CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which had been collected from the research in the field of study. The data are the result of pre-test experiment and control class, the result of post-test experiment and control class, result of data analysis, and discussion.

A. Description of the Data

1. The Result of Pre Test Score of the Experiment Class and Control Class

The writer gave pre test to the experiment class and control class. First, pre test was conducted to the control class. It was conducted on Thursday, November 12nd, 2015, at 08.05 am; in VII-2 room with the number of student were 32 students. Then, pre test was conducted to experimental class. It was conducted on Monday, November 21th, 2015, at 11.45 am; in VII-4 room with the number of student were 27 students.

Based on the result of research was described in Table 4.1 as follow:

Table 4.1

Pre Test Scores of Data Achieved by the Students in Control and Experiment Group

No	Experiment Class			Control Class		
	Students' Code	Score	Category	Students' Code	Score	Category
1	W01	16.66	Very Poor	F01	50	Fair
2	W02	16.66	Very Poor	F02	70	Good
3	W03	33.33	Poor	F03	70	Good
4	W04	25	Very Poor	F04	80	Good

5	W05	25	Very Poor	F05	70	Good
6	W06	33.33	Poor	F06	70	Good
7	W07	33.33	Poor	F07	80	Good
8	W08	41.66	Very Poor	F08	70	Good
9	W09	41.66	Very Poor	F09	70	Good
10	W10	16.66	Poor	F10	70	Good
11	W11	16.66	Poor	F11	70	Good
12	W12	16.66	Poor	F12	70	Good
13	W13	25	Very Poor	F13	70	Good
14	W14	33.33	Poor	F14	70	Good
15	W15	16.66	Very Poor	F15	80	Good
16	W16	25	Very Poor	F16	70	Good
17	W17	25	Very Poor	F17	70	Good
18	W18	25	Very Poor	F18	70	Good
19	W19	25	Very Poor	F19	80	Good
20	W20	33.33	Poor	F20	40	Poor
21	W21	33.33	Poor	F21	70	Good
22	W22	33.33	Poor	F22	70	Good
23	W23	33.33	Poor	F23	70	Good
24	W24	33.33	Poor	F24	70	Good
25	W25	41.66	Poor	F25	70	Good
26	W26	25	Very Poor	F26	70	Good
27	W27	16.66	Very Poor	F27	50	Fair
28	W28	25	Very Poor	F28	70	Good
29	W29	25	Very Poor	F29	70	Good
30	W30	33.33	Poor	F30	80	Good
				F31	50	Fair
				F32	70	Good
Highest Score		41.66			80	
Lowest Score		16.66			40	
Mean		28.76			69.8	
Standard Deviation		6.55			8.03	

2. The Result of Post Test Score of the Experiment Class and Control Class

The writer gave post test to the experiment class and control class. First, post test was conducted to the experiment class. It was conducted on Tuesday, November 28th, 2015, at 10.35 am; in VII-4 room with the number of student were 27 students. Then, post test was conducted to control class. It was conducted on

Thursday, November 19th, 2015, at 11.45 am; in VII-2 room with the number of student were 32 students.

Based on the result of study in class VII-4 as experiment class after was taught by English song media, the highest post test score was 100 and the lowest post test score was 75, the mean of experiment class was 84.06 and the standard deviation of experiment class was 6.20. Meanwhile, the result of research in class VII-2 as control class after was taught by handout, the highest post test score was 90 and the lowest post test score was 60, the mean of control class was 76.15 and the standard deviation of control class was 56.86 as described in Table 4.2 as follow:

Table 4.2

Post Test Scores of the Data Achieved by the Students in Control Class and Experiment Class

No	Experiment Class			Control Class		
	Students' Code	Score	Category	Students' Code	Score	Category
1	W01	83.33	Good	F01	80	Good
2	W02	75	Good	F02	90	Very Good
3	W03	100	Very Good	F03	80	Good
4	W04	75	Good	F04	80	Good
5	W05	83.33	Good	F05	80	Good
6	W06	83.33	Good	F06	80	Good
7	W07	83.33	Good	F07	80	Good
8	W08	75	Good	F08	70	Good
9	W09	91.66	Very Good	F09	80	Good
10	W10	75	Good	F10	80	Good
11	W11	75	Good	F11	80	Good
12	W12	83.33	Good	F12	70	Good
13	W13	83.33	Good	F13	70	Good
14	W14	83.33	Good	F14	70	Good
15	W15	83.33	Good	F15	90	Very Good
16	W16	75	Good	F16	80	Good
17	W17	75	Good	F17	70	Good

18	W18	83.33	Good	F18	80	Good
19	W19	100	Very Good	F19	80	Good
20	W20	75	Good	F20	70	Good
21	W21	83.33	Good	F21	80	Good
22	W22	75	Good	F22	70	Good
23	W23	83.33	Good	F23	80	Good
24	W24	75	Good	F24	80	Good
25	W25	83.33	Good	F25	80	Good
26	W26	100	Very Good	F26	70	Good
27	W27	83.33	Good	F27	80	Good
28	W28	83.33	Good	F28	90	Very Good
29	W29	75	Good	F29	60	Fair
30	W30	83.33	Good	F30	80	Good
				F31	80	Good
				F32	80	Good
Highest Score		100			90	
Lowest Score		75			60	
Mean		84.06			76.15	
Standard Deviation		6.55			5.93	

3. Comparison Result of Post Test Score of Experiment Class and Control Class

The comparison between post test score of experiment class and control class were presented in table 4.3 as follow:

Table 4.3
The Comparison Post Test Score of Experiment Class and Control Class

No	Post Test						Improvement
	Students' Code of Experiment Class	Experiment Class	Category	Students' Code of Control Class	Control Class	Category	
1	W01	83.33	Good	F01	80	Good	38.34
2	W02	75	Good	F02	90	Very Good	36.67
3	W03	100	Very Good	F03	80	Good	11.66
4	W04	75	Good	F04	80	Good	13.34

5	W05	83.33	Good	F05	80	Good	3,33
6	W06	83.33	Good	F06	80	Good	38,34
7	W07	83.33	Good	F07	80	Good	3.33
8	W08	75	Good	F08	70	Good	5
9	W09	91.66	Very Good	F09	80	Good	11.66
10	W10	75	Good	F10	80	Good	5
11	W11	75	Good	F11	80	Good	30
12	W12	83.33	Good	F12	70	Good	45
13	W13	83.33	Good	F13	70	Good	13.33
14	W14	83.33	Good	F14	70	Good	3.34
15	W15	83.33	Good	F15	90	Very Good	36.67
16	W16	75	Good	F16	80	Good	38.34
17	W17	75	Good	F17	70	Good	5
18	W18	83.33	Good	F18	80	Good	13.34
19	W19	100	Very Good	F19	80	Good	11.66
20	W20	75	Good	F20	70	Good	5
21	W21	83.33	Good	F21	80	Good	26.67
22	W22	75	Good	F22	70	Good	20
23	W23	83.33	Good	F23	80	Good	3.33
24	W24	75	Good	F24	80	Good	10
25	W25	83.33	Good	F25	80	Good	30
26	W26	100	Very Good	F26	70	Good	21.66
27	W27	83.33	Good	F27	80	Good	3.33
28	W28	83.33	Good	F28	90	Very Good	23.34
29	W29	75	Good	F29	60	Good	10
30	W30	83.33	Good	F30	80	Good	3.33
				F31	80	Good	
				F32	80	Good	
Highest Score		**100**			**90**		
Lowest Score		**75**			**60**		
Mean		**84.06**			**76.15**		
Standard Deviation		**6.20**			**5.93**		

It can be seen in the table 4.3 above, based on the result of study in class

VII-4 as experiment class, the highest pre-test score of students in experiment

class was 41.66 and the lowest score was 16.66, mean was 28.76, and standard

deviation was 6.55. Then, class VII-4 as experiment class which was apply English song media, the highest post test score of students in experiment class was 100 and the lowest score was 75, mean was 84.06, and standard deviation was 6.55. In conclusion, mean of pre-test score was 28.76 and in the post test was 84.04. It meant that the students' vocabulary scores of experiment class was increased from pre-test to post test.

In the pre-test there were 16 students got very poor category with percentage 53.33% and 14 students got poor category with percentage 46.67%. Then in the post test there were 26 students got good category with percentage 86.7%, and 4 students got very good category with percentage 13.33% . It could be concluded that the students' vocabulary scores of experiment class was increased from pre-test to post test.

4. **Normality and Homogenity**

The writer calculated the result of pre-test and post-test score of control and experiment group by using SPSS 16.0 programs. It was done to know the normality of the data that is going to be analyzed having normal distribution or not. Homogenity test was conducted to know whether data are homogeneous or not.

a. Normality test of Pre Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	experiment	Control

N			30	32
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean		27.50	68.75
	Std. Deviation		7.936	9.070
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.202	.430
	Positive		.190	.289
	Negative		-.202	-.430
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z			1.107	2.431
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.172	.000

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Table 4.4

Normality of Pre Test

Based on the table above, it could be seen that the result of normality calculation using SPSS program, the asymptotic significance normality of experiment class was 0.172 and the asymptotic significance normality of control class was 0.000. Then, the result of normality of experiment class and control class was interpreted on x table with degree of significance 5% (0.05). It was found that asymptotic significance normality of experiment class and control class

was higher than x table at 5% significance level (0.172 > 0.05, 0.000 > 0.05). It meant test distribution was normal.

b. Homogenity Test

Table 4.5
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Achievement

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.910	3	26	.153

Based on the table above, it could be seen that the result of homogeneity calculation using SPSS program was 0.153. Then, the result of homogeneity was interpreted on f table with level of significance 5% (0.05). It was found that f value was higher than f table at 5% significance level (0.153 > 0.05). It meant both of variants were homogeneity.

c. Normality test of Post Test

Table 4.6
Normality of Post Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Experiment	control
N		30	32
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	82.22	77.81
	Std. Deviation	7.496	6.591
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.308	.349
	Positive	.308	.276
	Negative	-.192	-.349
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.686	1.973
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.007	.001

Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the table above, it could be seen that the result of normality calculation using SPSS program, the asymptotic significance normality of experiment class was 0.007 and the asymptotic significance normality of control class was 0.001. Then, the result of normality of experiment class and control class was interpreted on x table with degree of significance 5% (0.05). It was found that asymptotic significance normality of experiment class and control class was higher than x table at 5% significance level (0.007 > 0.05, 0.001 > 0.05). It meant test distribution was normal.

d. Homogenity Test

Table 4.7
Test of Homogeneity of Variances
Achievement

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.689	2	26	.204

Based on the table above, it could be seen that the result of homogeneity calculation using SPSS program was 0.204. Then, the result of homogeneity was interpreted on f table with level of significance 5% (0.05). It was found that f value was higher than f table at 5% significance level (0.204 > 0.05). It meant both of variants were homogeneity.

B. The Result of Data Analysis

1. Testing Hypothesis Using Manual Calculation

The writer used t test formula to examine hypothesis, before the writer examined hypothesis, the writer tabulated the score of standard deviation and standard error into table as follows:

Table 4.8

The Standard Deviation and the Standard Error of Experiment Class and Control Class

Group	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
Experiment	6.20	1.152
Control	5.93	1.06

Based on the table above, it saw that the result of the standard deviation calculation of experiment class was 6.20 and the result of the standard error calculation of experiment class was 1.152. Meanwhile, the result of the standard deviation calculation of control class was 5.93 and the result of the standard error

calculation of control class was 1.06. Before, the writer examined the hypothesis; the writer calculated the standard error of mean of difference. The writer used the formula as follow:

$$SEm1 - SEm2 = \sqrt{SEm1^2 + SEm2^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1.152^2 + 1.06^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1.3271 + 1.1236}$$

$$= \sqrt{2.4507}$$

$$= 1.5654712 = 1.566$$

Then, to examine the hypothesis, the writer used the formula as follow:

$$to = \frac{M1 - M2}{SEm1 - SEm2}$$

$$= \frac{84.06 - 76.15}{1.566}$$

$$= \frac{7.91}{1.566}$$

$$= 5.051$$

Next, the writer accounted degree of freedom (df) with the formula as follow:

$$df = (N1 + N2 - 2)$$

$$= (30 + 32 - 2)$$

$= 60$

After that, the writer interpreted the result of t test. To know the hypothesis was accepted or rejected, the writer used the criterion as follow:

If t-test $\geq$ t$_{table}$, it meant Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected.

If t-test $\leq$ t$_{table}$, it meant Ha was rejected and Ho was accepted.

The next step, the writer tabulated the result of the t test calculation into table 4.6 as follows:

Table 4.9

The Result of T Test Using Manual Calculation

T Observed	T table		Df
	5%	1%	
5.051	2.00	2.65	60

Based on the table above, it could was saw that the result of t test using manual calculation was 5.051 and the result of degree of freedom (df) calculation was 60. Then the result of t test was interpreted on the result of degree of freedom to get value of the t$_{table.}$ It was found that t$_{observed}$ was higher than t$_{table}$ at 5% and 1% significance level ($2.00 < 5.051 > 2.65$). It meant H$_a$ was accepted and H$_o$ was rejected. It showed that teaching vocabulary using English song media gave effect in teaching vocabulary at the seventh grade students at SMP Islam Nurul Ihsan Palangka Raya.

2. Testing Hypothesis Using SPSS 16.0 Calculation

Table 4.10

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	.053	.819	2.463	60	.017	4.40783	1.78987	.82757	7.98810
	Equal variances not assumed			2.452	57.848	.017	4.40783	1.79739	.80977	8.00590

Table 4.10 reports that Ha is accepted. It is found that the result of $t_{observed}=$ 2.452 is higher than $t_{table}=$ 0.809 in the significant of 5% and 2.65 in the significance level of 1%. T can be intrepeted that alterntive hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. It means students who taught using English song media effective in teaching vocabulary and have better score than those taught without English song media.

C. Discussion

The result of analysis showed that using English song media effective on students' vocabulary score at the seventh grade students at SMP Islam Nurul Ihsan Palangka Raya. It could be seen from the students who were taught using English song media got higher score than the students who were taught without using English song media (handout). It could be proved by the students' post test

result in which most of their score were improved. (It could was saw at appendix 7, for the detail explanation of students' score). The finding was suitable with Cahyaningtias on her study stated that using song can improve the student's mastery of English vocabulary had significance influence on students' vocabulary understanding. It can also help the students easier to catch the mterial because by using it, there is a good atmosphere in teaching learning process so make students fun and can catch the material.

After the data was calculated using manual calculation with t test formula, it was found that $t_{observed}$ was higher than t_{table} at 5% and 1% significance level (2.00 < 5.051 > 2.65). It meant H_a was accepted and H_o was rejected. This finding indicated that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) stating that using English song media effective to students' vocabulary mastery at the seventh grade students at SMP Islam Nurul Ihsan Palangka Raya was accepted. In other words, the null hypothesis (Ho) stating that using English song media did not effective to students' vocabulary mastery at the seventh grade students at SMP Islam Nurul Ihsan Palangka Raya was rejected.

There were some reasons why using English song media effective on students' vocabulary score at the seventh grade students at SMP Islam Nurul Ihsan Palangka Raya. First, English song media increased the students' score. It see from score of mean between pre test and post test of experiment class. The score of mean in post test was higher than the score of mean in pre test (Post test = 84.06 > pre test = 28.76). It indicated that the students' score increased after was conducted treatment. It supported by theory (Chapter II) by Hared and Risley,

Griffe. They stated that creativity is an activity that give result as something new and useful for example in teaching vocbulary by using song. It made the teaching vocabulary more intersting and fun for students. Griffe stated that using song the students not only more familiar about english but song also can stimulate their desire in vocabularies. Then, song are especially good at introducing vocabulary because song provide a meaningful context for the vocabulary.

It is also supported by the previous study by Mulyawati, Widyatuti, and Cahyaningtyas stated that teaching vocabulary using song was very beneficial for the students to facilitate them in learning. Then, using song can improve the student's mastery of English vocabulary. It can also help students easier to catch the material because by using it, there is good atmosphere in teaching learning process so make students fun and can catch the material. Song can help students to memorize words easily because all song almost certain words related with their environment and it makes students relaxed so that the learning English vocabulary is enjoyable.

Nation also stated that songs allow learners to repeat and memorize chunks of language. This contributes to vocabulary too, repetitiom is needed to help l remember words. It means that if the songs repeat as many times as neces will help the students to remember words correctly.