

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter of the thesis detailed with preparation of the analysis data collected from the research, the application of the one predictor regression formula, and analyzing the result of the research as well as discussing the data analysis of research finding.

A. Findings

1. Introduction Analysis

a. The level students' pleasure reading habits

This study tried to describe the characteristic of the level students' pleasure reading habits. To gather data, the writer used questionnaire given to the sample of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. The score of questionnaire were listed by summing up the score of the students answer. To make easy in scoring the questionnaire, the writer made measuring rod.

Table I

Table Frequency Distribution of Reading for Pleasure Habit.

No.	Students' Name	Reading for Pleasure Habit (X)
1	A	62
2	B	60
3	C	72
4	D	42
5	E	66
6	F	42
7	G	70
8	H	58

9	I	84
10	J	70
11	K	58
12	L	68
13	M	66
14	N	66
15	O	68
16	P	76
17	Q	80
18	R	70
19	S	74
20	T	84
21	U	92
22	V	88
23	W	70
24	X	60
25	Y	88
26	Z	66
27	AA	66
28	AB	74
29	AC	70
30	AD	72
31	AE	78
32	AF	68
33	AG	66
34	AH	54
35	AI	72
36	AJ	94
37	AK	86
38	AL	72
39	AM	70
Total		2742

Based on the table above, the next step was looking for the mean and the quality of Students' Reading for Pleasure Habit variable (X), there were as followed:

1. Students' Reading for Pleasure Habit

a. Find out the SUM of interval

$$K = 1 + 3,3 \log n$$

$$= 1 + 3,3 \log 39$$

$$= 1 + 3,3 (1,591064607)$$

$$= 1 + 5.250513203$$

$$= 6,250513203$$

$$= 6$$

b. Find out the range

$$R = H - L$$

Where :

R = Range

H = Highest value

L = Lowest value

From that data, it was known that:

$$H = 94 , \quad L = 42$$

$$R = H - L$$

$$= 94 - 42$$

$$= 52$$

c. Determining class interval

$$I = \frac{\text{range}}{\text{sum of interval}}$$

$$= R / K$$

$$= 52 / 6$$

$$= 8.66$$

$$= 9$$

So, class interval was 9 and the SUM of interval was 6.

Table II

Mean Score Frequency Distribution of Students' Reading for Pleasure Habit.

Interval	f	x	fx	Mean
87 – 95	4	91	364	$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$ $= \frac{2748}{39}$ $= 70.46$
78 – 86	5	82	410	
69 – 77	13	73	949	
60 – 68	12	64	768	
51 – 59	3	55	165	
42 – 50	2	46	92	
Total	39			

Based on the result of mean calculation above, the next step was making the category. There are as followed:

Table III

The Quality of the Level Students' Pleasure Reading Habit

Class Interval	Category	Quality
78 – 95	High	Medium
60 – 77	Medium	
42 – 59	Low	

Based on the table above, it was known that the mean from the level students' pleasure reading habit variable at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin was 70. It meant that the category of the level students' pleasure reading habit was medium. It was on interval 60 - 77.

2. Students' Reading Achievement

The data of this variable was taken from English lecturer documentation at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

The students' reading achievement at fourth semester students of English department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018 was as followed:

Table IV

Table Frequency Distribution of Students' Reading Achievement.

No.	Students' Name	Reading Achievement (Y)
1	A	75
2	B	70
3	C	75
4	D	65
5	E	80
6	F	55
7	G	75
8	H	65
9	I	85
10	J	75
11	K	60
12	L	75
13	M	70
14	N	70
15	O	55
16	P	65
17	Q	75
18	R	85
19	S	75
20	T	75
21	U	55
22	V	70
23	W	80
24	X	85
25	Y	80
26	Z	60

27	AA	60
28	AB	70
29	AC	75
30	AD	50
31	AE	70
32	AF	70
33	AG	85
34	AH	75
35	AI	80
36	AJ	80
37	AK	60
38	AL	85
39	AM	70
Total		2785

Based on the table above, the next step was looking for the mean and the quality of students' reading achievement variable (Y), they were as followed:

- a. Find out the SUM of interval

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= 1 + 3,3 \log n \\
 &= 1 + 3,3 \log 39 \\
 &= 1 + 3,3 (1,591064607) \\
 &= 1 + 5.250513203 \\
 &= 6,250513203 \\
 &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Find out the range

$$R = H - L$$

Where :

R = Range

H = Highest value

L = Lowest value

From that data, it was known that:

$$H = 85 \quad , \quad L = 50$$

$$R = H - L$$

$$= 85 - 50$$

$$= 35$$

c. Determining class interval

$$I = \frac{\text{range}}{\text{sum of interval}}$$

$$= R / K$$

$$= 35 / 6$$

$$= 6$$

So, class interval was 6 and the SUM of interval was 6.

Table V

Mean Score Frequency Distribution of Students' Reading Achievement.

Interval	f	x	fx	Mean
85 – 90	5	87,5	437,5	$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$ $= \frac{2801,5}{39}$ $= 71.83$
79 – 84	5	81,5	407,5	
73 – 78	10	75,5	750	
67 – 72	8	69,5	556	
61 – 66	3	63,5	190,5	
55 – 60	8	57,5	460	
Total	39		2801,5	

Based on the result of mean calculation above, the next step was making the category. There were as followed:

Table VI

The quality of the level students' reading achievement.

Class Interval	Category	Quality
79 – 90	High	Well
67 – 78	Well	
55 – 66	Fair	

Based on the table above, it was known that the mean from students' reading achievement was good. It was on interval 67 – 78.

2. Hypothesis Analysis

This analysis was used to prove that the hypothesis was accepted or rejected. In this research, the hypothesis was there was positive influence between the level of students' reading for pleasure habit and the students' reading achievement at fourth semester of English department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018.

To prove that hypothesis, the writer used one predictor regression formula with standard deviation as followed:

- a. Looking for the correlation between predictor (X) and the criterion (Y) could be found by the correlation product moment technique, with formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

Where:

$$\sum xy = \sum xy - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$$

$$\sum x^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N} \text{ and}$$

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

Table VII

The coefficient Correlation between variable X (Students' Reading for Pleasure Habit) and Y (Students' Reading Achievement).

No	Students' Name	X	Y	X2	Y2	XY
1	A	62	75	3844	5625	4650
2	B	60	70	3600	4900	4200
3	C	72	75	5184	5625	5400
4	D	42	65	1764	4225	2730
5	E	66	80	4356	6400	5280
6	F	42	55	1764	3025	2310
7	G	70	75	4900	5625	5250
8	H	58	65	3364	4225	3770
9	I	84	85	7056	7225	7140
10	J	70	75	4900	5625	5250
11	K	58	60	3364	3600	3480
12	L	68	75	4624	5625	5100
13	M	66	70	4356	4900	4620
14	N	66	70	4356	4900	4620
15	O	68	55	4624	3025	4740
16	P	76	65	5776	4225	4940
17	Q	80	75	6400	5625	6000
18	R	70	85	4900	7225	5950
19	S	74	75	5476	5625	5550
20	T	84	75	7056	5625	6300
21	U	92	55	8464	3025	5060
22	V	88	70	7744	4900	6160
23	W	70	80	4900	6400	5600
24	X	60	85	3600	7225	5100

25	Y	88	80	7744	6400	7040
26	Z	66	60	4356	3600	3960
27	AA	66	60	4356	3600	3960
28	AB	74	70	5476	4900	5180
29	AC	70	75	4900	5625	5250
30	AD	72	50	5184	2500	3600
31	AE	78	70	6084	4900	5460
32	AF	68	70	4624	4900	4760
33	AG	66	85	4356	7225	5610
34	AH	54	75	2916	5625	4050
35	AI	72	80	5184	6400	5760
36	AJ	94	80	8836	6400	7520
37	AK	86	60	7396	3600	5160
38	AL	72	85	5184	7225	6120
39	AM	70	70	4900	4900	4900
		ΣX	ΣY	ΣX^2	ΣY^2	ΣXY
		2742	2785	197868	202225	197530

Based on the table above, it was known that the result of coefficient correlation value was:

$$N : 39$$

$$\Sigma X : 2742$$

$$\Sigma Y : 2785$$

$$\Sigma X^2 : 197868$$

$$\Sigma Y^2 : 202225$$

$$\Sigma XY : 197530$$

To examine the hypothesis, the steps were as followed:

1) Looking for the value of correlation between variable (X); the level of students' reading for pleasure habit and (Y); students' reading achievement at fourth semester of English department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018, with using the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(\sum xy)}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

$$\sum xy = \sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N}$$

$$= 197530 - \frac{(2742)(2785)}{39}$$

$$= 197530 - 195806,923076$$

$$= 1723,07$$

$$\sum x^2 = \sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$$

$$= 197868 - \frac{(2742)^2}{39}$$

$$= 197868 - \frac{7518564}{39}$$

$$= 197868 - 192783,6923$$

$$= 5084,30$$

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

$$= 202225 - \frac{(2785)^2}{39}$$

$$= 202225 - \frac{7756225}{39}$$

$$= 202225 - 198877,5641$$

$$= 3347,4359$$

From the calculation above, it was known that the values were as followed:

$$\sum xy = 1723,07$$

$$\sum x^2 = 5084,30$$

$$\sum y^2 = 3347,43$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(\sum xy)}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$
$$= \frac{1723,07}{\sqrt{(5084)(3347)}}$$

$$= \frac{1723,07}{\sqrt{17016148}}$$

$$= \frac{1723}{4125}$$

$$= 0,417$$

Based on the calculation above, it was known that the coefficient correlation between variable X and variable Y was 0,417

- 2) Examining whether there was significant correlation or not by consulting the result of r_{xy} on r_{table} .

After doing the correlation test with product moment correlation formula, the result was consulted with r_t (table) on the significant level 5 %.

- a) It was significant if $r_{xy} > r_t$ (0,05), hypothesis was accepted
- b) It was significant if $r_{xy} < r_t$ (0,05), hypothesis was rejected

From the result of calculation above, it was known that $r_{xy} = 0,417 > 0,316 r_{table} (0,05)$. It meant that hypothesis was accepted. So, there was a positive correlation between parent's education level background and student's English learning achievement.

From the result above, the researcher will interpret that category of coefficient correlation based on the following:

0,90 – 1,00 means very high correlation

0,70 – 0,90 means high correlation

0,40 – 0,70 means enough correlation

0,20 – 0,40 means low correlation

Based on the calculation above, the researcher concluded that the correlation between variable X and variable Y had the positive correlation with the score correlation 0,417 (it was categorized "enough correlation")

b. Looking for the regression similarity

$$Y = ax + K$$

Where:

Y = Criterion

X = Predictor

a = the numeral of predictor coefficient

K = the numeral of constant

To look for the value of a and K, the writer used deviation score method. The formula was as followed:

$$y = ax \text{ or } Y - \bar{Y} = a (X - \bar{X})$$

Where $y = Y - \bar{Y}$, $x = X - \bar{X}$ and $a = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$

From that data, it was known that:

$$\sum xy = 1723.07$$

$$\sum x^2 = 5084.30$$

$$\sum y^2 = 3347,43$$

$$a = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1723}{5084}$$

$$= 0,33890637293$$

$$y = 0,33890637293 x$$

From the data which was collected, it could be looked for:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y}{N} = \frac{2785}{39} = 71,41$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{2742}{39} = 70,30$$

So, the regression similarity was:

It could be done as followed:

$$Y - 71,41 = 0,33890637293 (X - 70,30)$$

$$Y - 71,41 = 0,33890637293 - 23,8251180169$$

$$Y = 0,33890637293 (- 23,8251180169 + 71,41)$$

$$Y = 0,33890637293 + 47,5848819831$$

From the calculation above, the regression similarity was:

$$Y = 0,33890637293 + 47,5848819831$$

c. Variant analysis of regression line

This analysis was used to looking for the correlation between criterion and predictor using one predictor regression with deviation score formula.

$$\begin{aligned} JK_{\text{reg}} &= \frac{(\sum xy)^2}{\sum x^2} \\ &= \frac{(1723,07)^2}{5084,30} \\ &= \frac{2968970.22}{5084,30} \\ &= 583,94 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} JK_{\text{res}} &= \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum xy)^2}{\sum x^2} \\ &= 3347,43 - 583,94 \\ &= 2763,49 \end{aligned}$$

$$db_{\text{reg}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} db_{\text{res}} &= N - 2 \\ &= 39 - 2 \\ &= 37 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RK_{\text{reg}} &= \frac{JK_{\text{reg}}}{db_{\text{reg}}} \\ &= \frac{583,94}{1} \\ &= 583,94 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RK_{\text{res}} &= \frac{JK_{\text{res}}}{db_{\text{res}}} \\ &= \frac{2763,49}{37} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 74,68$$

$$JK_{total} = \sum y^2$$

$$= 3347,43$$

$$F_{reg} = \frac{RK_{reg}}{RK_{res}}$$

$$= \frac{583,94}{74,68}$$

$$= 7,81$$

Table VIII

The Summary of Regression Analysis

Variant resource	dk	JK	RK	F _{reg}	F _{table}
					0,05
Regression	1	583,94	583,94	7,81	4,11
Residual	37	2763,49	74,68		
Total	39	3347,43			

3. Final analysis after knowing the regression analysis, the next step was consulting the result with F_{table}, on the significant level 5 %. From the hypothesis test above, it was known that F_{reg} = 7,81 > 4,11 F_{table} (0,05), it meant the hypothesis was accepted.

So, there was positive influence between the level of students' reading for pleasure habit and students' reading achievement of the fourth semester of English department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018.

B. Discussion

According to the hypothesis above, it could be proved that the Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to Reading Achievement of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018 showed the significant result in 5 % significance. Thus, hypothesis was accepted.

From the coefficient test above, could be known that $r_{xy} = 0,417$. Because $r_{xy} = 0,417 > r_{table} (5 \%) = 0,316$, it meant significant. From the result of the correlation between the level of students' reading for pleasure habit and the students' reading achievement at fourth semester of English department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017/2018, it was known that $F_{reg} = 7,81 > F_{table} (5 \%) = 4,11$. It meant significant.

So, there was significant influence between the level of students' reading for pleasure habit and the students' reading achievement. Thus, higher the level of students' reading for pleasure habit, the higher students' reading achievement.