CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data of this research results of the data analysis were presented. The writer describes and discusses the data to find out the answer of the statements of the problem in chapter 1. The writer gave pre-test and post-test to know whether it is effective or not use listen-read-discuss Strategy in teaching reading comprehension. The writer wanted to know whether any significant difference between before and after the students are taught by using listen-read-discuss strategy as an alternative medium in teaching reading comprehension.

4.1 Try-Out Analysis

This analysis was meant to find out the validity and reliability of the instrument before it was used as the pre-test and post-test. This test was conducted on 21 August 2018. Try-out test was conducted for X-IPS 2 class. There were 33 as respondent. Try-out test is available in appendix 1.

1. Validity

The reading comprehension test consist of twenty five item numbers. From the try-out test that was conducted, it was obtained that item numbers were valid. Following the third chapter, the test said to be *VALID* if the result r-xy is greater than r-table. The data was calculated by using product moment and the result showed that the index validity of item number 1 was 0,364. Then, the writer consulted the table of r with N=33 significance level 5% in which then r-table is 0, 3338. The following is the example of counting the validity of the data on the table 4.1. The value of r_{xy} follows:

Table 4.1

The Validity Test of Try-Out Instrument Using Manual Calculation

No		
1	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(473)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.609)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,364	Valid
2	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(252)-(12)(686)}{\sqrt{33(12)-(12)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(8.316)-(8.232)}{\sqrt{(369-144)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{84}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{84}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{84}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,025	Invalid
3	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(588)-(26)(686)}{\sqrt{33(26)-(26)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{(19.404)-(17.836)}{\sqrt{(858-676)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.568}{\sqrt{(182)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.568}{\sqrt{7.900.984}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.568}{2810,86}$ rxy = 0,558	
4	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(515)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(16.995)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.217}{\sqrt{(230)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{\sqrt{9.984,76}}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{3159,86}$ rxy = 0,385	Valid
5	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(566)-(26)(686)}{\sqrt{33(26)-(26)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(18.678)-(17.836)}{\sqrt{(858-676)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{842}{\sqrt{(182)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{842}{\sqrt{7.900.984}}$ $rxy = \frac{842}{2.810,86}$ rxy = 0,300	Invalid
6	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{33(568)-(25)(686)}{\sqrt{33(25)-(25)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(19.338)-(17.150)}{\sqrt{(825-625)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{2.188}{\sqrt{(200)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{2.188}{\sqrt{8.682.400}}$ $rxy = \frac{2.188}{2.946,56}$ rxy = 0,741	
7	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(543)-(24)(686)}{\sqrt{33(24)-(24)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(17.919)-(16.464)}{\sqrt{(792-576)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.455}{\sqrt{(216)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.455}{\sqrt{9.376.992}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.455}{3.062,18}$ rxy = 0,475	Valid
8	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(520)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(17.160)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.382}{\sqrt{(230)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.382}{\sqrt{9.984.760}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.382}{3.145,59}$ rxy = 0,437	Valid

9	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(374)-(16)(686)}{\sqrt{33(16)-(16)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(12.342)-(10.976)}{\sqrt{(528-256)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.366}{\sqrt{(272)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.366}{\sqrt{11.808.064}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.366}{3.436,28}$ rxy = 0,398	Valid
10	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(527)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(17.391)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.613}{\sqrt{(239)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.613}{\sqrt{9.984.760}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.613}{3.159,86}$ rxy = 0,510	Valid
11	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(288)-(12)(686)}{\sqrt{33(12)-(12)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(9.504)-(8.232)}{\sqrt{(396-144)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.272}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.272}{\sqrt{10.939.824}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{1.272}{3307,54}$ $rxy = 0,385$	
12	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(328)-(14)(686)}{\sqrt{33(14)-(14)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(10.824)-(9.604)}{\sqrt{(462-196)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.220}{\sqrt{(269)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.220}{\sqrt{11.677.828}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.220}{3.417,28}$ $rxy = 0,359$	Valid
13	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(530)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(17.490)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.712}{\sqrt{(130)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.712}{\sqrt{9.984.760}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.712}{3.159,86}$ $rxy = 0,542$	Valid
14	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(350)-(15)(686)}{\sqrt{33(15)-(15)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(11.550)-(10.290)}{\sqrt{(495-225)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.260}{\sqrt{(270)\ (43.412)}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{1.260}{\sqrt{11.721.240}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.260}{3.423,62}$ rxy = 0,368	
15	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(446)-(20)(686)}{\sqrt{33(20)-(20)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(14.718)-(13.720)}{\sqrt{(660-400)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{998}{\sqrt{(260)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{998}{\sqrt{11.287.120}}$ $rxy = \frac{998}{3.359,63}$ rxy = 0,297	Invalid
16	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(456)-(20)(686)}{\sqrt{33(20)-(20)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.048)-(13.20)}{\sqrt{(660-400)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{(260)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{11.287.120}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.328}{3.359,63}$ rxy = 0,395	Valid
17	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(255)-(11)(686)}{\sqrt{33(11)-(11)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(8.415)-(7.546)}{\sqrt{(363-121)-(514.008-470.596)}}$	Invalid

	$rxy = \frac{869}{\sqrt{(242)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{869}{\sqrt{10.505.704}}$ $rxy = \frac{869}{3.241,25}$ rxy = 0,268	
18	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(475)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.675)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.269}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.269}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.269}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,384	Valid
19	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(468)-(20)(686)}{\sqrt{33(20)-(20)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.444)-(13.720)}{\sqrt{(660-400)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.724}{\sqrt{(260)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.724}{\sqrt{11.287.120}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.724}{3.359,63}$ rxy = 0,513	Valid
20	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(476)-(20)(686)}{\sqrt{33(20)-(20)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{(15.708)-(13.720)}{\sqrt{(660-400)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.988}{\sqrt{(260)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.724}{\sqrt{11.287.120}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.724}{3.359,63}$ rxy = 0,592	
21	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(481)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.873)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.467}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.467}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.467}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,444	Valid
22	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(372)-(16)(686)}{\sqrt{33(16)-(16)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(12.27)-(10.976)}{\sqrt{(528-256)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.300}{\sqrt{(272)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.300}{\sqrt{11.808.064}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.300}{3.436,28}$ rxy = 0,378	Valid
23	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$	Invalid

	$rxy = \frac{33(339)-(16)(686)}{\sqrt{33(16)-(16)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(11.187)-(10.976)}{\sqrt{(528-256)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{211}{\sqrt{(272)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{211}{\sqrt{11.808.064}}$ $rxy = \frac{211}{3.436,28}$ rxy = 0,061	
24	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(352)-(15)(686)}{\sqrt{33(15)-(15)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(11.616)-(10.290)}{\sqrt{(495-225)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.326}{\sqrt{(270)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.326}{\sqrt{11.721.240}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.326}{3.423,62}$ rxy = 0,387	Valid
25	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(496)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(16.368)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.962}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.962}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.962}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,593	Valid

26	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(506)-(22)(686)}{\sqrt{33(22)-(22)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(16.698)-(15.092)}{\sqrt{(726-484)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.606}{\sqrt{(242)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.606}{\sqrt{10.505.704}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.606}{3.241,25}$ rxy = 0,495	Valid
27	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(410)-(19)(686)}{\sqrt{33(19)-(19)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(13.530)-(13.034)}{\sqrt{(627-361)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{496}{\sqrt{(266)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{496}{\sqrt{11.547.592}}$ $rxy = \frac{494}{3.398,17}$ rxy = 0,145	Invalid
28	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(479)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(15.807)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.401}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.401}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{1.401}{3307,54}$ $rxy = 0,424$	
29	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(559)-(25)(686)}{\sqrt{33(25)-(25)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(18.447)-(17.150)}{\sqrt{(825-625)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.297}{\sqrt{(200)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.297}{8.682.400}$ $rxy = \frac{1203}{2.946,59}$ $rxy = 0,440$	Valid
30	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(512)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(16.896)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.118}{\sqrt{(130)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.118}{\sqrt{9.984.760}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.118}{3.159,86}$ $rxy = 0,354$	Valid
31	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(321)-(15)(686)}{\sqrt{33(15)-(15)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(10.593)-(10.290)}{\sqrt{(495-225)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{303}{\sqrt{(270)\ (43.412)}}$	Invalid

	$rxy = \frac{303}{\sqrt{11.721.240}}$ $rxy = \frac{303}{3.423,62}$ rxy = 0,089	
32	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(362)-(16)(686)}{\sqrt{33(16)-(16)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(11.946)-(10.976)}{\sqrt{(528-256)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{970}{\sqrt{(272)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{970}{\sqrt{11.808.064}}$ $rxy = \frac{970}{3.436,28}$ rxy = 0,282	Invalid
33	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(528)-(23)(686)}{\sqrt{33(23)-(23)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(17.424)-(15.778)}{\sqrt{(759-529)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.646}{\sqrt{(130)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.646}{\sqrt{9.984.760}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.646}{3.159,86}$ rxy = 0,521	Valid
34	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(478)-(21)(686)}{\sqrt{33(21)-(21)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$	Valid

	$rxy = \frac{(15.774)-(14.406)}{\sqrt{(693-441)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.368}{\sqrt{(252)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.368}{\sqrt{10.939.884}}$ $rxy = \frac{1.368}{3307,54}$ rxy = 0,414	
35	$rxy = \frac{n(\Sigma xy)-(\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma X^2)-(\Sigma X)^2 n(\Sigma y^2)-(\Sigma y)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{33(338)-(17)(686)}{\sqrt{33(17)-(17)^2\ 33(15576)-(686)^2}}$ $rxy = \frac{(11.154)-(11.662)}{\sqrt{(516-289)-(514.008-470.596)}}$ $rxy = \frac{-508}{\sqrt{(227)\ (43.412)}}$ $rxy = \frac{-508}{\sqrt{9.854.524}}$ $rxy = \frac{-508}{3.139,19}$ rxy = 0,284	Invalid

Criteria	Number of Items	The Total Number
Valid	1,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,18,19, 20,21,22,24,25,26,28,29,30,33,34	26
Invalid	2,4,5,15,17,23,27,31,32,35	9

From the data above, it can be seen that the try-out instrument had 26 valid and 9 invalid items. The result of try-out calculating can be seen in appendix 5.

2. Reliability

The better instrument has to be valid and reliable. After analyzing the items of validity of the instrument had been done, the next is to test the reliability of instrument. The test is reliable if the result whether is greater than r-table. The writer used Split Half KR 20 formula to find out the reliability and the result for a=5% N=33 and r-table was 0,3338.

$$r_{xx} = \frac{K}{K-1}\left(\frac{s_x^2 - \Sigma pq}{s_x^2}\right)$$

The item is reliable if $r_{xx} > r_{table}$

$r_{table} = 0.3338$.

The calculation can be seen below:

$$r_{xx} = \frac{K}{K-1}\left(\frac{s_x^2 - \Sigma pq}{s_x^2}\right)$$

$$r_{xx} = \frac{33}{33-1}\left(\frac{196-7.85}{196}\right)$$

$$r_{xx} = \frac{33}{32}\left(\frac{188.15}{196}\right)$$

$$r_{xx} = 1.031 \text{ x } 0.959$$

$$r_{xx} = 0.987$$

The result for computing reliability of the try out instrument was 0.986 for a=5% with N=33 r-table= 0,3338. From this calculation showed that the instrument was definitely reliable. The calculation of reliability test was also done by using SPSS calculation. It can be seen as follows:

Table 4.2

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	33	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	33	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.825	35

From the SPSS calculation above showed that in Cronbach's Alpha column was 0,825. This was reliability of the KR-20 associated with the items. There was differences between manual calculation and SPSS calculation. But both of them were reliable. Manual calculation was 0,987 and from SPSS was 0,825.

3. Homogeneity Test

The variance homogeneity test is intended to find out whether the sample taken from the population has the same variant or not show significant difference. Homogeneity test is done by the initial test (pretest) and final test (post-test) in the control group and experimental group. Data requirements are said to be homogeneous if the significance value is calculated greater than the significance level, which is 0.05. The counting process is done with the help of the SPSS 16 computer program. The table can be seen below:

Table 4.3

Test of Homogeneity of Variances of Pre-test

Pre-test			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3.381	1	68	.070

Test of Homogeneity of Variances of Post-test

Post-test			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.407	1	68	.125

Table 4.3 shows that the calculation of students' pretest data was obtained the levene statistic is 3.381 with df1 = 1 and df2 = 68, and the significance of the data was 0.070 is greater than 0.05, then the pretest score of the control group and group the experiment was declared homogeneity.

While the results of the calculation of the students' post-test data obtained levene statistics of 2.407 with df1 = 1 and df2 = 68, and significance of the data was 0.125. The significance value above is greater than 0.05, then the score the post-test of the control group and the experimental group were declared homogeneity.

4. Normality Test

Data on this normality test were obtained from the pretest and post-test both of experimental and control groups. This test uses computer assistance program SPSS 16. Data requirements are said to be normally distributed if p obtained from the calculation results is greater than the 0.05 level (level 5% error). The following table presents the results of the calculation of the normality test. The table can be seen below:

Table 4.4

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		35
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.16407307
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.137
	Positive	.137
	Negative	-.073
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.810
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.528

a. Test distribution is Normal.

The result of table 4.4 data shows that the data distribution is normal. This matter seen from the writing below the calculation table which states that the test distribution is normal. Normally, the distribution is also known from the value of Asymp Sig (2-tailed) greater than 0.05 in the pretest and post-test of both groups, experiment group and control group. The significance value 0,528 is greater than 0.05 then the score the post-test of the control group and the experimental group were declared Normality.

4.2 Description of Data

The writer held field research by teaching learning process. It was done into two classes between XIPA as experiment class and XIPS1 as controlled class. The writer conducted to pretest and post-test and the data was gotten by the writer. Pretest was given before the treatment began and post-test was given after the treatment finished. The data is described into two tables. The achievements of students in first class were

presented in table 4.5 and the achievements of students in the second class were presented in table 4.8.

1. **Control Class**

Table 4.5

The score of the Individual Students of the Control Class

Control Class

No	Student Code	Pretest	Post-test	Gained Scores
1	S-1	52	60	8
2	S-2	52	60	8
3	S-3	50	68	18
4	S-4	60	68	8
5	S-5	56	64	8
6	S-6	44	60	16
7	S-7	52	60	8
8	S-8	52	64	12
9	S-9	52	64	12
10	S-10	44	68	24
11	S-11	54	68	14
12	S-12	54	68	14
13	S-13	52	64	12
14	S-14	50	64	14
15	S-15	56	64	8
16	S-16	48	64	16

17	S-17	56	64	8
18	S-18	60	68	8
19	S-19	60	68	8
20	S-20	52	68	16
21	S-21	54	64	10
22	S-22	50	60	10
23	S-23	46	60	14
24	S-24	64	64	0
25	S-25	52	64	12
26	S-26	68	68	0
27	S-27	64	60	-4
28	S-28	56	68	12
29	S-29	56	60	4
30	S-30	50	64	14
31	S-31	68	64	-4
32	S-32	50	56	6
33	S-33	46	64	18
34	S-34	56	68	12
35	S-35	44	60	16
	Σ	1880	2240	360
	Mean	53.71	64.00	10.3
	Median	52	64	12

Table, 4.5 above describes about the lowest score in the pretest and post-test in control class. The result of lowest scores of pretest was 44 and the lowest scores of

post-test was 56 while the highest score in the pretest was 68 and the highest score in the post-test was 74. The result of the data above that the mean of pre-test was 53,71 and mean of post-test was 64,00 and the median of pre-test was 52 and the median of post-test was 64.

The detail is about frequency distribution of controlled class students, the data can be seen on the table and chart of class interval below:

Table 4.6

Frequency Distribution of Controlled Class Pre-test

NO	FREQUENCY		Percentage
	Class Interval	Frequency	
1	**40 - 50**	10	28.57
2	**51 - 60**	21	60.00
3	**61 - 70**	4	11.43
4	**71 - 80**	0	0
5	**81 - 90**	0	0
6	**91 - 100**	0	0
	Σf	35	100

From the table above, it can be described that 28,57% Students got score about 40 - 50. 60.0% Students got score about 50 - 60. 11,43% students got score about 60 - 70.

Data frequency distribution of pre-test can be described on the chart below:

Diagram 1

Frequency Distribution of Controlled Class Pre-test

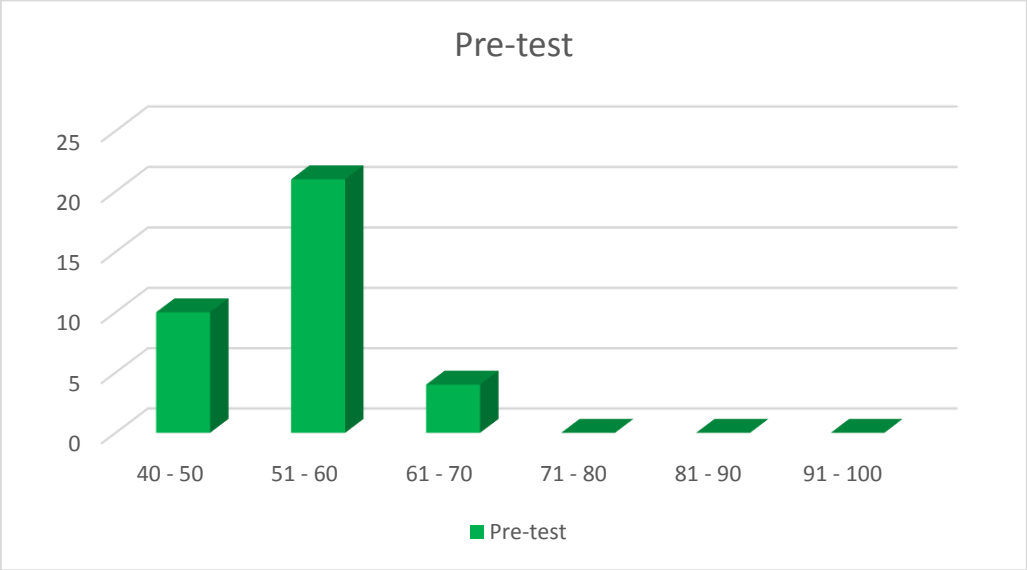


Table 4.7

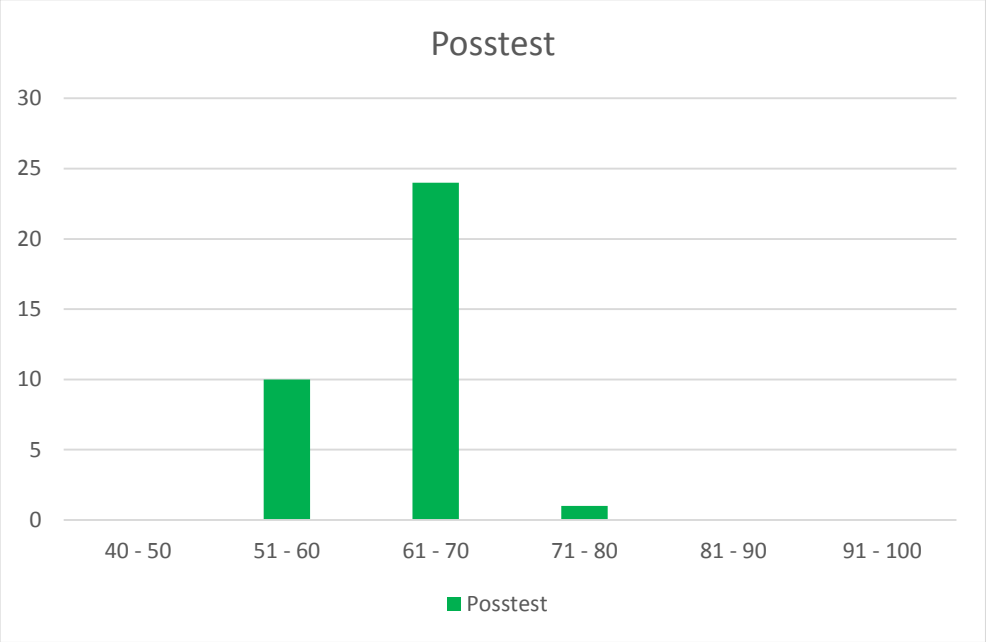
Frequency Distribution of Controlled Class Post-test

NO	FREQUENCY		Percentage
	Class Interval	Frequency	
1	**40 - 50**	0	0
2	**51 - 60**	10	28.57
3	**61 - 70**	24	68.57
4	**71 - 80**	1	2.86
5	**81 - 90**	0	0
6	**91 - 100**	0	0
	Σf	35	100

From the table above, it can be described that 28,57% Students got score about 50 - 60. 68,57% Students got score about 60 – 70. 2.86% student got score about 70 - 80.

Diagram 2

Frequency Distribution of Controlled Class Post-test



2. Experiment Class

Table 4.8

The score of the Individual Students of the Experiment Class (by using listen read discuss strategy)

No	Student Code	Pretest	Post-test	Gained Scores
1	N-1	60	84	24
2	N-2	60	78	18
3	N-3	60	88	28
4	N-4	68	80	12
5	N-5	68	84	16
6	N-6	64	80	16

7	N-7	60	80	20
8	N-8	64	80	16
9	N-9	64	88	24
10	N-10	68	84	16
11	N-11	68	84	16
12	N-12	68	80	12
13	N-13	64	84	20
14	N-14	74	84	10
15	N-15	64	80	16
16	N-16	64	80	16
17	N-17	64	74	10
18	N-18	68	80	12
19	N-19	64	88	24
20	N-20	64	88	24
21	N-21	52	74	22
22	N-22	64	84	20
23	N-23	60	80	20
24	N-24	60	74	14
25	N-25	56	74	18
26	N-26	64	84	20
27	N-27	60	80	20
28	N-28	68	74	6
29	N-29	60	84	24
30	N-30	64	80	16

31	N-31	64	80	16
32	N-32	56	78	22
33	N-33	64	80	16
34	N-34	68	74	6
35	N-35	60	84	24
	Σ	2218	2832	614
	Mean	63.37	80.91	17.5
	Median	64	80	16

Table. 4.9 above describe about the lowest score in the pretest and post-test in experiment class. The result lowest scores of pretest was 52 and the lowest scores of post-test was 70 while the highest score in the pretest was 74 and the highest score in the post-test was 84. So, the highest score in the post-test was higher than the score in the pretest.

Table, 4.9

Frequency of Pretest Experiment Class

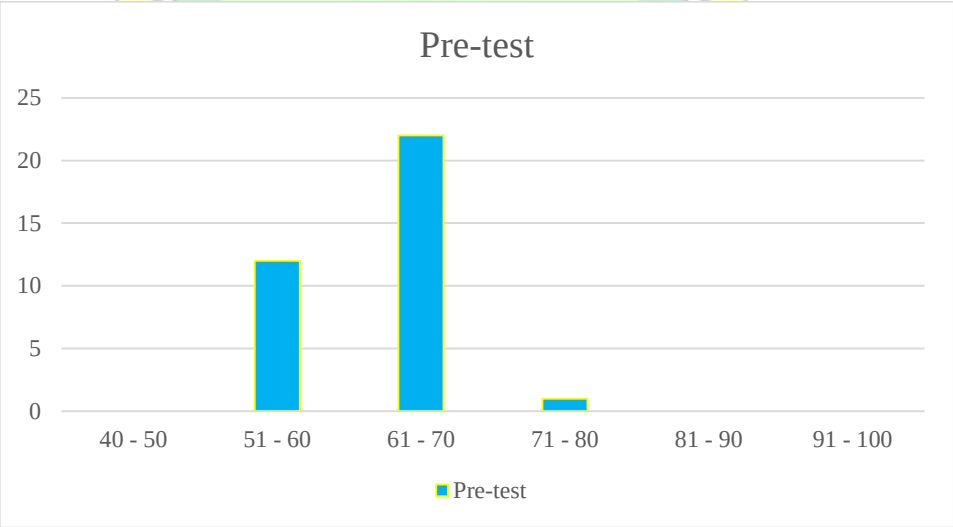
NO	FREQUENCY		Percentage
	Class Interval	Frequency	
1	**40 – 50**	0	0
2	**51 – 60**	12	34,29
3	**61 – 70**	22	62,86
4	**71 – 80**	1	2,86
5	**81 – 90**	0	0
6	**91 – 100**	0	0
	Σf	35	100

From the table above, it can be described that 34,29% Students got score about 50 – 60. 62,86% Students got score about 60 – 70. 2,28% student got score about 70 – 80.

Data frequency distribution of pre-test can be described on the chart below:

Diagram 3

Frequency of Pretest Experiment Class



Table, 4.10

Frequency of Post-test Experiment Class

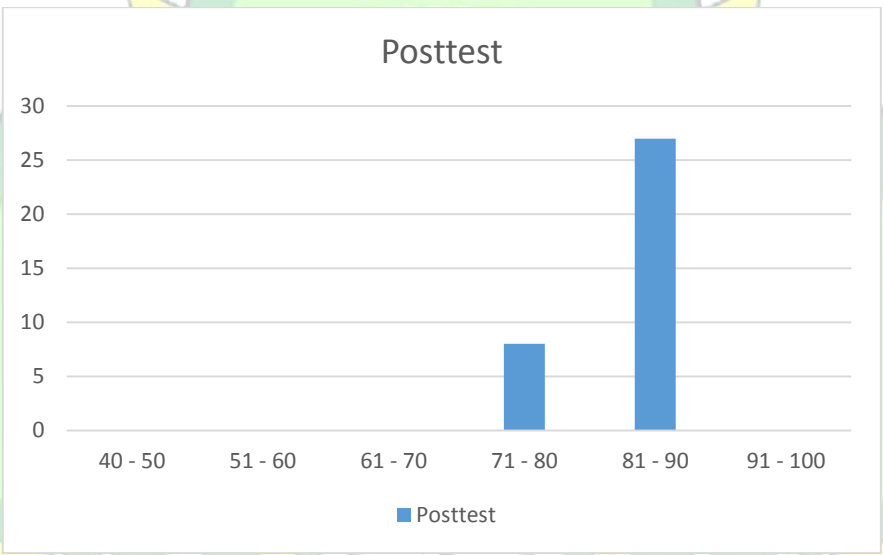
NO	FREQUENCY		Percentage
	Class Interval	Frequency	
1	**40 - 50**	0	0
2	**51 - 60**	0	0
3	**61 - 70**	0	0
4	**71 - 80**	8	22,86
5	**81 - 90**	27	77,14
6	**91 - 100**	0	0

	Σf	35	100

From the table above, 5, 71% Students got score about 60 - 70. 80, 0% Students got score about 71 – 80. 14 ,29% student got score about 81 - 90.

Diagram 4

Frequency of Post-test Experiment Class



Comparison between experimental and controlled Class based on the Post-test Score

The Post-test Scores between Experimental and Control class

Table 4.11

Post-test Scores

Experimental (X) and Control Class (Y)

No	Posttest (X)	Posttest (Y)
1	84	60
2	78	60

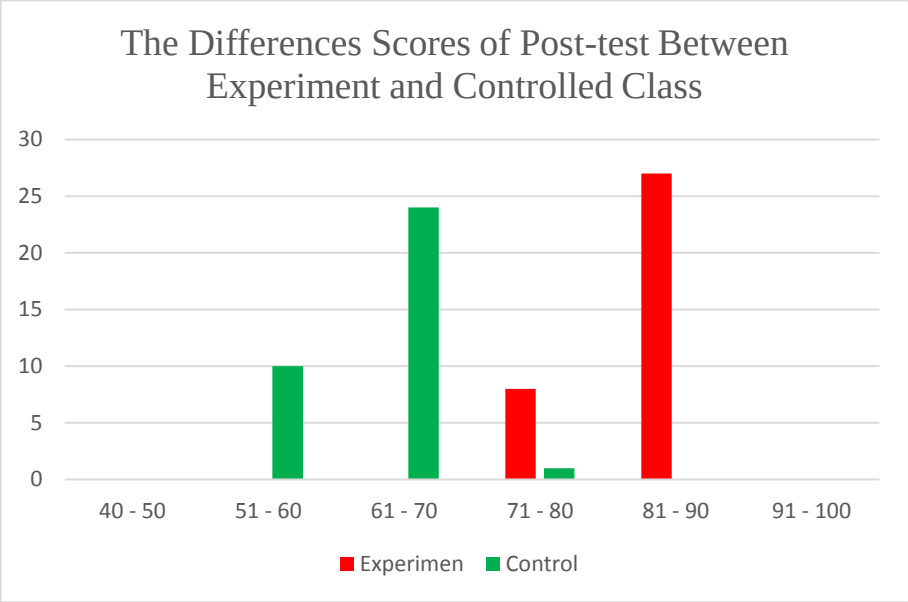
3	88	68
4	80	68
5	84	64
6	80	60
7	80	60
8	80	64
9	88	64
10	84	68
11	84	68
12	80	68
13	84	64
14	84	64
15	80	64
16	80	64
17	74	64
18	80	68
19	88	68
20	88	68
21	74	64
22	84	60
23	80	60
24	74	64
25	74	64
26	84	68
27	80	60

28	74	68
29	84	60
30	80	64
31	80	64
32	78	56
33	80	64
34	74	68
35	84	60
Σ	2832	2240
Mean	80.91	64.00
Median	80	64

From the result of the research, the comparison between experimental and controlled class based on the post-test score can be described on the chart below:

Diagram 5

Comparison between experimental and controlled class based on the post-test score



From the table data above described that post-test score of the experimental group was higher than the control group. The lowest score of the experimental group was 74 and the control group was 56, whereas the highest score of experimental group was 88 and the control group was 68. The median of the experimental class was 80 and the control group was 64. In additional the mean for the gained score in the experimental was 80.91 and the control group was 64.00.

4.3 Analysis Data of Post-test Scores

In this part, the table 4.7 below described the data analysis of post-test scores of the experimental and the control groups by using SPSS. Certainly, it was important to know whether there was significance difference between experimental group and control group. Besides to answer whether the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted or rejected.

The writer analyzed the data into the statistics calculation. The writer used T-test formula to find out the differences between control and experiment class. The next analyzed to find out the empirical evidence statistically and to make the testing about

the hypothesis. The Experiment Class was X Variable and Controlled Class was Y variable.

The Comparison of Students' Scores in Post-test of Experimental and Control Class

Table 4.12

Group Statistics

	Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Posttest	experiment	35	80.9143	4.23828	.71640
	control	35	64.0000	3.36067	.56806

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	2.407	.125	18.500	68	.000	16.91429	.91429	15.08986	18.73871
	Equal variances not assumed			18.500	64.641	.000	16.91429	.91429	15.08814	18.74043

The above table describes that there was a significant difference from measurement score of the experimental and control group. Based on the result of the table of statistic calculation above, the score of t-observe was 18.50 By using degree of freedom 5%. The value of as stated in the t-table was 68. The degree of freedom was 68 by using the degree of significance 5% was 0, 3338 and the t-observe was 18.50 and the t-table was 1,995. It can be seen that the result of post-test score of the experimental class was higher than the result score of control class. The result of comparison between t-observe and t-table is 18.50 > 1,995 = t-observe > t-table.

The goal calculation is tested by using t-test in both of class to compare the difference between the pre-test and post-test scores and also experimental and control class. It was important to know there was significant depends on both of class about the answer whether the alternative hypothesis Ha was accepted or rejected. It can be said that for efficacy the statistical calculation of improvement scores of post-test.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

In this section, the researcher described the interpretation of the research finding and summarized the hypothesis. The research was held to answer the question whether improving the students reading comprehension by using listen-read-discuss strategy is effective to improve students' reading comprehension at the tenth grade of MA Darul Hikmah Menganti or not. Based on the answer the question, the researcher writes the alternative Hypothesis (Ha) and the Null Hypothesis (Ho) as follows:

a. The Null Hypothesis (Ho): The use of listen-read-discuss strategy is not effective to improve students' reading comprehension in the tenth grade students MA Darul Hikmah Menganti.
b. The Null Hypothesis (Ha): The use of listen-read-discuss strategy is effective to improve students' reading comprehension in the tenth grade students MA Darul Hikmah Menganti

To prove the hypothesis, the data obtained in experimental and control class were calculated by using t-test formula with assumption as follows:

a. If tα > t-table, the Null Hypothesis (Ho) was rejected and Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. It was proven that listen-read-discuss strategy was effective to improve students reading skill in reading comprehension.
b. If tα < t-table, the Null Hypothesis (Ho) was accepted and alternative Hypothesis (Ha) was rejected. It was proven that listen-read-discuss strategy was not effective to improve students' reading skill in reading comprehension.

According to the analysis of the score, there was a significant difference between the gained score in the experimental and control class. Both of t-test is resulted by using SPSS and manual formula were the same. The result between the experimental and control class, there was significant differences between experimental and control class. The data were Mx = 80.91, My= 64.00, SDx = 4.238, SDy = 3.360 and t (70) = 18.50.

The result of the T-test was higher than t-table (18.50 > 1,995). It can be a suggestion in teaching reading comprehension skill by using listen-read-discuss strategy was very effective for teaching reading comprehension than without listen-read-discuss strategy since the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted and the Null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected. In the other hand, teaching reading comprehension by using listen-read-discuss strategy gave good effect for the students of the tenth grade of MA Darul Hikmah Menganti.

4.5 Discussion

After analyzing, the data provided in the previous section. In this part, the researcher discusses the research findings in order to answer the research question of this study. The researcher explains the research findings of the data analysis obtained from MA Darul Hikmah Menganti.

The result for computing reliability of the try out instrument was 0.986 for a=5% with N=33 r-table= 0,3338. From this calculation showed that the instrument was

definitely reliable. The calculation of reliability test was also done by using SPSS calculation.

The calculation of students' pretest data was obtained the levene statistic is 3.381 with df1 = 1 and df2 = 68, and the significance of the data was 0.070 is greater than 0.05, then the pretest score of the control group and group the experiment was declared homogeneity. The results of the calculation of the students' post-test data obtained levene statistics of 2.407 with df1 = 1 and df2 = 68, and significance of the data was 0.125. The significance value above is greater than 0.05, then the score the post-test of the control group and the experimental group was declared homogeneity.

The normality distribution test of the instrument has done to be calculated by SPSS program and for the result was significance value 0,528 is greater than 0.05 then the score the post-test of the control group and the experimental group was declared Normality. The result pre-test of experimental and control class, there was significant differences between experimental and control class. The data was Mx = 80.91, My= 64.00, SDx = 4.238, SDy = 3.360 and t (70) = 18.50. Then, the mean score of the experimental group was 67.3 and the control group was 65.9 after analyzed the result of pre-test score by using SPSS.

The data described about the lowest score in the pretest and post-test in experiment class. The result lowest scores of pretest was 52 and the lowest scores of post-test was 70 while the highest score in the pretest was 74 and the highest score in the post-test was 84. So, the highest score in the post-test was higher than the score in the pretest.

Based on the result of the table of statistic calculation, the score of t-observe was 18.50 by using degree of freedom 5%. The value of as stated in the t-table was 68. The degree of freedom was 68 by using the degree of significance 5% was 0, 3338 and the t-observe was 18.50 and the t-table was 1,995. It could be seen that the result of post-test score of the experimental class was higher than the result score of control class. The result of comparison between t-observe and t-table is 18.50 > 1,995 = t-observe > t-table

In additional, after applying listen-read-discuss strategy, students are more active and participate in teaching learning process of reading comprehension. Thus, listen-read-discuss can be alternative strategy for teacher in teaching reading comprehension which can make the students remember and find the new words easily.