

**THE COMPARISON OF SPEAKING ACHIVEMENT OF  
STUDENTS' IN ORGANIZATION AND NON ORGANIZATION**  
*(A Comperative Study In English Department Students Organization At  
English Departement of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa)*

**THESIS**

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The Writer

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**THESIS**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>CHAPTER I. INDRODUCTON</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>A. Background of study</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>B. The problem of study</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>C. Purpose of study</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>D. Scope of the study</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>E. Significance of study</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>F. The hypothesis</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>G. The terminology</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>A. Speaking skill</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>B. Students organization in IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>C. Role of Organization in Campus</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>D. Advantages and disadvantages Involved in Students         Organization</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>E. Speaking Achievement</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>A. Locating and time of the research</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>B. Population and sample</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>1. Population</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>2. Sample</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>C. Research Method and Variable</b> .....	<b>24</b>

<b>D. Step of The Research .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>E. Technique of Collection Data and Instrument .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>1. Instrument .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>F. Technique of Data Analysis.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>CHAPTER IV. FINDING OF THE RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>A. Finding of the Research .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>B. Discussion.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHAPTER V. CONCLUDING AND SUGESSTION .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>A. Conclusion.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>B. Suggestion .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>APPENDIX</b>	

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) To find if there is any differences in terms of the achievements got by active and inactive students in organization at the fifth of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking. the difference between achievement in speaking students involved in the organization students and students who do not. The Interest in conducting this study come the write has assumptions about students who are actively involved in student organizations. In variable on this research are student's organization (X) and students achievement (Y) This study population is the fifth semester students of English Department at IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa force 2014/2015. Samples were taken by using purposive sampling technique since there the most student join the English Departement Student Organization (HMP-BI) There are 194 students from the fifth semester, then the writer took one unit fifth semester which 18 student who are active in organization and 18 student who inactive organization so, the total sample is 36 students. The data collection techniques is to used the documents. The writer got it from the administrator of English Department. Then, the writer observation the speaking subject score from the report paper (KHS). The method used is quantitative research with data analysis technique used in this study is t-test. The research results show that the achievement of students involved in student organizations. So, to say if the student does not need to be afraid of accomplishment or their value when they are willing to join a student organization on campus. These results were obtained by the author as  $t < t_{table}$  ( $0.37 < 2.032$ ), then it means that  $H_0$  in this study is accepted and also means that the students who engage in students organization have no difference in terms of achievement on their speaking subject with the student who do not join organization.

**KEYWORDS:** Speaking Achievement, student organization,

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background Of Study**

Education is defined as a planned effort to establish a study environment and educational process so that the student may actively develop his/her own potential in religious and spiritual level, consciousness, personality, intelligence, behavior and creativity to him/herself, other citizens and the nation. The Constitution also notes that there are two types of education in Indonesia: formal and non-formal. Formal education is further divided into three levels: primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Based on Irmeli Maunonen-Eskelinen, formal education is learning typically provided by an education or training institution, structured (in terms of objectives, learning time or learning support) and leading to certification. Formal learning is intentional from the learners' perspective. While, non formal education is learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. It is, however, structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support). Non-formal learning is intentional from the learner's perspective.<sup>1</sup>

There are two types of formal education in tertiary level in Indonesia and they are public and private, these types are based on whether the institution own by the government of Indonesia or it is owned by personal. Both are supervised by the Ministry of National Education and Ministry of Religious Affairs. It is

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<sup>1</sup> Irmeli Maunonen-Eskelinen, "Formal, Non-formal, Informal Learning," (2007), p. 3



categorized into four types, they are ; universities, institutes, academies, and polytechnics.

In the context of Islamic tertiary education, i.e. UIN, IAIN, and STAIN, those institutions belong to Ministry of Religious Affairs. Those institution have their own function and play important roles in developing Indonesia as a diversity country with various religion, culture and tradition.

In real context, there are many students' organizations which emerge to support the activity in campus life. The organization can be classified into two kinds i.e. internal organization such as (Executive students' union /) and external organization such as (Islamic students' union).<sup>2</sup>

According to the field fact, writer have a think if the students who actively engage in student organization at both internal and external campus tend to have a wide insight and network after graduating from university. Student organization provides many advantages for active students including self- management skill and communication skill. A students' union, student government, free student union, student senate, students' association, guild of students or government of student body is a student organization present in many colleges, universities, and high schools. In higher education, the students' union is often accorded its own building on the campus, dedicated to social, organizational activities, representation and academic support of the membership.

Since the writer have an assumption about the students who actively engage in student organization, it's look interesting to find out whether the students are having any differences scores and achievements with the students who do not

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<sup>2</sup> Mardianto, *Organisasi Kampus di Zaman Era Globalisasi*, Jakarta, Kopitundo Media Pratama, 2003, p. 14

engage in student organization when they are in the class room or they are not, especially in speaking subject.

As have been known, if the students who actively engage in student's organization need to share their time and mind to the organization they join with. So, in this research writer want to find if the organization bothering them to have a good score and achievement on their class.

However, there are some facts on the background that the students who taken the organization on campus IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa, activities lecture will be disrupted and even lag and the students who take the organization is not necessarily declined or increased.<sup>3</sup> Based on an interview with a student organization committee HMP-BI year 2013/2014 they said that students who take the organization is not necessarily increase academic achievement and students who do not join the organization is not necessarily academic achievement decreases. Therefore, students are required to have the ability to set the time to learn and follow the activities of the organization in order to obtain optimal academic achievement.

The interesting to this speaking project, because the students who engage in students organization normally have a good communication. So, it works and helping them into this speaking and in this research, writer took the fifth semester students since they are the only one who have speaking on this semester.

Based on the fact that the writer wants to conduct a study on a title. **“The Comparison Between Student's Organization And Non Organization In Speaking Achivement (A Comperative Study in English Department**

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<sup>3</sup> The result of interview with Dian Utari (English Department Student Organization HMPBI ) Mart, 14 2015

## **Students Organization At English Departement Of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa)**

### **B. The Problem of Study**

Based on the statement above the writer states the problem as follow:

1. How is the achievements got by active students in English Department Students Organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking?
2. How is the achievements got by inactive students in English Department Students Organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking?
3. Is there any differences between the achievements got by active and inactive students in English Department Students Organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking?

### **C. Purpose of Study**

The purposes of the study are:

1. To know the achievements got by active students in English Department students organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking.
2. To know the achievements got by inactive students in English Department students organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking.

3. To find if there is any differences in terms of the achievements got by active and inactive students in English Department students organization at the fifth semester of IAIN Zawiyah Cot Kala Langsa in speaking.

#### **D. Scope Of the Study**

In preparing this study, the writer had to make such limitation. Concerning with the title of the comparison, the writer limits the study only to the speaking since normally students who engage in student organization have good communication skill. The population is the fifth semester of English Department, it was chosen because they are the only who has speaking on this semester.

#### **E. Significance of Study**

The writer hopes that study can be useful to :

1. A lecturer, this research provides the issue of lecturers in viewing the students' activity in campus.
2. Writer, this research gives more understanding about the role of organization in campus life.
3. Students, this research gives information about the contribution of organization while they are in campus environment.

## F. Hypothesis

Based on the subject of the research, the writer states the following hypothesis:

$H_a$  : The students who engage in students organization have any differences scores in terms of achievements on their speaking with the students who do not.

$H_o$  : The students who engage in students organization have no any differences scores in terms of achievements on their speaking with the students who do not.

## G. Terminology

To clarify what the writer wanted to achieve in this study, it is better to formulate the operational definitions as follows :

1. Students' Organization: the students' union which is often accorded its own building on the campus, dedicated to social life, organizational activities, representation and academic support of the membership.<sup>4</sup>
2. Achievements : are nondurative and have an inherent end point. Its results are often used to make advancement or graduation decisions regarding learners or judge the effectiveness of a programme, which may lead to curricular changes.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.lgos.org/main-menu/guild-life/history-of-the-guild>. Accessed June 13th 2014

<sup>5</sup> Richards and Schmidt, 2002, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, Malaysia, Prentice hall Inc, p.7