

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Description of the Research Location

1. Brief History of Junior High School (SMP) Darul Hijrah for Female

According to the Headmaster, administration staff and document SMP Darul Hijrah for female, which is located on Batung cindai alus Martapura was built on 8th March 1986. SMP Darul Hijrah is located far from the main city. Therefore, the condition is very comfortable in teaching and learning

SMP Darul Hijrah Puteri is located on Batung Cindai Alus Rt 002, district Martapura, Banjar regency, South Kalimantan. 10 kilometers from Martapura city, 2 kilometers from Loktabat main street, 6 kilometers from Banjarbaru municipality and 35 kilometers from South Kalimantan province , Banjarmasin. It is located on the border of Banjarbaru city and Banjar regency.

SMP Darul Hijrah Putri has lead by five Headmasters. Recently, the headmaster of SMP is M. Anshari, S.Th.I, M.H.I. this is stated in school profile of SMP Darul Hijrah Putri, that the school has three programs and one vission:

1. *Conducting quality islamic education institutions, professional, balance, beautiful, prosperous, and future-oriented*
2. *Develop a cadre of community education pattern independent, skilled, scientific and good character, practice the teachings of Islam in daily life*
3. *To prepare a cadre of people who can continue their studies to a higher level appropriate to their talents and professions in demand.*

Vission of SMP Darul Hijrah Puteri :

“The realization of human faith, devout, pious charity, istiqomah, insightful, superior and excel”

Since this Junior High School was founded, it has been a lot of progress and improvements. The number of the students increase from year to year, firstly the total number of the students were 184 students and now the total number of the students in this boarding school is about 975 students. The government, especially through its department or religious affairs, has given more attention to develop this Junior High school by giving some important facilities like language laboratory, computer laboratory and natural science laboratory.

2. Description of School Facilities of SMP Darul Hijrah Puteri

SMP Darul Hijrah for Female has been supported by many facilities. The facilities in SMP Darul Hijrah consist of : one headmasters' room, one teachers' room, one administration room, two libraries, forty five classrooms, one language laboratory, one UKS/PMR, and more. The more

detail description about the facilities of SMP Darul Hijrah for Female, it can be seen in appendix.

3. Description of Teachers, Administration Staff, Students Condition of SMP Darul Hijrah for Female

In academic year 2014/2015, the total number of students who administratively registered at SMP Darul Hijrah Puteri are 972 students. They are 405 students from class VII, 331 students from class VIII and 236 students from class IX. It can be seen in appendix

SMP Darul Hijrah for Female has 83 teachers. From 83 teachers at the school, they teach different subject and seven of them are English teachers. Some of them are university graduation can be seen in the appendix.

The condition of organizers and other staff in organizing the administration in SMP Darul Hijrah for female can be seen in the appendix.

4. Description of English Study Club

English Study Club is an Extracurricular that is designed by the school which has purpose to gather the students who have interest in English. English Study Club is a formal extracurricular that is founded on 9th of April 2015.

English Study Club is an Extracurricular for students in Junior High School and Senior High School for who wants to improve their English. this extracurricular is designed to cover the students need in speaking skill, listening skill, writing skill, and reading school.

This extracurricular run for about 11 months. Firstly, the students from junior high school and senior high school are gathered in one class. Since the teacher got some difficulties when teaching in different level, they decided to divide the students into two groups.

B. Data Presentation

1. Description about the listening ability of the students who join English Study Club

The researcher conducted the test of listening ability for the students who join and who do not join English Study Club at the same time and same class. The test was held on the 2nd of March 2016. The score is divided into four types with 24 items of questions. They are ability in listening to the specific information, short response, listening for detail, and listening to the specific vocabulary. More information can be seen in the table.

Table 4.1 the score in listening ability of students who join English Study Club

No	Types of listening Activities				Total Score
	LSI	SR	LD	LSV	
1	12	20	13	28	73
2	24	15	20	36	95
3	20	15	20	31	86
4	24	20	17	26	87
5	20	20	20	29	89
6	20	15	19	31	85
7	20	20	18	36	94
8	20	15	18	25	78
9	24	20	16	34	94
10	24	20	20	36	100
11	16	20	19	33	88
12	24	20	19	32	95
13	16	20	18	36	90
14	16	20	19	31	86
15	24	20	20	34	98
Total	304	280	276	478	1338

Information about the table above :

LSI = Listening to the Specific Information

SR = Short Response

LD = Listening for Detail

LSV = Listening to the Specific Information

The maximum score that can be reached by the students is 100. Based on the table above, it shows that the highest score of the students who join English Study Club is 100, and then, the lowest score is 73, and acumulative score is 1338.

Table 4.2 The report result of frequency distribution of the students who join English Study Club

No	Score	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	0-60	0	0	Poor
2	61-70	0	0	Bad
3	71-80	2	13,33 %	Fair
4	81-90	6	40 %	Good
5	91-100	7	40,67 %	Exellent
	Total	15	100%	

To know the ability of the students who join English Study Club, the researcher uses the accounting of mean score as follows :

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{N} = \frac{1338}{15} = 89,2$$

So, the ability of the students who join English Study Club can be concluded as good category.

2. Description about the listening ability of the students who do not join English Study Club

Table 4.3 The score in listening ability of the students who do not join English Study Club

No	Types of Listening Activities				Total Score
	LSI	SR	LD	LSV	
1	16	15	20	34	85
2	16	15	18	30	79
3	20	15	18	33	86
4	20	20	20	14	74
5	16	20	11	19	66
6	16	20	15	26	77
7	12	20	8	14	54
8	24	20	11	30	85
9	8	20	18	24	70
10	24	20	20	29	93
11	20	20	10	26	76
12	20	20	20	31	91
13	24	15	18	34	91
14	20	20	20	30	90

15	20	15	16	30	83
Total	276	275	243	404	1200

Information about the table above

LSI = Listening to the Specific Information

SR = Short Response

LD = Listening for Detail

LSV = Listening to the Specific Information

Based on the table above, it shows that the highest score of the students who do not join English Study Club is 93, and then, the lowest score is 54, and accumulative score is 1200.

Table 4.4 The frequency distribution of the students' ability from students who do not join English Study Club

No	Score	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	0-60	1	6,67 %	Poor
2	61-70	2	13,33 %	Bad
3	71-80	4	26,67 %	Fair
4	81-90	5	33,33 %	Good
5	91-100	3	20 %	Exellent
	Total	16	100 %	

To know the report result of the students who join English Study Club the researcher uses the accounting of the mean score as follows

$$M_y = \frac{\sum Y}{N} = \frac{1200}{15} = 80$$

Therefore, the ability of the students who do not join English Study Club can be categorized in fair category.

After we got the result of the test, we count it by using Test “t” pattern, as follows:

Table 4.5 Accounting of Mean and standard deviation

No	Score		X (X-M _x)	Y (Y-M _y)	x ²	y ²
	X	Y				
1	73	85	-16,2	5	262,44	25
2	95	79	5,8	-1	33,64	1
3	86	86	-3,2	6	10,24	36
4	87	74	-2,2	-6	4,84	36
5	89	66	-0,2	-14	0,04	0,0016
6	85	77	-4,2	-3	17,64	311,17
7	94	54	4,8	-26	23,04	676
8	78	85	-11,2	5	125,44	25
9	94	70	4,8	-10	23,04	100
10	100	93	10,8	13	116,64	169

11	88	76	-1,2	-4	1,44	16
12	95	91	5,8	11	33,64	121
13	90	91	0,8	11	0,64	121
14	86	90	-3,2	10	10,24	100
15	98	83	8,8	3	77,4	9
	$\sum X =$ 1338	$\sum Y =$ 1200			$\sum x^2 =$ 740,36	$\sum y^2 =$ 1746,17

Notes :

$\sum X$ = Accumulative score of the students who join English Study Club

$\sum Y$ = Accumulative score of the students who do not join English Study Club

$\sum x$ = Standard Deviation of the students who join English Study Club

$\sum y$ = Standard Deviation of the students who do not join English Study Club

$\sum x^2$ = Accumulative Score of the quadrant of deviation of the students who join English Study Club

$\sum y^2$ = Accumulative score of the quadrant of deviation of the students who do not join English Study Club

On the table above, it shows that accumulative score of report result of the students who join English Study Club is 1338, and its accumulative score of quadrant of deviation is 740,36. While the students who do not join English Study Club got accumulative score of report result is 1200, and accumulative of quadrant of deviation is 1746,17.

1. Mean Variable I and II

To know the comparative study in a research, the first step is to count the mean of every variable in a research which then it is compared. From the table above, we got the data to count mean variable I, as follow:

$$M_x \text{ or } M_1 = \frac{\sum X}{N1} = \frac{1338}{15} = 89,2$$

After counting mean Variable I, we got the score of mean variable I is 89,2. This means if it is based on the table 4.1 about category of Student's Achievement by David P. Harris mean score 89,2 is classified in good category. So, we can conclude, the students' report result of the students who join English Study Club is in good category with the mean score 89,2.

$$M_y \text{ or } M_2 = \frac{\sum Y}{N2} = \frac{1200}{15} = 80$$

After counting, we got the result of mean score is 80. Then we determine the category of students' achievement by David P. Harris. For Mean score 69,37 is classified in fair category. We can conclude that the listening ability of the students who do not join English Study Club is in fair category with the mean score 80.

2. Standard Deviation for Variable I and II

Now we enter step 2. We count standard deviation for variable I. Deviation is difference of each mean score. Standard deviation is used in comparative research as one of method to measure variability of data and homogeneity of data. If the score standard of standard deviation is high, so the variability of data is high too and the homogeneity of data is low. The data that we got from table we substitute in the pattern of standard deviation as follow:

$$SD_x \text{ or } SD_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{740,36}{15}} = \sqrt{49,36} = 7,026$$

After accounting, we got the result SD_1 is 7,026.

$$SD_y \text{ or } SD_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2}{N_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1746,17}{15}} = \sqrt{116,41} = 10,79$$

After counting, we got the result of standard variable I and II is SD_2 10,79

3. Standard Error for Variable I

Step 3 for counting the comparative study is to determine standard error of mean which is used to know big or small degree of sampling (subject) error. "sampling Error" means possibility of variaties of random sample happened. The accounting of standard error variable I as follow:

$$SE_{MX} \text{ or } SE_{M1} = \frac{SD_1}{\sqrt{N_1-1}} = \frac{7,026}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{7,026}{3,74} = 1,88$$

After accounting we got the result of standard error variable of mean variable I is 1,88

$$SE_{My} \text{ or } SE_{M2} = \frac{SD_2}{\sqrt{N_2-1}} = \frac{10,79}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{10,79}{3,74} = 2,88$$

After accounting we got the result of standard error variable of mean variable II is 2,88

4. Looking for Differences of standard Error between Variable I and Variable II

After we got the score or $SE_{M_1} = 1,88$ and $SE_{M_2} = 2,88$

We substitute the data in the pattern to search differences between them. The accounting of standard error for variable II as follow:

$$SE_{M_1-M_2} = \sqrt{SE_{M_1}^2 + SE_{M_2}^2} = \sqrt{(1,88)^2 + (2,88)^2} = \sqrt{3,53 + 8,29} = \sqrt{11,82} = 3,44$$

After we count, we got the result differences of standard Error Mean variable I and Variable II is 3,44.

5. Looking for “t” or “t_o”

Based on accounting of mean variable I and variable II also differences of standard error of its means which we know $M_1 = 89,2$; $M_2 = 80$; $SE_{M_1-M_2} = 3,44$; we substitute them in pattern of test “t” as follow:

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1-M_2}} = \frac{89,2 - 80}{3,44} = \frac{9,2}{3,44} = 2,67$$

Therefore, the result of Test “t” is 2,67. Then it will consult with value of critic “t” or t_{table} .

6. Giving interpretation for “ t_o ” with consulting t_{table} (“t” table)

- Looking for Degree of freedom

$$Df/db = (N_1 + N_2 - 2) = (15 + 15 - 2) = 28$$

- Consulting the value of “df/db” with “ t_{table} ”

$$\text{In significant degrees } t_{table} 5\% = 2,05$$

- Making hypotheses interpretation

a) H_o (Zero Hypoteses) : There is no significant difference in students’ listening ability between the students who join and who do not join English Study Club at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for Female Martapura

b) H_a (Alternative Hypothesis) : there is significant difference in students' listening ability between the students who join and who do not join English Study Club at Darul Hijrah Islamic Barding School for Female Martapura

Consulting " t_o " with " t_{table} "

$$t_o > 5\% t_{table}$$

$$= 2,67 > 2,05$$

It means the value of t_o (test result) is higher than t_{table} (the value of critic " t "). **Therefore, H_o is not accepted; H_a is accepted.**

7. Conclusion

After the researcher observes and accounts the result of test based on pattern of comparative study, the correct hypothesis that is accepted in this research is alternative hypothesis and zero hypothesis is not accepted. It is also appropriate to Hamid Darmadi that he wrote in his book "*Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Sosial*", :

"apabila nilai t yang diperoleh sama atau lebih besar dibanding nilai kritisnya maka hipotesis nol di tolak dan sebaliknya". (Hamid, 2014)

Therefore, "there is significant difference in students' listening ability between the students who join and who do not join English Study Club at Darul Hijrah Islamic Barding School for Female Martapura.

This result proves that the principles of listening in chapter 2 which are encourage students to listen as often and as much as possible, help students prepare to listen, once may not be enough, encourage students to respond to the content of a listening and different listening stages demand different listening tasks those are used by the teacher in English Study Club can help the teacher in improving students' listening skill. The teacher encourages the students to listen as much as possible in every meeting. The more students listen, the better they get information in listening. In giving a test, the teacher usually used principle number 3 (once may not be enough) the teacher plays the audio twice in order to make occasions for the students to pick up the things they missed in the first time. It also helps the students to get used to listen to audio in English. The teacher also pay attention to the stages of listening.

While, according to the interview, the students who do not join English Study Club seldom get listening exercises. In 2 semesters, they just get 3 times of listening exercises in the class that is provided by the English teacher. Hence, we can conclude that, listening as much as possible to the English audio, helping students prepare to listen, encouraging students to respond to the content of a listening, and pay attention to different stages of listening can help the students in improving their listening skill.