CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the finding of the result. The writer describes about the construction and the implication of parataxis and hypotaxis in clause complexes which are found in the conclusion of "skripsi" written by the students of English Education Department of Muria Kudus University in April 2017 graduation period.

A. The Construction of Parataxis and Hypotaxis in Clause Complexes in the conclusion of "skripsi" written by the students of English Education Department of Muria Kudus University in April 2017 graduation period

Text	Clauses Notes			
1	After completing the research, the writer $ $ Parataxis = 2			
	concluded that there is a significant difference	e Hypotaxis = 3		
	between the reading comprehension of th	2		
	eighth grade students of MTs N 1 Kudus in			
	2016/2017 academic year before and after being			
	taught by using Silent Card Shuffle Strategy.			
	i. δ After completing the research			
	ii. 1α the writer concluded			
	iii. 2β that there is a significant	t		
	difference between the reading			
	comprehension of th	2		
	eighthgrade students of MTs N	1		
	Kudus in 2016/2017 academi			
	year before and after being			
	taught by using Silent Car	1		
	Shuffle Strategy			
	It is shown that t (obtained) falls in the critical	1 Parataxis = 3		
	region and H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.	Hypotaxis = 2		
	i. 1α It is shown			
	ii. β that t (obtained) falls in the	2		
	critical region			
	iii. 2 and H_0 is rejected			

	iv. 3	and H _a is accepted	
	The result o (critical) is \pm	f t (obtained) is 14.4 and the t 2.045.	Parataxis = 2
	i. 1	The result of t (obtained) is 14.4	
	ii. 2	and the t (critical) is ± 2.045	
	The mean of eighth grade 2016/2017 ac by using Sile while after b Shuffle Strate i. α	the reading comprehension of the students of MTs N 1 Kudus in cademic year before being taught ent Card Shuffle Strategy is 66, eing taught by using Silent Card gy is 82. The mean of the reading comprehension of the eighth grade students of MTs N1 Kudus in 2016/2017 academic year before being taught by using Silent Card Shuffle Strategy is 66 while after being taught by using Silent Card Shuffle Strategy is	Hypotaxis = 2
	So, the wri Shuffle Strate reading of the Kudus in 201 i. α ii. β	ter concluded that Silent Card egy is an effective strategy to teach e eighth grade students of MTs N 1 6/2017 academic year. So the writer concluded that Silent Card Shuffle Strategy is an effective strategy to teach reading of the eighth grade students of MTs N 1 Kudus in 2016/2017academic year	Hypotaxis = 2
2	After finding the previous of the tenth pre Kudus in 201 English teach fair. i. β ii. 2 iii. 1 α	the research and discussing it in chapter; the students' perception of eminent class of MA NU Banat 5/2016 academic year toward their ther's time and classroom space is After finding the research and discussing it in the previous chapter the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2

NU Banat Kudusin 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher's time and classroomspace is fair	
The English teacher of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus is fair in managing setting up the classroom and managing administrative task, transition and interruption while the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus teacher's managing instructional time is good. i. 1 α The English teacher of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus is fair in managing setting up the classroom ii. 2 and managing administrative task, transition and interruption iii. β while the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU BanatKudus teacher's managing instructional time is good	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
While the students perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher's managing student's behavior is fair. i. β While the students perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU BanatKudus in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher's ii. α managing student's behavior is fair	Hypotaxis = 2
 On the other hand the researcher concludes that the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus toward the teacher's delivering teaching standard and reinforcement are fair. i. 1 α On the other hand the researcher concludes ii. β that the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus toward the 	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2

	teacher's delivering teaching standard	
	iii. 2 and reinforcement are fair	
	And from the last aspect of classroom management, the researcher conclude that the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher providing feedback is fair. i. 2 And from the last aspect of classroom management ii. 1 α the researcher conclude β that the students' perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU BanatKudus in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher providing feedback is fair	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
	 The English teacher of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus is fair in providing oral feedback. i. 1 The English teacher of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus is fair in providing oral feedback 	Parataxis = 1
	So, from the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that the perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus students in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher classroom management is fair. i. 2 So from the explanation above ii. 1 α the researcher can conclude iii. β that the perception of the tenth preeminent class of MA NU Banat Kudus students in 2015/2016 academic year toward their English teacher classroommanagement is fair	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
3	After completing this research, the writer draws conclusion that can be seen as follows:	Hypotaxis = 3

i. γ After completing this research	
ii. α the writer draws conclusion	
iii. β that can be seen as follows	
The writer concluded that there is significant difference between the ability of writing recount text of the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Gabus Pati before and after	Parataxis = 3 Hypotaxis = 5
being taught by writing personal letter in academic year 2016/2017, in the level of significance (α) is 0.05 degree of freedom (df) ²⁵	
 i. 1 α The writer concluded ii. β α that there is significant difference iii. β between the ability of writing recount text of the eighth grade 	
 students of SMPNegeri 1 Gabus Pati iv. 2 γ before and after being taught by writing personal letter in academic year 2016/2017 	
v. 3 in the level of significance (α) is 0.05 degree of freedom (df) 35	
It is shown that t (obtained) is higher than t (critical).	Hypotaxis = 4
i. α It is shown	
ii. $\beta \alpha$ that t (obtained) is higher	
iii. β than t (critical)	
The result of t_0 or t (obtained) is 11.60 and the t, or t (critical) is ± 2.030	Parataxis = 5
i 1 The result of t_0	
ii 2 or t (obtained) is 11.60	
iii = 2 of t (obtained) is 1100	
iv. 2 or t (critical) is ± 2.030	
The mean of ability of writing recount text of the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Gabus Pati academic year 2016/2017 before being taught by writing personal letter is 64 and after being taught by writing personal letter is 74	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 3
i. 1α The mean of ability of writing recount text of the eighth grade	

	students of SMP Negeri 1 Gabus Pati academic year 2016/2017 ii. β before being taught by writing personal letter is 64 iii. 2 γ and after being taught by writing personal letter is 74 Therefore, the mean post-test is significantly higher than pre-test and it can be concluded that writing personal letter is an effective way to teach writing recount text. i. 1 α Therefore the mean post-test is significantly higher ii. β than pre-test iii. 2 α and it can be concluded iv. β that writing personal letter is an effective way	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 5
4	The discussion from the previous chapter is to be summarized to accomplish the objective of the research. i. 1 α The discussion ii. 2 from the previous chapter is to be summarized iii. β to accomplish the objective of the research	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
	I would like to state a conclusion, since there is a statement of the problem that should be answered. i. 1α I would like ii. β to state a conclusion iii. 2α since there is a statement of the problem iv. β that should be answered	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis -= 4
	The conclusion are as follows: i. 1 The conclusion are as follows Based on the questionnaire result, the perception of students of SMA N 1 Bae Kudus toward English PPL is good on three aspects of Hornings' criterion with over than 70% average	Parataxis = 1 Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2

backstage.		
i. 1 ii. 2α	Based on the questionnaire result the perception of students of SMA N 1 Bae Kudus toward English PPL is good on three	
iii. β	aspects of Hornings' criterion with over than 70% average of good perception for structure, position and backstage	
But the perce aspect is still perception.	eption of students toward setting bad with over than 74% of bad	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
i. 1α ii. 2β	But the perception of students toward setting aspect is still bad with over than 74% of bad perception	
The result sho still not aw constructing a have a good a reposition the classroom as t i. 1 α ii. β iii. 2 iv. 3 1 α v. β vi. γ vii. 2 class viii.	by that English PPL students are vare towards the benefits for a good setting of the classroom but bility to make a good structure, to emselves and to behave out of heir backstage aspect. The result shows that English PPL students are still not aware towards the benefits for constructing a good setting of the classroom but have a good ability to make a good structure to reposition themselves α and to behave out of sroom β as their backstage aspect	Parataxis = 5 Hypotaxis = 7
The interview of teacher of English PPL expectation questions wer and a lot of op i. α ii. β	result shows that the perception SMA N 1 Bae Kudus toward performance is still out of their with most of the interview e answered with negative answer binion from them. The interview result shows that the perception of teacher of SMA N 1 Bae Kudus toward	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 5

	$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	
	We can see that on the result that the teacher mostly answer with not so good or still need to learn, for example of their preparation, structure, confidence and their voice in classroom. i. α We can see ii. β that on the result iii. 1 $\gamma \alpha$ that the teacher mostly answer iv. β with not so good v. 2 or still need vi. γ to learn vii. 1 for example of their preparation, structure, confidence viii. 2 and their voice in classroom	Parataxis = 4 Hypotaxis = 6
	It shows that English PPL students not only need more preparation before they conduct the program but also learn and adapt faster during the program so they can reach the teacher expectation in the end of the program. i. 1 α It shows ii. β that English PPL students iii. 2 not only need more preparation iv. γ before they conduct the program v. 3 1 but also learn vi. 2 and adapt fasterduring the program vii. 3 so they can reach the teacher expectation in the end of the program	Parataxis = 6 Hypotaxis = 3
5	Strategy is the tool for getting the achievement in study.	Parataxis = 1
	Without using strategies, people will not be	Hypotaxis = 2

capable of	study.	
i. β	Without using strategies	
ii. α	people will not be capable of study	
Based on t	the result of the data analysis which	Parataxis = 2
has been d	liscussed in the previous chapter, it	Hypotaxis = 3
can be cond	cluded as follows:	
i. 2	Based on the result of the data analysis	
ii. β	which has been discussed in the previous chapter	
iii. 1α	it can be concluded	
iv. γ	as follows	
Based on t	he finding of this research, it can be	Parataxis = 2
concluded	that students in public speaking	Hvpotaxis = 2
lesson use	d social strategies most frequently	
than other	strategies.	
i. 2	Based on the finding of this	
	research	
ii. 1	α it can be concluded	
iii.	β that students in public speaking	
	lesson used social strategies	
	most frequently than other	
	strategies	
It can be se	en from the highest response that the	Parataxis = 2
students ga	ve.	Hypotaxis = 2
i. 1	It can be seen	
ii. 2	α from the highest response	
iii.	β that the students gave	
There are t	hree statements for social strategies,	Parataxis = 2
the 18 and	19 were the most strategies used by	
the student	s.	
i. 1	There are three statements for social strategies	
ii. 2	the 18 and 19 were the most strategies used by the students	
The second	d strategy used by the students was	Parataxis = 1
cognitive s	trategy.	
i. 1	The second strategy used by the	
st	udents was cognitive strategy	

The third strategy used by the students was compensation strategy. i. 1 The third strategy used by the students was compensation strategy	Parataxis = 1
The fourth strategy was metacognitive strategy. i. 1 The fourth strategy was metacognitive strategy	Parataxis = 1
The last strategy used by the students was memory strategy.s i. 1 The last strategy used by the students was memory strategy	Parataxis = 1
 Another finding was found out to know the students' strategies used by the students in high speaking ability. i. α Another finding was found out ii. β to know the students' strategies used by the students in high speaking ability 	Hypotaxis = 2
 The result showed that the students in high speaking ability used social strategies. i. α The result showed ii. β that the students in high speaking ability used social strategies 	Hypotaxis = 2
The second strategy used by the students was cognitive strategies. i. 1 The second strategy used by the students was cognitive strategies	Parataxis = 1
The third strategy used by the students were compensation strategies.i. 1 The third strategy used by the students were compensation strategies	Parataxis = 1
 Then, the next strategies had two strategies used by the students, they are affective and memory strategies. i. 1 Then, the next strategies had two strategies used by the students ii. 2 1 they are affective iii. 2 and memory strategies 	Parataxis = 4

	The last strategies used by the students in high	Parataxis = 1
	speaking ability was metacognitive strategies.	
	i. 1 The last strategies used by the	
	students in high speaking ability was	
	metacognitive strategies	
6	The writer would like to draw conclusion as follows:	Parataxis = 1
	i. α The writer would like to draw conclusion as follows	
	The result of The Implementation of Morning tutorial in SMA Muhammadiyah can be seen that three meeting in morning tutorial, the teacher always giving warming up to test students about their English knowledge by giving some questions. i. 1α The result of The Implementation of Morning tutorial in SMA Muhammadiyah can be seen ii. β that three meeting in morning tutorial iii. 2α the teacher always giving warming up iv. β to test students about their English knowledge by giving	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 4
	some questions Teacher sometimes made a game in morning tutorial activity to make the students feel refresh and fun. i. 1α Teacher sometimes made a game in morning tutorial activity ii. β to make the students feel refresh iii. 2 and fun	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
	 In teaching learning process of morning tutorial, the teacher did not always use English to explain the material. i. 1 In teaching learning process of morning tutorial ii. 2 the teacher did not always use English to explain the material 	Parataxis = 2
	The teacher always gave the assignment to the students to do individually or group.	Parataxis = 1

i.	1	The teacher always gave the	
		assignment to the students to	
		do individually or group	
The tee	chnique	e which use the English teacher in	Hypotaxis = 3
teachin	ig Eng	glish is always asks students to	
practic	e after	the teacher explained the material.	
i.	α	The technique	
ii.	β	which use the English teacher in	
		teaching English is always asks	
		students to practice	
iii.	γ	after the teacher explained the	
		material	
By gi	ving a	assignment to the students, the	Parataxis = 2
teachei	will k	know how far their understanding	
about 1	nateria	1.	
i.	2	By giving assignment to the	
		students	
ii.	1	the teacher will know their	
		understanding about material	
Teache	er also	always give correction after the	Hypotaxis = 2
student	ts pract	ice their work.	
1.	α	Teacher also always give	
	0	correction	
11.	β	after the students practice their	
		work	
Erom	the co	and statement of the problem	Devetovic - 2
about s	tudent	s' perception in implementation of	1 al ataxis – 3
Mornir		utorial the writer shared	
	ig i	shart in open anded and aloged	
questio		sheet in open-ended and closed-	
	2 yuesuo	Ho. From the second statement of the	
1.	5	problem about students?	
		problem about students	
		perception in	
		implementation of Morning	
	4	tutorial	
11.	1	the writer shared questionnaire	
		sheet in open-ended	
iii.	2	and closed-ended questions	
The	unit of	anon and a quastions are all of the	Davataria 2
The res	sult OI	d that manning tests will different the	$\mathbf{rarataxis} = 2$
student	is state	u that morning tutorial activity can	Hypotaxis = 4
	nem to	learn English easier because the	

	class in morning tutorial is so fun and the	
	students like the way of the English teacher	
	teach them	
	i a The result of open-ended	
	i. a file result of open-childed	
	questions are all of the students	
	stated	
	ii. β that morning tutorial activity can	
	help them	
	iii. γ to learn English easier	
	iv. 1 δ because the class in morning	
	tutorial is so fun	
	y 2 and the students like the way of	
	v. 2 and the students like the way of the English teacher teach them	
	the English teacher teach them	
	While the result from closed-ended questions,	Parataxis = 2
	we can see from the list of questions that have	Hypotaxis =3
	shown a positive responses from the students.	
	i. γ While the result from closed-	
	ended questions	
	ii. 1α we can see	
	iii. 2 from the list of questions	
	β iv β that have shown a positive	
	responses from the students	
	responses from the students	
	Here, the writer can conclude that students get	Hypotoxic - 2
	duantages from the teaching English in	Hypotaxis = 2
	advantages from the teaching English in	
	morning tutorial activity not only increase	
	students' speaking skill but also help them to	
	get English score better.	
	i. α Here, the writer can conclude	
	ii. β that students get advantages	
	from the teaching English in	
	morning tutorial activity not	
	only increase students' speaking	
	skill but also help them to get	
	Skill but also help them to get	
	English score better	
		Desite in 2
	17 or 23 students also stated that they want the	Parataxis = 2
	morning tutorial still continue until they in XII	Hypotaxis = 2
	grade	
	i. α 17 or 23 students also stated	
	ii. β 1 that they want the morning	
	tutorial still continue	
	iii. 2 until they in XII grade	
7	Based on the result of data analysis that had	Hypotaxis = 4

been calculated in the previous chapter, the	
writer concluded that there is a significant	
difference between the reading comprehension	
of Training Class 36th period students of	
Effective English Conversation Course (EECC)	
Kudus before and after being taught by using	
Chunking Technique.	
i. α Based on the result of data	
analysis	
ii. β that had been calculated in the	
previous chapter	
iii α the writer concluded	
iv Bthat there is a significant	
difference between the reading	
comprehension of Training Class	
36^{th} period students of <i>Effective</i>	
English Conversation Course	
(EECC) Kudus before and after	
being taught by using Chunking	
Technique	
rechnique	
It can be seen from the t-test result that showed t-obtained falls in the critical region and H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. i. 1 α It can be seen from the t-test result ii. β that showed t-obtained falls in the critical region iii. 2 and H_0 is rejected iv. 3 and H_a is accepted	Parataxis = 3 Hypotaxis = 2
The result of t-obtained is 19.4 and the t (critical) is ± 2.262 .	Parataxis = 2
i. 1 The result of t-obtained is 19.4	
ii. 2 and the t (critical) is ± 2.262	
The mean of reading comprehension of Training Class 36 th period students of <i>Effective</i> English Conversation Course (EECC) Kudus	Hypotaxis = 2
before being taught by using Chungking	
Technique is 69 while after being taught by	
using Chunking Technique is 92	
i a The mean of reading	
1. U THE IIICAIL OI TEACHING	
26^{th} period students of E^{ch}	
So period students of Effective	
English Conversation Course	

	(EECC) Kudus before being	
	taught by using Chungking	
	Tashnigua is 60	
	reclinique is 09	
	11. β while after being taught by using	
	Chunking Technique is 83	
	While looked at the condition in the closencom	
	while looked at the condition in the classroom,	Hypotaxis = 2
	the activeness and good understanding of the	
	students in having Chunking is really nice for	
	their reading comprehension.	
	β While looked at the condition in	
	1. p while looked at the condition in	
	the classroom	
	ii. α the activeness and good	
	understanding of the students in	
	having Chunking is really nice	
	for their reading comprehension	
	That activity is challenging and make them	Parataxis = 2
	having total attention in their text	
	i 1 That activity is shallonging	
	i. I That activity is chantenging	
	ii. 2 and make them having total	
	attention in their text	
	Therefore the students easily in understanding	Paratavis — ?
	the test dealer is chest tests and large	1 at at axis - 2
	the text deeply in short term memory and know	
	how the meaning in English is formed	
	now the meaning in English is formed.	
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in	
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in	
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory	
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory	
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in 	
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed 	
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed 	
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed 	Hynotavis – 2
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Tashrigue is an effective technique to teach	Hypotaxis = 2
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach 	Hypotaxis = 2
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> 	Hypotaxis = 2
	 i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. 	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii β that Chunking Technique is an	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i>	Hypotaxis = 2
	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus	Hypotaxis = 2
8	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus The conclusions of the discussion in the	Hypotaxis = 2 Parataxis = 1
8	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus The conclusions of the discussion in the previous chapters of this research are as	Hypotaxis = 2 Parataxis = 1
8	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus The conclusions of the discussion in the previous chapters of this research are as follows:	Hypotaxis = 2 Parataxis = 1
8	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. The conclusions of the discussion in the previous chapters of this research are as follows:	Hypotaxis = 2 Parataxis = 1
8	i. 1 Therefore, the students easily in understanding the text deeply in short term memory ii. 2 and know how the meaning in English is formed From this, the writer conclueded that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique is an effective technique is an effective technique is an effective technique of the teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus. i. α From this, the writer conclueded ii. β that Chunking Technique is an effective technique to teach reading of <i>Effective English Conversation</i> <i>Course</i> (EECC) Kudus The conclusions of the discussion in the previous chapters of this research are as follows: i. 1 The conclusions of the	Hypotaxis = 2 Parataxis = 1

chapters of this research are as follows	
From the native and non-native research articles that have become the object of this research, it can be concluded that the common use of modal verbs in those research articles are the dominant use of modal verbs <i>can</i> to express the ability and possibility of something to be done and the rarest use of modal verbs <i>shall</i> in both native and non-native research articles. i. α From the native and non-native research articles that have become the object of this research ii. 1 β α it can be concluded iii. β that the common use of modal verbs in those research articles are the dominant use of modal verbs <i>can</i> express the ability and possibility of something to be done iv. 2 and the rarest use of modal verbs <i>shall</i> in both native and non- native research articles	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 4
The different frequency of modal verb <i>would</i> (native) and <i>should</i> (non-native) as the second dominant modal verb occurences showed that the native more preferably express prediction about something to be occured in the future rather than to express personal feelings of obligation context as the non-native do. i. α The different frequency of modal verb <i>would</i> (native) and <i>should</i> (non-native) as the second dominant modal verb occurences showed ii. β that the native more preferably express prediction about something iii. γ to be occured in the future rather than to express personal feelings of obligation context as the non-native do	Hypotaxis = 3

 Based on the modal verbs categories, both native (51.1%) and non-native (46.4%) research articles used more permission/ability modal verb category rather than the other two. i. 1 Based on the modal verbs categories both native (51.1%) and non-native (46.4%) research articles used more permission/ability modal verb category rather than the other two 	Parataxis = 1
In addition, the occurences of modal verbs between the native and non-native research articles are in the same number; that is 9.2 occurences of modal verbs in every 1000 words. i. α In addition the occurences of modal verbs between the native and non-native research articles are in the same number ii. β that is 9.2 occurences of modal verbs in every 1000 words	Hypotaxis = 2
Although there are some identical use of modal verbs among the native and non-native research articles, the modal verbs meanings that presented by native and non-native have two main differences. i. α Although there are some identical use of modal verbs among the native and non-native research articles ii. β the modal verbs meanings that presented by native and non- native have two main differences	Hypotaxis = 2
The first is the meanings of modal verbs <i>can</i> ; wherethe native are more common to use it in the personal ability meeting (66.7%) but the non-native use modal verbs <i>can</i> more common in the logical possibility meanings (56.8%). i. α The first is the meanings of modal verbs <i>can</i> ii. $\beta \alpha$ where the native are more common iii. β to use it in the personal ability meeting (66.7%)	Hypotaxis = 5

	iv. γ	but the non-native use modal verbs <i>can</i> more common in the logical possibility meanings (56.8%)	
	The second is native common obligation mean more common meanings (64. i. 1 ii. 2 1 iii. 2 1	modal verbs meaning of <i>must</i> , the nonly use it in the personal anings (52.9%) and the non-native nly use it in the logical necessity 7%). The second is modal verbs meaning of <i>must</i> the native commonly use it in the personal obligation meanings (52.9%) and the non-native more commonly use it in the logical necessity meanings	Parataxis = 4
	The rest of meanings amo of modal verb i. 1 ii. 2	(64.7%) modal verbs fit in the same ong the native and non-native use s. The rest of modal verbs fit in the same meanings among the native and non-native use of modal verbs	Parataxis = 2
9	After complete concludes that has a signific speaking abilic Falah Jepara in i. γ ii. α iii. β	ting this research, the researcher t the use of chain drill technique cant influence in the students' ty of the eight graders of MTs Al- n the academic year 2016/2017. After completing this research the researcher concludes that the use of chain drill technique has a significant influencein the students' speaking ability of the eight graders of MTs Al-Falah Jepara in the academic year 2016/2017	Hypotaxis = 3
	It proved by th i. 1	he result of the t-test. It proved by the result of the t- test	Parataxis = 1

The t-observation (t_o) in this research is 10.83, and the t-table is 2.040 in the level of significant 0.05 from degree freedom 31. i. 1 The t-observation (t_o) in this research is 10.83 2 and the t-table is 2.040 in the level of significant 0.05 from degree freedom 31	Parataxis = 2
It shows that t-observation is higher than t- table. i. α It shows ii. β that t-observation is higher than t-table	Hypotaxis = 2
It means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. i. 1 It means ii. 2 1 H_0 is rejected iii. 2 and H_a is accepted	Parataxis = 4
Before doing this research, the researcher found the average score before being taught by using chain drill is categorized "low" (51.68). i. β Before doing this research ii. 1 α the researcher found iii. 2 the average score before being taught by using chain drill is categorized "low" (51.68)	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2
It causes the students quite difficult to speak up. i. 1 It causes ii. 2 the students quite difficult to speak up	Parataxis = 2
While the speaking ability of eight graders of MTs Al-Falah in the academic year 2016/2017 after being taught by using chain drill is categorized "good" (72.40). i. α While the speaking ability of eight graders of MTs Al-Falah in the academic year 2016/2017 ii. β after being taught by using chain drill is categorized "good" (72.40)	Hypotaxis = 2
It caused when the researcher applied this technique in teaching and learning process, the	Parataxis = 2 Hypotaxis = 2

	students is automatically forced to speak up.	
	i. 1α It caused	
	ii. β when the researcher applied this	
	technique in teaching and	
	learning process	
	iii. 2 the students is automatically	
	forced to speak up	
	Thus, it can be said that the speaking ability of eight graders of MTs Al-Falah in the academic year 2016/2017 is better after being taught by using chain drill. i. α Thus, it can be said ii. $\beta \alpha$ that the speaking ability of eight graders of MTs Al-Falah in the academic year 2016/2017 is better iii. β after being taught by using chain drill	Hypotaxis = 4
10	Deced on the data of this received. I concludes	Devetoria 4
10	based on the data of this research, I concludes there is a significant impact on vocabulary of	Parataxis = 4
	the fourth grade students at SD N 3 Bakalan	
	Krapyak Kudus in 2016/2017 academic year	
	before and after being taught by using	
	pelmanism game.	
	i. 1 Based on the data of this	
	research	
	ii. 21 I conclude	
	iii. 2 there is a significant impact on	
	vocabulary of the fourth grade	
	students at SD N 3 Bakalan	
	Krapyak Kudus in 2016/2017	
	academic year before and after	
	being taught by using pelmanism	
	game	
	In the level significance 0.05 or 5% and degree of freedom (df) 18 showed that the data from t-test is found that t-obtained (t ₀) is 21.1 falls in the critical region because t-critical is \pm 2.101, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the	Parataxis = 4 Hypotaxis = 4
	alternative hypothesis is accepted.	
	1. I In the level significance 0.05 or	
	5% and degree of freedom (df)	
	TO SHOWED	

ii. α that the data from t-test is found	
iii. $\beta \alpha$ that t-obtained (t ₀) is 21.1 falls in	
the critical region	
iv. β because t-critical is ± 2.101	
v. 2 1 so the null hypothesis is rejected	
vi. 2 and the alternative hypothesis is	
accepted	
The result of pretest is categorized sufficient.	Parataxis = 2
which is the high score is 65 and the lowest	Hypotaxis = 2
score is 50.	
i. α The result of pretest is	
categorized sufficient	
ii. 1 β which is the high score is 65	
iii. 2 and the lowest score is 50	
In the pretest score is found the mean is 59.5	Parataxis = 2
and standard deviation is 5.2.	
1. I In the pretest score is found the	
mean 18 59.5	
11. 2 and standard deviation is 5.2	
Meanwhile the result of post test is categorized	Hypotaxis = 2
as good.	• •
i. α Meanwhile the result of post test	
is categorized	
ii. β as good	
If found the high second is 95 and the largest	Devetoria 2
in found the high score is 85 and the lowest	Farataxis = 2
score is 79.	nypotaxis = 2
1. 1 p If found the high score is 35	
II. 2α and the lowest score is 79	
After the post test calculated, the mean 78.2 and	Parataxis = 2
standard deviation is 4.68.	Hypotaxis = 2
i. β After the post test calculated	
ii. 1 α the mean 78.2	
iii. 2 standard deviation is 4.68	

B. The Implication of the Use of Parataxis and Hypotaxis Constructed in Clause Complexes which are found in the Conclusion of "Skripsi" Written by the Students of English Education Department of Muria Kudus University in April 2017

In this research, the writers investigated 10 conclusion of skripsi written by the students. In the first conclusion of skripsi, there are 13 clause complexes. It consists of 7 parataxis and 9 hypotaxis. In the second conclusion of skripsi, there are 17 clause complexes. It consists of 11 parataxis and 12 hypotaxis. In the third conclusion of skripsi, there are 23 clause complexes. It consists of 12 parataxis and 20 hypotaxis. In the fourth conclusion of skripsi, there are 41 clause complexes. It consists of 26 parataxis and 31 hypotaxis. In the fifth conclusion of skripsi, there are 29 clause complexes. It consists of 20 parataxis and 13 hypotaxis. In the sixth conclusion of skripsi, there are 35 clause complexes. It consists of 19 parataxis and 22 hypotaxis. In the seventh conclusion of skripsi, there are 18 clause complexes. It consists of 9 parataxis and 10 hypotaxis. In the eighth conclusion of skripsi, there are 22 clause complexes. It consists of 11 parataxis and 16 hypotaxis. In the ninth conclusion of skripsi, there are 24 clause complexes. It consists of 15 parataxis and 24 hypotaxis. In the tenth conclusion of skripsi, there are 21 clause complexes. It consists of 16 parataxis and 12 hypotaxis. The total number of parataxis produced by the students is 144 while hypotaxis is 160. So, it can be concluded that the students used more dependent clauses than independent clauses.