

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presented the data which had been collected from the research in the field of study

4.1 Research Finding

4.1.1 Does the use of songs significantly improve students' speaking ability on tenth grade at SMAN 13 Samarinda?

To answer research question 1, the researcher conducted a t-test to see the difference in mean scores between pre-test and post-test. IBM SPSS 23 statistics were used to calculate the paired sample test. The results show that the respective scores between the pre-test and post-test are calculated into the t-test to test the null hypothesis. The results of the paired sample test are presented as follows:

		Paired Samples Test							
		Paired Differences			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Posttest - Pretest	20.26667	9.25409	2.38939	25.39141	15.14193	8.516	14	.000

$$t_{count} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{SE_{P_1 - P_2}} = \frac{78.40 - 58.13}{2,38} = 8.516$$

It can be read that t_{count} is 8.312. So, it can be concluded that $t_{count} = 8.516$ is ($>$) than t_{Tabel} (2.144 at 5%) and Sig = 0,00 $<$ 0,05 so H_0 rejected.

Therefore, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) states that there is a significant improve students' speaking ability on tenth grade of SMAN 13 Samarinda.

4.1.2 To what extend does the use of English songs improve students' speaking ability?

The researcher compared the descriptive statistics from the pre-test and the post-test in order to respond to question 2 of the research. The pre- and post-test mean scores and standard deviation results were compared to see how improvements were made after and before treatment.

The writer led a pre-test to quantify the understudies' ability to talk prior to being given treatment as a melody. The scores from the pre-test and the post-test were used to compile the information in this section. The data is displayed as follows:

No	Test	Mean score
1	Pre – Test	58.13
2	Post – Test	78.40

From the results above, it can be seen that the average scores obtained by students are very different. The results of the post-test were higher than the pre-test. This is evidenced by the post-test mean score of 78.40 while the pre-test mean score is 58.13. It means that after being given treatment using skimming and scanning techniques, the students' scores increased.

4.2 Discussions

Based on data analysis, the t-count value is 8.516 and the t-table is 2.144. Because the t-count (8.516) is higher than the t-table (2.144), the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant effect of using songs on students' speaking skills at SMA 13 Samarinda. This increment should be visible in the distinction in the mean scores of the pre-test and post-test. The pre-test's mean value was 58.13, and the post-test's mean score was 78.40. This means that there is an average difference of 20 points between the pretest and post-test scores.

The improvement was also proven during the speaking test by answering 2 questions that had been given. Before the treatment, students' answers did not follow the speaking aspect, resulting in low scores. Meanwhile, after being given treatment, researchers found an increase in students' speaking ability using songs.

While the results of the pre-test and post-test showed a fairly high average difference, where the average pre-test was 58.13 while the post-test average was 78.40. The students in the pre-test did not match the speaking aspect, resulting in a low score. In the meantime, the results of the post-test regarding the speaking portion were in line with where students' pronunciation, vocabulary, fluency and grammar got high scores.

On the other hand, the results of this study are also similar to the results of Sagita's research (2020) which conducted research on second grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Mila, Pidie. The outcomes showed that the methodology utilized

was to utilize tunes to work on talking abilities of grade 2 understudies of SMP Negeri 1 Mila. Pidie.

In addition, the findings of this study are also in line with Wahyuni (2018). The purpose of this study was to determine how songs affected speaking abilities. and this study used a quasi-experimental. This study's population consisted of all students enrolled in the English Department at STKIP Bina Bangsa Getsempena Banda Aceh during the 2015/2016 academic year. The sample consisted of 35 second-semester English Department students.

The two previous studies previously mentioned showed the same results but there were several different factors, namely other studies that used 2 groups, namely control and experiment, and other studies also used a quasi-experimental methodology. While this study only uses 1 group and the methodology used is pre-experimental design. In conclusion, the media song given to students during the treatment significantly improved the students' speaking ability.