

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNDERSTANDING NOUN AND MASTERY REPORT TEXT AT GRADE IX MTsN 1 PADANGSIDIMPUAN IN 2014

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ABSTRACT

Penulis mau melihat apakah ada hubungan antara pemahaman tentang noun dan penguasaan terhadap tekt report di kelas IX MTsN 1 Padangsidimpuan. dalam menganalisis kedua variable, penulis menggunakan method deskriptif, karena metode ini digunakan untuk mengetahui gambaran fakta apa yang sedang terjadi antara kedua variabel. Dan data diperoleh dengan memberikan test kepada siswa-siswi sebagai sampel penelitian. Adapun populasi penelitian adalah seluruh kelas IX MTsN 1 Padangsidimpuan pada tahun akademik 2014/2015. Teknik penarikan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah random sampling atau acak. Adapun hipotesa penelitian ini adalah bahwa ada hubungan antara pemahaman noun dan penguasaan tek report siswa kelas IX di MTsN 1 Padangsidimpuan. Untuk mengetahui hasil penelitian penulis menggunakan rumus "r" Product Moment. Setelah data diolah dan dianalisis, penulis menemukan hasil perhitungan sebanyak 0.435. Sementara "r" yang terdapat dalam table pada taraf signifikansi 5% adalah sebesar 0.320. Hasil peerhitungan lebih besar dibanding nilai yang ada dalam table correlasi. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa hipotesa diterima atau dapat dikatan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pemahaman noun dengan penguasaan teks report. Akhirnya, dapat disimpulkan bahwa apabila siswa/i memahami noun dengan baik, maka mereka akan semakin mudah menguasai teks report.

Kata kunci: the relationship, understanding noun, report text mastery

A. INTRODUCTION

English is one of the most important languages, which are used as international language. English has been decided to be the first foreign language to be taught in primary schools up to the university. English as one of the subject should be learned in many schools in Indonesia. Each level of these institutions has particular curriculum.

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Based on this curriculum, English has four important skills they are listening, reading, speaking and writing. One of the productive skills is writing. Writing has many aspects such as descriptive text, narrative text, discussion text and report text. Report text is a kind of genre that has to be mastered by all students; it is used to describe the way things are, with reference to arrange or natural, man – made and social phenomena in our environment.

Based on syllabus, report text is in basic competence where students are hoped to respond the meaning that in monolog simple short as accurately, fluency and accepted to interest in daily life context that forming narrative and report.² Report text is studied in the ninth grade students of junior school.

Students on ninth grade of junior high school are expected to master report text in clear information about natural or non natural phenomena also things in the world. This information is meant to give add knowledge to the reader, phenomena that character natural, such as, living things like plants and animal, nonliving things like mountain, sea, galaxy, satellite and other phenomena in society.

In fact, many students were still unable to master report text well, it can be seen base on the average of the students; they only got the average of 65.” Meanwhile it is hoped they get the average of 70 in English subject. This score is still low if we categorized to the average of 70 in English subject. It is still need improvement. When the last examine, they were still confuse to answer report text’s questions.

Many efforts have been done by the teachers to solve this problem for example; asking the students to study hard and change their bad habitual in learning English. Then, for the teachers such change the method when they are teaching English especially in report text and also explaining about noun such as common noun, proper noun, material noun and collective noun as wisely until the students understand.

So again, that mastery report text will be affected by many factors which are mentioned above. One of them is noun as one of the English discussion. The writer interests to do research this topic. That is why the writer wants to know “the relationship between understanding noun and report text mastery at the ninth grade students of MTs Negeri 1 Padangsidempuan in 2014 / 2015 academic year.

² KTSP, *Model Silabus dan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris SMP/MTs*, (Jakarta: BSNP, 2007), hal. 65.

Based on the previous problem, it is important to formulate the problem, in order to know what should be done in the research. The formulation of the problem: "Is there a significant relationship between understanding noun and report text mastery at the ninth grade students of MTs Negeri 1 Padangsidimpuan?"

B. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTIONS

1. Report Text Mastery

The term of "report" is used in everyday language to refer to many different types of factual text news report, science report, weather report, etc. However, the term information report is used in an every specific way to refer only to text used to stored information a class of things.

Information of report can contain information of various kinds, eg. classification into different types, an examination of components, and look at a various aspects. The major focus of this text is a "thing" (or more accurately, a class of thing) rather than a sequence. The topic of report usually introduced by an opening general statement/general classification.

Report is consisting of facts about various aspects of the subject. This fact can be group into topic areas, each worked by a topic sentence to indicate the particular aspect of the subject being deal with. Each aspect cans distinctive characteristics of the subject (color, shape, habits, behavior, etc) or by giving examples, or by comparing and contrasting, or by describing components and their function.

Like other text, report text also has features such as meaning of monolog report text, communicative purpose and the language features. As followed, that can be considered:

a. The Meaning of Monolog Report Text

Report text is a kind of text that gives information about observation report as systematic. According to Pardiyono, "Report text is very precise used to clear information about natural or non - natural phenomena or things in the world."³ From this quotation, the writer expresses that report text consist of information that observed about thing in the world like living things or non-living things. That information mean

³ Pardiyono, *Pasti Bisa Teaching Based Writing*, (Yogyakarta: Andi, 2007), p. 272.

is to give knowledge to the readers, phenomena that have character natural, such as mountain, sea, galaxy, satellite, and other phenomena. In society, like about parliament, party, economy, trade, kind of development world technology.

Otong Setiawan Djuharie states, "Report text explains a result of research, observation, or a study about thing, animals, people, or place, participant in report text is general."⁴ The writer expresses that report text is a text that explain about things as generally, usually that explained is about characteristics, like habitual, quality, function of the thing, and so on.

Moreover, Rudi Hartono says, "Report text is a text that describes the way things are, with reference to arrange or natural, man – made and social phenomena in our environment."⁵ It means that report text describes information about something as a result for observation and it has a general conclusion.

Finally, Mann Robyn defines, "Report text provides factual information about a particular topic."⁶ The writer expresses that an information report provides information about an event or happening. It contains information that is accepted truth.

Therefore, it can be concluded that a report text is a text, which provides information to describe and classify natural and non – natural phenomena about the class of thing. The information that presented is clearly. Report text also used in everyday language to refer to many different types of factual text – news report, science report and weather report.

b. The Communicative Purpose of Report Text

The communicative purpose of report text is to describe the participant, if it is observed is thing, report text more focus on the function of the thing.⁷ It means that report text has purpose to describe thing by focus to the participant or subject and that described is the function of the things. Moreover, Pardiyono says, "The communicative purpose of report text is to give information about natural or non – natural phenomena or things in the world."⁸ From this quotation, the writer expresses that information

⁴ Otong Setiawan Djuharie, *Genre dilengkapi 700 Soal Uji Pemahaman*, (Bandung: Yrama Widya, 2008), p. 26.

⁵ Rudi Hartono, *Genre of Text English Department Faculty of Language and Art*, (Semarang: State University, 2005), p. 6.

⁶ Mann Robyn, *Step A head 4*, (Bandung: Pan Pacific Publication, 2007), p. 62.

⁷ Otong Setiawan Djuharie, *loc-cit*.

⁸ Pardiyono, *loc-cit*, p. 272.

means to give knowledge to the readers, about natural and non – natural phenomena like living things and non – living things.

Rudi Hartono adds, "Report text has purpose to describe the way things are, with reference to arrange, or natural, man – made and social phenomena in our environment."⁹ The writer expresses that report text gives information by explaining color, shape, habits, and behaviors about the participant or subject.

Finally, Robyn Mann says, "The communicative purpose of report text is to document known information, organize, that information and record the information for other."¹⁰ From this quotation, the writer expresses that information of report provides information about an event or happening. It contains information that is accepted as truth.

It can be concluded that report text has purpose is to describe things that natural and non – natural, as they are to document the information, classify and describe a whole class of things in general statement.

c. The Language Features of Report Text

The language features of report text are: 1. General noun, 2. Relating verb, 3. Action verb, 4. Present tense. From this quotation, the writer expresses that general noun is used as a participants, relating verbs and present tense. Moreover, Otong Setiawan Djuharie says,

"The language features of report text are: 1. General noun. Word that is reconcile for something as general. Example: Tiger is a wild animal. 2. Relational process. Using verb that is can describe situation of the participant. Example: Birds have wings; an elephant is a big animal. 3. Simple present tense. To show a fact scientific. Example: A baby of the bines whale generally weight more than 500 kilograms."¹¹

The writer expresses that report text is a text which present information of something that using language features such as general noun, relational process and simple present tense. The subject must generally to show a fact scientific.

⁹ Rudi Hartono, *op-cit*, p. 26.

¹⁰ Robyn Mann, *loc-cit*, p. 62.

¹¹ Otong Setiawan Djuharie, *loc-cit*.

Moreover, Rudi Hartono says, "The significant of the lexicogrammatical features of report text are: 1. Focus on generic participant. 2. Using simple present tense."¹² It means that we have to explain it only focus on subject or participant.

At the last opinion, Robyn Mann says,

"The language features of report text are: 1. Using present tense, 2. Using past tense in section giving background information, 3. Using the third person, 4. Using action verb, 5. Using relational process, 6. Using noun, 7. Using adjective, adjectival phrases and clauses, 8. Using connectors and word groups for sequence, comparison, cause and effect, 9. Using formal style, 10. Using unemotional language, 11. Using technical terms."¹³

From this quotation, the writer expresses that report text has many kinds of characteristics in order to create and mastery report text easily, the students have to be aware with its characteristic.

In conclusion, the language features of the report text are generalized participant, using present tense or past tense if extinct, language for defining, classifying and informal language, using vocabulary related to the topic, using linking verb, and action verb, formal and objective language.

Related to the theories of the report text above, the indicators for report text are: 1) the meaning of monolog report text, 2) the communicative purpose, 3) the language features of report text. The indicators above are used to as the instrument to collect the data and apply them to examine the students in mastery of report text.

The students have to know the main point in mastery report text. The students can be continually and seriously in mastery report text. Basically, the students' ability in mastery report text is caused by some factors, they are: the meaning of monolog report text, communicative purpose, language features, student's motivation, teaching learning facilities, teaching method, support them in mastery report text. We can use the following example of the report text as follows:

Kangaroo

¹² Rudi Hartono, *op-cit*, 8.

¹³ Robyn Mann, *op-cit*, p. 63.

A kangaroo is an animal found only in Australia, although it has a smaller relative, called a wallaby, which lives on the Australian island of Tasmania and New Guinea.

Kangaroos eat grass and plants, they have short front legs, but very long, and very strong back legs and a tail. Then they use for sitting up on for jumping. Kangaroos have been known to make forward jumps, over eight meters, and leap across fences more than three meters high. They can also run at speeds of over 45 kilometers per hour.

The largest kangaroos are the great grey kangaroo and the red kangaroo. Adults grow to a length of 1.60 meters and weight over 90 kilograms.

Kangaroos are marsupials. This means that the female kangaroo has an external pouch on the front of her body. A baby kangaroo is very tiny when it is born, and it crawls at once into this pouch where it spends its first five months of life.¹⁴

From the example above, clear that report text are factual text that present information clearly succinctly, that purpose to document known information, organize that information about kangaroo.

Report text is a kind of text in genre, which purpose to describe the way things are in the world. Beside that, in report text a thing is described with scientific which purpose to add knowledge of a reader, because in report text must contain observation and fact about thing, which it will be described in a text.

Based on the ideas above, it can be known that report text mastery is a skill or knowledge in analyzing report text, which purpose to describe about things in the world with generally, and fact. In other side, to make a good mastery about in report text, the students must be mastered about the meaning of monolog report text, communicative

¹⁴ Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan, 2004. p. 19.

purpose, language features and noun, because that is the dominant language elements in report text mastery.

2. Understanding Noun

Noun is a word that is used to show people, place, animal, or idea. According to Muhammad Taufik Faizal, "Noun is all the words that relate to the thing, creature, place and something that tinged."¹⁵ From this quotation the writer expresses that noun is a word that is oriented concerning a thing. Thing that meant is concrete or abstract noun.

Fauzan Al-Rasyid also states, "Noun is word that is used to show name of person, thing, animal, place, idea, quality, thinking, feeling, action and so on."¹⁶ In English, there is kind of noun, which each noun has function as subject or object sentence. It means that noun is word that used to give a name to the something. Hottben D. Lingga says, "Noun is the name of thing, person, animal, thinking, idea, characteristic, feeling and so on. Noun has kind from that show

Gender (sex); masculine and feminine, numbers (singular and plural) and case."¹⁷ The writer expresses that noun is concrete or abstract noun. There are some kinds of noun such as proper noun, common noun, concrete noun, material noun, and collective noun.

Finally, Ridwansyah says, "Noun or nominal is a word that is oriented for something. It means maybe concrete noun or abstract noun. Concrete is thing that can we see like people, animal, book, knife, key, car, radio, television. Abstract noun is thing that cannot we see like knowledge, stupidest and motivation."¹⁸ The writer expresses that noun is used to show the name of thing for example: book, knife, key, car, radio, and blade. Noun consists of common noun, proper noun, material noun and collective noun.

a. Common Noun

According to Muhammad Taufik Faizal, "Noun is the general things or nominal that has characteristics generally that used in daily conversation, example: teacher,

¹⁵ Muhammad Taufik Faizal, *Ringkas dan Praktis Bahasa Inggris untuk Pemula*, (Jakarta: Gemagung, 2003), p. 1.

¹⁶ Fauzan Al-Rasyid, *Comprehensive English Grammar Preparation for Toefl*, (Jakarta: Kesaint Blanc, 2009), p. 1.

¹⁷ Hottben D. Lingga, *Intisari Tata Bahasa Inggris Kontemporer*, (Bekasi: Visipro, 2003), p. 45.

¹⁸ Ridwansyah, *Mastering English Grammar*, (Jakarta: Puspa Swara, 2006), p. 17.

lecturer, school, man, woman, mountain, jungle, book, etc.”¹⁹ The writer expresses that common noun is the names of thing as generally.

Hottben D. Lingga states, “Common noun shows to the name of team, place, people and thing as generally.”²⁰ The writer expresses that common noun is the name of thing its mean concrete or abstract as generally.

Furthermore, Fauzan Al-Rasyid adds, “Common noun is the name of thing that character general. Common noun has plural form and need determiner.”²¹ The writer expresses that common noun is the name of something that character general like; house, car, chair, box, pencil, and television.

Finally, Ridwansyah says, “Common noun is word that shows the name of group, person and thing as generally, example: boy, teacher, king, lake, book, girl, uncle, student, singer, doctor and nurse.”²² Then the writer concludes that common noun has characteristic general.

b. Proper Noun

According to Hottben D. Lingga, “Proper noun is a word that shows the name of person, geography, country, religion, day, month and years, example: George, Lake Toba, America, Jakarta, Buddhist, Monday, June, and Boston university.”²³ From this quotation, the writer expresses that proper noun is the word that show itself.

Muhammad Taufik Faizal states that “Proper noun is nominal the name itself or identity, example: Nadya, Indonesia, Jakarta, New York, and PT. Telkom, Hilton hotel, Anker Beer, coca – cola, and university of Indonesia.”²⁴ It means that proper noun has purpose to give identity of something.

Ridwansyah adds, “Proper noun is the name of self, example: Mary, John, England, Germany and so on.”²⁵ It means that proper noun show the name of self.

Finally, Fauzan Al-Rasyid states that “Proper noun is a word that shows name of self, for example: Jakarta, Tokyo, Michael, Robert, Johan and so on.”²⁶ The writer

¹⁹ Muhammad Taufik Faizal, *op-cit*, p. 2.

²⁰ Hottben D. Lingga, *op-cit*, p. 2.

²¹ Fauzan Al-Rasyid, *op-cit*, 45.

²² Ridwansyah, *loc-cit*, p. 1.

²³ Hottben D. Lingga, *loc-cit*.

²⁴ Muhammad Taufik Faizal, *op-cit*, p. 2.

²⁵ Ridwansyah, *loc-cit*, p. 2.

expresses that proper noun is a word that used to the name of something self. Proper noun used to show the name of person, animal or something.

c. Material Noun

According to Fauzan Al-Rasyid, "Material noun is the name of thing that is not created by person; it is used mention sun, iron, day, air, steel, moon, silver, and so on."²⁷ From this quotation, the writer expresses that material noun is something that created by God, or something that used to make to the other things.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Taufik Faizal says, "Material noun is nominal that make from passenger, for example: gold, silver, bronze, paint, oil, etc."²⁸ it means that material noun is something that make from passenger. According to Hottben D. Lingga, "Material noun is word that used to mention or namely material from where they are made, for example: milk, cloth, oil, paint, paper, water and air."²⁹ From this quotation, the writer expresses that material noun is used to name of the materials.

Finally, Jhon S. Hartanto says, "Material noun is a word of thing that consists of incomplete thing. It is from passenger and other material, example: Gold, silver, bronze, paint, and oil."³⁰ The writer expresses that material noun is non – complete things. Material noun is used to mention or names material from where they are made.

d. Collective Noun

According to Hottben D. Lingga, "Collective noun is word that used for a group people, animal, or a unity, example: family, team, army, flock, cattle, school, class, committee, and so on."³¹ From this quotation, the writer expresses that collective noun is something that consist of more one, but it is mean one.

Fauzan Al-Rasyid says, "Collective noun is word that form is single but mean is more that one, for example: staff, committee, company, family, enemy, crew, group and so on."³² It means that collective noun is one thing but consist more things.

²⁶ Fauzan Al-Rasyid, *loc-cit*, p. 17.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 2.

²⁸ Muhammad Taufik Faizal, *op-cit*, p. 3.

²⁹ Hottben D. Lingga, *op-cit*, p. 47.

³⁰ Jhon S. Hartanto, *Accurate, Brief and Clear English Grammar*, (Surabaya: Indah, 2003), p. 10.

³¹ Hottben D. Lingga, *op-cit*, p. 46.

³² Fauzan Al-Rasyid, *loc-cit*, p. 46.

Muhammad Taufik Faizal adds, "Collective noun is nominal that character collective. Nominal from the form has meant more than one. Example: a herd of cattle, a library of books, committee, parliament and so on."³³

Finally, Jhon S. Hartanto says, "Collective noun is word that has meaning more than one but the form is one, example: flock, division, class, fleet, committee, parliament, etc."³⁴ It means that collective noun is something that consists of thing.

When the students write report, text they should begin to put noun. Without noun, the students unable to develop the paragraph and miss understanding sentences. This study tells us, that noun determines our ability to master report text. Based on this elaboration can be seen that the writer wants to propose both of variables because these variables have the theories relationship. Both of them related each other where understanding noun is one of the aspects in report text.

The writer concludes that understanding noun can help the students in mastery report text, because students are be focus writing the result observation for a thing that they choose to observe. Noun is the most important part in making or mastery report text.

Noun is one of the most important components in report text mastery. When students write report text, they should begin to take noun. Without understanding noun may be the students unable to understand each of sentences and to develop the paragraph and report text. This study tells us that noun determines our ability to master report text. Based on these elaborations, it can be seen that the writer wants to propose both of variables those are used in order to be understood by the readers or writers.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sugiono said that research is scientific way which is used to get data with specific aims.³⁵ There are four basic methods can be used to the research, they are: descriptive, history, relationship, comparative causal and experimental research.

³³ Muhammad Taufik Faizal, *loc-cit*, p. 2.

³⁴ Jhon S. Hartanto, *loc-cit*, p. 3.

³⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2002), p. 1.

In this research, the writer uses the descriptive method because the writer wants to find out the fact during the research is investigated in the research location.

a. Population and Sample

Population is whole number of subject in the field of resource of data research that can be researched. According to M. Iqbal Hasan says, "Populasi adalah totalitas dari semua objek atau individu yang memiliki karakteristik tertentu, jelas dan lengkap yang akan diteliti."³⁶ It means that, population is total of whole object or the individual that has certain characteristic, clear and complete that can be researched. The Populations of the research was the Ninth Grade Students of MTs Negeri 1Padangsidempuan, which consists of nine classes. The total numbers of the Ninth Grade Students are 260 students. Sample is the respondents of the subject research. The technique of the research is random sampling. Based on this opinion, the sample of this research is taken 40 students from the population by using Random sampling.

b. The Instrument of Research

In this research, the writer collects the data by giving the test in multiple choice forms both Variable X and Variable Y. It is very important in conducting the research. There are two variables in this research; they are understanding noun as independent variable (Variable X) and Report Text Mastery as Dependent Variable (Variable Y).

To measure the student's ability in Understanding Noun, the writer determines the indicators are: 1) Identifying of usage the common noun. 2) Identifying of usage the proper noun. 3) Identifying of usage the material noun. 4) Identifying of usage the collective noun.

For variable Y the writer takes the indicators of the test about this variable as followed: 1) Identifying of monolog Report text. 2) Identifying of communicative purpose. 3) Identifying of language features. The answer above are made based on the baluster above is objective form in multiple choice too.

c. Technique for Collecting Data

The technique for collecting the data is done based on the following steps that can be considered as follows:

- a. Firstly, distributing the sheet for the students.

³⁶ M. Iqbal Hasan, *op-cit*, p. 58.

- b. Second, giving instruction how to answer the test.
- c. Third, reading the direction how to do each part of the test clearly.
- d. Then, giving the time to the respondents if there is something left or clears how to do test.
- e. After that, limiting the time to do the test.
- f. Then looking after students in doing the test to avoid cheating and peeping.
- g. Finally, collecting the students' worksheet.

d. The Technique of Analyzing Data

There are two types of analyzing data in this research; firstly descriptive analysis, which is used to see the mean, median, modus and making distributive frequency and making histogram. Secondly, statistic analysis that are used to see the relationship between Variable X and Variable Y. Moreover, this analysis test hypothesis determined before. The writer uses the formulation "r" Product Moment by Pearson in doing the statistical analysis.

D. THE RESULT OF RESEARCH

1. Description of Data

After the writer collected the data from the respondents by giving the test to the students based on the indicators which are used to measure the students' understanding in noun and report text mastery, next the writer describes the data which have got by the students after answering the tests which are given.

a. Understanding Noun

The scores that is got by the students shown that the highest score is 90. The lowest score is 60. From the counting, it can be seen that the mean score is 76.

The writer describes the score's of each Understanding Noun's indicator that can be considered as follow:

- a. The students' ability to identify common noun is categorized "good". It can be seen from the students' score achievement. They only get on the average 78.5. The member of this item is 1,8,9, and 10.
- b. The students' ability to identify proper noun is categorized "good". It can be seen from the students' score achievement. They only get on the average 75. The member of this item is 2 and 5.

- c. The students' ability to identify material noun is categorized "good". It can be seen from the students' score achievement. They only get on the average 73.75. The member of this item is 3 and 6.
- d. The students' ability to identify collective noun is categorized "good". It can be seen from the students' score achievement. They only get on the average 72.5. The member of this item is 4 and 7.

Most students got score 80 – 84 and the mean of Understanding Noun is 76. If it is correlated with the criteria of score is "good" and each of indicators is correlated with category "good".

b. Report Text Mastery

The scores that is got by the students shown that the highest score is 90. The lowest score is 70. From the counting, it can be seen that the mean score is 77.25.

Most students got score 79 – 81 and the mean of Report Text Mastery is 77.25. If it is correlated with the criteria of, score is "good" and each of indicators is correlated with category "good".

The writer describes the score's of each Report Text Mastery's indicator that can be considered as follow:

- a. The students' ability to identify the meaning of monolog report text is categorized "good". It can be seen from students' achievement. They only get on the average 75.15. The member of this item is 1, 2, 5, 9, and 10.
- b. The students' ability to identify the meaning of communicative purpose report text is categorized "good". It can be seen from students' achievement. They only get on the average 75. The member of this item is 3 and 7.
- c. The students' ability to identify the meaning of language feature report text is categorized "good". It can be seen from students' achievement. They only get on the average 76.25. The member of this item is 4 and 8.

2. Testing the Hypothesis

To know the relationship between Understanding Noun and Report Text Mastery those are calculated by using the "r" Product Moment by Pearson. After the data had been analyzed, the writer got $r_{\text{count}} = 0.435$. This value was with the r_{table} . The r_{table} is $N - nr = 38$ while the r_{table} at the level 5% significant is 0.320, r relationship is greater than r_{table} ($r_{\text{count}} = 0.435 > 0.320 = r_{\text{table}}$).

Based on this calculation, the hypothesis of this research is accepted or there is a significant relationship between understanding noun and report text mastery at the ninth grade students of MTs Negeri 1Padangsidempuan in 2014/2015 academic years.

The writer concludes if the students understand noun their mastering report text can be better.

E. CONCLUSIONS

The writer concludes the following in this research based on the data analysis in Chapter IV that can be considered as follows:

1. It is known that understanding noun has various marks from 60 up to 90. The lowest score is 60 and the highest score is 90, the mean is 76. It is shown that only 7 respondents are unable to answer the questions with percentages 17.5 %. It can be said the criteria are good.
2. From the identification of students' score in report text mastery, it is known that it has various marks from 70 up to 90. The lowest score is 70 and the highest score is 90, the mean is 77.25. It is showed that only 14 respondents are unable to answer the questions with percentages 10%. It can be said that the criteria are good.
3. Based on using analysis of Product Moment, the writer gets $r_{\text{count}} = 0.435$, where $r_{\text{table}} = 0.320$. It shows that r_{count} is higher than r_{table} it can be said that there is a significant relationship between understanding noun and report text mastery at the ninth grade students of MTs Negeri 1Padangsidempuan. The writer gets r_{count} is 0.435, by using analysis of Product Moment. It means that relationships of both variables are medium or moderate related variables.

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