

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Setting of Research

1. General Description of the Object Research

a. Brief History of MTsN Banjar Selatan

The research was done at MTsN Banjar Selatan which is located on housing at Mahligai street Rt. 05 No. 21 Kertak Hanyar Banjarmasin 70654. There are two locations of MTsN Banjar Selatan, they are on Mahligai Handil Jatuh Street and on Bhakti Pemurus Street km 7 Banjarmasin.

The description of the place of MTsN Banjar Selatan on Mahligai Handil Jatuh street can be seen as follows:

The location of building MTsN Banjar Selatan is:

The north of building borders inhabitants houses

The south of building borders with school

The west of building borders with inhabitants houses

The east of building borders with inhabitants houses

MTsN Banjar Selatan was built on June 23 1970. In 1995, MTsN Banjar Selatan changed to State Islamic Junior High school (MTsN) Banjar Selatan. It was based on the recommendation letter of the Minister of Religious Affairs on November 25, 1995 with statistic number of school 211637101003, number 363.

MTsN Banjar Selatan has been led by 6 headmasters up to present.

Those who led the school can be seen in the following table

Table 4.1

The Names of Headmasters

No	Names of Headmasters	Period
1	Abdul Djawad Anshari B.A	1996 – 1997
2	H. Noor Adjidin, B. A	1997 – 2004
3	Hj. Djuhriah A.Md	2004 – 2006
4	Drs.H.Harmidin Noor	2006 – 2008
5	Drs Ahmad Baihaki	2008 – 2011
6	Dra. Halimatussa'diyah,M.Pd	2011 - 2013
7	Dra.Naimah	2013-now

Sejarah sekolah (2013) of Kementrian Agama RI MTsN Banjar Selatan 1

Description of Teacher, Administration Staff, Students and Facilities of MTsN Banjar Selatan.

a). Teacher

MTsN Banjar Selatan has 53 teachers. To know more clearly about teachers at MTsN Banjar Selatan, it can be seen from the table in the appendix

From the table, we know that there are two English teachers at MTsN Banjar Selatan who taught at first grade students. For more clearly it can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. 2
The Names of Teachers

No	Names of Teachers	Level of Education
1.	Karmila Yanti, S.Pd	S 1 Tarbiyah Faculty
2.	Shofa S.Pd.I	S 1 Tarbiyah Faculty
3.	Tri Budiarti Suhartini, S.Pd	S 1 FIKIP
4.	Hj. Hertini S, SH	S 1 LAW

Data Guru & Tata Usaha (2012)

b). Administration Staff

From the description of teachers at MTsN Banjar Selatan, we also know that there are 5 administration staff at MTsN Banjar Selatan. For further information it can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.3
The Names of Administration Staff

No	Name	Occupation	Level of Education
1	Drs. Nurdiansyah	Chairman	S1 Syariah
2	Hj. Fitriani, SE	Member	S1 Economic Faculty
3	Hj. Halimatussa'diah	Member	Senior High School
4	Wahyuni, SE	Member	S1 Economic Faculty
5	Normawati	Member	Senior High School

Data Guru & Tata Usaha (2012)

a) Students

Besides description about the teachers, we also have to know about the students. MTsN Banjar Selatan has 493 students. For clear information about the number of students at MTsN Banjar Selatan, it can be seen in the table in the appendix .

b) School Facilities

School facilities are very important in every school especially for MTsN Banjar Selatan. The facilities that are available at MTsN Banjar Selatan can be seen in the following table

Table 4.4
The Names of Facilities

No	Name of Facilities	Number of Facilities
1	Classroom	14
2	Library	1
3	Computer Laboratory	1
4	Language Laboratory	1
5	Teachers' Room	1
6	Headmaster' Room	1
7	Administration Room	1
8	Cooperation	1
9	Canteen	4
10	Musholla	1
11	Toilet For Teacher	2

12	Toilet For Students	6
13	Parked Area	1
14	Security Room	1
15	Healthy room	1

Sarana & Prasarana (2013)

Besides that, MTsN Banjar Selatan has several modern teaching facilities like tape recorder, DVD player, and television. Sometimes they are used by the English teacher.

B. Finding

This sub chapter presents the data that have been collected in the research .The presentation covers primary data about the use cartoon film at The Eighth Graders of Mtsn Banjar Selatan 1, to find out the different between the students who were taught using Cartoon film as a medium and the students who were not taught using cartoon film in English on improvement students' vocabulary in class VIII E and VIII F of MTsN Banjar selatan 1. Writer did an analysis of quantitative data. The data was obtained by giving test to the experimental class and control class after giving a different treatment of learning process in both classes. The implementation of this research was divided into two classes. They were experimental class (VIII G) and control class (VIII D). Before the activities were conducted, the writer determined the materials and lesson plan of learning. Learning in the experimental class was conducted using

Cartoon film as a medium, while the control class using conventional method (without using Cartoon film as a media)

1. Validity of Instrument

Validity of test was used to know valid or invalid the items of test question that was invalid will be lasted and not used. Item that valid, it means the items can present the material that is English .

To know the validity of instrument, the person product moment correlation formula was used when analyzing each of test items; it was obtained that from 40 test items. There were 38 test items which were valid and 2 test items invalid. but Writer still using 40 test items with fix the 2 test items invalid

Calculation of test validity for item number 1 on the test are as follows:

Based on the price table criticism of r product moment at significance level

5% With $N = 37$, $r_{tabel} = 0,325$

$$\sum X = 14 \quad \sum X^2 = 14 \quad (\sum X)^2 = 196 \quad \sum XY = 484$$

$$\sum Y = 1269 \quad \sum Y^2 = 43.693 \quad (\sum Y)^2 = 1.610.361 \quad N = 37$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(37)(484) - (14)(1269)}{\sqrt{[(37)(14) - 196] \cdot [(37)(43.693) - 1.610.361]}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{17.908 - 17.766}{\sqrt{(322) \cdot (6280)}} = \frac{142}{\sqrt{2.022.160}} = \frac{142}{1.422,026} = 0,099$$

Based on the price table criticism of r product moment at a significance level of 5% with $N = 37$ (for the test) it can be seen that $r_{tabel} = 0.325$ and $r_{xy} = 0.099$ so $r_{xy} \leq r_{table}$, the items were number 1 for the test is said to be invalid.

By the same calculation as above, the price obtained about the validity of the test The more calculation can be seen in appendix

2. Reliability of instrument

The calculation of the reliability of the test items was to use the KR-20 formula. The KR-20 formula is: $r_{11} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{S^2 - \sum pq}{S^2}\right)$ From the table it is known: (Appendix)

$$\sum pq = 2,7$$

$$\sum X = 2269$$

$$\sum X^2 = 43693$$

So to find the standard deviation of the test (the root of the variance) is:

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{43693 - \frac{(2269)^2}{37}}{37} = \frac{43693 - 43.523,270}{37} = 4,587$$

with the result that

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right) \left(\frac{S^2 - \sum pq}{S^2}\right)$$

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{40}{40-1}\right) \left(\frac{4,587 - 2,7}{4,587}\right)$$

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{40}{39}\right) \left(\frac{1,887}{4,587}\right)$$

$$r_{11} = (1,025)(0,411)$$

$$r_{11} = 0,421$$

r_{11} value is then compared to the price of the product moment r criticism with $N = 37$ and a significance level of 5%. From r_{tabel} product moment known $r_{tabel} = 0.325$. Because the value $r_{11} > r_{tabel}$, so it can be concluded that the test items was reliable.

The more calculation can be seen in appendix

3. Normality Test

The normality test is used to know whether the data is normally distributed or not.

Table 4.5

Tests of normality free test control class and experimen class

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
CC	.179	39	.003	.893	39	.001
CE	.089	39	.200*	.966	39	.276

Based on the table above, if the Sig. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on more than 0.1, the data are normally distributed. For grade control data are not normally distributed, whereas for normal distribution of data experimen class

Table 4.6

Tests of normality Post test control class and experimen class

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
CC	.239	39	.000	.825	39	.000
CE	.280	39	.000	.835	39	.000

The data on the post-test results for the distribution of data classes and experiment control both the data are not normally distributed.

4. Homogeneity Test

Analysis Phase First it was done to know the normality and homogeneity of the initial data in the experimental class and control class.

Table 4.7

Score of Pre-Test Experimental Class and Control Class

No.	Explanation	Experimental	Control
1.	N	39	39
2.	Average	80,1	84,102
3.	Maximal Score	95	97,5
4.	Minimal Score	55	52,5

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

Table 4.8

PREE TEST

Test of Homogeneity of Variance					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Value	Based on Mean	.272	1	76	.604
	Based on Median	.465	1	76	.497
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.465	1	75.076	.497
	Based on trimmed mean	.478	1	76	.492

From the table above in the know that the class experiment and Class control is homogeneous. More than 0.05 is $0.604 > 0.05$ then the data both homogeneous data.

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

Table 4.9

Score of Post-Test Experimental Class and Control Class

No.	Explanation	Experimental	Control
1.	N	39	39
2.	Average	95,32	85,3
3.	Maximal Score	100	95
4.	Minimal Score	85	65

Table 4.1.1
POST TEST

Test of Homogeneity of Variance					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Value	Based on Mean	4.267	1	76	.042
	Based on Median	4.534	1	76	.036
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	4.534	1	64.219	.037
	Based on trimmed mean	3.967	1	76	.050

From the table above in the know that the class experiment and Class control is never an homogenous. Less than 0.05 is 0.042 <0.05 then the data in the two data is not homogeneous.

5. Hypothesis test

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

$H_a : \mu_1 = \mu_2$: it mean there is significant difference between the English vocabulary skill improvement of students who were taught by using cartoon films and who were taught by using conventional learning (without using cartoon films).

$H_o : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$: it mean there is no significant difference between the English Vocabulary skill improvement of students who were taught by using cartoon films and who were taught by using conventional learning (without using cartoon films).

Table 4.1.2

The result Test-U on free test

Test Statistics ^a	
	x
Mann-Whitney U	554.000
Wilcoxon W	1334.000
Z	-2.072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.038

Table 4.1.3

The result Test-U on Post test

Test Statistics ^a	
	x
Mann-Whitney U	124.500
Wilcoxon W	904.500
Z	-6.411
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

C. Discussion

The result of the research shows that the experimental class (the students who are taught using cartoon film as a medium) has the mean mark 97,5. Meanwhile, the control class (the students who are taught using non cartoon film) has the mean mark 85,3. It can be said that teaching the use of cartoon films to facilitate students' understanding in English verbs is not more effective than conventional teaching.

Before giving the treatment, the researcher checked the balance of the initial ability of the students of both classes. The data used to test the balance was the score of the pre-test. Analysis of initial data was conducted through a normality test that aimed at showing whether the data is normally distributed or not.

Calculation using SPSS, note that the results for the control class show that the data is not normally distributed, because the Sig. Kolmogorov-Smirnov less than 0.01 is 0.003.

While the experimental class shows data with a normal distribution, because the Sig. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is more than 0.01, namely 2.000.

The result of the post-test of the data on the distribution of data results for both classes of data (experimental and control) is not normally distributed, because the Sig. Kolmogorov-Smirnov less than 0.01 is 0.000.

The result of the Levene test for the experimental class and control class is homogeneous. More than 0.05 is $0.604 > 0.05$, then the data for both

homogeneous data. While the result of free test the experiment class and control class is not homogeneous. Less than 0.05 is $0.042 < 0.05$ then the data in the two data is not homogeneous.

D. Determination hypothesis

Ho: There is no difference in students who are taught to use the media cartoon film that do not use the media cartoon film.

Ha: there is a difference of students who are taught to use the media cartoon film that do not use the media cartoon film.

1. The first decision criteria

Significant numbers $>$ of alpha then accept Ho

Significant figures $<$ of alpha, then reject Ho

2. Second Decision Criteria

Count value $Z > 1.96$ or Z count < -1.96 , then reject Ho

value $-1.96 < Z$ count < 1.96 then accept Ho

3. conclusion:

1. Asymp Sig. (2-tail) $<$ alpha (5%) or $0.000 < 0.05$ then reject Ho

2. Count value $Z <$ Z tables at the level of 5% or $-6.411 < -1.96$, then reject

Ho

It can be concluded that there is a not difference of students who are taught to use the media cartoon film that do not use the media cartoons in graders VIII MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 year 2013/2014.