

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

To know more about the students' speaking ability who use and do not use pin, the writer tested the students using oral test, the writer asked ten questions to the students in order they answered orally. Here, the writer describes about result of the research on the field that collected by techniques of data collection, this is oral test. English learning process at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 for tenth grade students have been done two times in a week. It is on Friday and Saturday for class X that is taught by Mrs. Erika Adriani.

The writer did the research on May, 5th 2015, until July 5th 2015, then May 6th 2015 the writer gave the researcher letter from Official of Education affairs in Balangan City to Headmaster of State Senior High School of Paringin 2.

1. Description about the speaking ability of students who use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 academic year 2014/2015

The writer conducted the English Speaking ability with oral of the tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 on 21th of May and

22th of May in class X. The score is divided into five types with 10 items of questions they are Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabulary, Fluency and Comprehension. More information about the scores can be seen in the table.

Table 4.1 The test result of students who use pin on speaking ability of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 academic year 2014/2015

No	Name	P	G	V	F	C	Total	Total score *2
1	Yosa Jumiyaningsih	6	8	8	6	8	36	72
2	Adelia Azizah	8	8	8	6	8	38	76
3	Dhea Arinda	8	6	8	6	8	36	72
4	Hilmah	8	6	8	8	8	38	76
5	Heppy Noor Safrida	8	8	8	8	8	40	80
6	Rizka Noor Azizah	8	6	8	6	6	34	68
7	Rina	8	8	8	8	8	40	80
8	Rina Hidayati	8	10	8	10	8	44	88
9	Muhammad Najmi	8	8	8	6	8	38	76
10	Maulidia	8	8	8	6	6	36	72
11	Dwi Aprilia Sari	8	8	6	6	8	36	72
12	M. Arifin	8	8	8	6	8	38	76
13	Putri Maulidia	8	6	6	8	8	36	72
14	Siti Nur Alimah	6	6	8	6	8	34	68

15	Larasati Kusuma Anggraini	8	6	6	6	6	32	64
16	Rafid Rabbani	8	10	8	10	10	46	92
17	Muzliati	6	8	8	6	8	36	72
	Total	130	128	130	118	132	638	1276

Information about the table above:

P: Pronunciation

G: Grammar

V: Vocabulary

F: Fluency

C: Comprehension

The total score of every students times two so that the finish score 100 (example, $40 \times 2 = 80$), so, based on the table above, it shows that the highest score of students who use pin is 92 and then, the lowest score is 64, and accumulate score is 1276.

Based on the result of the test, it is found that the categories of the speaking ability of students who use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 academic year 2014/2015 are categorized in:

- a. Excellent category, 4 students (23.53%) with score 80-100

- b. Good category, 10 students (58.82%) with score 70-<80
- c. Fair category, 3 students (17.65%) with score 60-<70
- d. Low category, 0 student (0%) with score 50-<60
- e. Very low category, 0 student (0%) with score 0-<50

Table 4.2 The frequency distribution of the speaking ability and category of students who use pin

No	Score	Frequency	Percentage	Categories
1	80-100	4	23.53%	Excellent
2	70-<80	10	58.82%	Good
3	60-<70	3	17.65%	Fair
4	50-<60	0	0%	Low
5	0-<50	0	0%	Very Low
		17	100%	

To know the speaking ability of students who use pin at tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015 the writer uses the accounting of Mean formula as follows:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1276}{17}$$

1	Aliza Meiliana Dewi	6	6	8	4	8	32	64
2	Yeza Fernandes	6	6	8	6	8	34	68
3	Ari Rizaldo Abdi	8	8	8	6	8	38	76
4	Wanti	6	6	8	4	8	32	64
5	Siti Wardah	6	6	8	4	8	32	64
6	Ismawati	6	6	8	4	6	30	60
7	Dina Norivana	8	6	6	6	6	32	64
8	Hani Fitiria	8	8	8	6	6	36	72
9	Indah Lestari	6	6	6	6	6	30	60
10	Nor Hidayah	8	6	6	4	8	32	64
11	Sigit A Wardana	8	8	6	8	8	38	76
12	M. Oriza Fadillah	8	8	6	4	6	32	64
13	Rahimah	8	6	6	6	8	34	68
14	Jahriah	6	6	6	6	8	32	64
15	Farhan Aditia Cahya	8	8	6	6	8	36	72
16	M. Rizalul Ghada	8	8	6	4	6	32	64
	Total	114	108	110	84	116	532	1064

Information about the table above:

P: Pronunciation

G: Grammar

V: Vocabulary

F: Fluency

C: Comprehension

The total score every students times two so that the finish score 100 (example, $32*2=64$), so based on the table above, it shows that the highest score of students who do not use pin is 76 and then, the lowest score is 60, and accumulate score is 1064.

Based on the result of the test, it is found that the categories of the speaking ability of students who do not use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015 are categorized in:

- a. Excellent category, 0 students (0%) with score 80-100
- b. Good category, 4 students (25%) with score 70-<80
- c. Fair category, 12 students (75%) with score 60-<70
- d. Low category, 0 student (0%) with score 50-<60
- e. Very low category, 0 student (0%) with score 0-<50

Table 4.4 the frequency distribution of the speaking ability and category of students who do not use pin.

No	Score	Frequency	Percentage	Categories
1	80-100	0	0%	Excellent
2	70-<80	4	25%	Good
3	60-<70	12	75%	Fair

4	50-<60	0	0%	Low
5	0-<50	0	0%	Very Low
		16	100%	

To know the speaking ability of students who do not use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015 the writer uses the accounting of Mean formula as follows:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1064}{16}$$

$$\bar{x} = 66.5$$

Thus, the speaking ability of students who do not use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015 can be concluded in Fair category.

3. Data Analysis

To know the comparison of the speaking ability between students who use and do not use pin, the writer uses "t-test". After that the collected data have been processed, the writer analysis them make conclusion by using "t-test" formula:

Based on the result of the test in appendix 9 and 10, the writer calculates the mean formula of each major student. To keep the subject identity, the writer just uses number of identifying the subject.

a. Looking for Mean Variable I by using the following formula:

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n_1}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1276}{17}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 75.059$$

b. Looking for Mean variable II by using the following formula:

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum x_2}{n_2}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{1064}{16}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 66.5$$

c. Looking for standard Deviation for variable I by using the following formula:

The result of $\sum x_1^2$ of variable I can be seen in appendix 9.

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1^2}{n_1}}$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{785}{17}} = \sqrt{46.1} = 6.789 \rightarrow 6.79$$

- d. Looking for standard Deviation for Variable II by using the following formula:

The result of $\sum z^2$ of variable II can be seen in appendix 10.

$$s_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum z^2}{n_2}}$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{\frac{380}{16}} = \sqrt{23.75} = 4.87$$

- e. Looking for Standard Error for Mean Variable I by using the following formula:

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s_1}{\sqrt{n_1 - 1}}$$

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \frac{6.79}{\sqrt{17 - 1}} = \frac{6.79}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{6.79}{4} = 1.69 \rightarrow 1.7$$

- f. Looking for Standard Error for Mean Variable II by using the following formula:

$$s_{\bar{z}} = \frac{s_2}{\sqrt{n_2 - 1}}$$

$$s_{\bar{z}} = \frac{4.87}{\sqrt{16 - 1}} = \frac{4.87}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{4.87}{3.87} = 1.25$$

- g. Looking for standard Error for comparative Mean Variable I and Mean variable II by using the following formula:

$$s_{\bar{x} - \bar{z}} = \sqrt{s_{\bar{x}}^2 + s_{\bar{z}}^2}$$

$$s_{\bar{x} - \bar{z}} = \sqrt{1.7^2 + 1.25^2}$$

$$s_1 - s_2 = \sqrt{2.89 + 1.5625}$$

$$s_1 - s_2 = \sqrt{4.4525} = 2.11$$

h. looking for t , by using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s_1 - s_2} \\ &= \frac{75 - 66.5}{2.11} \\ &= \frac{8.5}{2.11} = 4.02 \end{aligned}$$

i. **Giving interpretation for “ t ” with consulting t table (“ t ”):**

- Looking for Degree of Freedom

$$df = (n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

$$df = (17 + 16 - 2) = 31$$

After the writer found the df (degrees of freedom), which is 31, and then consult with t table, can be seen in appendix 11.

j. The writer makes a conclusion.

1) To know the students' speaking ability between students who use and do not use pin with the analysis below

a) H_0 : Students' speaking ability who use pin better than students'

speaking ability who do not use pin ($\mu_1 > \mu_2$)

b) Mean students' speaking ability who use pin:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 75$$

Mean students' speaking ability who do not use pin:

$$\bar{x}_2 = 66.5$$

- c) So, students' speaking ability who use pin better than students' speaking ability who do not use pin.
- 2) After that to know the differences students' speaking ability between students who use and do not use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2
- Consulting score of "db/df" with " "
 - = Value of critic "t"
 - In significant degrees t table 5% = 2.04
 - In significant degrees t table 1% = 2.75
 - Making hypothesis interpretation:
 - (Zero Hypothesis): there are no significant differences.
 - (Alternative Hypothesis): there are significant differences.
 - Consulting " " with " "
- 4.02 > 2.04
- $$\bar{d} = (n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$
- $$\bar{d} = (17 + 16 - 2) = 31$$
- After that the writer finds the df (degrees of freedom), which is 31, the writer uses nearest df in the table, that is df at 30. The table is put in appendix 11.

Thus, $5\% = 2.04 < 4.02 > 1\% = 2.75$. is lower than .
(Zero Hypothesis) is rejected and (Alternative Hypothesis) is accepted. By this result, the writer concludes that **is accepted.**

As a result, there are significant differences in students who use and do not use pin in their speaking ability of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015.

B. Discussion

From the statistical measurement above shows that (Zero Hypothesis) is not accepted or rejected; (Alternative Hypothesis) is accepted, because value of is higher than of (value of critic "t"). It means "there are significant differences in students' speaking ability of students who use and do not use pin of tenth grade at State Senior High School of Paringin 2 Balangan regency academic year 2014/2015.

Based on result of the test there are different highest and lowest scores of the test. The highest score of students who use pin is 92 and the highest score of students who do not use pin is 76. While the lowest score of the students who use pin is 64 and the lowest score of the students who do not use pin is 60.

Based on the table 4.1, speaking ability of students who use pin with five components, they are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. Pronunciation total score is 130, grammar total score is 128, vocabulary total score is 130, fluency total score is 118, and then comprehension total score is 132.

Based on the table 4.3, speaking ability of students who do not use pin with five components, they are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. Pronunciation total score is 114, grammar total score is 84, vocabulary total score is 110, fluency total score is 118, and then comprehension total score is 116.

Based on the result of the test, there are differences between the highest and lower score. The highest score of the test of the speaking ability of students who use pin in comprehension total score is 132, the highest score of the test of the speaking ability students who do not use pin in fluency total score is 118. And then the lowest score of the speaking ability of students who use pin in fluency total score is 118, the lowest score of the speaking ability students who do not use pin in grammar total score is 84.

Table 4.2 presents the data about the speaking ability of students who use pin, the writer has found success in the test, four students (23.53%) whose score are around 80 – 100 that classified in Excellent category, ten students (58.82%) whose score are around 70 -< 80 that classified in Good category, three students (17.65%) whose score are around 60 -< 70 that classified in Fair category, zero student (0%) whose score are around 50 -< 60 that classified in Low category, zero student (0%) whose score are around 0 -< 50 that classified in very low category.

Table 4.4 presents the data about the speaking ability students who do not use pin, the writer has found success in the test, zero student (0%) whose score are around 80 – 100 that classified in Excellent category, four students

(25%) whose score are around 70 -< 80 that classified in Good category, twelfth students (75%) whose score are around 60 -< 70 that classified in Fair category, zero student (0%) whose score are around 50 -< 60 that classified in Low category, zero student (0%) whose score are around 0 -< 50 that classified in very low category.

The writer also finds a difference mean score between the students who use and do not use pin. The mean score of the students who use pin is 75, it means the speaking ability of students who use pin is in Good category. In other hand, the mean score of students who do not use pin is 66.5, it means the speaking ability of students who do not use pin is in Fair category. Then, it is related with the collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically. That the writer found the result of the test from the subjects or is higher than . The conclusion is there are significant differences in the speaking ability between students who use and do not use pin.

According to the result of the research, the students who have an external motivation can influence their ability in speaking skill than the students who have not an external motivation. According to English teacher, the backgrounds on applying the strategy are the status of school is a bilingual school, actually this is the new school, so the school is still trying to adapt with its status, it is also because of the students who graduated from this school are hoped can speak English actively. And because of the new students are from different school, then their proficiency in speaking skill are not in the

same level. Therefore, the school needs the strategy for supporting the students in speaking ability.

Based on the theory in chapter 2, all of the students have the intrinsic motivation in themselves, because motivation as base of moving spirit that drives learning activity and intrinsic motivation is more primary than extrinsic motivation in learning. In this case, the students who use pin have extra motivation (external motivation) besides internal motivation and the students who do not use pin just have the internal motivation and there is not addition of motivation anymore. Then, when the writer tested the speaking ability of all of students, the result is the students who use pin are better than the students who do not use pin in speaking ability.

Based on the result of the research, the writer gives the interpretation that motivation can influence students' proficiency, especially in speaking ability. Therefore, based on the result of the research the speaking ability of students who use pin is better than the speaking ability of students who do not use pin.