The Comparative Study of Students' Ability in Writing Descriptive Text Between Students Who Like Reading and Students Who do not Like Reading at the Eighth Grade of SMP Negeri 8 Purworejo in the Academic Year of 2020/2021

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Abstract. In fact, English is studied in almost all of the school levels in Indonesia (from Elementary school to Senior High School). However, most of Indonesian students need to master the English, especially writing. That is one of the reasons why the researcher wants to know more deeply about it. The researcher wants to know whether the students who like reading can master the writing descriptive text as well as the students who do not like reading. In this research, the population of the research is the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Purworejo in the academic year of 2020/2021. The writer takes 32 students. The writer uses a purposive sampling technique because of the limited time. In collecting the data, the writer uses questionnaire and writing test. Then, in analyzing the data, the writer uses t-test. From the result of the computation, it shows that the t-obtained (to) is lower than t-table (tt) (2.13 < 3.14). It means that the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant difference between the students who like reading and the students who do not like reading on their writing ability in writing descriptive text is rejected. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the students who like reading on their writing ability in writing descriptive text.

Keyword: Comparative, Writing Descriptive Text, Students' Who Like Reading and The Students Who Do Not Like Reading

1. Introduction

Language is important in human daily life. Because of language, people are able to communicate with other people from other countries. Nearly all countries in the world use English as an international language communication. The speaker should master English well if they want to get many kinds of information and master the science and technology from other countries. Through communication, someone can transfer the information or ideas to someone else. Therefore, entering the third millennium, people are demanded to be able to communicate using English. As an international language, English plays an important role in the development of the world.

Life is nothing without writing. Everyone must always see a lot of written information through many kinds of media for example magazines, newspapers, brochures, internet, etc. It is the fact that people tend to write their feelings, ideas, knowledge, and experiences to communicate with other people. Actually, people really need to write when they want to get in touch with others and people also need to read written texts when they want to get information completely with others.

The writer limits her study only in describing the students' ability in writing descriptive text on the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Purworejo in the academic year 2020/2021.

2. Method

This research can be categorized as a quantitative research because the researcher does the research on real condition and the researcher can search the data directly.

A quantitative research is the result of the data in numerical form. To collect the data, the writer uses quantitative research because the writer shows the result of the data in numerical form which is gotten from the score of students' writing ability test.

The research uses comparative hyphothesis research design that showing the alleged value in one or more variable in the different sample. The purpose of the study is to find out the comparative study of students'

writing descriptive text ability between the students who like reading and the students who do not like reading at the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 8 Purworejo in the Academic year of 2020/2021. In this thesis the researcher uses test and questionnaire as a method.

The students of SMP Negeri 8 Purworejo of the 8 grade were the subjects of this study. There were 32 students in the class. Questionnaires and test were utilized to collect data by the researchers. The researchers took some steps in gathering data. The first step was to prepare the instrument (test), the second was to give the test to the students (it was given once in one meeting), the third step was to collect the students' answer and the last step was analyze the students' answer. The researchers also took some steps in gathering the questionnaire. The first step was to prepare the instrument (questionnaire), the second was to give the questionnaire to the students (it was given once in one meeting), the third step was to collect the students' answer and the last step was analyze the students' answer. This questionnaire, which consisted of twenty statement items, was distributed to students directly. The students are required to choose one of them based on what the students actually perceived. Further, the researcher divides the questionnaire into two characteristics: Indonesian Reading and English Reading. The items are composed by the writer based on the students' preference about reading.

3. Findings

A. Students' responses percentage

Table. 1 The discussion of students' responses

	Students' Responses									
Student number	Fully Agree (FA)		Agree (A)		Disagree (D)		Fully Disagree (FD)			
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
1	2	10	8	40	10	50	0	0		
2	3	15	7	35	10	50	0	0		
3	1	5	9	45	8	40	2	10		
4	2	10	6	30	12	60	0	0		
5	2 3	15	10	50	4	20	3	15		
6	2	10	5	25	13	65	0	0		
7	1	5	9	45	10	50	0	0		
8	3	15	9	45	5	25	3	15		
9	0	0	7	35	13	65	0	0		
10	4	20	2	10	14	70	0	0		
11	3	15	7	35	10	50	0	0		
12	0	0	6	30	14	70	0	0		
13	2	10	4	20	13	65	1	5		
14	0	0	9	45	11	55	0	0		
15	1	5	6	30	13	65	0	0		
16	1	5	3	15	16	80	0	0		
17	2	10	8	40	10	50	0	0		
18	2	10	7	35	11	55	0	0		
19	2	10	8	40	10	50	0	0		
20	6	30	8	40	6	30	0	0		
21	3	15	11	55	4	20	2	10		
22	0	0	4	20	14	70	2	10		
23	6	30	3	15	11	55	0	0		
24	5	25	6	30	4	20	5	25		
25	0	0	10	50	8	40	2	10		
26	2	10	8	40	7	35	3	15		

27	2	10	6	30	12	60	0	0
28	0	0	5	25	15	75	0	0
29	3	15	9	45	8	40	0	0
30	1	5	8	40	8	40	3	15
31	4	20	3			65		
32	7	35	3	15	10	50	0	0

Based on the table 3 above, the following are the complete description of the students' responses:

4. Discussion

a) Test of Normality

From the computation, the value of Chi-Square writing ability in writing descriptive text for the students who do not like reading $\left(X^2\right)$ is 10.21. Then, it is compared with the value of Chi-Square table with the degree of freedom 6-1 = 5. Based on the table on Chi-Square (Appendix), it is known that at the Chi-Square value on the significant level 0.05 is 11.070. Because Chi-Square obtained of writing ability in writing descriptive text for the students who do not like reading (10.21) is lower than the value of Chi-Square table (11.070), it means that the distribution of writing ability in writing descriptive text for the students who do not like reading is normal.

b) Test of Homogeneity

From the computation, the highest variance is 170.67 and the lowest variance is 55.46. So, the result of $F_{obtained}$ is 3.08. Then, it is compared with the value of F_{table} with degree of freedom pembilang (6-1=5) and degree of freedom penyebut (26-1=25). Based on the table on Distribution F Table (Appendix), it is known that at the Distribution F value on the significant level 0.05 with the degree of freedom 5 and 25 is 2.60.

If the $F_{obtained}$ is higher than F_{table} ($F_O > F_t$), so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Because $F_{obtained}$ is higher than F_{table} (3.08 > 2.60), so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. If Ho is rejected, it can be said that the population is not homogenous

$$(\sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2)$$

c) Test of Hypothesis

In this section, the researcher is going to discuss about the hypothesis testing result. As stated before, the hypothesis of this research is that there is a significant difference between the students who like reading and the students who do not like reading on their writing ability in writing descriptive text.

The result of the computation of the t-test is 2.13. To know whether the hypothesis was accepted or rejected, the t-value (t_o) is consulted to the difference of t-table with degree of freedom (n_1 -1) and degree of freedom (n_2 -1), divided by 2, then it is added with the lowest of t-value.

5. Conclusion

The following are the conclusions reached by the researcher: It can be seen from the *t-test* result. However, if seen from the mean score from both of them, the mean score of the students' who like reading is higher than the mean score of the students' who do not like reading. The mean score of the students' who like reading is higher, because the students who like reading are often getting more knowledge about how to write a good descriptive writing in English when they read English book. However, there is no significant difference about it.

6. References

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