CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISDUSSION

This chapter, researcher will explain about the finding of research and disdussion. The reseacher will present about what the researcher has found during research, base on the instrument is questioner. The items that will be presented of data and hypotheses.

A. Presentation of the Data

The collecting data, the researcher collecting when campus is free because COVID-19. So, the researcher sent link to leader of class. It is students' focus questioner. After the researcher collecting all of the data. The researcher presentation the data in the form of the result of study. The data will be describe how the researcher got during the research process of the third semester of English Department at IAIN Madura. The researcher send link of questioner to collage students of third semester of English Department at IAIN Madura to did because the campus is not operation because COVID-19.

In conducting the data, the researcher conduct the data in The third semester students in Speaking class of English Department at IAIN MADURA. In Speaking class of third semester the students more then 100 persons. So, the reseacher took 10 up to 15% or 20 up to 25% of students in Speaking class. So, the researcher take 40 sample of all of students.

The reseacher used questioner to get the data. In this research, the reseacher analysis the data by using SPPS 20. The link of questioner

1. Students' focus

   https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAlpQLSenl9cZAUzzoM KbmJ_3wu5D_XOK9XMhq57a4AntXM1Pl0EJ_g/viewform? usp=sf_link

1. **The Result of the Questioner**

   The researcher sent link questioner to captain each class of the third semester, Speaking class. The questioner conducted on 19 October 2020 to A,B,C,D,E class of Speaking class.

   a. The Result of The Male Students' Focus and Famale Students' Focus

      The result of the questioner the male and famale students' focus, the researcher collecting the data from collage students the third semester in Speaking class of English Department at IAIN Madura by using google form and send the link to collage students in Speaking class of third semester. The data of the research are :

Table.1

The Result of Questioner Male Students' Focus and Famale

Students' Focus

No.	Male Students' Focus	score	Famale Students' Focus	score
1	SY	80	LJ	62
2	WR	68	IM	70
3	AB	63	AR	65
4	RF	58	SS	76
5	MK	68	PK	66
6	MF	64	WA	82
7	MA	59	PAE	62
8	M	78	ZL	74
9	AC	63	OK	61
10	AA	66	S	69
11	ZR	66	RF	64
12	IW	67	IN	59
13	AH	65	LD	71
14	AS	64	RM	76
15	HA	75	ADS	73
16	MN	60	DUF	60

17	SA	63	LQ	82
18	RK	80	CW	61
19	S	61	RP	74
20	AM	54	YN	79
	SUM	1322	SUM	1386

From the table above shows that are 40 collage students samples of this research. Their score is variants. In table male students' focus, the lowest score is 54 and the highest score is 80 . In table famale students' focus, the lowest score is 59 and the highest score is 82

B. **Checking Validity and Reliability**

1. **Validity**

Validity is most important items in research to measure and evaluating instruments that used in research. So, checking validity used to determine the questioner is valid or not to used in research.To check validity of questioner, the researcher used product moment correlation and construct validity to know the question that used in questioner students' focus is valid or not.

a. Product Moment Correlation of Questioner

To checking of questioner, researcher need validity to the questioner valid or not. The researcher conducted the data of validity on 19 Juni 2020 at A and B class. There are 20

question and 21 respondent. In this study, the researcher used

product moment correlation by using SPSS 20. The question

is valid if comply with a request is if r =0,3.[1] So, the question

is valid if the value 0,3 or more then 0,3 and is not valid if

the value less the 0,3

Table.2

The Result Of Validity Of Students' Focus Questioner

Students' Focus			
No. Questioner	Person Correlation	r table	Statement
1	0,449	0,423	valid
2	0,454	0,423	valid
3	0,46	0,423	valid
4	0,504	0,423	valid
5	0,419	0,423	valid
6	0,478	0,423	valid
7	0,514	0,423	valid
8	0,624	0,423	valid
9	0,563	0,423	valid
10	0,519	0,423	valid

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[1] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*, Kedua (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019).

11	0,515	0,423	valid
12	0,589	0,423	valid
13	0,595	0,423	valid
14	0,657	0,423	valid
15	0,692	0,423	valid
16	0,715	0,423	valid
17	0,549	0,423	valid
18	0,644	0,423	valid
19	0,433	0,423	valid
20	0,598	0,423	valid

Based on table.4, From the statement of Sugiyono that if the value more then 0,3 is valid and less the 0,3 is not valid. In table.4 all of value of question more then 0,3. So, all of question of students' focus is valid.

2. Reliability

In research not only need validity to measure the instrument. The researcher need reliability to measure the instrument. In checking of reliabiality of students' focus, the researcher used cronbach alpha by using SPSS 20. According to Sofyan Siregar stated that the instrument can called reliabel, when coefiecient of reliability (r11) > 0,60.[2]

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[2] Syofian Siregar, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenadamedia Group, 2014), 57

Table.3

The Result of Reliability of Students' Focus Questioner

Reliability Statistics	
Students' Focus	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,748	21

From table.5 above show that Cronbach's Alpha of students'
focus is 0,748 > 0,60. So, that conclude that questioner of students'
focus is valid and reliable. So, the instrument can use to conduct
the data for this study.

C. **Data Analysis**

Before testing hypothesis, the researcher need analyze the by using
t-test Formula because the research to test the comparison learning focus
between the male third semester students and the female third semester
students. To analyze the data, the researcher used SPSS 20.

This research, t- test to describe wheter the hyphotesis is rejected or
accepeted. alternative hyphotesis is accepted if the value of test is higher
than t-table. However, if the vale of test is low or less than t-table, it
meant that null hyphotesis is accepted.

Table.4

The Result of Comparasion of Male Students' Focus and Famale Students' Focus

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Focus	Equal variances assumed	,665	,420	-1,380	38	,176	-3,200	-2,318	-7,893	1,493
	Equal variances not assumed			-1,380	37,938	,176	-3,200	-2,318	-7,893	1,493

Based on the data above, we know that a value t-test is -1,380. The researcher determines the value of 't' table, the researcher must calculate the number of df (degrees of freedom) by detracting sum of subjects with 2 (df = N-2). So, df = 40-2 = 38. In the analysis above, the value of t-tes is -1,380 . If we consult it into t (r table) with df 48 significant of 1% = 2,71 or in significant level 5% = 2,02, we know that the value of t-test is -1,380. It is low than t table in both significant levels of 1% = 2,71 and 5% = 2,02 . It mean that there is no different learning between

the male third semester students and the female third semester students in Speaking Class of English Department at IAIN MADURA.

D. Testing Hypotheses

Testing hypotheses is important in conducting the data in research. So, in can prove the theory is suitable with fact or not. There are two kinds of hypotheses, null hypotheses and alternative hypothesis.

1. Alternative hypothesis (H_a) Of This Research Is "There Is Differences Learning Focus Between The Male Third Semester Students And The Female Third Semester Students In Speaking Class Of English Department At IAIN MADURA."

2. Null Hypothesis (H_0) Of This Research Is "There Is No Differences Learning Focus Between The Male Third Semester Students And The Female Third Semester Students In Speaking Class Of English Department At IAIN MADURA.".

In this case the researcher applied the T- test by using SPSS 20. To know if the hypothesis is rejected or accepted, in data analysis above the value of t-test is -1,380. The researcher determines the value of 't' table, the researcher must calculate the number of df (degrees of freedom) by detracting sum of subjects with 2 (df = N-2). So, df = 40-2 = 38. In the analysis above, the value of t-tes is -1,380 . If we consult it into t (r table) with df 48 significant of 1% = 2,71 or in significant level 5% = 2,02. It conclude that the value of t-test is low than t table.

Based on explanation above, null hypothesis is accepted. It mean that learning focus between the male third semester students and the female third semester student in Speaking Class of English Department at IAIN MADURA.

E. Discussion of Findings

The point of this research to find out a research problem and the researcher present the discussion of finding result of research. As stated by researcher in previous chapter, the researcher give research objective: This Study Is Aimed At Investigating The Different In Learning Focus Between The Male Third Semester Students And The Female Third Semester Students Semester In Speaking Class Of English Department At IAIN MADURA. To Measure How Staticficaly Significant In Learning Focus Between The Male Third Semester Students And The Female Third Semester Students Semester In Speaking Class Of English Department At IAIN MADURA **.**

Based on data analysis, the result value of t-test and compared with the t table. It show that the value of , t-tes is -1,380 . If we consult it into t (r table) with df 48 significant of 1% = 2,71 or in significant level 5% = 2,02. It means that the value of t-test is low that t table. From data analysis that the value is -1,380. It is low than t-table 5% = 2,02.

The conclusion from the explanation above, there is No Differences Learning Focus Between The Male Third Semester Students And The Female Third Semester Students In Speaking Class Of English

Department At IAIN MADURA. So, the null hyphotesis is accepeted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.