

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISSCUSION**

#### **A. Findings**

In this subchapter, having taken and analyzing data the researcher will interpret the data which obtained from questionnaire and interview. Those data will be provided respectively by following research Question as Follows :

Based on the research question, the researcher provided data by used questionnaire.

Data were obtained from 30 respondents arranged based on the lowest score to highest score. Based on the result of the questionnaire data, it is known that the lowest score was 31 and the highest score was 45. With an average value was 37,53 a median was 36,5 and mode was 35.5

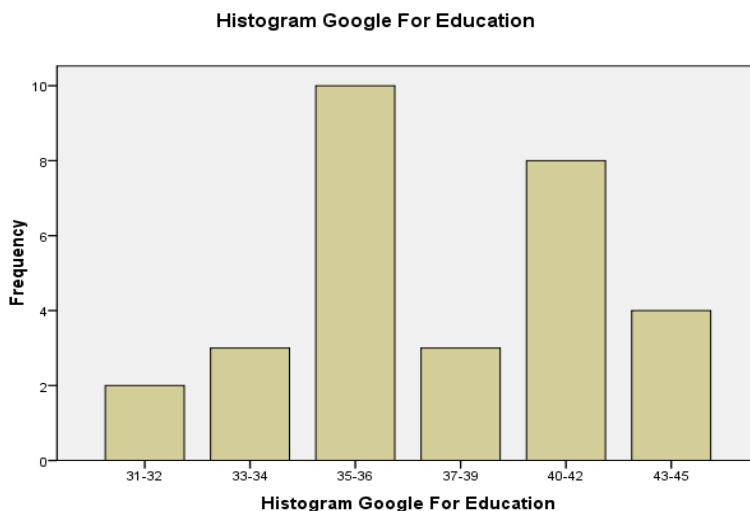
The level achievement of Google for education level was based on the average level compared to the ideal maximum score in this study which was 76,66% included in the good category.

Table 4.1  
Frequency Distribution Google for Education

Interval Class	Frequency ( $F_i$ )	Fr (%)
31-32	2	6.7%
33-34	3	10.0%
35-36	10	33.3%
37-39	3	10.0%
40-42	8	26.7%
43-45	4	13.3%
Total	30	100.0%

The table 4.1 showed frequency distribution of Google For Education showed the lower range and higher range frequency was 30,5 to 45,5. There were 2 frequencies at the interval class 31 to 32, there were 3 frequencies at the interval class 33 to 34. There were 10 frequencies at the interval class 35 to 36. There were 3 frequencies at the interval class 37 to 39. There were 8 frequencies at the interval class 40 to 42. There were 4 frequencies at the interval class 43 to 45

The Histogram of Google For Education (variable X) can be illustrated in the following histogram as bellow:

**Picture 4.1**

The picture 4.1 showed that the histogram frequency of the first histogram with a range between 30,5 to 32,5 was 2 people. The second histogram with a range 32,5 to 34,5 the frequency was 4 people. The third histogram with a range 34,5 to 36,5 the frequency was 9 people. The fourth histogram with range 36,5 to 39,5 the frequency was 3 peoples. The fifth histogram with a range 39,5 to 42,5 the frequency was 8 people. The sixth histogram with a range 42,5 to 45,5 the frequency was 4 people.

## **B. Analysis of the Research Data**

Due to this study used correlation study, so the researcher used Product Moment formula to analysed data. Before doing coefficient correlation test, it was necessary do statistical requirements test so in order data test have normal distribution. In this study, the statistical requirements test included validity, reliability, and normality test.

## 1. Normality Data

To find out if the data obtained came from a normal distribution or not, then a normality test was carried out with Kolmogorov Smirnov. If the score of significance  $< 0.05$  so the residual score is normally distributed and if the score of significance  $> 0,05$  so the residual score is abnormal .

After calculating obtained the D-max was 0,232 in consultation with the  $D_{table}$  at a significant level of 0,05 and N : 30 so the  $D_{table}$  was 0,242. The D-max is smaller than  $D_{table}$  then the distribution is normal. It can be concluded that the data on Google For Education (X) from the population is normally distributed. For more details see the table below :

Table 4.5  
Normality Test from 30 respondents

N	A	D-max	$D_{table}$	Information
30	0,05	0,232	0,242	Normal Distribution

## 2. Validity

After calculated with formula product moment with a significance level of two-way test, obtained degree of freedom with formula ( $df = N - 2$ ) and  $N = 30$ , obtained  $r_{table}$  was 0.361. By calculation, if the  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  , then the instruments was valid. The overall results from variable X was in the table below :

**Table 4.3**  
Validity instrument of Variable X

No	Variable X	R-count	R-table	Information
1	Question 1	0,569	0,361	Valid
2	Question 2	0,477	0,361	Valid
3	Question 3	0,549	0,361	Valid
4	Question 4	0,729	0,361	Valid
5	Question 5	0,544	0,361	Valid
6	Question 6	0,580	0,361	Valid
7	Question 7	0,735	0,361	Valid
8	Question 8	0,597	0,361	Valid
9	Question 9	0,584	0,361	Valid
10	Question 10	0,543	0,361	Valid

### 3. Reliability

After knowing the number of item variants and the total variants price, then the score entered into the Cronbach Alpha by calculating if the score of Cronbach Alpha  $> 0.6$  the instrument of the research or each of item questions is reliable, in contrast if the score of Cronbach Alpha  $< 0.6$  the instrument of the research or each of item question is not reliable. While if the scores  $0.6$  is still reliable.

Obtained the score of  $r_{11}$  was  $0,724$  and  $r_{table}$  was  $30$  with  $\alpha = 0.05 = 0,361$  so,  $r_{11} (0,724) > r_{table} (0,361)$ . So the conclusion is instrument of Google for education was reliable as a data collecting tool

### **C. Research of Hypothesis Testing**

After testing the correlation between the variable X and the variable Y, the correlation coefficient of determination  $r_{xy}$  was 0,783 and the coefficient of determination  $r^2$  was 61,3%. From the significant correlation test obtain t-count 34,51. This sample correlation coefficient turned out to be significant after being tested with the t test that shows by t-count > t-table  $34,51 > 1.70$  in  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

### **D. Discussion**

The result of Google for Education from 30 respondents can be identification that range of this variable is 14 with 6 for many classes and 2 for interval class and the highest score was 45, and the lowest score was 31 with average score (mean) was 37,53 median 36,50 and modus 35,00 with Std. Deviation 3.49 and 15,6 Variance. After calculated the frequency of this Variable obtained the result with the highest score was 42 and the lowest score was 31. The lower range and higher range frequency is 30,5 to 45,5. After seeing on interpretation and data category, included in the good category at the 75,66% achievement level.

The researcher can concluded that Google for education is suitable for teaching and learning student. This Application can help us to meet without meeting face to face in same time but different place to

support the condition in pandemic era. Although the researcher not close the possibly of Google for Education has strengths and weaknesses.

There score for the X and Y variables can be seen in the attachment. The questionnaire tabulation of two components obtained from 30 respondents will be combined into one, so that can be seen clearly the difference of scores in the component of each item. In conducting the correlation test, the researcher uses the product moment formula to find out how big the level or strength of the correlation between the variable X and the variable Y. Based on the correlation coefficient 34,51. From these numbers it can be said that the correlation score can be obtained from research on the relationship between Google for Education with Teaching and learning speaking was 34,51.

To find out if the correlation between Google for Education and Learning speaking was accepted, it was must be consulted with  $r_{table}$  with (N-30) so we got  $r_{table}$  at the 0,361 with an error rate of 5%, provided that if the  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  that this hypothesis was accepted. From the statement if the research data was calculated  $r_{count} = 0,783 > 0,361 = r_{table}$ . So it can be concluded that there was significant correlation between Google For Education with Teaching and Learning Speaking.

To find out if this coefficient was significant, it must be consulted with the  $r_{table}$  with (N-30) so we got  $r_{table}$  at the 0,361 with an

error rate of 5%, provided that if the  $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$  than there is a significant correlation. From the statement if the research data is calculated  $0,783 > 0,361$  it mean  $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$  can be concluded that there was a significant correlation between Google for education with teaching and learning speaking at State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasannudin Banten.

To find out the big contribution X variable to Y Variable, it can be seen from the coefficient of determination  $r^2 \times 100\% = 0,783^2 \times 100\% = 0,613 \times 100\% = 60\%$  The amount of Google for Education's to contribution Teaching and learning speaking is 61,3% and the 48,9 % others are influenced by other factors

The result about the correlation of Google for education with teaching and learning speaking obtain from coefficient significant test shows that there are significant correlation with correlation was 0,783 with the coefficient of determination was 61,3%.