

Table 8: distribution of frequency of pre-test result data

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage
49-54	3	1.26%
43-48	0	0.00%
37-42	33	13.87%
31-36	45	18.91%
25-30	77	32.35%
19-24	54	22.69%
13-18	26	10.92%
Total	238	100.00%

The distribution of the data in the above table can also be described in the following histogram:

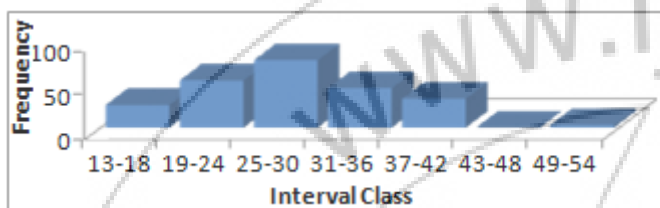


Figure 3: histogram of distribution of frequency of written pre-test score

Based on the result of descriptive analysis, the lowest score of pre-test is 13, the highest score is 52, the mean score is 27.92, the median score is 27.0, the modus score is 25, and standard deviation score is 7.29. Of the scores, the deviation of data can be calculated on the basis of mean score and standard deviation. The lowest deviation of pre-test data is $27.92 - 7.29 = 20.63$ whereas the highest deviation is $27.92 + 7.29 = 35.21$. The data of learning result following the treatment can be seen in the following distribution of frequency:

Table 9: distribution of frequency of written post-test result data

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage
94-102	9	3.78%
85-93	102	42.86%
76-84	78	32.77%
67-75	45	18.91%
58-66	3	1.26%
49-57	0	0.00%
40-48	1	0.42%
Total	238	100.00%

The distribution of data in the above table can also be described in the following histogram:

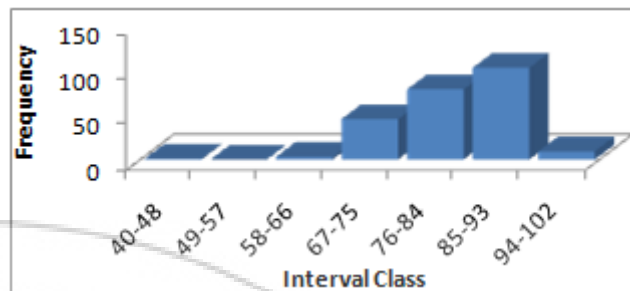


Figure 4: histogram of frequency of post-test score

Based on the result of descriptive analysis, the lowest score of post-test is 40, the highest score is 98, the mean score is 82.59, the median score is 83.0, the modus score is 83, and standard deviation score is 8.02. Of the scores, the deviation of data can be calculated on the basis of the mean score and the standard deviation. The lowest deviation of post-test data in this research is $82.59 - 8.02 = 74.57$ whereas the highest deviation of post-test is $82.59 + 8.02 = 90.61$.

The score difference data of learning result prior to and following the treatment are investigated so as to know the students' abilities prior to and following the use of Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook. The score difference data of learning result prior to and following the treatment can be seen in the following distribution of frequency:

Table 10: distribution of frequency of pre-test and post-test result score difference data

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage
77-85	2	0.84%
68-76	32	13.45%
59-67	41	17.23%
50-58	90	37.82%
41-49	59	24.79%
32-40	9	3.78%
23-31	4	1.68%
13-22	1	0.42%
Total	238	100.00%

The distribution of data in the above table can also be described in the following histogram:

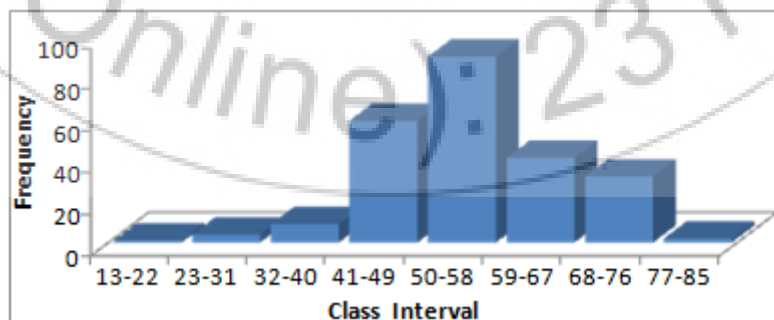


Figure 5: histogram of distribution of frequency of pre-test and post-test score difference

Based on the descriptive analysis, the lowest score difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score is 13, the highest score difference is 84, the mean score is

54.67, the median score is 55.0, the modus score is 55, and the standard deviation score is 10.19. Of the scores, the deviation of data can be calculated on the basis of mean

score and standard deviation. The lowest deviation of post-test data is $54.67 - 10.19 = 44.48$. Meanwhile, the highest standard deviation is $54.67 + 10.19 = 64.86$.

5.2.3.1 The data of practice learning result prior to the treatment (pre-test)

The data of practice learning result prior to treatment is done to investigate the students' abilities before receiving the learning with Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook. The data can be seen in the following distribution of frequency:

Table 11: distribution of frequency of practice pre-test result data

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage
23-29	6	2.52%
30-36	32	13.45%
37-43	33	13.87%
44-50	59	24.79%
51-57	47	19.75%
58-64	30	12.61%
65-71	28	11.76%
72-78	3	1.26%
Total	238	100.00%

The distribution of data in the above table can also be described in the following histogram:

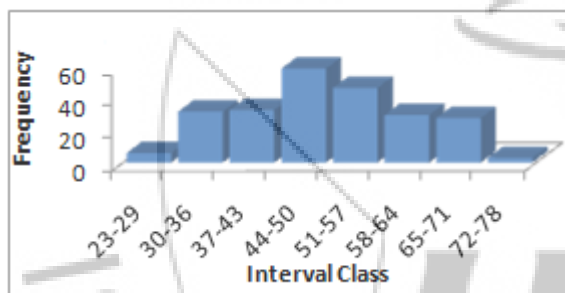


Figure 6: histogram of distribution of frequency of practice

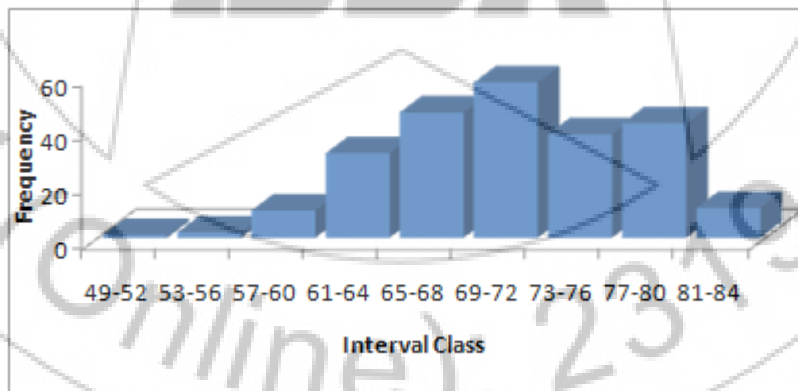


Figure 7: histogram of distribution of frequency of practice post-test score

Based on the result of descriptive analysis, the lowest score of post-test is 49, the highest score is 83, the mean score is 70.56, the median score is 71.0, the modus score is 72, and the standard deviation is 6.425. Of the score, the deviation of data can be calculated on the basis of mean and standard deviation. The lowest deviation of post-test data in this research is $70.56 - 6.425 = 64.13$ whereas the highest deviation is $70.56 + 6.425 = 76.98$.

pre-test score
Based on the result of descriptive analysis, the lowest score of pre-test is 23, the highest score of post-test is 74, the mean score is 49.15, the median score is 49.0, the modus score is 44, and the standard deviation score is 11.554. Of the scores, the deviation of data can be calculated on the basis of the mean score and the standard deviation score. The lowest deviation of pre-test data is $49.15 - 11.55 = 37.59$ whereas the highest deviation is $49.15 + 11.55 = 60.70$.

5.2.3.2 The data of practice learning result following the treatment (post-test)

The data of practice learning result prior to treatment is done to investigate the students' abilities after having received the learning with Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook. The data can be seen in the following distribution of frequency:

Table 12: distribution of frequency of practice post-test result data

Interval Class	Frequency	Percentage
49-52	1	0.42%
53-56	2	0.84%
57-60	10	4.20%
61-64	31	13.03%
65-68	46	19.33%
69-72	57	23.95%
73-76	38	15.97%
77-80	42	17.65%
81-84	11	4.62%
Total	238	100.00%

The distribution of data in the above table can also be described in the following histogram:

5.2.4 Model Testing of Reyog Ponorogo Traditional Theater-Based Drama Textbook

The statistical descriptive testing of the experimental data results in the final scores with the category of the lowest score, the highest, and average as presented in the following table:

Table 13: comparison between pre-test score and post-test score

Score	Written test		Practice Test	
	Pre-test Score	Post-test Score	Pre-test Score	Post-test Score
Average	27.92	82.59	49.15	70.56
Lowest	13	40	23	49
Highest	53	98	44	83

The scores in the above table show that there is a difference between the pre-test scores and the post-test scores; the post-test scores are higher than the pre-test scores. Graphically, the scores can be described in the following diagram:

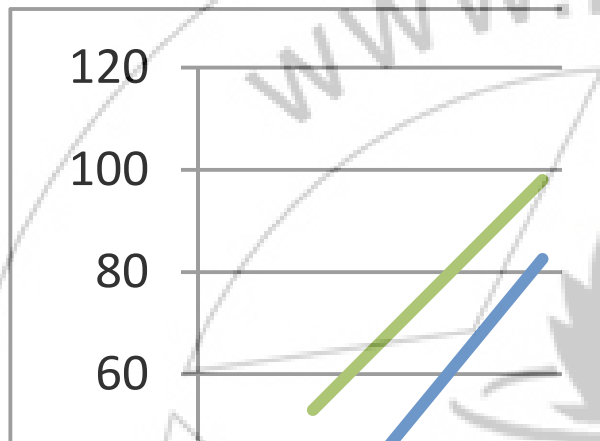


Figure 8: line graph of pre-test and post-test score

In the above table and graph, it is very clear that the minimal score of pre-test score is lower than that of post-test. Similarly, the average score of pre-test is lower than that of post-test. Likewise, the highest score of pre-test is lower than that of post-test.

The statistical testing to determine average difference test in this research aims at investigating whether both the pre-test scores and the post-test scores have a significant difference. The testing is done by using the two-tailed difference test with t test. In order to investigate the score improvement from pre-test to post-test, the analysis of paired sample t-test is conducted. This is done because in this research, there is only one group which is exposed to treatment in an attempt to investigate the development prior to and following the treatment. The t test on the written experimental data results in the following output:

	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pre-test Score - Post-test Score	-54.67	10.19	-82.796	.000

The mean score is -54.67. This mean or negative average score indicates that the pre-test score has a lower average score than the post-test score. The value of t_{count} is -82.796 with the significance or probability value of 0.000. The value is then compared to the significance or probability value of 0.05. It is clearly shown that the significance or probability value is smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected but H_a is verified. Therefore, it can be stated that on the experimental data there is a significance difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score.

Meanwhile, the t test on the experimental data practically results in the following output:

	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pre-test Score - Post-test Score	-21.412	12.667	-26.08	.000

The mean score is -21.412. This mean or negative average score shows that the pre-test score has a lower average score than the post-test score. The value of t test is -26.08 with the significance or probability value of 0.000. The value is then compared to the significance or probability value of 0.05. It is clearly shown that the significance or probability value is smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected but H_a is verified. Therefore, it can be stated that on the experimental data of practice score there is a significance difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score.

Based on the result of data analysis on the extended data and on the experimental data, a conclusion is drawn that there is an effect of the use of Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook on the students' learning result.

6. Conclusion

The conclusions of the research are as follows:

6.1 Based on the result of observation conducted at Senior Secondary Schools of Ponorogo, some fact is obtained that several schools have not possessed traditional theater-based drama textbooks.

6.2 Some schools have not had any kind of drama textbook, neither textbook with traditional theme nor the one with modern theme. Even, some teachers use Student Work Sheet as the only learning resource without other reference books.

6.3 Based on the result of need analyses of the students or the teachers of State Senior Secondary School 1 of Ponorogo, State Senior Secondary School 2 of Ponorogo, State Senior Secondary School 3 of Ponorogo and State Senior Secondary School 1 of Badegan, Ponorogo, the arrangement of Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook is very much required.

6.4 The value of t test non independent on the extended experimentation is -71.24 with the significance or probability score of 0.000. The value is then compared to the significance or probability value of 0.05. It is clearly shown that the significance or probability value is smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected but H_a is verified. Therefore, it can be stated that on the extended data there is a significance difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score.

6.5 The value of t_{count} is -82.796 with the significance or probability value of 0.000. The value is then compared to the significance or probability value of 0.05. It is clearly shown that the significance or probability value is smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected but H_a is verified.

Therefore, it can be stated that on the experimental data there is a significance difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score.

6.6 Based on the result of analysis with t test on the experimental data practically, an output is obtained that the mean score is -21.412. This mean or negative average score shows that the pre-test score has a lower average score than the post-test score. The value of t test is -26.08 with the significance or probability value of 0.000. The value is then compared to the significance or probability value of 0.05. It is clearly shown that the significance or probability value is smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected but H_a is verified. Therefore, it can be stated that on the experimental data of practice score there is a significance difference between the pre-test score and the post-test score.

6.7 Based on the results of analysis above, the prototype testing has a good result. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater-based drama textbook on the students' learning result.

This research is limited to traditional drama learning at Senior Secondary Schools formally. It used limited samples. Therefore, the following researchers are expected to expand their scope of research on it so that Reyog Ponorogo traditional drama learning can reach the national scale, or it can be an effort of saving and improving Reyog Ponorogo traditional theater drama at international scale.

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