© エ』 d！ 10 $>$ Result

In this section，the researcher presents data that answers the research $\underset{\sim}{\subset}$ question which aims to find differences in the writing ability of eleventh © graders of SMA PGRI Pekanbaru before use series of pictures and students © ${ }_{0}$ after use a series of pictures．

等．How is the students＇ability in writing before using series of picture at SMA PGRI PEKANBARU？

To answer this research question，The researchers present data on students＇pre－test writing scores，which were obtained before students received treatment．The pre－test was administered without the use of media series of pictures，but the researcher provided explanations on narrative text material，and students wrote narrative texts without utilizing media．Data on
 students＇pre test writing scores are explained in the table as follows：



Table IV. 1

## Student's Pre-Test Score

| Respondent | Pre-Test |  | Final Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rater 1 | Rater 2 |  |
| Student 1 | 57 | 53 | 55 |
| Student 2 | 62 | 58 | 60 |
| Student 3 | 64 | 62 | 63 |
| Student 4 | 61 | 65 | 63 |
| Student 5 | 59 | 60 | 59,5 |
| Student 6 | 54 | 53 | 53,5 |
| Student 7 | 62 | 56 | 59 |
| Student 8 | 55 | 62 | 58,5 |
| Student 9 | 64 | 61 | 62,5 |
| Student 10 | 58 | 59 | 58,5 |
| Student 11 | 60 | 52 | 56 |
| Student 12 | 60 | 58 | 59 |
| Student 13 | 54 | 52 | 53 |
| Student 14 | 54 | 50 | 52 |
| Student 15 | 63 | 65 | 64 |
| Student 16 | 60 | 61 | 60,5 |
| Student 17 | 63 | 62 | 62,5 |
| Student 18 | 54 | 55 | 54,5 |
| Student 19 | 56 | 58 | 57 |
| Student 20 | 62 | 56 | 59 |
| Student 21 | 57 | 58 | 57,5 |
| Student 22 | 65 | 64 | 64,5 |
| Student 23 | 52 | 50 | 51 |
| Student 24 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Student 25 | 60 | 58 | 59 |
| Student 26 | 54 | 50 | 52 |
| Student 27 |  | $53$ | 52 |
| Student 28 | $57$ |  |  |
| Total | 1632 | 1597 | 1614,5 |
| Mean | 58,29 | 57,04 | 57,66 |

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



In accordance with the data above, the researcher summed up the scores from the two raters and divided the total by two to get the average of the two raters, which gave the students' pre-test writing average of 57,66.

Next, to find out the frequency of students' writing pre-test results, the researcher explains it in the following table:

Table IV. 2
Frequency of Score Pre-Test
Frequency

The table shows that, based on the pre-test results, 0 students received a score of $0 \%$ in the very good category, 0 students received a score of $0 \%$ in วセł! the good category, and 9 students received a score of $32 \%$ in the fair category. 19 pupils ( $68 \%$ of the total) fell into the poor category, while 0 students ( $0 \%$ of the total) fell into the very poor category.

The researcher then uses the following table to illustrate the descriptive results of the students' writing pretest.

Table IV. 3
Descriptive Score of Pre-Test Score

|  | $\mathbf{N}$ | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. <br> Deviationn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre test | 28 | 51 | 65 | 57,66 | 4,035 |
| Valid N | 28 |  |  |  |  |

©』 $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ ○ recorded among the 28 students on the pre－test is 51 ．The highest score亏 ${ }_{\omega}$ recorded among the 28 students on the pre－test is 65 ．The average score of all 28 students on the pre－test is 57.66 ．This is calculated by summing up all ネ －individual scores and dividing by the number of students（28）．
 the students after the students were taught to use the series of pictures．

2．How is the students＇ability in writing after using a series of picture at SMA PGRI PEKANBARU？

To answer this research question，the researcher presents data on students＇post－test writing scores．Post Test is given after students are given treatment．The post－test was carried out by distributing questions containing test writing to students using a series of pictures and guided by the researcher．Data on students＇post test writing scores are explained in the table as follows：

Table IV． 4
Students＇Post－Test Score

| $\square$ | Respondents | Post－Test |  | Final score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | Rater 1 | Rater 2 |  |
| 3. | Student 1 | 77 | 78 | 77，5 |
| 二 | Student 2 | 74 | 81 | 77，5 |
| $\subset$ | Student 3 | 71 | 76 | 73，5 |
| 之 | Student 4 | 78 | 79 | 78，5 |
| の | Student 5 | 71 | 73 | 72 |
| $\bigcirc$ | Student 6 | 76 | 77 | 76，5 |
| ス | Student 7 | 76 | 77 | 76，5 |
| 0 | Student 8 | 71 | 79 | 75 |
| $\underline{0}$ | Student 9 | 77 | 75 | 76 |
| $\stackrel{0}{\text { ® }}$ | Student 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
|  | Student 11 | 75 | 76 | 75，5 |
|  | Student 12 | 71 | 74 | 72，5 |
|  | Student 13 | 67 | 72 | 69，5 |
|  | Student 14 | 74 | 79 | 76，5 |
|  | Student 15 | 78 | 80 | 79 |
|  | Student 16 | 78 | 77 | 77，5 |

From the data above, the researcher added the scores from the two assessors and divided the total by two to get the average of the two assessors, resulting in a student's writing exam result of 75,48.

The researcher then provided an explanation in the following table to determine the frequency of students' writing based on the post-test results:

Table IV. 5
Frequency Score of Post-Test

| Frequency |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intervals | Classification | Post-Test | Percentage |
| $80-100$ | very good | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| $70-79$ | Good | 28 | $100 \%$ |
| $60-69$ | Fair | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| $50-59$ | Poor | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| $0-49$ | very poor | 0 | $0 \%$ |
|  | N | 28 | $100 \%$ |

The table shows the post-test results. It shows that 0 students received a score of $0 \%$ in the very good category and a presentation percentage of $0 \%$, 28 students received a score in the good category and a presentation
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Table IV. 6
Descriptive Score of Post-Test Score

|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. <br> Deviationn |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Post test | 28 | 70 | 79 | 75,48 | 2,246 |
| Valid N | 28 |  |  |  |  |

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the lowest post-test score is 70 and the highest post-test score is 79 , so an average of 75,48 is obtained.
3. Is there any significant difference in the writing ability of the eleventh graders of SMA PGRI Pekanbaru who use a series of pictures and students who don't use a series of pictures?

To demonstrate a significant difference in students' writing ability before and after being taught using a series of pictures in the eleventh grade at SMA PGRI Pekanbaru, data were collected from pre-test and post-test scores. These scores were analyzed using SPSS. To determine whether parametric or non-parametric analysis was appropriate, the researcher first conducted a normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method in SPSS 23, as described below:
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Table IV. 7 Normality of Data

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  |  | Unstandardized <br> Residual |
| N | Mean | 28 |
| Normal Parameters ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$ | Std. Deviation | , 0000000 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | 2,20161173 |
|  | Positive | , 142 |
|  | Negative | , 100 |
| Test Statistic |  | ,- 142 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |  | , 142 |

The table indicates that the significance level for the students' pretest and post-test, determined using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, is 0.157 , which is greater than 0.05 . Therefore, it can be concluded that the research data on students' writing ability, as measured by the pretest and post-test, follows a normal distribution.

Table IV. 8 Description of Students' Pre-Test and Post-Test Score

| $\mathbf{N}$ | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. <br> Deviationn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre Test | 28 | 51 | 65 | 57,66 | 4,035 |
| Post Test | 28 | 70 | 79 | 75,48 | 2,246 |
| Valid N | 28 |  |  |  |  |

From the table, it can be concluded that the pre-test results, conducted before using the series of pictures, had an average score of 57.66. There was a noticeable improvement in the post-test results, conducted after using the series of pictures, with an average score of
75.48. The minimum pre-test score was 51 , while the minimum post-test score was 70. Additionally, the maximum score for the pre-test was 65 , and the maximum score for the post-test was 79 .

After obtaining the students' pre-test and post-test writing ability scores, the researcher determines the frequency distribution of the student writing assessments based on the scores within predefined intervals. The frequency distribution of these writing assessments will be detailed in the following table:


Table IV. 9
Frequency Score of Pre-test and Post-Test Score

| Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Post- |  | Percentage |  |
| Intervals | Classification | Pre-Test | Pest <br> Test |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Pre-Test | Post- <br> Test |  |
| $80-100$ | Very Good | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |
| $70-79$ | Good | 0 | 28 | $0 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |
| $60-69$ | Fair | 9 | 0 | $32 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |
| $50-59$ | Poor | 19 | 0 | $68 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |
| $0-49$ | Very Poor | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |  |
|  | N | 28 | 28 | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |

The table reveals that in the pre-test results, no students fell into the very poor category $(0 \%), 19$ students were categorized as poor ( $68 \%$ ), and 9 students were in the fair category ( $32 \%$ ). No students scored in the good or ne!̣y u!̣e> f!ıeКS uełf students fell into the very poor, poor, or fair categories ( $0 \%$ each). All 28
${ }_{\text {D }}$ Istudents were categorized as good ( $100 \%$ ), and none scored in the very good ㄹ category (0\%).

To enhance clarity in illustrating the differences between students' pre-test and post-test results, the researcher provided an explanatory diagram.

## Diagram IV. 1

Frequency Diagram of Pre-Test and Post Test Score


The next step for the researchers is to determine if there is a significant difference in the average writing abilities of students when using a series of pictures versus not using them. This analysis will be conducted using a paired sample t -test in SPSS 23. The results of this test presented in the following table:

Table IV. 10


The data results indicate that Ha is accepted because the sig (2-tailed) value is 0.000 , which is less than 0.05 . This demonstrates a significant difference in the writing abilities of eleventh-grade students at SMA PGRI Pekanbaru before and after using a series of pictures.

## B. Disscussion

Depending on the research findings, the use of a series of pictures has significantly improved the writing abilities of eleventh-grade students at SMA PGRI Pekanbaru. This improvement is evident when comparing the urisi students' writing scores before and after the intervention. Prior to using the series of pictures, the average score of the students was 57.66. After implementing the series of pictures, the average score increased to 75.48 . This notable difference in scores indicates that the series of pictures positively ${ }_{n}$ impacted the students' writing abilities.

Furthermore, hypothesis testing supports this conclusion. The null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, as shown by the significance value (sig 2 -tailed) of 0.000 , which is
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Iless than the threshold of 0.05 . Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of a入 series of pictures was successful in enhancing the writing ability of the $\overline{0}$ ${ }_{0}$ eleventh-grade students at SMA PGRI Pekanbaru.
3. The findings of this study align with those of a pre-experimental research conducted by Romadlona \& Khofshoh (2023), their research concluded that utilizing picture series media is effective in enhancing students' narrative writing 0 skills in practical contexts. And then the study's findings confirm the theory of ${ }_{0}^{\pi}$
Al Halim \& Arifin (2022), who stated that picture series might help students $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ explore their ideas. After watching the picture series, the students were able to create and use their imagination to write. Furthermore, this study can build on prior research on the usage of series of pictures in student writing skills, allowing series of pictures to be utilized as a reference for English teachers while teaching writing.

So in this research concluded that the use series of pictures © significantly enhances students' writing abilities. Various cited studies ${ }^{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}$ indicates that using this media can stimulate students' creativity and indicates that using this media can stimulate students creativity and imagination, thereby improving their achievement in writing narrative texts.
 developing students' narrative writing abillity.

