

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Profile of SMPN 28 Mangkang Semarang

SMPN 28 Mangkang located at Kyai Gilang Street, Mangkang Kulon Tugu Semarang. In this study, the population that was used by the researcher was the eight grades students of SMPN 28 Mangkang in the academic year of 2012/2013. Total number of the eight grades students was 246 students. They were classified to each class that were VIII A, VIII B, VIII C, VIII D, VIII E, VIII F, VIII G, and VIII H.

It was selected as the research setting because the researcher had done the practice teaching there. When the practice teaching was held, no one of the teachers that used English songs as the medium to teach descriptive text writing in the classroom. Most of teachers used the common ways and traditional method to teach the students. But the researcher was not given the material about descriptive text, so the researcher had the idea to use English songs as the medium to teach writing in any occasion.

B. Description of Research Finding

The object of this research was divided into two classes, that was class VIII D as the experimental class and class VIII C as control class. Learning writing descriptive text was in the

experimental class by using English songs. While the control class without using English songs.

Before doing the analysis, the first test was given before and after the students followed the learning process that was provided by the researcher (pre test and post test). After collecting the data, the researcher scored the result of data from the test had been given to the students. The researcher scored for each items of element of writing.

To analyze the result of the test, the first thing that should be concerned about the result of initial data taken from the pre test score of experimental class and control class. After the control and experimental class conducted the learning process, then both of the classes were given a test to obtain the data that will be analyzed.

The data in this study were obtained from the test result, as follows:

1. Result of Research

- a. Analysis of Scoring Test

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the result of data from the test had been given to both of classes. In scoring writing test, the researcher scored for each element of writing as follows.

Table 5

The Lowest Score and the Highest Score Element of Writing

No	Element of Writing	The Lowest Score	The Highest Score
1	Content	13	30
2	Organization	7	20
3	Vocabulary	7	20
4	Grammar	5	25
5	Mechanic	2	5

b. The Data of Score Pre Test of The Experimental Class

Based on the result of research in class VIII D before being taught by using English songs in writing descriptive text the highest score achieved was 74, the lowest was 49, the range (R) was 25, the number of class (K) was 6, and the class interval was 5, from the calculation $\sum f_i x_i = 1910$, $\sum (f_i x_i)^2 = 122590$, so the mean $(\bar{x}) = 63.77$ with standard deviation (s) = 5.88. The result of the calculation above was then inputted into the table of frequency distribution as follows:

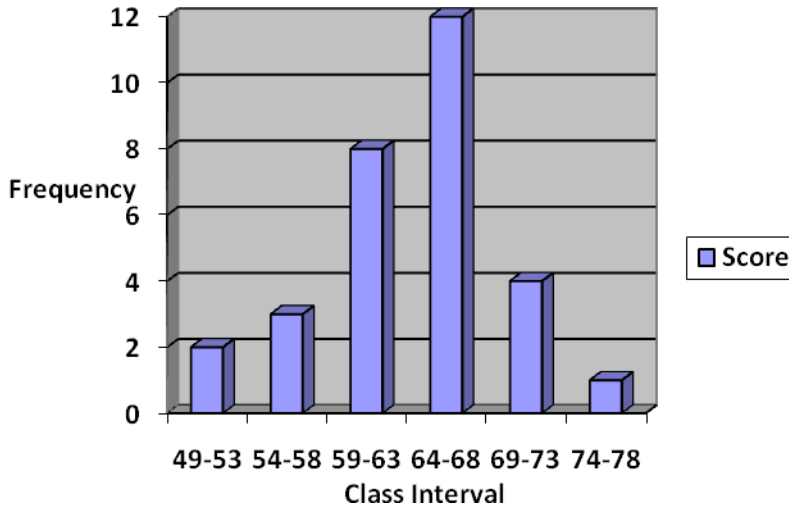
Table 6
List of frequency distribution score of pre test of
the experimental class

No	Interval	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	49– 53	2	11.111
2	54 – 58	3	25.926
3	59 – 63	8	33.333
4	64– 68	12	14.815
5	69 – 73	4	11.111
6	74 – 78	1	3.704

(See in appendixX)

The researcher applied frequency distribution score into charts to make easier to understand as follows:

Chart 1
Histogram frequency distribution score of pre test of
the experimental class



c. The Data of Score Pre Test of The Control Class

Based on the result of research in class VIII C before being taught by using english songs in writing descriptivetext the highest score achieved was 75, the lowest score was 52, range (R) was= 23, the number of class (K) was = 6, and the class interval was 5, from the calculation $\sum f_i x_i = 1941$, $\sum (f_i x_i)^2 = 126204$, sothe mean $(\bar{x}) = 64.90$ with standard deviation (s) = 4.77. The result of the calculation above was then inputted into the table of frequency distribution as follows:

Table 7

List of frequency distribution score of pre test of the control class

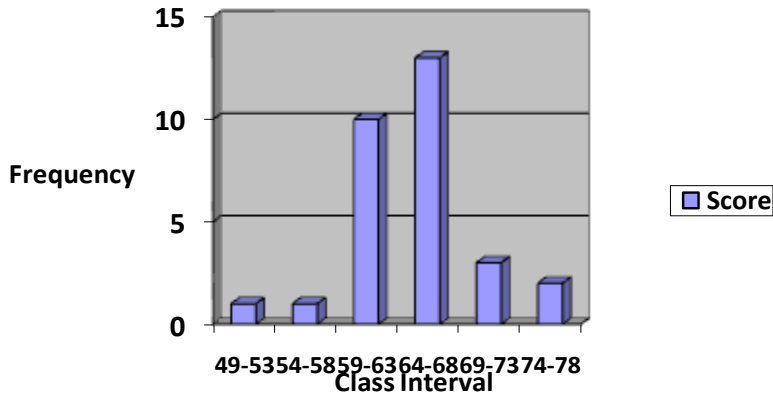
No	Interval	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	49 – 53	1	11.11
2	54 – 58	1	37.04
3	59– 63	10	37.04
4	64– 68	13	7.41
5	69 – 73	3	3.70
6	74– 78	2	3.70

(See in appendixXI)

The researcher applied frequency distribution score into charts to make easier to understand as follows:

Chart 2

Histogram frequency distribution score of pre test of the control class



d. The Data of Score PostTest of The Experimental Class

Based on the result of research in VIII Dafter beingtaught by English songsin writing descriptive text the highest score achieved was 82, the lowest score was 67, range (R) = 15, the number of class (K) was = 6, and the class interval was = 3, from the calculation $\sum f_i x_i = 2271$, $\sum (f_i x_i)^2 = 172341$, so the mean $(\bar{x}) = 75.70$ with standard deviation (S) = 4.01. The result of the calculation above was then inputted into the table of frequency distribution as follows:

Table 8

List of frequency distribution score of post test of the experimental class

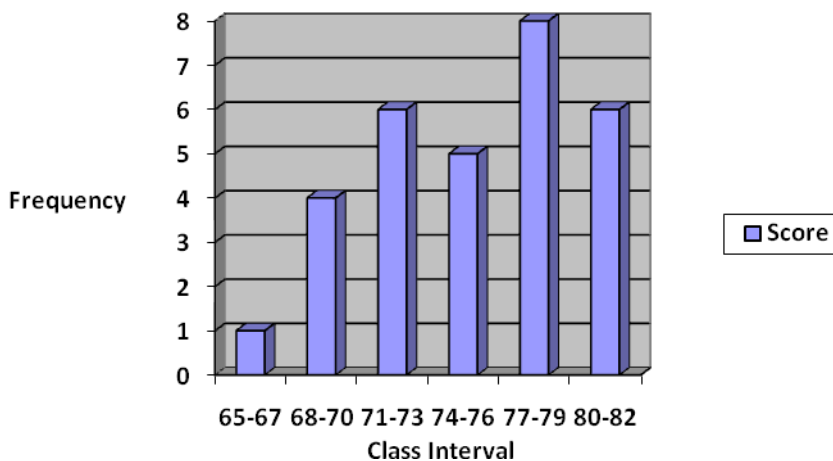
No	Interval	Absolute Frequency	RelativeFrequency(%)
1	65– 67	1	22.22
2	68 – 70	4	29.63
3	71 – 73	6	7.41
4	74 – 76	5	22.22
5	77 - 79	8	11.11
6	80– 82	6	7.41

(See in appendixXIV)

The researcher applied frequency distribution score into charts to make easier to understand as follows:

Chart3

Histogramfrequency distribution score of post test of the experimental class.



e. The Data of Score PostTest of The ControlClass.

Based on the result of research in class VIII after being taught by using without English songs in writing descriptive text the highest score achieved was 80, the lowest score was 65, range (R) was = 15, the number of class (K) was = 6, and the class interval was 3, from the calculation $\sum f_i x_i = 2178$, $\sum (f_i x_i)^2 = 158832$, so the mean $(\bar{x}) = 72.40$ with standard deviation (s) = 4.81. The result of the calculation above was inputted into the table of frequency distribution as follows:

Table 9
List of frequency distribution score of post test of the control class

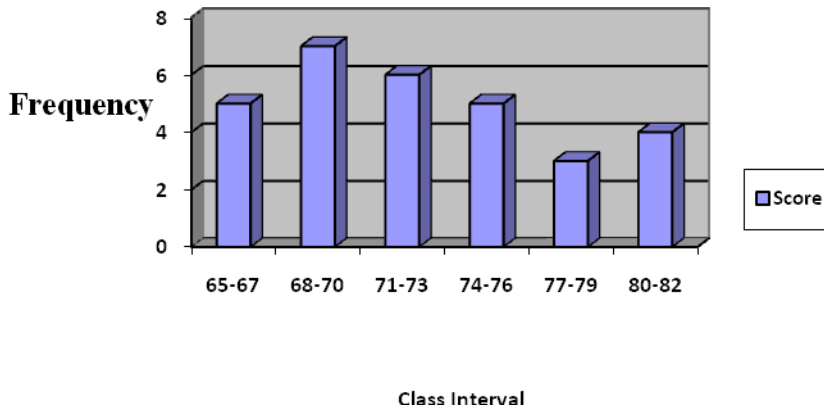
No	Interval	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	65 – 67	5	14.81
2	68 – 70	7	37.04
3	71 – 73	6	22.22
4	74 – 76	5	11.11
5	77 – 79	3	7.41
6	80 – 82	4	7.41

(See in appendix 15)

The researcher applied frequency distribution score into charts to make easier to understand as follows:

Chart 4

Histogram frequency distribution score of post test of the control class



f. The Average Score of Pre Test and PostTest of The Experimental Class and Control Class.

The data were obtained from the students' achievement scores of the writing descriptive text. They were pre test and post test scores from the experimental and control classes. The average score from the experimental class was 63.77 for the pre test and 75.70 for the post test. The growth percentage for experimental class was 10.66 %. While the average score for the control class was 64.90 for the pre test and 72.40 for the post test. The growth percentage for control class was 4.5 %. The following was

the simple table for the pre test and post test students' average scores:

Table 10

The Result average score of the pre test and post test of the experimental and control classes

Class	The average score of the pre test	The average score of the post test	The growth percentage (%)
Experiment	63.77	75.70	10.66
Control	64.90	72.40	4.5

The more calculation can be seen in appendixXIII and XVII.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there was an improvement of the students' result in writing a descriptive text. Each class had different result. The result of the experimental classwas higher than the control class.

C. Data Analysis and Hypothesis Test

1. First Phase Analysis

It was done to know the normality and homogeneity of the initial data in the experimental class and control class.

Table 11
Score of pre test experimental and control classes

No	Source of variance	Experimental	Control
1	N	30	30
2	Average	63.77	64.90
3	Variance	34.67	22.09
4	Standard deviation	5.89	4.70
5	Maximal score	74	75
6	Minimal score	49	52

The more calculations can be seen in appendix V

a) Normality Test of Pre Test

The normality test was used to know whether the data was normally distributed or not. To find out the distribution data was used normality test with Chi-square.

Ho : the data of normal distribution

Ha : the data of un normal distribution

With criteria, *Ho* accepted if $x^2_{count} < x^2_{table}$ with $\alpha = 5\%$ and $df = k - 3$

Table12

The result of normality pre test of experimental and control classes

No	Class	Test	x^2_{count}	x^2_{table}	Criteria
1	Experimental	Pre test	2.3590	7.81	Normal
2	Control	Pre test	0.9780	7.81	Normal

The more calculations can be seen in appendix11 and 12

Based on the analysis above it can be seen that x^2_{count} both of class was lower than x^2_{table} ($x^2_{count} < x^2_{table}$), so H_0 accepted. It can be concluded that the distribution data of experimental and control class are normal.

b) Homogeneity Test of Pre Test

The homogeneity test used to know whether the group sample that was taken from population is homogeneous or not.

$$H_0 = \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \text{ (homogeny variance)}$$

$$H_a = \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2 \text{ (non homogeny variance)}$$

With criteria, H_0 accepted if $F_{count} < F_{table}$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = k - 1$

Table13

The result of homogeneity pre test of experimental and control classes

No	Class	Variance	N	F_{count}	F_{table}	Criteria
1	Experimental	34.67	30	1.569	1.86	Homogence
2	Control	22.09	30			

The more calculation can be seen in appendix

XII.

Based on the formula:

$$F_{count} = \frac{\text{maximum variance}}{\text{minimum variance}}$$

$$F_{count} = 1.569$$

Based on the computation above it was obtained that F_{count} was lower than F_{table} , so H_0 is accepted. It can be concluded that the data of pre test from experimental and control class have the same variance or homogeneity.

- c) Testing the similarity of average of the initial data between experimental and control classes.

To test the difference of average, the researcher used t-test.

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Where:

μ_1 : average data of experimental group

μ_2 : average data of control group

Table 14

The average similarity test of pre test of experimental and control classes

Source of variance	Experimental	Control	Criteria
Sum	1913	1947	Same
N	30	30	
Average	63.77	64.90	
Variance (S^2)	34.67	22.09	
standard deviation (S)	5.89	4.70	

The more calculations can be seen in appendix 14.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

$$= 5.327$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$t = -0.820$$

Ho was accepted if

$$-t_{(1-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)(n_1+n_2-2)} < t < t_{(1-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)(n_1+n_2-2)}$$

Based on the computation above, by $\alpha = 5\%$ and $df = 27+27-2 = 52$ is obtained $t_{table} = 2,01$ and $t_{count} = -0.820$. Ho is accepted if $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$. So, it can be concluded that there was not significant different of the average pre test between experimental and control classes, because t_{count} at the reception area of Ho.

2. End Phase Analysis

It was done to answer hypothesis of this research. The data used were the result of post test of both classes. The final analysis contained the normality test, homogeneity test and the difference average test of post test.

a. Normality Test of Post Test

Ho : the data of normal distribution

Ha : the data of un normal distribution

With criteria, H_0 accepted if $x_{count}^2 < x_{table}^2$ with $\alpha = 5\%$ and $df = k-3$.

Table15

The result of normality post test of experimental and control classes

No	Class	x_{count}^2	x_{table}^2	Criteria
1	Experimental	3.608	7,81	Normal
2	Control	7.674	7,81	Normal

The more calculations can be seen in appendixXIV and XV.

Based on the computation above it was obtained that x_{count}^2 was lower than x_{table}^2 by $\alpha = 5\%$ with $df = 6-3 = 3$. So it can be concluded that the distribution data of post test of experimental and control class are normal.

b. Homogeneity Test of PostTest

$$H_0 = \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 \text{ (homogeny variance)}$$

$$H_a = \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2 \text{ (non homogeny variance)}$$

With criteria, H_0 accepted if $F_{count} < F_{table}$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = k-1$

Table 16

The result of homogeneity post test of experimentalclass and controlclass.

No	Class	Variance	N	F_{count}	F_{table}	Criteria
1	Experimental	16.121	30	1.436	1.861	Homogen
2	Control	23.145	30			

The more calculation can be seen in appendixXVI.

Based on the formula:

$$F_{count} = \frac{\text{maximum variance}}{\text{minimum variance}}$$

$$F_{count} = 1.436$$

Based on the computation above it was obtained that F_{count} was lower than F_{table} , it means that H_0 was accepted. It can be concluded that data of post test of experimental and control classes have the same variance or homogeneous.

c. Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis test was used to know whether there was a difference average on post test of experimental class and control class. The data which were used to test the hypothesis was the post- test score of both classes. To test the difference of average used t-test.

$H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$: it means there is no significant difference between the writing skill improvement of students who were taught by using english songs and who were taught by using without english songs.

$H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$: it means there is significant difference between the writing skill improvement of students who were taught by using

english songs and who were taught by using without english songs.

H_a is accepted if $t_{count} > t_{(1-\alpha)(n_1+n_2-2)}$

Table 17
The score of post test of experimental and control classes

No	Source of variance	Experimental	Control
1	N	30	30
2	Average	75.50	72.40
3	Variance	16.121	23.145
4	Standard deviation	4.015	4.811
5	Maximal score	82	80
6	Minimal score	67	65

The more calculations can be seen in appendix V.

Table 18
Result of computation t-test

Class	N	Average (\bar{X})	Variance (S^2)	Standard Deviation (s)	t_{table}	t_{count}	Criteria
Experimental	30	75.50	16.12	4.02	1.6 7	2.710	Ha accepted
Control	30	72.40	23.14	4.81			

Based on the computation above, it was obtained that the average of post test of the experimental class who were taught by using English songs was 75.50 and standard deviation (s) was

4.02. While the average of post test of the control class who were taught by using without English songs was 72.40 and standard deviation (s) was 4.81 with $df = 30+30-2 = 58$ by $\alpha = 5\%$, so obtained $t_{table} = 1.67$ from the result of calculation t-test $t_{count} = 2.710$. It means that t_{count} is higher than t_{table} ($t_{count} > t_{table}$). So H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Because $t_{count} > t_{table}$, it can be concluded that there was a significant difference between experimental class and control class on post test, the score of the experimental class was higher than the control class.

D. Discussion of the Research Finding

1. The score of initial ability (pre test)

Based on the calculation of normality and homogeneity test from class VIII Das the experimental class and class VIII C as the control class, both of classes are normal distribution and homogeneous.

2. The score of final ability (post test)

The result of this research was obtained the average score of experimental class was 75.50 while the result of control class was 72.40.

The average score of experimental class was 75.50, the growth percentage was 10.66 % and standard deviation (s) was 4.02. It means that teaching writing in experimental class by using English songs as a medium to teach descriptive text

can encourage the students to be more active and motivated. English songs as a medium in teaching-learning process can create situation in teaching writing more interesting and make the students easier to understand the material. It can be seen on average score of experimental class which better result than control class.

The average score of control class was 72.40, the growth percentage was 4.5% and standard deviation (s) was 4.81. It means teaching writing in control class by using without English songs to teach writing descriptive text make the students feel bored with the material that was presented because the method was too monotone. The students still had difficulties in transferring their taught and ideas in writing.

Based on the result of calculation t-test is obtained t_{count} : 2.710 and t_{table} : 1.67 with $\alpha = 5\%$ and $df = (n_1 + n_2 - 2)$. It showed that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (t_{count} higher than t_{table}). So it means that there is a significant difference between writing skill improvement of students taught by using English songs and taught by using without English songs in writing descriptive text.