira	94	8836
8	Dayuna Ibrahim	80	6400
9	Doly Gautama Harahap	80	6400
10	Hasrul Azlan	76	5776
11	Indra Yovani	80	6400
12	Kartini	90	8100
13	Linda Wati	64	4096
14	Mayang Taurai	72	5184

15	Muhammad Zaki	94	8836
16	Nora Septaziya	80	6400
17	Putri Agustin	80	6400
18	Rafa Muhammad	72	5184
19	Rafni Yulia Nengsih	80	6400
20	Rahmad	70	4900
21	Reni Anggraini	84	7056
22	Rudi Candra Tanjung	64	4096
23	Rusman Bin Alif	80	6400
24	Silvia	72	5184
25	Silvi Anti	84	7056
26	Siska Putri	80	6400
27	Sri Wahyuni	94	8836
28	Vutri Angela	72	5184
29	Widya Febri Yedi	72	5184
30	Yudi Arrahman	90	8100
	SUM	2336	184584
	MEAN		77.86667
	STANDAR DEVIASI		9.626592
	VARIANT		92.67126

From the data above, the lowest score of post-test obtained by the control class is 52 and the highest score is 94. After classified, it can be seen that the mean 77.87, standard deviation 9.62 and variant 92.67

Based on the calculation of the scores gained in the post-test of reading test of both class, it can be summarized as follows :

Table 8

The Result of the Calculation of the Score Gained From Post-Test

Statistic	Experimental class	Control class
N	30	30
Mean	84.33	77.87
Standard deviation	11.87	9.62
Variant	140.98	92.67
Minimum	56	52
Maximum	100	94

The table above show that the mean of the experimental group post-test score is 84.33 while the mean of the control group pre-test is 77.87 with a slight difference of these class's score. In order to know whether the mean difference of both class is statically significant at the level of significant 5% (0,05), the degree of freedom ($n_1 + n_2 - 2$) 58.

After doing the pre-test and post-test, the researcher compared both of the result of the pre-test and post-test form the experimental and the control class. The comparison test result of pre –test and post test from the experimental and the control class showed in the following table :

Table 9

The Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test of the Experimental and the Control Class

Test / Result / The class	Pre-test	Post-test
Experimental class	$\bar{x}$ = 72 S = 14.93 S^2 = 222.89	$\bar{x}$ = 84.33 S = 11.87 S^2 = 140.98
Control class	$\bar{x}$ = 68 S = 12.51 S^2 = 156.69	$\bar{x}$ = 77.87 S = 9.63 S^2 = 92.67

Based on the table above, the post-test result of the experimental class is 84.33 higher than the pre-test 72. It means that the treatment that has been used by the researcher can help the students in improving the students' reading comprehensive on. The comparison of the post-test result between experimental and control class showed that the control class test result was lower than experimental class. It is indicated by the mean score of the post-test result of control class (77.87) is lower the experimental post-test result (84.33) . It means that the students who were treated by pre-reading activities give better result than the students who were taught by using conventional technique only.

2. Analysis of the Data

In analyzing the data of this research, the researcher used two kinds of data analysis; pre-test and post-test from the experimental and the control class. The pre-test of the two classes shows that the two classes both experimental and control classes were equal at the beginning of the research because they were normal and homogenous. The researcher used the Liliefors test to find out whether the data was distributed normally or not and used F-test to obtain whether the data of two classes were homogenous or not.

a. Normality Test of Pretest Score of Experiment Class VIII[1]

Table 10

Normality Test of Pretest Score of Experiment Class VIII[1]

The Calculation of Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant

Pre test score in Experiment Class

Xi	F	FXi	$\bar{x}$	xi- $\bar{x}$	Sd	Zi	Fzi	Zi	| F(Zi)- S(Zi) |
40	3	120	72	-32	14.93	-2.14334	0.0162	0.125	-0.1088
52	3	156	72	-20	14.93	-1.33958	0.0901	0.25	-0.1599
68	3	204	72	-4	14.93	-0.26792	0.3936	0.375	0.0186**Lo**
72	5	360	72	0	14.93	0	0.5	0.5	0
76	4	304	72	4	14.93	0.267917	0.6064	0.625	-0.0186
80	4	320	72	8	14.93	0.535834	0.7051	0.75	-0.0449
84	2	168	72	12	14.93	0.803751	0.7881	0.875	-0.0869
88	6	528	72	16	14.93	1.071668	0.8577	1	-0.1423
	N= 30	**∑fXi** = 2160							

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fxi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2160}{30}$$

= 72

$$S = \frac{(n\sum xi^2) - (\sum fxi)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(30.\ 161984) - (2160)^2}{30(30-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(4859520) - 4665600}{870}$$

$$= \frac{193920}{870}$$

= 222.89

$S = \sqrt{222.89}$ = 14.93

$S^2 = (14.93)^2$ = 222.89

From the column of F(Zi)- S(Zi), the score of Lo = 0.0186. L table for n = 30 with the level of significance 0.05 = 0.161. So, Lo <Ltab , 0.0186 < 0.161. It can be conclude that the samples are distributed **normally.**

b. Normality Test of Pre-test Score of Control Class VIII^2

Table 11

Normality Test of Pretest Score of Control Class VIII^2

The Calculation of Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant

Pre test score in Control Class

Xi	F	Fxi	$\bar{x}$	xi- $\bar{x}$	Sd	Zi	F(Zi)	S(Zi)	| F(Zi)- S(Zi) |
32	1	32	68	-36	12.51	-2.85941	0.0022	0.125	-0.1228
52	6	312	68	-16	12.51	-1.27085	0.102	0.25	-0.148
64	3	192	68	-4	12.51	-0.31771	0.3783	0.375	0.0033**Lo**
68	5	340	68	0	12.51	0	0.5	0.5	0
72	4	288	68	4	12.51	0.317712	0.6217	0.625	-0.0033
76	4	304	68	8	12.51	0.635425	0.7357	0.75	-0.0143
80	4	320	68	12	12.51	0.953137	0.8289	0.875	-0.0461
84	3	252	68	16	12.51	1.27085	0.898	1	-0.102
	N=30	**∑fXi** = 2040							

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fxi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2040}{30}$$

$$= 68$$

$$S = \frac{(n\sum xi^2) - (\sum fxi)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(30.\ 143264) - (2040)^2}{30(30-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(4297920) - (4161600)}{870}$$

$$= \frac{136320}{870}$$

$$= 156{,}69$$

$$S = \sqrt{156{,}69} \quad = 12.52$$

$$S^2 = (12.52)^2 \quad = 156{,}69$$

From the column of F(Zi)- S(Zi), the score of Lo = 0.0033. L table for n = 30 with the level of significance 0.05 = 0.161. So, Lo <Ltab , 0.0033 < 0.161. It can be conclude that the samples are distributed **normally.**

c. Normality Test of Post Test Score of Experimental Class

Table 12

Normality Test of Post Test Score of Experimental Class VIII[1]

The Calculation of Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant of Post-Test Score in Experimental Class

Xi	F	Fxi	$\bar{x}$	xi- $\bar{x}$	sd	Zi	F(Zi)	S(Zi)	| F(Zi)- S(Zi) |
56	1	56	84.33	-28.33	11.87	-2.38669	0.0084	0.09	-0.08251
60	1	60	84.33	-24.33	11.87	-2.04971	0.0202	0.18	-0.16162
64	2	128	84.33	-20.33	11.87	-1.71272	0.0436	0.27	-0.22913
76	3	228	84.33	-8.33	11.87	-0.70177	0.242	0.36	-0.12164
80	5	400	84.33	-4.33	11.87	-0.36479	0.3594	0.45	-0.09515
84	3	252	84.33	-0.33	11.87	-0.0278	0.492	0.55	-0.05345
88	3	264	84.33	3.67	11.87	0.309183	0.6179	0.64	-0.01846
92	4	368	84.33	7.67	11.87	0.646167	0.7422	0.73	0.014927**Lo**
94	3	282	84.33	9.67	11.87	0.814659	0.791	0.82	-0.02718
96	2	192	84.33	11.67	11.87	0.983151	0.8356	0.91	-0.07349
100	3	300	84.33	15.67	11.87	1.320135	0.9066	1	-0.0934

	N = 30	∑fXi = 2530							

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fxi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2530}{30}$$

$$= 84.33$$

$$S = \frac{(n\sum xi^2)-(\sum fxi)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(30.\ 217452)-(2530)^2}{30(30-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(6523560)-(6400900)}{870}$$

$$= \frac{122660}{870}$$

$$= 140.98$$

$$S = \sqrt{140.98} = 11.87$$

$$S^2 = (11.87)^2 = 140.98$$

From the column of F(Zi)- S(Zi), the score of Lo = 0.0149. L table for n = 30 with the level of significance 0,.05 = 0.161. So, Lo <Ltab 0.0149< 0.161. It can be concluded that the samples are distributed **normally**.

d. Normality Test of Post Test Score of Control Class

Table 13

Normality Test of Post Test Score of Control Class VIII^2

The Calculation of Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant of Post-Test Score in Control Class

Xi	F	Fxi	$\bar{x}$	xi- $\bar{x}$	Sd	Zi	F(Zi)	S(Zi)	| F(Zi)- S(Zi) |
52	1	52	77.87	-25.87	9.63	-2.69	0.0036	0.125	-0.1214
64	3	192	77.87	-13.87	9.63	-1.44	0.0749	0.25	-0.1751
72	5	360	77.87	-5.87	9.63	-0.60	0.2743	0.375	-0.1007
76	2	152	77.87	-1.87	9.63	-0.19	0.4247	0.5	-0.0753
80	12	960	77.87	2.13	9.63	0.22	0.5871	0.625	-0.0379
84	2	168	77.87	6.13	9.63	0.64	0.7389	0.75	-0.0111
90	2	180	77.87	12.13	9.63	1.26	0.8944	0.875	0.0194**Lo**
94	3	282	77.87	16.13	9.63	1.67	0.9525	1	-0.0475
	N = 30	∑fXi = 2336							

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fxi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2336}{30}$$

= 77.87

$$S = \frac{(n\sum xi^2)-(\sum fxi)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(30.\ 184584)-(2336)^2}{30(30-1)}$$

$$=\frac{(5537520)-(5456896)}{870}$$

$$=\frac{80624}{870}$$

$$= 92.67$$

$$S = \sqrt{92.67} \quad = 9.63$$

$$S^2 = (9.63)^2 \quad = 92.67$$

From the column of F(Zi)- S(Zi), the score of Lo = 0.0194. L table for n = 30 with the level of significance 0.05 = 0.161. So, Lo <Ltab 0.0194 < 0.161. It can be concluded that the samples are distributed **normally**.

e. Homogeneity Test of the Pre-Test Score From the Control and the Experimental Class

Table 14

Homogenitas Test of the Pre Test Score From the Control and Experiment Class

The Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant

The class	Mean score ($\bar{x}$)	Totally of sample (n)	Standard deviation (s)	Variant (s^2)
Experiment	72	30	14.93	222.89
Control	68	30	12.52	156.69

$$Fhit = \frac{The\ Higher\ variant}{The\ Lower\ Variant}$$

$F = \frac{222.89}{156.69}$

= 1.42

Ftab = V_1 = jumlah data pertama – 1

= 30 -1

= 29

V2 = jumlah data kedua – 1

= 30 – 1

= 29

For F table 29 with level of significance 0.05 = 1.85. So, Fhit<Ftab = 1.42 < 1.85. It can be conclude that the data is **homogenous.**

f. Homogeneity Test of the Post-Test Score From the Control and the Experimental Class

Table 15

Homogeneity Test of The Post-Test Score From the Control and Them Experimental Class

The Mean Score, Standard Deviation, and Variant

The Class	Mean Score $\bar{x}$	Totally of Sample (n)	Standard Deviation (S)	Variant (s^2)
Experimental class	84.33	30	11.87	140.98
Control class	77.87	30	9.63	92.67

Fhit = $\frac{\textbf{\textit{the hight variant}}}{\textbf{\textit{the law variant}}}$

Fhit = $\frac{\mathbf{140.98}}{\mathbf{92.67}}$

Fhit = 1.52

Ftab = V_1 = Jumlah data pertama kurang satu (V_1-1)

=30-1

=29

V_2 = Jumlah data kedua krang satu (V_2-1)

= 30-1

= 29

For F-table with level of significant 0.05 = 1.85.

So, F-hit <Ftab 1.52 < 1.85. It can be concluded that the data is **homogenous**.

3. Testing the Hypothesis

After finding the mean score, the standard deviation, and the value of the t_{obtain} by using t-test of the both classes, the hypothesis was tested. The hypothesis of this research was tested as follow :

a. The First Hypothesis

The first hypothesis in this research, there is any significant effect of pre-reading activities towards students' reading comprehension. To measure whether the researcher would accept or reject the hypothesis, the researcher used the

formula t-test to find whether H_0 is accepted or rejected, the value of the $t_{obtained}$ was compared with the value of the $t_{table.}$ If the value of the t_{obtain} is the same or less than the value of the t_{table} or $t_{obtained}$ located between $-t_{table}$ and + t_{table} the null hypothesis ($H_{0)}$ is accepted.

Analysis of pre-test and post-test scores of experiment by using t-test formula:

$$\bar{X}1 = \frac{\sum xi}{n1}$$

$$= \frac{2530}{30}$$

= 84.33

$$Ss_1 = \sum x_1^{\,2} - \frac{(\sum x1)^2}{n1}$$

$$= 217452 - \frac{(2530)^2}{30}$$

$$= 217452 - \frac{6400900}{30}$$

= 217452 – 213363.33

= 4088.67

$$\bar{X}2 = \frac{\sum xi}{n1}$$

$$= \frac{2160}{30}$$

= 72

$$Ss_2 = \sum x_1^2 - \frac{(\sum x2)^2}{n1}$$

$$= 161984 - \frac{(2160)^2}{30}$$

$$= 161984 - \frac{4665600}{30}$$

$$= 161984 - 155520$$

$$= 6464$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}1 - \bar{x}2}{\sqrt{\frac{(ss1+ss2)\,1}{n1+n2-2\;n1} + \frac{1}{n2}}}$$

$$= \frac{84.33-72}{\sqrt{\frac{(4088.67+6464)\,1}{30+30-2\quad 30} + \frac{1}{30}}}$$

$$= \frac{12.33}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{10552.67}{60-2}\right)(0.033+0.033)}}$$

$$= \frac{12.33}{\sqrt{(181.94)(0.066)}}$$

$$= \frac{12.33}{\sqrt{12.00804}}$$

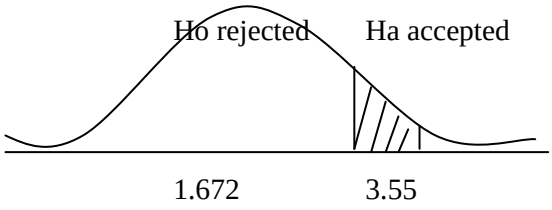
$$= \frac{12.33}{3.47}$$

$$= 3.55$$

From the calculation of pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental class, the mean score of the post-test ($\bar{x}2$) is 84.33greater than the mean score of the pre-test ($\bar{x}1$), 72.

Then, the standard deviation of each class was obtained and they were analyzed by using t-formula to find the value of the $t_{obtained}$ by using the t-formula. It was found that $t_{obtained}$ is 3.55And the t_{table} for degrees of freedom (df) = (na + nb -2) = (30 + 30 – 2) = 58 with level of significance α 0,05 = is 1.672 through comparing the $t_{obtained}$ (3.55) and t_{table} (1.672) .

Figure 1 : The curve of the t-test result in the pretest and the post-test of experimental class



From the data, it means that the descriptive hypothesis (Ha) is accepted or the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected because the $t_{obtained}$ was higher than the t table. So, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of pre-reading activities towards students' reading comprehension.

b. The Second Hypothesis

The second hypothesis, there is any significant difference of the students' reading comprehension between the students who are taught by using pre-reading activities and the students who are not using pre-reading activities or there is no significant difference of the students reading comprehension between the students who are taught by using pre-reading activities and the students who are not using pre-reading activities. To measure whether the researcher would accept or reject the hypothesis, the researcher used the formula t-test to find whether Ho is accepted or rejected, the value of the $t_{obtained}$ was compared with the value of the $t_{table.}$ If the value of the $t_{obtained}$ is the same or less than the value of the t_{table} the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.

Analysis of post-test scores of experiment and control class by using t-test formula :

$$\bar{X}1 = \frac{\sum xi}{n1}$$

$$= \frac{2530}{30}$$

$$= 84.33$$

$$Ss_1 = \sum x_1^{\,2} - \frac{(\sum x1)^2}{n1}$$

$$= 217452 - \frac{(2530)^2}{30}$$

$$= 217452 - \frac{6400900}{30}$$

$$= 217452 - 213363.33$$

$$= 4088.67$$

$$\bar{X}2_2 = \frac{\sum x2}{n2}$$

$$= \frac{2336}{30}$$

$$= 77.87$$

$$Ss_2 = \sum {x_2}^2 - \frac{(\sum x2)^2}{n2}$$

$$= 184584 - \frac{(2336)^2}{30}$$

$$= 184584 - \frac{5456896}{30}$$

$$= 184584 - 181896.53$$

$$= 2687.47$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}1 - \bar{x}2}{\sqrt{\frac{(ss1+ss2)\ 1}{n1+n2-2\ n1} + \frac{1}{n2}}}$$

$$= \frac{84.33 - 77.87}{\sqrt{\frac{(2530+2336)\ 1}{30+30-2\quad 30} + \frac{1}{30}}}$$

$$= \frac{6.46}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4866}{60-2}\right)(0.033+0.033)}}$$

$$= \frac{6.46}{\sqrt{(83.89)(0.066)}}$$

$$= \frac{6.46}{\sqrt{5.53674}}$$

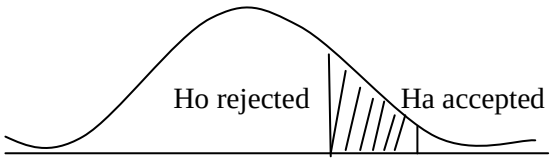
$$= \frac{6.46}{2.35}$$

$$= 2.75$$

From the calculation of post-test scores of the both classes, the mean score of the ($\bar{X}2$)of the experimental class is 84.33 higher than the mean score of post-test of the control ($\bar{X}1$), 77.87.

Then, the standard deviation of each class was obtained and they were analyzed by using t-formula to find the value of the $t_{obtained.}$ It was found that $t_{obtained}$ is 2.75 and the t_{table} for degress of freedom (df) = 30 + 30 – 2) = 58 with a 0.05 = 1.672 through comparing the $t_{obtained}$ (2.75) and t_{table} (1.672), it was found that the $t_{obtained}$ is greater than the $t_{table.}$ It is shown in the figure below :

Figure 2 : the curve of the t-test result in the post-test of the experiment and the control class



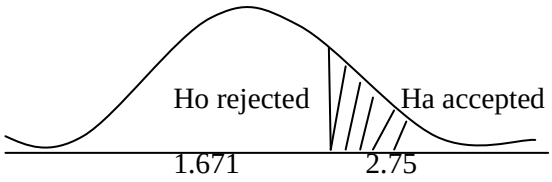
From the data above, it shown that the descriptive hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected because the $t_{obtained}$ is greater than the $t_{table.}$ So, it can be said that there is any significant difference of the students' reading comprehension between the students who are taught by pre-readingactivities and the students who are not taught by pre-reading activities.

c. The Third Hypothesis

The third hypothesis is the reading comprehension of the students who are taught by pre-reading activities is better than the reading comprehension of the students who are not taught by pre-reading activities. To measure whether the researcher would accept or reject the hypothesis, the researcher used the formula.

The data gotten to prove the hypothesis above is the same with the data to prove the second hypothesis. The difference occurs in the form of one-tailed or two-tailed tests and the third hypothesis is in the form of one-tailed test. From the second hypothesis above, it was found that $t_{obtained}$ is 2.75 and the t_{table} for degress of freedom (df) = (30+30-1) = 59 with α 0.05 trough comparing the $t_{obtained}$ (2.75) and t_{table} (1.671), it is found that the $t_{obtained}$ is greater then the $t_{table.}$ The result of the t-test is shown in the following figure :

Figure 3 : The curve of the t-test result of the third hypothesis



The figure above shown that the $t_{obtained}$ is greater than the + t_{table} 2.75>1.671. It means that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and it can be concluded that the reading comprehension of the students who are taught by pre-reading activities is better than the reading comprehension of the students who are not taught by pre-reading activities.

B. Discussion

From the data analysis above, researcher found that using pre-reading activities towards students' reading comprehension gave significant effect on

students' reading comprehension. It can be shown from the mean of pre-test and post-test in experimental class. The mean of pre-test of experimental class was 72 and the mean of post-test was 84.33. It means that the mean of post-test of experimental class was higher than the mean of pre-test of experimental class. The t-test result is shown that the $t_{obtained}$ was 3.55 Higher than the t_{table} 1.672 .The differences of both classes was caused by the treatment given. The fact showed that the pre-reading had significant effect in increasing the students' reading comprehension.

It has also proven that the using pre-reading activities towards students' reading comprehension gave significant difference on students' reading comprehension. It can be shown from the mean of post-test in experimental class and control class. The mean of post-test of experimental class was 84.33 and control class was 77.87 . It means that the mean of post-test of experimental class was higher than the mean of post-test of control class. The t-test result is shown that the $t_{obtained}$ was higher than the t_{table} 2.75>1.672. The difference of both classes was caused by the treatment given. The fact showed that the pre-reading activities had significant difference in increasing the students' reading comprehension.

Finally, the data of the experimental and control classes were also obtained to indicate the students who are taught by using pre-reading activities is better than the students who are not taught by pre-reading activities from the data that was obtained. It was found that the mean score of

post-test of the experimental class ($\bar{x}$ 1) was higher that the mean scored of the control class ($\bar{x}$ 2) 84.33> 77.87.It can be concluded that pre-reading activities can help students to increase their reading comprehension. In conclusion, used the pre-reading activities help students to comprehension of the text. The result is suitable with Lynne who states that pre-reading activities can help the students in reading comprehension.