

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULT OF STUDY

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the researcher explains the result of the research. The researcher took 70 students at the Second grade of SMPN 1 Menes. The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accordance with the research title. So the sample in this study divided into two classes. They are 35 students each. Students VII B as the control class and 35 students VII A as the experiment class.

The researcher got two data. The first data is the result of Pre-test and the second one is the result of Post-test from both classes. The result of pre-test was named variable (X) and the result of post-test was named variable (Y).

The students' listening has less before using song technique. They found the difficulties and did not have many concept or idea to listen something. But after using song

students' has better achievement. It can be seen from the result of pre- test and post- test.

To know the effectiveness of using song on students' listening ability, the researcher gave the test to students as the sample both at the experimental class and at the control class. The test that used in this research divided into two types, there are pre- test and post- test. The pre- test was the test that giving treatment and the post- test given after giving treatment.

To know the result of the test, the researcher makes the table of the students' score for each variable as follow:

Table 4.1
Data from Pre-test and Post-test of experiment class

NO.	Students	Score	
		Pre- test	Post- test
1	AA	40	60
2	AR	30	60
3	AS	50	70
4	AH	50	60
5	AM	60	70
6	AMN	60	80
7	AN	50	90
8	DR	40	60
9	ES	30	50
10	HS	20	80
11	IF	40	70
12	JN	40	50

13	KAR	50	80
14	KA	60	70
15	MAN	70	60
16	MA	60	70
17	MM	50	80
18	MD	40	90
19	MIF	50	70
20	MD	50	60
21	MSF	60	60
22	NSP	50	60
23	NS	40	50
24	NL	50	70
25	NEA	40	70
26	OR	50	80
27	PR	50	70
28	RA	60	80
29	SB	40	70
30	SA	30	70
31	SS	30	70
32	SA	40	80
33	SN	40	60
34	SUR	50	70
35	TN	50	80
	Σ	1620	2420
	X	46.28	69.14

The table above shows the students' of using song in listening comprehension at the first grade of SMPN 1 Menes experiment class (V11 A) before treatment was less. It can be known from the result of pre- test, the highest score was 90 the lowers score was 50, the score draws that highest score of

students' listening ability is good and the lower score is bad and the result of post- test after treatment show that students' score. There is the improvement on criteria of students' score that the highest score is very good and the lower score is enough.

To find mean score, the researcher follows the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= \frac{\sum X2}{N2} \\ &= \frac{2420}{35} \\ &= 69.14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{\sum X1}{N1} \\ &= \frac{1620}{35} \\ &= 46.28 \end{aligned}$$

Note: M1 = Mean
 X1 = Students' score (Post- test)
 X2 = Students' score (Pre- test)
 N = Number of students

Based on the calculation on the table 1 of pre- test and post- test assessment at experiment class, it shows that the cumulating value of assessment result before using song was 1620 The average of the pre- test was 46.28. Meanwhile, the cumulating

value of assessment result after using song technique was 2420
the average of the post test was 69.14.

Determine mean by formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M1 - M2 \\ &= 69.14 - 46.28 \\ &= 22.86 \end{aligned}$$

Note: M = Mean

M1 = Mean of Post test

M2 = Mean of Pre- test

From the calculation of determine mean above, as have known that the average score of pre- test and post- test (at experiment class) increase in amount of 22.86

Table 4.2

Data of Pre- test and Post- test from Control Class

NO.	Students	Score	
		Pre- test	Post- test
1	ACS	50	50
2	AH	60	70
3	AS	40	60
4	ASU	40	50
5	AM	60	60
6	AIF	50	60
7	DI	50	50
8	DR	70	70

9	ISU	40	60
10	IS	50	60
11	JAE	60	70
12	LM	50	60
13	LF	60	70
14	MAL	70	70
15	MBAD	50	70
16	MNUR	40	60
17	MU	20	40
18	MY	30	50
19	NSH	60	60
20	NS	70	80
21	NK	60	60
22	NUR	70	60
23	PY	60	60
24	RD	50	50
25	RH	60	60
26	SH	70	70
27	SAPA	60	60
28	SAP	70	70
29	SA	70	70
30	SAS	60	60
31	SK	50	50
32	SM	40	50
33	SU	70	60
34	SY	60	60
35	WH	60	70
	Σ	1930	2130
	\bar{X}	55.14	60.85

The table above shows the students' of using song in listening comprehension at the first grade of SMPN 1 Menes in control class (XIB) was less because in this class not use

treatment . It be known from the result of pre-test and post-test, the highest of score post test score was 80 and the lowest score pre test was 50. To find the mean score, the researcher follows the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= \frac{\sum X2}{N2} \\ &= \frac{2130}{35} \\ &= 60.85 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{\sum X1}{N1} \\ &= \frac{1930}{35} \\ &= 55.14 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation on the table 2 of pre- test and post-test assessment at control class, it shows that the cumulative value of pre- test is 1930. The average of the pre- test was 55.14. Meanwhile, the cumulative value of post- test was 2130. The average of the post- test result is 60.85.

Determine mean by formula:

$$M = M1 - M2$$

$$= 60.85 - 55.14$$

$$= 5.71$$

Note :

M = Mean

M1 = Mean of post test

M2 = Mean of pre test

From the calculation of determine above, we have known that the average score of pre- test and post- test (at control class) increase amount of 5.71

After writing the comparison between the score of pre- test and post- test, the reseacher calculates deviation and squared deviation and the result of calculation by using the formula- test can be seen at the analysis of data as follow:

B. Analyzing the data

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test score of two classes. Then the reseacher analyzed it by using t-test formula with the degree of significant 5%, the reseacher used step as follows:

Table 4.3
The Score of Distribution Frequency

No.	x1	x2	X1	X2	X1 ²	X2 ²
1	60	50	-9.14	-10.85	83.54	117.72
2	60	70	-9.14	9.15	83.54	83.72
3	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
4	60	50	-9.14	-10.85	83.54	117.72
5	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
6	80	60	10.86	-0.85	117.94	0.72
7	90	50	20.86	-10.85	435.14	117.72
8	60	70	-9.14	9.15	83.54	83.72
9	50	60	-19.14	-0.85	366.34	0.72
10	80	60	10.86	-0.85	117.94	0.72
11	70	70	0.86	9.15	0.74	83.72
12	50	60	-19.14	-0.85	366.34	0.72
13	80	70	10.86	9.15	117.94	83.72
14	70	70	0.86	9.15	0.74	83.72
15	60	70	-9.14	9.15	83.54	83.72
16	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
17	80	40	10.86	-20.85	117.94	434.72
18	90	50	20.86	-10.85	435.14	117.72
19	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
20	60	80	-9.14	19.15	83.54	366.72
21	60	60	-9.14	-0.85	83.54	0.72
22	60	60	-9.14	-0.85	83.54	0.72
23	50	60	-19.14	-0.85	366.34	0.72
24	70	50	0.86	-10.85	0.74	117.72
25	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
26	80	70	10.86	9.15	117.94	83.72
27	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
28	80	70	10.86	9.15	117.94	83.72
29	70	70	0.86	9.15	0.74	83.72
30	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
31	70	50	0.86	-10.85	0.74	117.72
32	80	50	10.86	-10.85	117.94	117.72

33	60	60	-9.14	-0.85	83.54	0.72
34	70	60	0.86	-0.85	0.74	0.72
35	80	70	10.86	9.15	117.94	83.72
Σ	2420	2130			3674.3	2474.2

Note:

x_1 = Score Post- Test (Experiment Class)

x_2 = Score Post- Test (Control Class)

X_1^2 = The Squared Value of X_1

X_2^2 = The Squared Value of X_2

X_1 = $x_1 - M_1$

X_2 = $x_2 - M_1$

$Df = N_1 + N_2 - 2$

$$= 35 + 35 - 2$$

$$= 68$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(\Sigma X_1^2 + X_2^2)(N_1 + N_2)}{(N_1 + N_2 - 2) N_1 N_2}}} \\
 &= \frac{69.14 - 60.85}{\sqrt{\frac{(3674.3 + 2474.2)(35 + 35)}{(35 + 35 - 2) 35.35}}} \\
 &= \frac{8.29}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{6148.5}{68}\right) \left(\frac{70}{1225}\right)}} \\
 &= \frac{8.29}{\sqrt{(90.42)(0.06)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8.29}{\sqrt{(5.42)}}$$

$$= \frac{8.29}{2.33} = \mathbf{3.56}$$

In general, score of post- test in experiment class was better than post-test in control class. It can be seen from the table :

Table 4.4

**The Score scores pre testand post test
experiment class and control class**

Test	Experiment Class	Control Class
Pretest	1620	1930
Post Test	2420	2130

Based on the result statistic calculation, it is obtained that the score of t_0 is = 3.56 degree of freedom is (5%). The value of 70 is mentioned in the table about 1.99 (as degree of significant).

To prove the hypothesis, the data obtained from the experimental class is calculated is by using t- test formula with assumption as follow:

If $t_{\text{observasi}} > t_{\text{table}}$ the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is significant different between learning using song and students' listening ability.

If $t_{\text{observasi}} < t_{\text{table}}$ the alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant different between learning using song and students' listening ability.

C. Interpretation of the Data

The analysis is aimed to know is the influence of using song on students' listening researcher have already known that the mean score of experiment class was 46.28 in pre- test and 69.14 in post- test. But the mean score of control class was 55.14 in pre- test and 60.85 in post-test. Seeing calculation above, the experiment class get increase on 22.86.points. It is better than the control class get increase on 5.71 points.

Before deciding the result of hypothesis, the researcher proposes interpretation toward to with procedure as follow:

- a. $H_a = t_{\text{observasi}} > t_{\text{table}}$. It means there is significant effectiveness between students' of using song in teaching listening ability

- b. $H_0 = t_{\text{observasi}} < t_{\text{table}}$. It means there is no significant effectiveness between students' of using song in teaching listening ability

According to the data, the value of $t_{\text{observasi}}$ is bigger than t_{table} .

$t_{\text{observasi}} = 3.56 > t_{\text{table}} = 1,99$ (5%) or

$t_{\text{observasi}} = 3.56 > t_{\text{table}} = 2,64$ (1%),

so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

From the result above, the researcher gave conclusion that there is the influence of using song on students' listening ability. It can be seen that the students get good or better score by using song. song used for teaching listening had a positive influence on the ability to listen of the students. The strategy provided several steps to make it easier to use language more freely which resulted in better listening by the Experiment Class students. researcher was more motivated to learn English especially through listening. Moreover, using song was very helpful to lesson the difficulties of students in listening.