CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings, data analysis, the result of normality and homogeneity testing, hypothesis testing, and discussion.

A. Research Findings

To investigate students speaking ability of storytelling before and after taught by using video the researcher conducted pretest and posttest. A pretest and posttest is speaking test which as the instrument in collecting data. In pretest and posttest the reseacher selected the instruction of test is same but different in the text. In pretest, the text was a bear and a lion; while in posttest was snow white. The scores of pretest and posttest based on the the five aspects in speaking, there are pronounciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. And the results of students speaking ability of storytelling before and after taught were analyzed by using speaking scoring rubric.

To know the students criteria on speaking ability the reseacher gave scores criteria students from in the table above:

Table 4.1 The Scores Criteria

Score	Criteria
90-100	Excellent
86-95	Very Good
76-85	Good
66-75	Sufficient
56-65	Low
0-56	Poor

From the table above the reseacher can found the scores criteria of pretest and posttest students. The score of pretest and posttest can see in appendix. The reseacher can be found percentage of the students by using this formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Where:

P : Percentage

F : Frequency

N : Total of students

The reseacher organized the result statistical frequency and the percentage of score in pretest by using IBM SPSS Statistics 16. By table followed 4.2 the result statistics, and table 4.3 Frequency of score in pretest.

Table 4.2 the Result Statistics

Statistics

		pretest	posttest
N	Valid	15	15
	Missing	0	0

Table 4.3 Frequency of score in pretest

Pretest

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	17	2	13.3	13.3	13.3
	20	1	6.7	6.7	20.0
	27	1	6.7	6.7	26.7
	30	2	13.3	13.3	40.0
	33	2	13.3	13.3	53.3
	37	3	20.0	20.0	73.3
	50	2	13.3	13.3	86.7
	53	1	6.7	6.7	93.3
	60	1	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

The reseacher organized the result statistical frequency and the percentage of score in posttest by using IBM SPSS Statistics 16. By table followed 4.5 the result statistics, and table 4.6 Frequency of score in posttest.

Table 4.4 the Result Statistics

Statistics

		pretest	posttest
N	Valid	15	15
	Missing	0	0

Table 4.5 Frequency of score in posttest

Posttest

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	27	2	13.3	13.3	13.3
	30	1	6.7	6.7	20.0
	43	1	6.7	6.7	26.7
	47	1	6.7	6.7	33.3
	50	3	20.0	20.0	53.3
	60	1	6.7	6.7	60.0
	63	1	6.7	6.7	66.7
	67	1	6.7	6.7	73.3
	70	2	13.3	13.3	86.7
	73	1	6.7	6.7	93.3
	77	1	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

The comparing to the result of pretest and posttest has shown a significant progress. It means, indicates that after using storytelling, students ability in speaking significantly increased proven by the progress of score from pretest and posttest.

B. Normality and Homogeneity

1. The result of normality testing

   Normality is conducted to determine whether the gotten data is normal distribution or not. The reseacher used SPSS IBM 16 One Sample Kolmogrov-Smirnove test by the value of significance (α) =0.05.

   The result can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.6 Normality testing

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		pretest	Posttest
N		15	15
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	35.40	52.07
	Std. Deviation	13.103	16.206
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.185	.151
	Positive	.185	.151
	Negative	-.134	-.111
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.715	.584
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.685	.885

a. Test distribution is Normal.

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Based on the table above was known that the significant value from pretest is 0.715 and from posttest is 0.584. And value from Asymp. Sign (2-tailed) of pretest is 0.685 and it is higher than 0.05 (0.685>0.05). Then for posttest score is 0.584 and it is higher than 0.05 (0.584>0.05). From it, the data (pretest and posttest) are normal distribution. It also means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

2. The result of Homogeneity testing

Homogeneity testing is conducted to know whether the gotten data has a homogeneous variance or not. The reseacher used Test of Homogeneity of variances with SPSS by the value of significance (α) = 0.05. And the result can be seen below:

Table 4.7 Homogeneity Testing

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Speaking Ability

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
5.025	4	6	.040

Based on the table above is known that the Sig. Value is 0.40 and it is higher than 0.05 means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So, the data is homogeneity.

C. Data Analysis

Data analysis is done to know the different score before test and after test. The reseacher measured the result of pretest and posttest by using Paired Sample Test in IMB SPSS Statistics 16. Before it, the reseacher organizing of the means, median, standard deviation, variances, minimum, and maximum of the speaking pretest and posttest scores of the sample which calculated respectively by using IBM SPSS Statistics 16.

Table 4.8 Descriptive Statistic for pretest and posttest

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Pretest	15	43	17	60	531	35.40	13.103	171.686
Posttest	15	50	27	77	781	52.07	16.206	262.638
Valid N (listwise)	15							

Based on the table 4.8 showed that the mean of posttest score (52.07) is large than the mean of pretest score (35.40). It means, the use of storytelling has caused the improvement of studets scores. About the previously mentioned that there are two hypothesis in this study: (1) Null hypothesis stating that there is no any significant difference on students speaking ability of storytelling before and after using video. (2) Alternative hypothesis stating that there is any significant difference on students speaking ability of storytelling before and after using video. And the testing was done in the table above.

Table 4.9 Paired Sample Statistics

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	pretest & posttest	15	.967	.000

From on the table above, showed that the correlation between two score pretest and posttest. The correlation score of pretest and posttest is 0.967 and score of Sig. Is 0.000. If the Sig. >0.05, means Ho is accepted. If the Sig. <0.05, it means Ho is rejected. It shows that Sig. 0.000 is lower than 0.05 means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. It can be conclude that there was significant different score between pretest and posttest.

Table 4.10 Paired Sample T-test

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	pretest - posttest	-16.000	4.675	1.207	-18.589	-13.411	-13.255	14	.000

From on the table output paired samples T-test showed the result of compare analysis with using T test. It showed of mean of pretest and posttest (16.000), standard deviation (4.675), standard mean error (1.207), the lower different (18.589), while upper different (13.411). The result of T test is 13.255 with df 14 and the Sig. (2-tailed) is (0.000).

Based on the Table 4.10 shows, p-value is less than 0.05 (0.00<0.05). It can indicate that the null hypothesis could be rejected, and it conclude be concluded that using storytelling through video was effective on students speaking ability.

D. Hypothesis Testing

The researcher analyzed the collected data by quantitative data analyzed through t-test statistical analysis. After analyzing was done there are two

possibilities, H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected or H_a is rejected and H_o is accepted. From data analysis it could be identify that:

1. When the significant value < significant level, the alternative (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. It means that there is significant different score on the students' speaking ability before and after being taught by using storytelling method.

2. When the significant value > Significant level, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. It means that there is not significant different score on the students' speaking ability before and after being taught by using storytelling method.

The total score of test speaking storytelling of 15 students before using video is 34.40. After getting treatment the score of students speaking ability is 52.07. It means that the students score is improved.

Meanwhile, based on the statistical calculation using SPSS, the researcher gave interpretation to significant value. The significant value of the research is 0.000, significance level 0.05 and the *df* 14 whereas Tcount 13.255. Because significant value (0.000) is smaller than significant level (0.05), it can be concluded that alternative hypothesis (Ha) saying that "there is significance different score before and after being taught by using storytelling method is accepted" and the null hypothesis (Ho) saying that "there is no significance score before and after being taught by using storytelling method" is rejected. Based above evidence, It can be concluded that by using storytelling through

video on the students' speaking ability at MA Al Ma'arif Tullungagung is effective.

E. Discussion

Based on some of previous studies that using video can help the teacher to teach more easily and help the students more enjoyed and the learning environment interesting, fun, and interactive. Therefore, based on the hypothesis testing, the (Ha) is accepted and the (Ho) is rejected, the theory is verified. It means that video YouTube as a media in teaching speaking is effective for teaching speaking.

Based on research method in chapter III in this research, teaching and learning process was divided into three steps. First, to know the students speaking ability the researcher administering pre-test by teaching without using video.

The second were given treatment to the students. The treatment here is teaching speaking by using storytelling through video. The story in form of narrative text. After got treatment, the students more enthusiasm to speak because they can speak more about the story.

The score of speaking before taught by using story telling is bad because the mean of the total score of 15 students is only (35.40). After got treatment, the mean score of speaking is (52.07). It was improved, with the t-test analysis that use by researcher, the result of t_{count} is (13.255).

Based on the hypothesis testing alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Thus, the teaching speaking by using storytelling method gives significant effect on the students' speaking ability. By using storytelling method, the students can be more confident to speak english and get any more vocabulary. So that this method success makes the students more confident and interested to speak up also their speaking ability increase.

So, based on the result of post-test this study that showed higher scores than the pre-test scores. It indicates that there is improvement in students' speaking ability after being taught by using storytelling through video. The result of research in the class showed that the method makes the students speak better than before. It means that in general storytelling through video is effective for teaching speaking especially for the ten grade of Senior high school students.

Based on the research finding, story telling through video as teaching technique is surely shows the real effectiveness, because it can help the student in improving their speaking ability. Story telling gives students an opportunity to speak at length, story telling also helps developed oral language proficiency as well as reading comprehension. Storytelling allows students to internalize important aspects of story beginnings and endings, settings, characters, and plot lines. Storytelling encourages students to experiment with voice, tone, eye-contact, gestures, and facial expressions.