

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents about finding of the research and discussion with some theories related with the finding of the research. It is divided into three major points, they are the descriptive of data, hypothesis testing, and discussion.

A. The Description of Data

The data collection is based on the score from questionnaire to know the frequency of listening to English songs, and the listening comprehension score in TOEP is done by TOEP certificates of 6th semester English department students conducted by the center for the language development IAIN Tulungagung. It is presented in the form of mean, mode, standard deviation, the highest and the lowest score which is completed with the variable description in the form of histogram. The computation of mean, median, mode, etc. the researcher used IBM SPSS Statistics 26 for windows and the results are as follows.

Table 4. 1 The Computation of Mean, Median, Mode, etc.

Statistics			
		Questionnaire (X)	Listening score in TOEP (Y)
N	Valid	70	70
	Missing	0	0

Mean	35,20	42,41
Median	35,00	42,00
Mode	32 ^a	37
Std. Deviation	5,466	6,243
Variance	29,872	38,971
Range	23	28
Minimum	24	28
Maximum	47	56
Sum	2464	2969

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

X = Frequency of listening to English songs

Y = Listening Comprehension Scores in TOEP

The data obtained on the table above can be explained as follows:

a. The Data of Frequency of Listening to English Songs (Predictor variable (X))

The data of frequency of listening to English songs are collected from distributing questionnaire which consist of 10 items. The respondents to the questionnaire were 70 6th semester English department students of IAIN Tulungagung as a sample of the research. According to the data, the mean was 35,20, the median was

35,00, and the mode was 32. The highest score was 47 and the lowest score was 24, so the range was 23. The total score is 2464 and the participants have 70. The standard deviation is 5,466. It can be concluded that the frequency of listening to English songs was various. The percentage frequency of the frequency of listening to English songs can be seen in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2 The Frequency Distribution of Students' Frequency

Frequency Listening					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	24	1	1,4	1,4	1,4
	25	1	1,4	1,4	2,9
	26	3	4,3	4,3	7,1
	27	1	1,4	1,4	8,6
	29	2	2,9	2,9	11,4
	30	6	8,6	8,6	20,0
	31	1	1,4	1,4	21,4
	32	9	12,9	12,9	34,3
	33	6	8,6	8,6	42,9
	34	4	5,7	5,7	48,6
	35	5	7,1	7,1	55,7
	36	3	4,3	4,3	60,0

37	9	12,9	12,9	72,9
38	2	2,9	2,9	75,7
39	1	1,4	1,4	77,1
40	2	2,9	2,9	80,0
41	5	7,1	7,1	87,1
42	2	2,9	2,9	90,0
44	1	1,4	1,4	91,4
45	2	2,9	2,9	94,3
46	3	4,3	4,3	98,6
47	1	1,4	1,4	100,0
Total	70	100,0	100,0	

The frequency distribution the data of frequency of listening to English songs is also presented in the following histogram as Figure 4.1. Meanwhile, the category of student frequency of listening to english song is presented in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2.

Figure 4. 1 Students' Frequency of Listening to English Songs

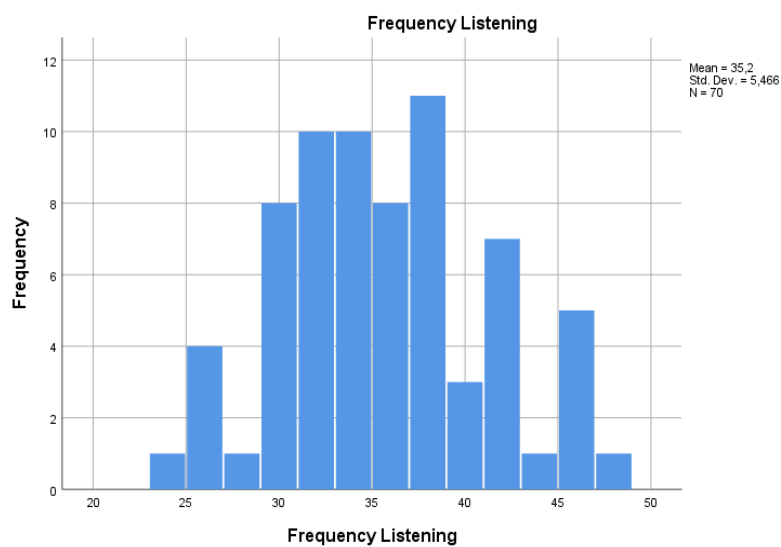
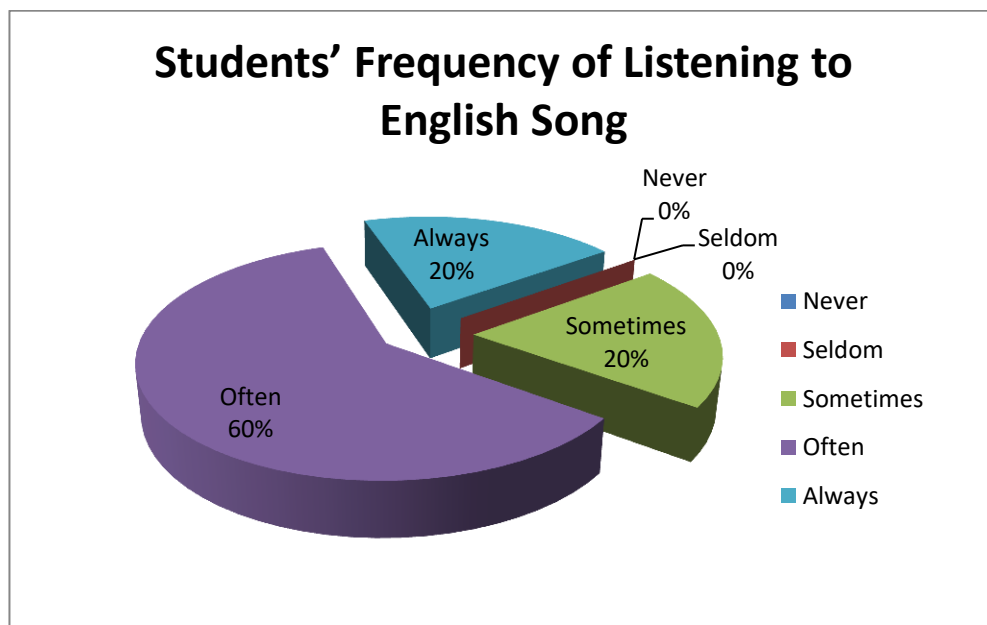


Table 4. 3 Category of Students' Frequency of Listening to English Songs

Categories	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Never	0 – 10	0	0
Seldom	11 – 20	0	0
Sometimes	21 – 30	14	20
Often	31 – 40	42	60
Always	41 – 50	14	20

Figure 4. 2 Category of Students' Frequency of Listening to English Song



Based on the table 4.3, it shows that the highest percentage of students' frequency of listening to English song was in the interval 31 - 40 which categorized as often whose amount was 42 students with percentage 60%. Meanwhile the interval 21 - 30 which categorized as sometimes, the percentage is 20% with amount of 14 students. The rest of percentage 20% in the interval 41 – 50 with amount of 14 students were in the category of always . Therefore, most students often listening to English song.

b. The Data of Listening Comprehension Scores in TOEP (Creiterion Variable (Y))

The data of Listening Comprehension Scores in TOEP was collected from TOEP certificates of the 6th semester English Department students conducted by the Center for the Language Development of IAIN

Tulungagung. From the statistics, the mean was 42,41, The median was 42, and the mode was 37. The highest score was 56 and the lowest score was 28, so the range was 28. The total score was 2969, and there were 70 participants. Standard deviation was 6,243. It can be concluded that the listening comprehension scores in TOEP was various. For percentage frequency of the frequency of listening to English song can be seen in Table 4.4.

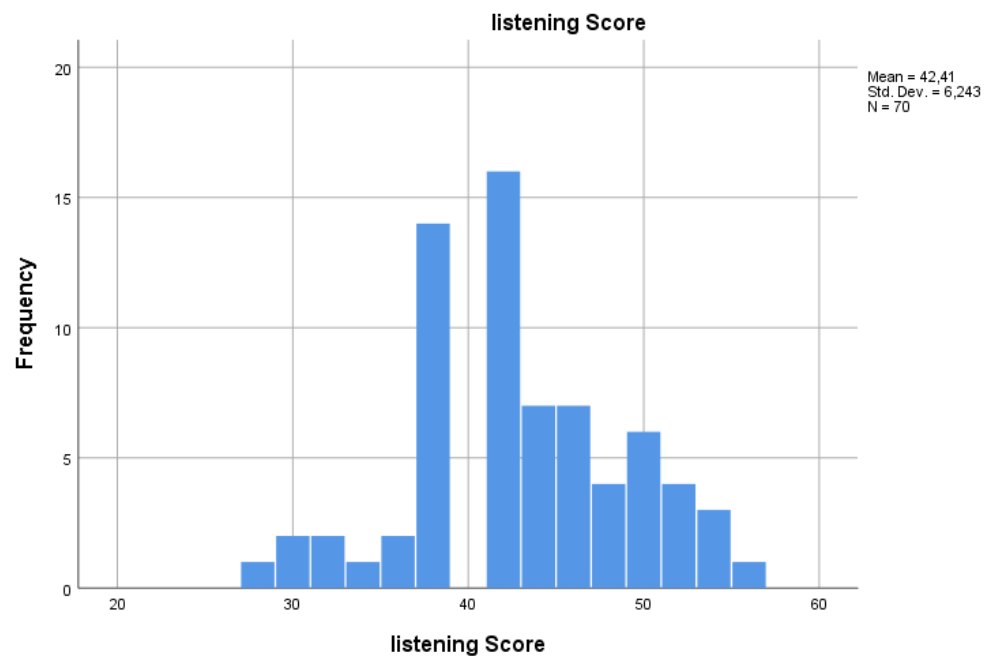
Table 4. 4 The Frequency Distribution of Listening Comprehension Scores in TOEP

listening Score					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	28	1	1,4	1,4	1,4
	30	2	2,9	2,9	4,3
	31	1	1,4	1,4	5,7
	32	1	1,4	1,4	7,1
	33	1	1,4	1,4	8,6
	35	2	2,9	2,9	11,4
	37	10	14,3	14,3	25,7
	38	4	5,7	5,7	31,4
	41	7	10,0	10,0	41,4
	42	9	12,9	12,9	54,3
	43	6	8,6	8,6	62,9
	44	1	1,4	1,4	64,3
	45	5	7,1	7,1	71,4
	46	2	2,9	2,9	74,3

48	4	5,7	5,7	80,0
49	6	8,6	8,6	88,6
51	3	4,3	4,3	92,9
52	1	1,4	1,4	94,3
54	3	4,3	4,3	98,6
56	1	1,4	1,4	100,0
Total	70	100,0	100,0	

The frequency distribution of the data listening comprehension scores in TOEP is also presented in the following histogram:

Figure 4.3 Students' Listening Comprehension Scores in TOEP



1. Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research consists of requirement testing and hypothesis testing. Before testing the hypothesis, it is necessary to take requirement test. There are 2 requirement testing for using parametric test, those are; normality test and linierity test. Normality test carried out to find out the distribution of the data normal or not. Linierity test carried out to find out the data linier or not.

1) Normality testing

Normality testing carried out to know whether the distribution of the data is normal or not. In this research normality testing conducted to know the data of the frequency of listening to English song and the data of listening comprehension score in TOEP are normaly distributed or not. To test nomality of the data, the researcher used Kolmogorov – Smirnov through IBM SPSS Statistic 26 for windows at the level of significant 5%.

The result of the computation of normality test can be seen on the table 4.5

Table 4. 5 Test of Normality

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Frequency Listening	0,100	70	0,083	0,974	70	0,156
listening Score	0,096	70	0,180	0,980	70	0,323

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The data obtained on the table above can be explained as follow:

a) Normality of Frequency of Listening to English song (X)

Based on the table above, the normality testing distribution of frequency of listening to English songs for 70 respondents at the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ was 0,083. The result shows that the data frequency of listening to English songs was a normal distribution because the significance was higher than 0,05.

b) Normality of Listening Comprehension Score in TOEP (Y)

Based on the table above, the normality testing distribution of listening comprehension score in TOEP for 70 respondents at the level of significance $\alpha = 0,05$ was 0,180. The result shows that the data of listening comprehension score in TOEP was normally distributed, because the significance is higher than 0,05.

2) Linierity

Linierity testing is purposed to know whether two variable show the linier relationship or not. To compute the linierity testing, the researcher used Anova table through IBM SPSS Statistic 26 for windows. The result of the computation of linierity test can be seen on the table 4.6.

Table 4. 6 Test of Linierity

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
listening Score * Frequency Listening	Between Groups	(Combined)	1067,541	21	50,835	1,505	0,121
		Linearity	349,864	1	349,864	10,357	0,002
		Deviation from Linearity	717,677	20	35,884	1,062	0,416
	Within Groups		1621,444	48	33,780		
	Total		2688,986	69			

Based on the result on the table of linierity above, the linierity testing from frequency of listening to English song and listening comprehension score in TOEP for N = 70 at the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ was 0,416. The result shows that the data was linear because the significance was higher than 0,05.

B. Hypothesis testing

After doing the normality test and linearity test, the next step is hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing can be conducted because the data is normally distributed and linear. The hypothesis of this research is there is correlation between the frequency of listening to English song and listening

comprehension scores in TOEP of English department students in IAIN Tulungagung.

The researcher analyzed the data using Pearson Product Moment correlation through IBM SPSS Statistics 26 program. The statistical formulation of the hypothesis are as follow:

- a) H_0 : sig. $> \alpha$ means that there is no correlation between X and Y.
- b) H_a : sig. $< \alpha$ means that there is correlation between X and Y.

The computation of correlation between X and Y using Pearson Product Moment through SPSS can be seen on table 4.7.

Table 4.7 The Correlation Between Frequency of Listening to English Song (X) and Listening Comprehension Score in TOEP (Y)

Correlations			
		Frequency Listening	listening Score
Frequency Listening	Pearson Correlation	1	,361**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,002
	N	70	70
listening Score	Pearson Correlation	,361**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,002	
	N	70	70

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the result of computation of correlation between X and Y at the level of significant $\alpha = 0,05$ and the number of respondents were 70 have shown the sig. (2-tailed) was 0,002. It means that the sig. was smaller than α , so H_0 was

rejected and H_a was accepted. In other words, there was any correlation between frequency of listening to English song (X) and listening comprehension scores in TOEP (Y).

C. Discussion

The objective of the research is to find out whether there is correlation between the frequency of listening to English song and listening comprehension score in TOEP. Learning listening is very important to face the modern era. To learn listening skills, there are various ways, such as listening to spoken language frequently, doing conversation, listening to lecturers explain material using English, listening to English song and so on. Harmer (2007) points out that the more the students hear and understand English being spoken. English songs could be one option of good media to learn English listening skill. Especially in these days, English songs are available in every media. It is very easy to find English songs and many teenagers are really into those English songs.

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher did some steps to collect the data from the field. The first was distributing the questionnaire to find out students' frequency of listening to English songs. Then the researcher collect the students' listening comprehension scores from the TOEP certificates. Finally, the researcher analyzed the data by using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 Pearson Product Moment correlation to know whether there is correlation between those two variables or not.

From the result of computation of correlation between frequency of listening to English song and listening comprehension scores in TOEP have shown the sig. (0,002) was smaller than α (0,05), so H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. In other words, there was any correlation between frequency of listening to English song and listening comprehension scores in TOEP. The value of this correlation was categorized into low correlation. Thus, from the computation, it can be concluded that there was correlation, even though it was low or weak.

The correlation coefficient indicates positive correlation. Positive correlation is the condition in which high value on one variable is followed by high values on the other variable (Chojimah, 2020). In this case it shows that if students' frequency on listening to English songs was high, then it was also high on listening comprehension score in TOEP. On the other hand, if the frequency of listening to English song was low, then the listening comprehension score in TOEP was low.

Comparing between what the theories stated and the result of this research. After conducting the research, the researcher found out that there was correlation between frequency of listening to English song and listening comprehension score in TOEP with coefficient correlation 0,361. This value was in the low level of correlation. The result was in the different way from the researcher was expected. The finding of this research slightly different with the previous study that show the correlation at the high level correlation. The researcher assumed some reason why does the correlation was in the low

level. During the TOEP exam in the listening session some students had a little difficulty in capturing the sound from the speakers clearly because their devices were not adequate.