CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the writer explains the result of the research. The writer took 68 students at fifth grade of SD Islam Al-husna . The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accordance with the research. therefore the sample in this study divided into two classes. They are 34 students from class V A as the experiment class and 34 students from class V B as the control class.

Based on the result of the test, the writer got two data. The first data is the result of pre-test and second one is the result of post-test. The result of post-test in experimental class is named variable (X1) and the result of post-test in control class is named variable (X2). The score is as follow:

1. The Score of Pre-test and Post-test of Experimental Class

Table 4.1

The Result Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Experiment Class

NO	NAME	SCORE	
		Pre-test	Post-test
1	AH	60	80
2	AJS	80	100
3	ASA	75	95
4	AHW	55	75
5	BAS	65	95
6	DR	70	90
7	DPN	70	75
8	FFN	55	60
9	FR	55	70
10	FMF	40	70
11	GPN	75	95
12	GP	50	80
13	IR	70	95

14	JMH	80	85
15	KF	60	65
16	KYH	60	100
17	KAD	60	95
18	MDBT	40	75
19	MMS	65	60
20	MRM	40	80
21	MRF	65	80
22	MZ	80	85
23	M F	55	65
24	MHI	60	65
25	MRF	55	75
26	NNS	75	90
27	RV	75	85
28	RFN	65	85
29	RR	75	60
30	RNJ	65	75
31	RN	70	90

32	SDR	60	95
33	SRF	45	70
34	YSA	70	80
	∑X1	2140	2740
	M_1	62.94	80.58

Mean by formula:

Pre-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2140}{34}$$

$$= 62{,}94$$

Post-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 2740}{34}$$

$$= 80{,}58$$

Note:

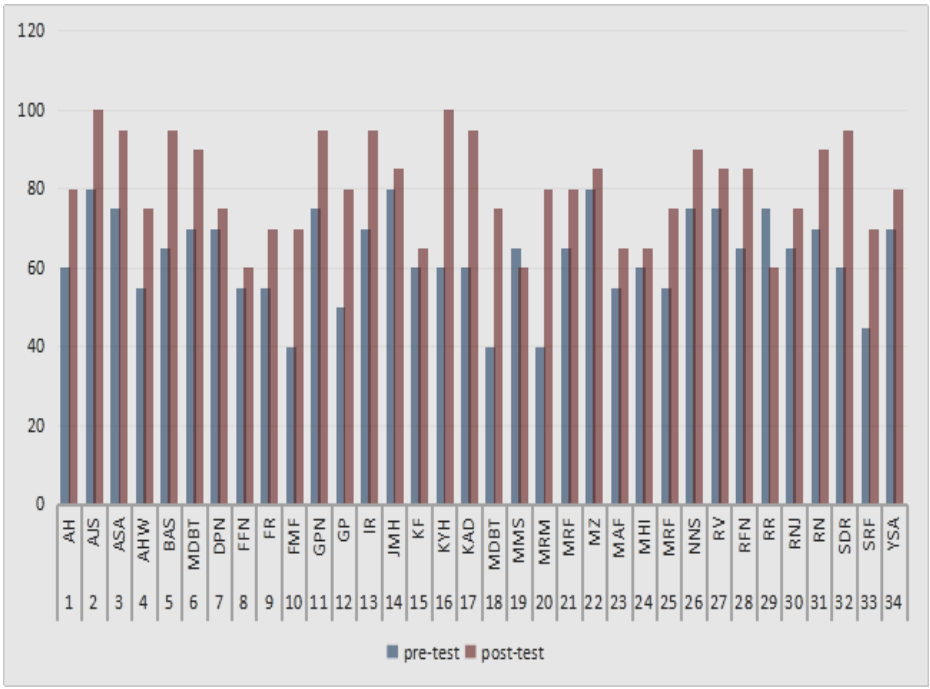
∑X1 : The score of pre-test and post-test experiment class

M_1 : Mean of pre-test and post-test experiment class

N_1 : Numbers of students of experiment class

Graphic 4.1

The Score in Pre-Test and Post-Test in Experimental Class



Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of experimental class got the significant improvement after giving treatment. It is seem from average score of post-test is better than the average score of pre-test that 80,58 > 62,94 , it means that using Short Story can effect to enrich students' vocabulary Mastery.

2. The Score of Pre-test and Post-test of Control Class

Table 4.2

The Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Control Class

NO	NAME	SCORE	
		Pre-test	Post-test
1	ANA	55	65
2	ALK	40	50
3	AS	60	60
4	AF	60	50
5	AD	70	80
6	CDR	70	85
7	DM	70	50
8	EAZAY	60	85
9	DSKW	50	55
10	FDR	45	40
11	FHF	45	60
12	FJK	45	65
13	GA	60	95
14	GAG	45	40

15	IIM	40	30
16	KDA	70	85
17	LA	40	45
18	MNF	75	90
19	MEARF	65	35
20	MFS	55	30
21	MSAR	30	45
22	MAH	40	50
23	MRA	40	40
24	MRR	35	50
25	MRH	40	45
26	N	40	40
27	PMM	40	70
28	RQ	55	90
29	SZF	80	65
30	SW	40	40
31	SS	55	40
32	SFD	75	85

33	TA	60	40
34	ZAR	65	60
	∑X1	1815	1955
	M1	53.38	57.5

Mean by formula:

Pre-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 1815}{34}$$

$$= 53{,}38$$

Post-test

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum X1}{N_1}$$

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum 1955}{34}$$

$$= 57{,}5$$

Note:

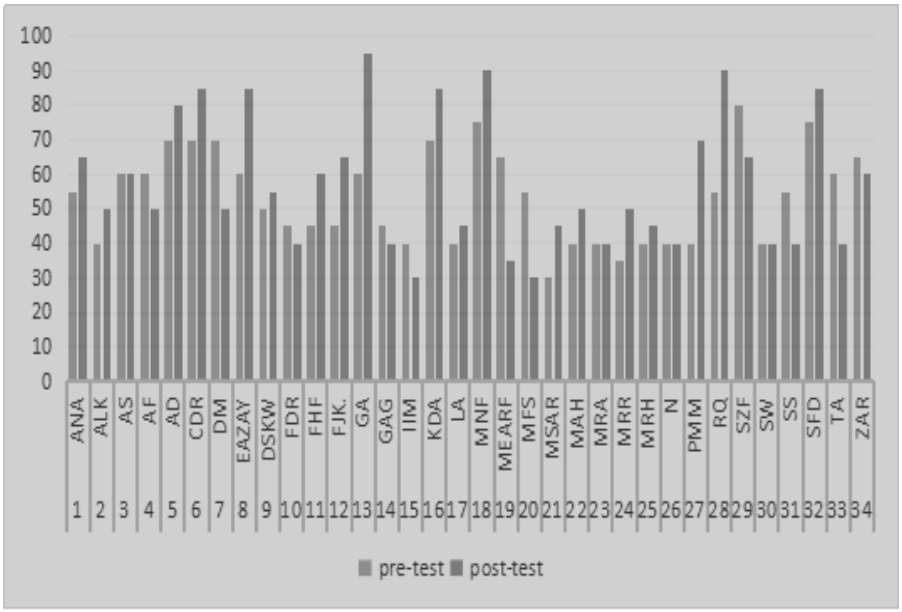
$\sum X1$: The score of pre-test and post-test experiment class

M_1 : Mean of pre-test and post-test experiment class

N_1 : Numbers of students of experiment class

Graphic 4.2

The Score in Pre-test and Post-Test in Control Class



Based on graphic above, it showed that the result of control class did not have the significant improvement, because from average score of post-test that is score of pre-test 57,5 > 53,38. This class also is not have effect improvement in improvement students' vocabulary mastery but lower than experiment class.

B. Analysis of Data

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test score of two classes. Then the writer analyzed it by using t-test formula with the degree of significant 5% and 1%, the writer used step as follows:

NO	SCORE		X_1	X_2	X_1^2	X_2^2
	X1	X2	$(X1-M_1)$	$(X2-M_2)$		
1	80	65	-0.58	7.50	0.34	56.25
2	100	50	19.42	-7.50	377.14	56.25
3	95	60	14.42	2.50	207.94	6.25
4	75	50	-5.58	-7.50	31.14	56.25
5	95	80	14.42	22.50	207.94	506.25
6	90	85	9.42	27.50	88.74	756.25
7	75	50	-5.58	-7.50	31.14	56.25
8	60	85	-20.58	27.50	423.54	756.25
9	70	55	-10.58	-2.50	111.94	6.25
10	70	40	-10.58	-17.50	111.94	306.25
11	95	60	14.42	2.50	207.94	6.25
12	80	65	-0.58	7.50	0.34	56.25
13	95	95	14.42	37.50	207.94	1406.25

14	85	40	4.42	-17.50	19.54	306.25
15	65	30	-15.58	-27.50	242.74	756.25
16	100	85	19.42	27.50	377.14	756.25
17	95	45	14.42	-12.50	207.94	156.25
18	75	90	-5.58	32.50	31.14	1056.25
19	60	35	-20.58	-22.50	423.54	506.25
20	80	30	-0.58	-27.50	0.34	756.25
21	80	45	-0.58	-12.50	0.34	156.25
22	85	50	4.42	-7.50	19.54	56.25
23	65	40	-15.58	-17.50	242.74	306.25
24	65	50	-15.58	-7.50	242.74	56.25
25	75	45	-5.58	-12.50	31.14	156.25
26	90	40	9.42	-17.50	88.74	306.25
27	85	70	4.42	12.50	19.54	156.25
28	85	90	4.42	32.50	19.54	1056.25
29	60	65	-20.58	7.50	423.54	56.25
30	75	40	-5.58	-17.50	31.14	306.25
31	90	40	9.42	-17.50	88.74	306.25
32	95	85	14.42	27.50	207.94	756.25

33	70	40	-10.58	-17.50	111.94	306.25
34	80	60	-0.58	2.50	0.34	6.25
	2740	1955			4838.24	12312.50

Note:

X1 = Score Post-Test (Experiment Class)

X2 = Score Post-Test (Control Class)

X_1 = X1-M_1 (Mean X1)

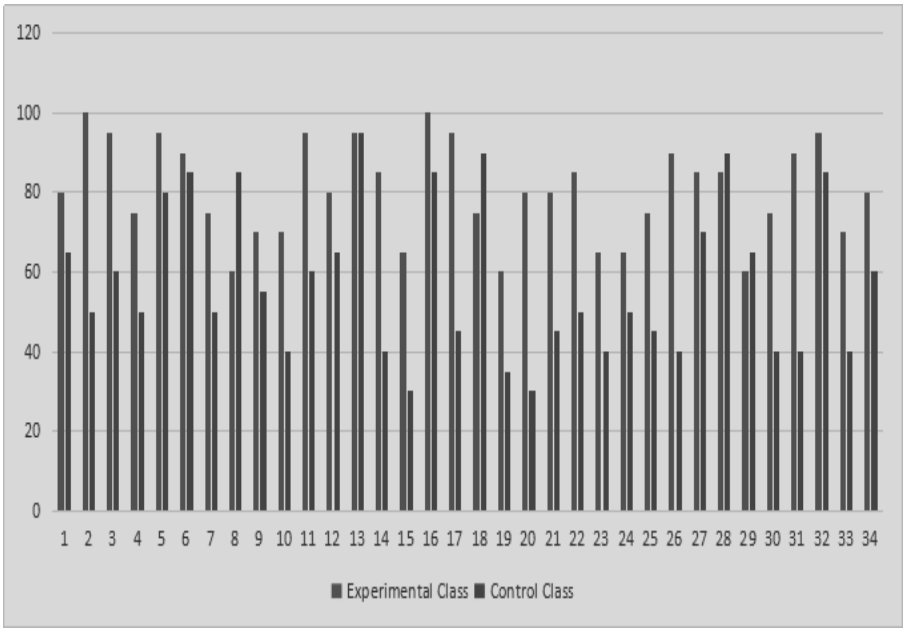
X_2 = X2-M_2 (Mean X2)

X_1^2 = The squared value of X_1

X_2^2 = The squared value of X_2

Graphic 4.3

The Score of Distribution Frequency



Based on the graphic above the experiment class= 2720 that higher than control class= 2040 was had different value. The experiment class higher than the control class.

From the table above, the writer got the data $\sum X1=2720$, $\sum X2=2040$, $\sum X_1^2=518,6$ and $\sum X_2^2=488,85$, where as $N_1=35$ and $N_2=35$.

After getting the data from pre-test and post-test, the writer analyzed it by using statistic calculation of t-test formula with the degree of significance 5% and 1% the formula as follow:

1. Determine t-test

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right\}\left\{\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1.N_2}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{80{,}58 - 57{,}5}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{4838{,}24 + 12312{,}50}{34 + 34 - 2}\right\}\left\{\frac{34 + 34}{34.34}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{23{,}08}{\sqrt{\left\{\frac{17150{,}74}{66}\right\}\left\{\frac{68}{1156}\right\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{23{,}08}{\sqrt{\{259{,}85\}\{0.05\}}}$$

$$t = \frac{23{,}08}{\sqrt{12{,}9}}$$

$$t = \frac{23{,}08}{3{,}59}$$

t = 6, 42

Note :

M_1 = The average score of experiment class (Mean X1)

M_2 = The average score of control class (Mean X2)

$\sum X_1^2$ =Sum of the squared deviation score of experiment class

$\sum X_2^2$ = Sum of the squared deviation score of control class

N_1 = The number of student of experiment class

N_2 = The number of student of control class

2 = Constant number

2. Degree of Freedom

df = N1+N2-2

= 34+34-2

= 66

There is no degree of freedom for 66, so the writer uses the closer df from 68. In degree of significance 5% from 66 t_t = 1,99 and in degree of significance 1% from 66 t_t = 2.65.

Based on the result statistic calculation, it is obtained that the score of t_o is = 6,42> t_t = 1,99 in degree of significance 5%. The score of t_o = 6,42 > t_t = 2,65 in degree of significance 1%. To prove the hypothesis, the data obtained from the experimental class was calculated by using t-test formula with assumption as follow:

If $t_{observation} > t_{table}$:The alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is a significant influence of Short story on students' vocabulary mastery.

If $t_{observation} < t_{table}$: The alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant influence of Short story on students' Vocabulary Mastery.

C. Interpretation of Data

From the result of pre-test and post-test in experiment class, the writer can conclude that from the lowest score in pre-test is 40 and the highest in pre-test score is 80. After the writer conducted treatment of Short story on student's vocabulary mastery and also conducted post-test. The lowest score in post-test is 60 and the highest score in post test is 100.

Before deciding the result of hypothesis, the writer proposes interpretation towards with procedure as follow:

a. Ha : $t_{observation} > t_{table}$ = It means there is a significant of Short Story in increasing students' vocabulary Mastery.

b. Ho : $t_{observation} < t_{table}$ = It means there is no significant influence of short story in increasing students' vocabulary Mastery.

According to the data, the value of $t_{observation}$ is bigger than t_{table}. $t_{observation}$ = 6,42> ttable = 1,99 (5%) or $t_{observation}$ = 6,42> t_{table} = 2,65 (1%), so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

From the result above, the writer give conclusion that it means there is a significant influence of Short story on student's Students' vocabulary mastery. It can be seen that the student got better score by Short Story.

Based on the result of the tests, the process of learning English using short story as a media to teach vocabulary in SD Islam Al Husna Rangkasbitung could help the students to enrich students' vocabulary mastery. Besides, the students who had been taught using short story felt more fun and enjoy. They were not bored in the classroom during the process of teaching learning.

The Procedures of Teacing by Using Short Story in Experimental Class

Procedure	Teachers' Activity	Students' Activity
Step 1:	Create the group for students.	Doing the teacher instruction
Step 2 :	Write some vocabularies on the board.	Pay the voaccabulay which wroten on the board by teacher
Step 3 :	Describe the mean of that vocabularies one by one throuht explanation or picture.	Pay attention to teachers explanation. After that answer or translate it.
Step 4:	Give text of short story to students and ask them to read it.	Read and Scan the short story that is give by the teacher.
Step 5 :	Give five quastions for the student which has corelation with the text of short	The students think and answer it on their book.

	story.	
Step 6 :	Request to every group to delegate their member to explain short story.	The student explain short story in front of students

Then the control class (class v B) were merely taught by conventional method which is usually refers to the memorizing. The students only received the vocabularies from their teacher. So the teacher instructed to memorize it . In the end of learning, the teacher instructed the students to memorize it one by one to the teacher. based on this method. This situation could not explore the students and increase their vocabulary.

The result of the research shows that the experimental class (the students who are taught using Short Story) has the mean value (80,58), meanwhile the control class (the students who are not taught using short story) has the mean value (57,5). It can be said that the achievement score of experimental class is higher than control class. The following was the table of pre-test and post-test students' average score.