CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer presented and analyzed the data from the technique of teaching. That is sing a song and the title is All The Children of The world, Colors, Look up High and Look Down Low, Planted Walls. Every songs that sung once, after that the teacher asked the students to read the song for while, then the teacher explained the difficult words, and the last but not the least, the teacher asked some students to go forward and asked them mention the meaning of words from the song that the teacher mentioned. The first song is teaching at February 20,2007 and the last at March 13,2007. Dealing with analyzing the data, the writer used t test formula. The data was found from the test that had been done previously. In this case, measurement was calculated through the result of pre test and post test in control and experimental group.

4.1 Data Presentation

a. The following was the process of analyzing the data. Firstly , the writer gave pre test to experimental and control group. The test was done in March 11, 2007. The test consist of 25 multiple items. It was done in 30 minutes. After knowing the result, the writer gave treatment to experimental group for 4 weeks. While the control group lesson as usual. In the fifth weeks, the writer gave post test to both groups- experimental and control group. The test was done on April 9, 2007.

The test was the same as pre test. The score of pre test and post test of experimental and control group can be seen at (appendix V and VI). After get the data, the writer analyzed the different means of experimental and control group.

4.1.1 Presentation of the Pre Test Result

a. The mean score

To find out the mean score of the student, firstly the writer made the table of mean. Then the mean of two sample from experimental and control group were analyzed by formula of (Nazir, 1988:449).

Mean of experimental group:

M = where y1 = the test score

N = the number of subject

=

= 62.3

Mean of control group:

M = where x1 = the pre test score

N = the number of subject

=

= 59.5

From the calculation, the writer found that the mean of pre-test of the experimental group was 62.3 and the mean of pre test of the control group was 59.5

b.The Standard Deviation

To find the standard deviation of experimental group, the writer made the table of the standard deviation of the pre test first (see table 4.3, appendix VII). The formula is (Nazir, 1988:453)

Sd =

Where: Sd = Standard Deviation

Y1= Pre test score

N = the number of subject

Then the writer calculated the standard deviation of pre test of experimental group:

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum y1^2 - (\sum y1)^2}{N(N-1)}}$$

= 24.6

After that the writer made the table of the standard deviation of post test (see table 4.4, appendix VIII). Then the writer calculated the standard deviation of post test:

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum y^2 - (\sum y2)^2}{N(N-1)}}$$

= 26.2

From the calculation, the writer found that the standard deviation of pre test of experimental group was 24.6 and the standard deviation of pest test was 26.2.

To find the standard deviation of control group, the writer made the table of the standard deviation of the pre test (see table 4.5, appendix IX). The formula is (Nazir, 1988:453):

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum y^2 - (\sum y2)^2}{N(N-1)}}$$

Where: Sd = Standard Deviation

X1 = Pre test score

N = the number of subject

Then the writer calculated the standard deviation of pre test of control group:

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum x1^2 - (\sum x1)^2}{N(N-1)}}$$

= 20.6

After that the writer made the table of the standard deviation of post test (see table 4.6, appendix X). Then from the table, the writer calculated the standard deviation of post test:

$$Sd = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum x1^2 - (\sum x1)^2}{N(N-1)}}$$

= 23.4

From the calculation, the writer found that the standard deviation of pre test of control group was 20.6 and the standard deviation of post test was 23.4.

4.1.2 Mean Differences between the Experimental Group and Control Group

After knowing the result from pre test and post test from the experimental group and control group, the writer analyzed the different of means between experimental and control group. The first from the experimental group. The mean of post test was subtracted from the mean of pre test. The mean of post test was 75.9 was subtracted the mean of pre test was 62.0. the result was 13.9. the second was from the control group.

The mean of post test was subtracted the mean of pre test. The mean of post test was 66.5 was subtracted the mean of pre test was 59.5. The result was 7.0.

After calculated the mean of experimental and control groups, the writer calculated the error differences between means with formula: S($xe - xc$). The result was 4,893 (see appendix XI). Then the writer calculated the t-value and used t- test formula:

$$T = \frac{xe - xc}{S(\bar{x}e - \bar{x}c)}$$

The result was 2.84.

If the result of the value of t-test was lower than t-table the null hypothesis was accepted and the research of hypotesis was rejected and research hypotesis was accepted.

From above caalculation, it showed that the score of the value of t-test was 2.84 at 0.05 levels significant with 22 degree of freedom (d.f) was greater than t-table 2.00. it could be seen that there were significant differences between the score of pre test and post test at the experimental group and control group. It means that the tretment by using songs in incresing vocabulary had significance influence to increase the student' vocabulary mastery.

4.2 Discussion

As state in the previous chapter that the purpose of this study was to compare whether the student who were taught by using songs have a higher achievement than

those who were not taught by using songs.After doing the research activity and analyzed the data carefully, this study finding the result.

From the calculation of pre test, the mean score of experimental group was 62.0. meanwhile, the mean score of control group was 59.5. it means that the result of pre test of both groups-the experimental group and control group, the difference of means was not big enough. After giving pre test to both groups, the writer gave tretment to experimental group while control group got lesson as usuall from the teacher without treatment. At the end of each meeting, the teacher always asks some vocabularies based of the song given that day. After giving treatment to experimental group for 4 meeting, the writer got the result. The result was, the students who got treatment were able to mention the colors according to the song the related the colors, in Indonesian and English. Because in the treatment process, the experimental group students were asked to memorize the vocabularies releted to the topic: Colors.

In the and of treatment the writer gave post test to both group – experimental group and control group. The result of experimental group was the students were able to answer the questions from the post test correctly. While in the control group, only a number of students got good mark. From the mean calculation of the two groups, the writer found that the means score of the experimental group was 75.9 and the means score of the control group was 66.5. then it can be seen that the different of means of the experimental and the control group was quite big.

So, from the finding it can be concluded that the stidents who were taught by using songs had a higher achievement compared to those who were not taught by using songs.

So, from the result of pre test and post test from both groups – experimental and control group should that teaching vocabulary by using songs help the students to have higher achievement in vocabulary mastery.