

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter researcher will be present and discuss the results of statistical data, based on the instruments that the researcher will use in conducting the research. This research was designed to determine whether there was the effect of English songs on pronunciation of 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students in IAIN Madura. In this chapter there are several things that will be demonstrated and discussed by researchers, they are the presentation of data, testing hypotheses and discussion of findings.

#### **A. Presentation of Data**

After collecting all the data that the researcher will need, the next step is to present the data into the research results. The data to be explained is the data obtained by researchers during the research process in IAIN Madura. The data here that will be explained are the results of the questionnaire, namely as a method for collecting data related to the variable X (Pre-test) and the results of listening to English songs to collect data related to the variable Y (Post-test).

##### **1. Data Presentation of Documentation**

Documentation is a method that will be used to obtain data or data collection about variables from documents, transcripts, pictures, books,

newspapers, magazines, agendas and others.<sup>1</sup>Documentation is used to collect data from research results.

The data obtained from the documentation are as follows:

a. Item of test

In this research, the researchers used a test to collect data in the form of questions to answer questions by filling in the blank lyrics, which consisted of 10 items. Researchers will give 10 scores for the correct answers and will get 0 scores for the wrong answers. If the student is able to answer 10 items with correct answers then they will get a score of 100.

b. Students name list

Collecting documentation data, the researcher used a list form for the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students of TBI C class which consisted of 25 students at IAIN Madura.

NO	STUDENTS NAME LIST
1.	MOH. MUHYIDIN JAILANI
2.	RIZKI SUBARI
3.	FAHRUR ROHMAN
4.	MOH FAHMI ROZI
5.	MOH KAMIL
6.	MOH ROFIKI

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<sup>1</sup>Sandu, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*, 79

7.	MOH. RISAL MAULANA
8.	MOH. SAFRI NUR PRIYANA
9.	JAZILATUL MUNAWAROH
10.	LAILY DEVIYANTI
11.	LATIFATUL ISNAINI
12.	LULUKATIM MAGHFIROH
13.	MARATUL FAIZAH
14.	MAWADDATIR ROFIKOH
15.	PUTRI MAGHFIROH
16.	R.A. AGWINA KRISANTIKA NOVIA
17.	RIMADHANI KARTIKA
18.	KHAIRATUNNISA'
19.	KRISMA AGUSTYA SURYANI
20.	LINDA EVA LIANI
21.	MASRUROTUL ABADIYAH
22.	MAUFIROH
23.	MAULIDIA WATI LAILI
24.	NOER ALFIYA NINGSIH
25.	NUR DIANA ALFANIA

## 2. Data Presentation of Test

A test is a sequence of questions or other tools used to measure the competence, knowledge, intelligence, and talents possessed by an individual or group to collect data.<sup>2</sup>In this study, researchers used post-test and pre-test to collect data. Previously, researchers conducted tests to find out whether the data obtained in the field was correct to verify or not. Then in this test using validity and reliability.

**a. Validity of Test**

Validity is the extent to which the test will be performed measuring what it will determine to measure.<sup>3</sup>This validity is used to ensure that the data obtained above is valid data. In this case the researcher uses content validity to determine the effect of student pronunciation. The researcher shows the student's test to the research supervisor.

**b. Reliability of Test**

Reliability is used to ensure that the data obtained above is reliable. To assist a researcher in calculating a reliability test, the researcher uses a pre-test to find out whether the instrument is reliable or not. Furthermore, the researchers calculated the pre-test results using Alpha.

The formula is:

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<sup>2</sup> Suharsini Arikanto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*(Jakarta), 193.

<sup>3</sup>Donal Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*(New York:Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979), 201.

$$r_{11} = 1 - \frac{V_s}{V_r}$$

Where:

$r_{11}$  = Instrument reliability

$V_r$  = Variance of respondents

$V_s$  = Residual variance

To make it easier for a researcher to analyze scores, the reliability of the above test. A researcher chooses to use several steps as below in analyzing data (Table 4.1):

a) Find the number of squares of respondents with the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} JK_{(r)} &= \frac{\sum Xt^2}{k} - \frac{(\sum Xt)^2}{(k \times N)} \\ &= \frac{2.161}{10} - \frac{(231)^2}{(10 \times 25)} \\ &= 216,1 - \frac{53.361}{(10 \times 25)} \\ &= 216,1 - \frac{53.361}{250} \\ &= 216,1 - 213,444 \\ &= 2,656 \end{aligned}$$

b) Find the number of squares of grains:

$$\begin{aligned} JK_{(b)} &= \frac{\sum B^2}{N} - \frac{(\sum Bt)^2}{(k \times N)} \\ &= \frac{5423}{25} - \frac{(231)^2}{(10 \times 25)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 216,92 - \frac{53.361}{250} \\
 &= 216,92 - 213,444 \\
 &= 3,476
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Find the sum of the total squares:

$$\begin{aligned}
 JK_{(t)} &= \frac{(\sum B)(\sum S)}{(\sum B) + (\sum S)} \\
 &= \frac{(231)(14)}{(231) + (14)} \\
 &= \frac{3.234}{245} \\
 &= 13,2
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Find the sum of the remaining squares:

$$\begin{aligned}
 JK_{(s)} &= JK_{(t)} - JK_{(r)} - JK_{(b)} \\
 &= 13,2 - 2,656 - 3,476 \\
 &= 7,068
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Look for the variance of respondents and the variance of the residual using F table:

In searching for this variant d.b. (Degrees of freedom) from each source of variance then d.b. it is used as the denominator for each sum of squares to obtain variance.

Formula (d.b.) = The number of N for each source of variance minus 1.

So the variance =  $\frac{\text{The sum of the squares}}{\text{d.b.}}$

F Table

Source of variance	The sum of the squares	d.b.	Variance
Respondents	2,656	24 (25 - 1)	$\frac{2,656}{24} = 0,1106$
Grain	3,476	9 (10 - 1)	$\frac{3,476}{9} = 0,3862$
The rest	7,068	210 (244 - 24 - 10)	$\frac{7,068}{210} = 0,0337$
Total	13,2	244 (245 - 1)	

How to search (d.b.):

- d.b. total =  $(k \times N) = (10 \times 25) - 1 = 249$
- d.b. respondents =  $N - 1 = 25 - 1 = 24$
- d.b. grain =  $k - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$
- d.b. the rest =  $\text{d.b. total} - \text{d.b. respondents} - \text{d.b. grain}$   
 $= 249 - 24 - 9$   
 $= 216$

f) Enter into the reliability formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{11} &= 1 - \frac{V_s}{V_r} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{0,0337}{0,1106} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{0,0337}{0,1106} \\
 &= 1 - 0,3048 \\
 &= 0,6952 \text{ be rounded } 0,694
 \end{aligned}$$

df	Significance level	r-table	r-value
24	1%	0,496	0,694

Based on the result of  $r_{11}$  above, it can be seen that the r-value is higher than the r-table both at the 1% significance level of 24, namely ( $0,694 > 0,515$ ).

### 3. Data Presentation of Questionnaire

The questionnaire contains a structured list of questions with available alternative answers, so that the answerer only immediately chooses an answer that is in accordance with their aspiration, perceptions, attitudes, circumstances or responses.<sup>4</sup>In this research, researchers used a questionnaire to collect data. For the purposes of quantitative analysis, the answers can be scored, as below:

Always given a score (5)

Rarely given a score (4)

<sup>4</sup>Eko Nugroho, *Prinsip-Pinsip Menyusun Kuisioner* (Malang: UB Press, 2018), 19.



Something given a score (3)

Never given a score (1)

To make it easier for researcher to analyze the questionnaire scores above. A researcher chooses to use the alpha formula in analyzing data.

$$r_i = \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum s_i^2}{s_t^2} \right\}$$

Where:

$r_i$  = instrument reliability

$k$  = number of the items in the instrument

$S_i^2$  = each item total variance

$S_t^2$  = total variance of the total score

The following calculations are presented in the data analysis table (table 4.2) of 20 questions from 25 respondents.

a. To obtain the number of variants of the question items, the variance of each question item is first sought:

$$S_{i(1)}^2 = \frac{539 - \frac{115^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{539 - 529}{25} = 0,4$$

$$S_{i(2)}^2 = \frac{489 - \frac{109^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{489 - 475,25}{25} = 0,55$$

$$S_{i(3)}^2 = \frac{400 - \frac{98^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{400 - 384,16}{25} = 0,6336$$

$$S_{i(4)}^2 = \frac{354 - \frac{93^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{354 - 345,96}{25} = 0,3216$$

$$S_i^2(5) = \frac{412 - \frac{100^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{412 - 400}{25} = 0,48$$

$$S_i^2(6) = \frac{324 - \frac{88^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{324 - 309,76}{25} = 0,5696$$

$$S_i^2(7) = \frac{500 - \frac{110^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{500 - 484}{25} = 0,64$$

$$S_i^2(8) = \frac{489 - \frac{109^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{489 - 475,25}{25} = 0,55$$

$$S_i^2(9) = \frac{523 - \frac{113^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{523 - 510,76}{25} = 0,4896$$

$$S_i^2(10) = \frac{365 - \frac{93^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{365 - 345,96}{25} = 0,7616$$

$$S_i^2(11) = \frac{326 - \frac{88^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{326 - 309,76}{25} = 0,6096$$

$$S_i^2(12) = \frac{452 - \frac{104^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{452 - 432,64}{25} = 0,7744$$

$$S_i^2(13) = \frac{523 - \frac{113^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{523 - 510,76}{25} = 0,4896$$

$$S_i^2(14) = \frac{500 - \frac{110^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{500 - 484}{25} = 0,64$$

$$S_i^2(15) = \frac{493 - \frac{109^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{493 - 475,25}{25} = 0,71$$

$$S_i^2(16) = \frac{452 - \frac{104^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{452 - 432,64}{25} = 0,7744$$

$$S_i^2(17) = \frac{493 - \frac{109^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{493 - 475,25}{25} = 0,71$$

$$S_i^2(18) = \frac{459 - \frac{105^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{459 - 441}{25} = 0,72$$

$$S_{i(19)}^2 = \frac{486 - \frac{108^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{486 - 466,56}{25} = 0,55$$

$$S_{i(20)}^2 = \frac{518 - \frac{112^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{518 - 501,76}{25} = 0,6496$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum S_i^2 &= 0,4 + 0,55 + 0,6336 + 0,3216 + 0,48 + 0,5696 + 0,64 + 0,55 + \\ &0,4896 + 0,7616 + 0,6096 + 0,7744 + 0,4896 + 0,64 + 0,71 + 0,7744 + \\ &0,71 + 0,72 + 0,55 + 0,6496 = 12,0196 \end{aligned}$$

b. The result of each variant of the question items are then added up:

$$\text{Total variance} = \frac{372.036 - \frac{2677^2}{25}}{25} = \frac{372.036 - 286.653,16}{25} = 3.415,3136$$

c. Then put into the alpha formula:

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum s_i^2}{s_t^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{20}{20-1} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{12,0196}{3.415,3136} \right\} \\ &= \frac{20}{19} \times \{ 1 - 0,0035 \} \\ &= 1,04 \times 0,0035 = 0,00364 \end{aligned}$$

df	Significance level	r-table	r-value
24	5%	0,388	0,004

Based on the result of  $r_i$  above, it can be seen that the r-value is lower than the r-table both at the 1% significance level of 24, namely ( $0,388 < 0,004$ ).

## **B. Data Analysis**

### **1. Results**

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the test is the main instrument in this study which is used to measure student pronunciation. Then the data that will be obtained from the test are pre-test and post-test.

#### **a. The Result of Pre-Test**

As explained in the previous chapter, namely in chapter III, the test functions to collect data. Researchers carried out research activities in class TBI C IAIN Madura, in conducting research researchers gave a test in the form of a pre-test to each student. The researcher conducted a test in the form of a pre-test which functions to measure the pronunciation mastery of the TBI C class students before listening to English songs.

Researchers only need one meeting to distribute the pre-test in class, the pre-test is conducted on Saturday, 1 May2021 at 10.30. The pre-test that was carried out consisted of only one class, namely the TBI C class, the number of students who did the pre-test was 25 students and the standard value of pronunciation mastery was 40, the lowest score was 35, and the highest score was 50. The pre-test results will be shown in the table below.

**Table 4.3**

#### **The Score of Pre-Test**

<b>NO</b>	<b>STUDENTS</b>	<b>PRE-TEST</b>
1.	MOH. MUHYIDIN JAILANI	50
2.	RIZKI SUBARI	50
3.	FAHRUR ROHMAN	40
4.	MOH FAHMI ROZI	50
5.	MOH KAMIL	50
6.	MOH ROFIKI	40
7.	MOH. RISAL MAULANA	50
8.	MOH. SAFRI NUR PRIYANA	50
9.	JAZILATUL MUNAWAROH	40
10.	LAILY DEVIYANTI	40
11.	LATIFATUL ISNAINI	30
12.	LULUKATIM MAGHFIROH	40
13.	MARATUL FAIZAH	40
14.	MAWADDATIR ROFIKOH	40
15.	PUTRI MAGHFIROH	50
16.	R.A. AGWINA KRISANTIKA NOVIA	30
17.	RIMADHANI KARTIKA	50
18.	KHAIRATUNNISA'	40
19.	KRISMA AGUSTYA SURYANI	50
20.	LINDA EVA LIANI	40

21.	MASRUROTUL ABADIYAH	50
22.	MAUFIROH	40
23.	MAULIDIA WATI LAILI	30
24.	NOER ALFIYA NINGSIH	50
25.	NUR DIANA ALFANIA	50
	Total	1.090

So the results of the pre-test above, students who get the highest score are 12 students with a value of 50, students who get an intermediate score are 10 students with a value of 40 and students who get the lowest score are 3 students with a value of 30.

**b. The Result of Post-Test**

Researchers doing the test in the form of post-test serves to measure the mastery of Pronunciation for TBI C class students after listening to English songs. Researchers provide post-test on 1 May 2021 on Saturday at 10:30. Researchers provide the same test only different ways. There are 25 students who carry out the test in the form of a post test, and the results of the value of the post-test result are higher than the value of the pre-test. There are 14 students getting the highest score of 100, 6 students get a value of 90, 2 students get a value of 80, and 3 students get a score of 70. The results of the test in the form of a post-test are shown in the table below.

**Table 4.4**  
**The Score of Post-Test**

<b>NO</b>	<b>STUDENTS</b>	<b>POST-TEST</b>
1.	MOH. MUHYIDIN JAILANI	100
2.	RIZKI SUBARI	100
3.	FAHRUR ROHMAN	80
4.	MOH FAHMI ROZI	100
5.	MOH KAMIL	100
6.	MOH ROFIKI	100
7.	MOH. RISAL MAULANA	100
8.	MOH. SAFRI NUR PRIYANA	100
9.	JAZILATUL MUNAWAROH	100
10.	LAILY DEVIYANTI	90
11.	LATIFATUL ISNAINI	70
12.	LULUKATIM MAGHFIROH	90
13.	MARATUL FAIZAH	90
14.	MAWADDATIR ROFIKOH	90
15.	PUTRI MAGHFIROH	100
16.	R.A. AGWINA KRISANTIKA NOVIA	70
17.	RIMADHANI KARTIKA	100
18.	KHAIRATUNNISA'	80

19.	KRISMA AGUSTYA SURYANI	100
20.	LINDA EVA LIANI	80
21.	MASRUROTUL ABADIYAH	100
22.	MAUFIROH	90
23.	MAULIDIA WATI LAILI	70
24.	NOER ALFIYA NINGSIH	100
25.	NUR DIANA ALFANIA	100
	Total	2.310

So the results of the pre-test above, students who get the highest score are 14 students with a value of 100, students who get an intermediate score are 3 students with a value of 80, 5 students with a value of 90 and students who get the lowest score are 3 students with a value of 70.

Based on the tables above, the researcher will collect data from the pre-test and post-test results given by the researcher to the class students of TBI C IAIN Madura. And for the results of students' pre-test scores, they get low scores. Because students don't know the lyrics of the songs, they haven't listened to English songs.

Meanwhile, the results of their post-test scores get high scores, because they have listened to English songs so that they can correct the mistakes in the lyrics through the song that was played twice. To be able to



find out the results of the scores of the tests in the form of pre-test and post-test, the researcher will use an analytic score which serves to require a separate score for each number of aspects that are said to be analytic. The next step that the researcher will take is to analyze the database for the pre-test and post-test formulas.

But before the researcher enters the data into the table, the researcher must know the results (X-Y) first and the results of the value (X-Y) are obtained after the researcher gets the data from the test results in the form of pre-test and post-test. Researchers consulted the results of the value (X-Y) obtained from the pre-test and post-test by following the table below.

**Table 4.5**

**The Result of Pre-test and Post-test**

No	Students	Score Pronunciation		D =	D <sup>2</sup> =
		Pre-test	Post-test	(X-Y)	(X-Y) <sup>2</sup>
1.	A	50	100	50	2.500
2.	B	50	100	50	2.500
3.	C	40	80	40	1.600
4.	D	50	100	50	2.500
5.	E	50	100	50	2.500
6.	F	40	100	60	3.600

7.	G	50	100	50	2.500
8.	H	50	100	50	2.500
9.	I	40	100	60	3.600
10.	J	40	90	50	2.500
11.	K	30	70	40	1.600
12.	L	40	90	50	2.500
13.	M	40	90	50	2.500
14.	N	40	90	50	2.500
15.	O	50	100	50	2.500
16.	P	30	70	40	1.600
17.	Q	50	100	50	2.500
18.	R	40	80	40	1.600
19.	S	50	100	50	2.500
20.	T	40	80	40	1.600
21.	U	50	100	50	2.500
22.	V	40	90	50	2.500
23.	W	30	70	40	1.600
24.	X	50	100	50	2.500
25.	Y	50	100	50	2.500
	N = 25	-	-	$\sum D =$ 1.210	$\sum D^2 =$ 59.300

Based on the table data above, the researcher will calculate the data using the following formula:

$$t_0 = \frac{M_D}{SE_{MD}}$$

Where :

$t_0$  : Number of “t” value

$M_D$  : Mean of difference

$SE_{MD}$  : Standard error of mean of difference

In order for the researcher to easily analyze the data, the researcher divided the two variables, the post-test (X) and the pre-test (Y). And the researchers used the same steps as below in analyzing the data:

In table 4.5 the result of the researchers were successful  $\sum D = 1.210$  and  $\sum D^2 = 59.300$ .

- a) In order to be able to find out the difference between variables I and variables II the researcher divides its variables, namely the variable I is given a symbol of (X) and variable II is given a symbol of (Y), so it becomes: (X-Y).
- b) With these results, researchers can find out how much the standard deviation of the score difference between the two variables is between the variable X and variable Y. to find out the standard difference, the researcher uses the formula ( $SD_D$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}
SD_D &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum D}{N}\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{59.300}{25} - \left(\frac{1.210}{25}\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{2.372 - \frac{1.464.100}{625}} \\
&= \sqrt{2.372 - 2.342,56} \\
&= \sqrt{29,44} \\
&= 5,426
\end{aligned}$$

So the result of the above calculations, the standard deviation value obtained is 5,426.

- c) With a large value of 5,426, the researchers then calculates the standard error of the average differences score between the two variables, namely the variable X and the variable Y. And also to find out the standard error using the formula.

$$\begin{aligned}
SE_{MD} &= \frac{SD_D}{\sqrt{N-1}} \\
&= \frac{5,426}{\sqrt{25-1}} \\
&= \frac{5,426}{\sqrt{24}} \\
&= \frac{5,426}{4,899} \\
&= 1,108
\end{aligned}$$

So the results of the above calculations, the standard error score obtained.

- d) After that, look for prices first  $t_0$  before finding  $t_0$ , then the researcher must know  $t_0$  using the formula.

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= \frac{\sum D}{N} \\ &= \frac{1.210}{25} \\ &= 48,4 \end{aligned}$$

So, the result of the calculation above obtained by score

- e) Look for prices  $t_0$  using the formula.

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= \frac{M_D}{SE_{MD}} \\ &= \frac{48,4}{1,108} \\ &= 43,69 \end{aligned}$$

So the result of the above calculations, the price of  $t_0$  is 43,69.

- f) Then, enter all the values obtained into the t-test formula.

$$\begin{aligned} SD_D &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum D}{N}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{59.300}{25} - \left(\frac{1.210}{25}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2.372 - \frac{1.464.100}{625}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{2.372 - 2.342,56}$$

$$= \sqrt{29,44}$$

$$= 5,426$$

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{SD_D}{\sqrt{N - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{5,426}{\sqrt{25 - 1}}$$

$$= \frac{5,426}{\sqrt{24}}$$

$$= \frac{5,426}{4,899}$$

$$= 1,108$$

$$M_D = \frac{\sum D}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1.210}{25}$$

$$= 48,4$$

$$t_0 = \frac{M_D}{SE_{MD}}$$

$$= 43,69$$

After analyzing all the data above, it can be seen that the t-value ( $t_0$ ) in this study is 43,69 and to find out whether the hypothesis of this study is received or rejected, the researcher compares the t-value with t-table or consult with t-value t-table in the hypothesis testing, it will be in the next discussion.

### C. Hypothesis Testing

From the results of the calculations above, the researcher can find out the t-value of 43,69. From the process of testing the null hypothesis to find out whether the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) will be received or rejected. So if the t-value is greater than t-table, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) will be accepted and the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) will be rejected. But if the results of the t-value are smaller than t-table, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) will be rejected and the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) will be accepted.

For the first step, the researcher must determine the degree of freedom (df). It serves to find out the results of hypothesis testing. The formula degree of freedom is  $(df) = N-1$ , where N is the number of participants. In this study the number of participants has 25 students, so the degree of freedom (df) is:

$$df = N-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} df &= 25-1 \\ &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

After knowing the results of the t-value from (df), then it is then consulted to t-table, the value of the t-table can be seen in the table below:

**Table 4.6**

**The value of t-test**

<b>Df</b>	<b>Significance Level</b>	<b>t-table</b>	<b>t-value</b>
24	5%	2,06	43,69

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the t-value is higher than the t-table both. Both at the significance level of 5% of 24, namely  $(43,69 > 2.06)$ .

From the results above it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and of course the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. So the researcher stated that students who learned Pronunciation using the English song was higher than beforehand who did not listen to English songs.

#### **D. Discussion of Finding**

In this study there were two research problems that the researchers wanted to study, namely:

- 1. Is there any the effect of English song on pronunciation of 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students in IAIN MADURA.**



In research in research it uses two tests, namely tests in the form of pre-test and post-test. Before the researcher wants to give a test to students, the researchers must first know the validity and reliability of the two tests. Then the researcher uses the validity of the contents serves to determine the validity of the test. The researcher shows the test results to the supervisor to determine whether the test is valid. In testing reliability, researchers used the Alpha formula to function to determine the reliability of a test. In analyzing the test data above, the result is obtained that there is the effect of English song on pronunciation of 2<sup>th</sup> semester students in IAIN Madura. This is indicated by seeing the results of the value of "r" from the results of this study that the "r" table is the correlation coefficient value "r". And the results of the value of "r" are 0,694. The value is higher than "r" table "r" is 0,496. That is, pre-test and reliable post-test tests, because the value of "r" is higher than the "r" table.

## **2. How significance the effect of English song on pronunciation of 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students in IAIN MADURA.**

The researcher analyzes the data obtained from the test results and from the results of the data analysis, the T-table results are 2.06. The table value of  $df = 24$  (N-1) is 43,69 with a significance level t-table 5%. So thus, the researcher can conclude that the influence of the song against Pronunciation 2<sup>th</sup> semester students of Iain Madura is getting higher. This can also prove that listening to English songs greatly affects students'

pronunciation. Besides that, it is also very good to be applied in Pronunciation learning, because it can help students more active and do not feel bored while participating in learning in the classroom. This will help condition the interest in learning English students to Pronunciation and help students actively improve their pronunciation by simply read the lyrics and sing English songs. This is in accordance with the results of the data analysis above. The results of the analysis can be proof that English songs really help students in improving and repairing pronuniation.