

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented findings and discussion of the research based on the data obtained during the research. In this research problem, it consisted on the research findings as follows: 1) Discussion of Data Description and 2) Discussion of Pre-requisite Test.

#### A. Research Findings

The purpose of this research was to identify a comparative study on teaching listening comprehension by using drilling and dictation. This research was conducted at MTs Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar from 16 April until the finish, in the academic year 2017/2018. The researcher took two classes as the sample. Those classes were class IX B as the first experimental group and class IX C as the second experimental group. The first experimental group was taught listening without explaining the material about drilling and dictation while the second experimental group was taught listening explains the material about drilling and dictation.

After conducting the experiment, the researcher obtained the desired data. The data which were analyzed in this research are pre-test and the post-test score of the two groups, the first experimental group, and the second experimental group. The pre-test and post-test scores both of the experimental groups were compared by using *t<sub>test</sub> formula*. Then, the researcher uses a statistic formula of t-test with significance 5%. The test was arranged in a

question sheet paper for pre-test and post-test. To know the result of the test, it could be presented on the table below:

**Table IV. 1**  
**The score of the first Experiment Class**

| NAMA | PRE-TEST | POST-TEST | FINAL SCORE |
|------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| AV   | 88       | 70        | 90          |
| WA   | 75       | 80        | 88          |
| AW   | 80       | 86        | 88          |
| AK   | 100      | 66        | 88          |
| DA   | 82       | 36        | 88          |
| DI   | 100      | 86        | 80          |
| DP   | 98       | 96        | 85          |
| FE   | 92       | 74        | 92          |
| FK   | 98       | 84        | 90          |
| KR   | 96       | 94        | 96          |
| LI   | 100      | 72        | 90          |
| MB   | 92       | 70        | 80          |
| MD   | 70       | 80        | 88          |
| ME   | 60       | 56        | 92          |
| MI   | 82       | 64        | 88          |
| MK   | 80       | 62        | 88          |

|    |     |    |    |
|----|-----|----|----|
| KA | 75  | 82 | 86 |
| OA | 75  | 68 | 85 |
| SP | 90  | 68 | 86 |
| ZA | 98  | 92 | 88 |
| ZN | 100 | 70 | 90 |

In the table IV.1 explain the results of the Pre-test, Post-test and final scores of first experimental class. In this table, the researcher explained the results of the research she did at MTs Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar. In the first experimental class, the researcher presented the value of the pre-test, post-test and the final score of the research she did.

**Table IV.2**

**The score of the second experiment class**

| NAMA | PRE-TEST | POST-TEST | FINAL SCORE |
|------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| AS   | 94       | 86        | 78          |
| AB   | 92       | 74        | 80          |
| AP   | 96       | 92        | 80          |
| AF   | 98       | 88        | 78          |
| DA   | 98       | 74        | 80          |
| DI   | 96       | 90        | 80          |
| EA   | 98       | 94        | 85          |

|    |     |    |    |
|----|-----|----|----|
| FR | 98  | 90 | 88 |
| IP | 96  | 86 | 80 |
| IA | 90  | 92 | 90 |
| KZ | 96  | 88 | 80 |
| KA | 96  | 86 | 85 |
| LH | 94  | 80 | 75 |
| AF | 96  | 80 | 80 |
| FS | 86  | 98 | 85 |
| FR | 100 | 80 | 84 |
| HA | 92  | 94 | 80 |
| HB | 100 | 74 | 87 |
| YA | 86  | 60 | 86 |
| RJ | 94  | 92 | 89 |
| SF | 98  | 88 | 88 |

Not much different from the previous table in table IV.2 explained the results of the Pre-test, Post-test and final scores in the second experimental class. In this table, the researcher explained the results of the research she did at MTs Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar in the second experimental class. In the second experimental class, the researcher also presented the scores of the Pre-test, Post-test and the final scores of the research she did.

## B. Pre-requisite Test

As the requirement the t-test, the data of this research need to be tested for the normality and the homogeneity. The normality testing used in this research is the level of significance of 0.05 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), while the homogeneity testing also used the level significance of 0.05 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). The following data were the result of normality and homogeneity tests of pre-test and post-test scores.

### 1. Pre-Test Scores

#### a The Result of The Normality test

The result computation of normality test could be seen in the appendix 12. In order to make it clear, the summary was presented in table IV.3.

**Table IV.3**

#### The result of the normality test

**Variables Entered/Removed<sup>b</sup>**

| Model | Variables Entered      | Variables Removed | Method |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1     | DICTAITON <sup>a</sup> | .                 | Enter  |

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: LISTENINGCOMPREHENSION

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

| Model | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | .360 <sup>a</sup> | .130     | .084              | 11.27947                   |

a. Predictors: (Constant), DICTAITON

b. Dependent Variable: LISTENINGCOMPREHENSION

**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

| Model |            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F     | Sig.              |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1     | Regression | 359.934        | 1  | 359.934     | 2.829 | .109 <sup>a</sup> |
|       | Residual   | 2417.304       | 19 | 127.227     |       |                   |
|       | Total      | 2777.238       | 20 |             |       |                   |

a. Predictors: (Constant), DICTAITON

b. Dependent Variable: LISTENINGCOMPREHENSION

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

| Model |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t     | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
|       |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |       |      |
| 1     | (Constant) | 64.772                      | 13.554     |                           | 4.779 | .000 |
|       | DICTAITON  | .303                        | .180       | .360                      | 1.682 | .109 |

a. Dependent Variable: LISTENINGCOMPREHENSION

**Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

|                      | Minimum   | Maximum  | Mean    | Std. Deviation | N  |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|----|
| Predicted Value      | 75.6643   | 93.8180  | 87.1905 | 4.24225        | 21 |
| Residual             | -21.71553 | 15.25884 | .00000  | 10.99387       | 21 |
| Std. Predicted Value | -2.717    | 1.562    | .000    | 1.000          | 21 |
| Std. Residual        | -1.925    | 1.353    | .000    | .975           | 21 |

a. Dependent Variable: LISTENINGCOMPREHENSION

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

|                                |                | Unstandardized Residual |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| N                              |                | 21                      |
| Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup> | Mean           | .0000000                |
|                                | Std. Deviation | 3.92552286              |
| Most Extreme Differences       | Absolute       | .209                    |
|                                | Positive       | .106                    |
|                                | Negative       | -.209                   |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z           |                | .960                    |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)         |                | .316                    |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

From the table of One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, it could be seen that the test distribution is normal.

#### **b The Result of The Homogeneity**

The result of the computation of the homogeneity test can be seen in the appendix 13. In order to make it clear, the summary was presented in table IV.4.

**Table IV.4****The result of the homogeneity test in pre-test****Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

NILALUTS

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 9.117            | 1   | 40  | .004 |

**ANOVA**

NILALUTS

|                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 586.881        | 1  | 586.881     | 36.626 | .000 |
| Within Groups  | 640.952        | 40 | 16.024      |        |      |
| Total          | 1227.833       | 41 |             |        |      |

The result of the homogeneity test in the test of homogeneity of variances in the levene statistic is 9.117 in the significant 0.04. And the anova in homogeneity test between groups in sum of squares and mean square in the same score that is 586.881. But the anova in homogeneity test within groups in the sum of squares was 640.952 and the total is 1227.833 that were in the different scores.

**2. Post-Test Scores****a. The Result of the Normality Test**

The result of the computation of the normality test can be seen in the appendix 14. In order to make it clear, the summary was presented in table IV.5.

Table IV.5

## The result of the normality test in post-test score

Variables Entered/Removed<sup>b</sup>

| Model | Variables Entered     | Variables Removed | Method |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1     | drilling <sup>a</sup> | .                 | Enter  |

- a. All requested variables entered.  
b. Dependent Variable: listeningcomprehension

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

| Model | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | .050 <sup>a</sup> | .002     | -.050             | 4.02750                    |

- a. Predictors: (Constant), drilling  
b. Dependent Variable: listeningcomprehension

ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

| Model |            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F    | Sig.              |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|-------------------|
| 1     | Regression | .758           | 1  | .758        | .047 | .831 <sup>a</sup> |
|       | Residual   | 308.195        | 19 | 16.221      |      |                   |
|       | Total      | 308.952        | 20 |             |      |                   |

- a. Predictors: (Constant), drilling  
b. Dependent Variable: listeningcomprehension

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

| Model |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
|       |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |      |
| 1     | (Constant) | 93.114                      | 8.553      |                           | 10.887 | .000 |
|       | drilling   | .022                        | .100       | .050                      | .216   | .831 |

- a. Dependent Variable: listeningcomprehension

Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>

|                      | Minimum  | Maximum | Mean    | Std. Deviation | N  |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|----|
| Predicted Value      | 94.4108  | 95.2324 | 94.9524 | .19465         | 21 |
| Residual             | -9.23243 | 5.28649 | .00000  | 3.92552        | 21 |
| Std. Predicted Value | -2.782   | 1.439   | .000    | 1.000          | 21 |
| Std. Residual        | -2.292   | 1.313   | .000    | .975           | 21 |

- a. Dependent Variable: listeningcomprehension



| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test |                |                         |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                                    |                | Unstandardized Residual |
| N                                  |                | 21                      |
| Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup>     | Mean           | .0000000                |
|                                    | Std. Deviation | 10.99387034             |
| Most Extreme Differences           | Absolute       | .193                    |
|                                    | Positive       | .112                    |
|                                    | Negative       | -.193                   |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z               |                | .884                    |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)             |                | .415                    |
| a. Test distribution is Normal.    |                |                         |

From the table above, it can be seen that the data of the post-test scores is in the normal distribution.

#### b. The Result of the Homogeneity Test

The result of the computation of the homogeneity test can be seen in the appendix 15. In order to make it clear, the summary was presented in table IV.6.

**Table IV.6**

#### The result of the homogeneity test in post-test score

| Test of Homogeneity of Variances |     |     |      |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| NILALUTS                         |     |     |      |
| Levene Statistic                 | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
| 5.794                            | 1   | 40  | .021 |

  

| ANOVA          |                |    |             |        |      |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| NILALUTS       |                |    |             |        |      |
|                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 521.524        | 1  | 521.524     | 31.467 | .000 |
| Within Groups  | 862.952        | 40 | 16.574      |        |      |
| Total          | 1184.476       | 41 |             |        |      |

The result of the homogeneity test in the post-test of homogeneity of variances in the levene statistic was 5.79 in the significant 0.21. And the anova in homogeneity test between groups in sum of squares and mean square

in the same score that is 521.524. But the anova in homogeneity test within groups in the sum of squares is 662.952 and the mean square is 16.574 that is in the different scores.

### **C. The Description of Data**

In the description of data, the researcher used two instruments. The first is observation and the second is a test. To gain data about how the implementation of the using drilling and dictation technique to improved students' listening comprehension, the writer used the observation. On the other hand, to gain the data of the effect of the using drilling and dictation technique to improve students' listening comprehension at the third grades students of MTs Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar, the writer used the test (pre-test and post-test).

The researcher presents the result of observation towards the teaching-learning process in the B & C class. In this class, the researcher did two times observations. In this observation format, the researcher used pre-observation, observation, an interview.

In this research, the writer used the classroom observation of the using drilling and dictation technique in the teaching process. The observation was done by the researcher. In this case, the observer is the researcher itself. The observation was conducted for two meetings. The observation was given to both experimental classes to know the implementation of the using drilling and dictation technique to improved students' listening comprehension at the

third grades students of MTs Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar. The researcher presents the result of the interview in the following tables:

**Table IV. 7**

**The Observation of the Interview Result for the Teacher**

| NO | QUESTION FOR THE TEACHER   | THE RESPONSE  |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | What do you prepare before doing the teaching and learning process?      | Before carrying out the learning, the teacher prepared some handouts and other theories that approach, namely the plan for learning devices, media, and sourcebooks. The result of the first Experiment Class |
| 2. | What strategies do you use when doing the teaching and learning process? | The strategy applied depends on the material to be presented in the example class of strategies that I use snowball, blowing, or think pair share, cooperative learning etc.                                  |
| 3. | What media do you use in the teaching and learning process?              | The media that I use in the learning process can be images, flashcards, or videos   |
| 4. | What obstacles do you feel when the learning process is done?            | The constraints that I faced in the teaching and learning process were the limited resources of the books,  |

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
|    |  | then the module books used for printing this year were not very suitable in terms of the composition so that students or students could not learn by using the book without guidance from the teacher.  |
| 5. | How do you overcome these obstacles?   | To overcome this problem, she looked for other sources that are relevant so as to support the teaching and learning process in the classroom  |
| 6. | How do students respond when you repeat the material before?   | When teacher reviewed the material last week the children responded well and noticed it   |
| 7. | How do students respond when the lesson takes place?   | When the learning process children pay attention well and take place smoothly and wisely  |
| 8. | How do you assess students when following the teaching and learning process from the beginning to the end of the learning process? | The assessment that she took, namely the assessment of the process in that class can be from the cognitive, psychomotor and affective aspects of each assessment there is a rubric and according to the |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | basic competencies that exist at the meeting. |
|--|--|---|

Based on the table IV.7 it showed that the results of observations from interviews conducted by the researcher to the first subject, namely English subject teachers in the first and second experimental classes. So, the first subject interviewed by the researcher as a resource was an English subject teacher.

**Table IV. 8**

**The Observation of the Interview Result for the Students'**

| <b>NO</b> | <b>QUESTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS'</b>  | <b>THE RESPONSE</b>   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1.        | What do you prepare before you learn English?   | The students prepare the source book and read material that has been explained by the teacher                     |
| 2.        | How do you evaluate the way teachers teach English subjects?                                      | Sometimes the students can catch what is explained and sometimes it can't because the teacher's voice is too weak |
| 3.        | Why do you think the way the teacher teaches is not suitable to be applied when learning English? | The students immediately asked the teacher when there was material that was difficult to understand               |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | According to you what is a suitable way to learn English?         | When the lesson takes place it is hoped that there will be a game or eyes breaking so that it is not monotonous and saturated  |
| 5. | What obstacles do you feel when the learning process takes place? | When the teaching and learning process took place, they were always crowded, the teacher's voice was too smooth, sleepy, the air in the class was very hot, a bench friend invited to talk when the learning process took place. |

The table IV.8 presented the results of observations from interviews conducted by the researcher to the second subject, which are students in the first and second experimental classes. So, the second subjects interviewed by the researcher as a resource were the students from first and second experimental classes.

Both are the tables above shows that the observation of the interview results in the classroom that indicates the answer of the teacher and students'. It means that 10% of the research was done by the researcher and 90% of the research above was not done. The explanations of the teacher answer as follows:

- a) The teacher gave the interesting topics taken from their textbook and also based on their syllabus (100%)
- b) The teacher divided the students into a group that consist of five members (100%)
- c) The teacher asked each group to discuss and speak out the topic given among them (100%)
- d) The teacher asked each group to present what result they get from their Group Work in the front of the class (100%)
- e) The teacher finally evaluated the students' listening comprehension after given treatment of group work technique at the end of the research based on speaking aspects assessment (100%).

This chapter presented data and analysis. This research used comparative study design A Comparative study on teaching listening comprehension using drilling and dictation with an audio recording from the British Council in Mts Darul Huda Wonodadi Blitar.

The implementation of this research was divided into two classes, namely the first experimental class (IX B), and the second experimental class (IX C). Before the activities were conducted, the materials and lesson plan were determined to the process of learning.

In this research, the data consisted of a listening test. This part shows the general description of students' score both of the experimental

classes. The description was divided into two sections: the pre-test scores and post-test scores. There were 40 item questions of listening test and divided into 15 item questions of multiple choice and 25 item questions of fill in the blanks.

The test was conducted by the researcher before teaching using drilling and dictation techniques. This test was to know the students' listening achievement before students got treatment. After the researcher got scores from pretest, the researcher gave treatment to know the students score after taught by using drilling and dictation techniques.

#### **D. Hypothesis Testing**

Stating the null and alternative hypothesis, are follows:

1. Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) that there is no difference on student's listening achievement before and after using drilling and dictation as the techniques.
2. Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) that there is a difference in listening achievement before and after using drilling and dictation as techniques. The testing was done to know whether the null hypothesis could be rejected or not.

#### **E. Discussion**

The discussion of the data description contained the important point from the computation of the data analysis to the hypothesis testing. the data were obtained from the pre-test and post-test scores in both of the experimental class. The data of pre-test scores in both classes are to know the student's listening test before the treatment. The data of pre-test scores in both



experimental class show that the score is 60 up to 100. It means that the lowest score is 60 and the highest score is 100.

The data of the post-test score was to know the student's listening test after treatment. The data of post-test score in both experimental classes is 62 up to 100. It meant that the highest score is 100 and the lowest score is 62.

From the computation of the pre-test and post-test, it shows that the result of the pre-test and post-test scores in the paired sample t-test that uses by the researcher is the mean in the pre-test score is 94,9 and the mean of the post-test score is 85,0. The researcher also gets the computation of the standard deviation in the both of the experimental classes is the pre-test and post-test, the standard deviation of the pre-test is 3,93 and the post-test is 9,00 and the standard error mean in pre-test is 85 and post-test is 1,96.

**Table IV.9**

**The result of the paired samples in pre-test and post-test scores**

**Paired Samples Statistics**

|        |           | Mean    | N  | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|--------|-----------|---------|----|----------------|-----------------|
| Pair 1 | PRE TEST  | 94.9524 | 21 | 3.93035        | .85767          |
|        | POST TEST | 85.0476 | 21 | 9.00265        | 1.96454         |

The researcher also found the computation correlations in the paired sample t-test that in pre-test and post-test. The paired samples correlations of pre-test and post-test with the samples of 21 students. The paired samples correlations of pre-test and post-test are 0.50 in significant 831.

**Table IV.10**

**The result of the paired samples correlations in pre-test and post-test scores**

**Paired Samples Correlations**

|                             | N  | Correlation | Sig. |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------|------|
| Pair 1 PRE TEST & POST TEST | 21 | .050        | .831 |

From the computation above the researcher also got the paired difference in paired samples test, that is the mean of pre-test and post-test is 9,90, the standard deviation is 9,64, the standard error mean is 2,10. And a 95% confidence interval of the difference the researcher finds the lower and upper difference in both experimental classes in pre-test and post-test. The lower difference in pre-test and post-test is 5,51 and the upper of pre-test and post-test is 14,29 in significant 2-tailed.

**Table IV.11**

**The result of paired samples differences between pre-test and post-test scores**

**Paired Samples Test**

|                             | Paired Differences |                |                 |   |          | t     | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|----------|-------|----|-----------------|
|                             | Mean               | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |          |       |    |                 |
|                             |                    |                |                 | Lower                                     | Upper    |       |    |                 |
| Pair 1 PRE TEST - POST TEST | 9.90476            | 9.64316        | 2.10431         | 5.51525                                   | 14.29427 | 4.707 | 20 | .000            |

Furthermore, the result of the analysis could be clarified by the following reasons. Listening skill is important to explain in chapter II to learn the foreign language. Listening is more than simply taking in the words another person says. It often includes a requirement for us to empty our minds of personal agendas in order to connect directly with another.

Based on the explanation above, in order to facilitate the listeners, the teacher may use teaching media such as audio recording. Audiovisual information in audio recording is important in teaching and learning process, especially in teaching second-language listening.

The explanation above recommended the result of this research that there is a difference in listening comprehension between the students taught by drilling and dictation with the audio recording of the British council. In other words, teaching listening by using drilling and dictation with the audio recording of the British council is more effective than teaching listening without drilling and dictation with audio recording of the British council.