

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULT OF STUDY

A. Description of Data

In this chapter, the writer explains the result of the research. The writer has 64 students at the Second Grade of MTs N 3 Pandeglang. The goal of the research is intended to find out the accurate data in accordance with the research title. So the sample in this study divided into two classes. They are 32 students each. Students VIII A as the control class and 32 students VIII C as the experiment class.

The writer got two data. The first data is the result of Pre-test and the second one is the result of Post-test from both classes. The result of pre-test was named variable (X) and the result of post-test was named variable (Y).

The students' different in Vocabulary less before using Poster Media. They found the difficulties and did not have many Vocabularies. But after using Poster Media students' has better achievement. It can be seen from the result of pre- test and post-test.

To know the Influence of after using Poster media on the English Vocabulary mastery, the writer gave the test to students as the sample both at the experimental class and at the control class. The test that used in this research divided into two types, there are pre- test and post- test. The pre- test was the test that giving treatment and the post- test given after giving treatment.

To know the result of the test, the writer makes the table of the students' score for each variable as follow:

Table 4.1
Data from Pre-test and Post-test of experiment class

NO.	Students	Score	
		Pre- test	Post- test
1	AR	65	70
2	AL	70	75
3	A	75	85
4	CR	80	85
5	DA	80	80
6	DF	65	75
7	EN	60	75
8	EA	65	80
9	EI	60	60
10	IA	50	75
11	IM	45	70
12	I	60	70
13	IW	55	75
14	MY	70	80
15	MN	40	85

16	MR	55	75
17	NPS	65	65
18	N	40	70
19	RSR	35	80
20	RM	40	70
21	RML	45	65
22	R	60	65
23	RD	70	75
24	RS	55	70
25	RR	75	90
26	SFS	40	80
27	SB	45	75
28	SSM	65	80
29	SLW	70	75
30	S	45	70
31	TRM	55	65
32	TN	80	90
	Σ	1880	2400
	\bar{X}	58.75	75

The table above shows the students' vocabulary at the Second Grade of MTs N 3 Pandeglang in experiment class (VIII C) before treatment was less. It can be known from the result of pre- test and post test from experiment class, in the score of post test there were 2 students got 90 ,3 students got 85 ,6 students got 80,9 students got 75, 7 students got 70, 4 students got 65, 1 students got 60, the higer score from posttest experiment class is 90 and the lower score was 60 and the score of pre test there are 3 students got 80, 2 students got 75 ,4 students got 70 , 5 student

got 65 , 4 student got 60,4 students got 55, 1 students got 50, 4 students got 45,4 students got 40 and 1 students got 35, the higher score from pretest experiment class is 80 and the lower score is 35, the score draws that highest score of student's Vocabulary is good and the lowers score is bad and the result of post- test after treatment show that student's score. There is the improvement on criteria of students' scored that the highest score is very good and the lower score is enough.

To find mean score, the writer follows the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= \frac{\sum X2}{N2} \\ &= \frac{2400}{32} \\ &= 75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{\sum X1}{N1} \\ &= \frac{1880}{32} \\ &= 58.75 \end{aligned}$$

Note: M1 = Mean

X1 = Students' score (Post- test)

X2 = Students' score (Pre- test)

N = Number of students

Based on the calculation on the table 4.1 of pre- test and post- test at experiment class, it shows that the cumulating value of assessment result before Poster Media was 1880 The average of the pre- test was 58.75 Meanwhile, the cumulating value of assessment result after poster media was 2400 the average of the post test was 75.

Determine mean by formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M1 - M2 \\ &= 75 - 58.75 \\ &= 16.25 \end{aligned}$$

Note: M = Mean

M1 = Mean of Post test

M2 = Mean of Pre- test

From the calculation of determine mean above, as have known that the average score of pre- test and post- test (at experiment class) increase in amount of 16.25.

To know score in teaching vocabulary non Poster Media the writer gave the test to students as the sample both at the control class. The test that used in this research divided into two types,

there are pre- test and post- test. The pre- test and post test from experiment class giving treatment. The pre- test and post test from control class non giving treatment.

To know the result of the test, the writer makes the table of the students' score for each variable as follow:

Table 4.2

Data of Pre- test and Post- test from Control Class

NO.	Students	Score	
		Pre- test	Post- test
1	ABD	70	75
2	AR	55	60
3	A	60	65
4	DR	75	75
5	DA	70	75
6	I	80	80
7	IN	80	75
8	L	55	65
9	MIM	80	85
10	MT	75	75
11	M	55	65
12	MA	55	50
13	MM	55	60
14	MRF	70	65
15	NA	65	70
16	N	55	70
17	PR	60	60
18	RP	60	65
19	RA	70	70
20	RR	40	50
21	RAF	80	80
22	RD	65	70

23	SDP	70	80
24	SM	70	75
25	S	75	70
26	TS	50	65
27	TRF	70	75
28	WH	85	85
29	YN	65	70
30	ZF	50	65
31	HHY	75	75
32	MN	60	65
	Σ	2100	2230
	X	65.63	69.69

The table 4.2 above shows the students' Vocabulary Mastery at the Second Grade of MTs N 3 Pandeglang in control class (VIII A) was less because in this class non giving treatment. It be known from the result of pre-test and post- test in controll class, in the score of post test there were 2 student got 85, 4 students got 80, 4 student got 75, 6 students got 70, 3 students got 65, 4 students got 60, 6 students got 55, 1 student got 50, the higer score from posttest controll class is 85 and the lower score is 50, and the score of pretest there was 1 student got 85, 2 students got 80, 6 students got 75, 4 students got 70 ,3 students got 65 ,4 students got 60, 2 student got 55, 2 students got 50 and 1 student

got 40, the higher score from pretest control class was 85 and the lower score was 40.

To find the mean score, the writer follows the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= \frac{\sum X2}{N2} \\ &= \frac{2230}{32} \\ &= 69.69 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{\sum X1}{N1} \\ &= \frac{2100}{32} \\ &= 65.63 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation on the table 4.2 of pre- test and post- test assessment at control class, it shows that the cumulative value of pre- test was 2100. The average of the pre- test was 65.63. Meanwhile, the cumulative value of post- test was 2230 the average of the post- test result was 69.69.

Determine mean by formula:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M1 - M2 \\ &= 69.69 - 65.63 \\ &= 4.06 \end{aligned}$$

Note :

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \text{Mean} \\ M1 &= \text{Mean of post test} \\ M2 &= \text{Mean of pre test} \end{aligned}$$

From the calculation of determine above, we have known that the average score of pre- test and post- test (at control class) increase amount of 4.06.

After writing the comparison between the score of pre- test and post- test, the writer calculates deviation and squared deviation and the result of calculation by using the formula- test can be seen at the analysis of data as follow:

B. Analyzing the 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:

Table 4.3

The Score of Distribution Frequency

No.	x1	x2	X1	X2	X1 ²	X2 ²
1	70	75	-5	5.31	25	28.20
2	75	60	0	-9.69	0	93.90
3	85	65	10	-4.69	100	21.99
4	85	75	10	5.31	100	28.20
5	80	75	5	5.31	25	28.20

6	75	80	0	10.31	0	106.30
7	75	75	0	5.31	0	28.20
8	80	65	5	-4.69	25	21.99
9	60	85	-15	15.31	225	234.40
10	75	75	0	5.31	0	28.20
11	70	65	-5	-4.69	25	21.99
12	70	50	-5	-19.69	25	387.70
13	75	60	0	-9.69	0	93.90
14	80	65	5	-4.69	25	21.99
15	85	70	10	0.31	100	0.096
16	75	70	0	0.31	0	0.096
17	65	60	-10	-9.69	100	93.90
18	70	65	-5	-4.69	25	21.99
19	80	70	5	0.31	25	0.096
20	70	50	-5	-19.69	25	387.70
21	65	80	-10	10.31	100	106.30
22	65	70	-10	0.31	100	0.096
23	75	80	0	10.31	0	106.30
24	70	75	-5	5.31	25	28.20
25	90	70	15	0.31	225	0.096
26	80	65	5	-4.69	25	21.99
27	75	75	0	5.31	0	28.20
28	80	85	5	15.31	25	234.40
29	75	70	0	0.31	0	0.096
30	70	65	-5	-4.69	25	21.99
31	65	75	-10	5.31	100	28.20
32	90	65	15	-4.69	225	21.99
Σ	2400	2230			1475	2,246.90

Note:

x1 = Score Post- Test (Experiment Class)

x2 = Score Post- Test (Control Class)

X1¹ = The Squared Value of X1

X_2^2 = The Squared Value of X_2

X_1 = $x_1 - M_1$

X_2 = $x_2 - M_1$

Determining of t Table in significance level 5% or 1 % with degrees of freedom (Df) = Df = (N1+ N2) -2

$$= 32+ 32- 2$$

$$= 62$$

The Value of Degree of freedom 62 at the degree of significance 5% or t table 5% of Degrees of Freedom 62 = 1, 99

The Value of Degree of freedom 62 at the degree of significance 1% or t table 1% of Degrees of Freedom 62 = 2, 65

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sum X_1^2 + X_2^2) (N_1 + N_2)}{(N_1 + N_2 - 2) N_1 N_2}}} \\ &= \frac{75 - 69.69}{\sqrt{\frac{(1475 + 2.246.90)(32 + 32)}{(32 + 32 - 2) 32.32}}} \\ &= \frac{5.31}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3.721.9}{62}\right) \left(\frac{64}{1024}\right)}} \\ &= \frac{5.31}{\sqrt{(60.03)(0.06)}} \\ &= \frac{5.31}{\sqrt{(3.60)}} \\ &= \frac{5.31}{1.90} = \mathbf{2.79} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result statistic calculation, it was obtained that the score of t_o was = 2.79 degree of freedom is (5%) and (1%). The value of 62 was mentioned in the table about 1.99 and 2.65 (as degree of significance).

To prove the hypothesis, the data obtained from the experimental class was calculated is by using t- test formula with assumption as follow:

If $t_{\text{observation}} > t_{\text{table}}$ the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is significant different between learning using Poster Media and students' in teaching Vocabulary .

If $t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}}$ the alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means there is no significant different between learning using Poster media and students' in teaching Vocabulary.

C. Interpretation of the Data

The analysis is aimed to know is the influence of Poster media in teaching Vocabulary writer has already known that the mean score of experiment class was 58.75 in pre- test and 75 in post- test. But the mean score of control class was 65.63 in pre- test and 69, 69 in post- test. Seeing calculation above, the

experiment class get increase on 16.25 points. It is better than the control class get increase on 4.06 points.

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

- a. $H_a = t_{\text{observation}} > t_{\text{table}}$. It means there is significant effectiveness between students' in teaching Vocabulary using poster media.
- b. $H_o = t_{\text{observation}} < t_{\text{table}}$. It means there is no significant effectiveness between students' in teaching Vocabulary using poster media.

According to the data, the value of $t_{\text{observation}}$ is bigger than t_{table} .

$$t_{\text{observation}} = 2.79 > t_{\text{table}} = 1.99(5\%) \text{ or}$$

$$t_{\text{observation}} = 2.79 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.65 (1\%),$$

So, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted.

From the result above, the writer give conclusion that there is the influence of poster media in teaching Vocabulary It can be seen that the students get good or better score by using Poster. Poster used for teaching had a positive influence on

teaching Vocabulary. The Media provided several steps to make it easier to use language more freely which resulted in better writing by the Experiment Class students. The writer was more motivated to learn English especially through on vocabulary and Poster media help students can enjoy the teaching and learning process and can memorize the words easily