CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher present and discuss the statistical result based on the instruments that are used in conducting the research. this research was conducted to know the significant different about vocabulary mastery of student at first grade of SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan after using internet media in teaching learning process. This chapter will discuss the finding of the research. This chapter contains of presentation of data, hypothesis testing and discussion.

A. Presentation of data

After the researcher collected the data which needed for this research, the researcher presents the data as the result of this research. In this case, the data which is gotten from the researcher during research process at the first grade of SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan will be explained. There are two instruments that used by the researcher to get the data which have explained in the previous chapter that is test and documentation. Data will be described as the data that the researcher got during the research process. That is result of test and documentation data as method to collect the data related to variable X (internet media utilization) and variable Y (vocabulary mastery).

1. Result of test

Popultion of this research is the student of SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan, but the researcher only took the first grade that consist of 20 student as a sample from 58 population. These result are obtained from the used of purposive sampling.

In this pat, as the researcher stated in the previous chapter, the test is used to measure student's vocabulary mastery by using internet as media in teaching learning process. From that strategy the researcher will get the score of the test. The form of test is multiple-choice items which consist of 20 questions about vocabulary. The researcher give 5 score of the correct answer and gets 0 score of the wrong answer. If the respondent answer the question correctly they get 100 score.

So, the answer from the respondent will be scored by Uji Paired sample t-test and the data must be valid and reliable, to know the validity of the data the researcher uses content validity.

a. The presentation of Pre-test Scores

The researcher got the data by distributing the test to the first grade of SMP 1 Atap Blumungan. The researcher was held on 23 October 2021 at 08.00. The student's score are displayed in table 1 below:

Table 4.1

Result of Pre-test Score

No	Respondent	Pre-test Scores
1.	R1	50
2.	R2	45
3.	R3	40
4.	R4	65
5.	R5	90
6.	R6	95
7.	R7	85
8.	R8	55

9.	R9	80
10.	R10	80
11.	R11	55
12.	R12	60
13.	R13	95
14.	R14	90
15.	R15	90
16.	R16	65
17.	R17	45
18.	R18	100
19.	R19	55
20.	R20	45
21.	R21	25
22.	R22	70
SUM		**1.480**

Based on the table above, it can be known that there are twenty students. The first column is the number of the students, the second column is the nickname of students and the third column is the table of pre-test scores. It is found that the total t-test score of student's vocabulary before using internet as media in teaching learning process is 1.480 scores without giving the treatment.

From the table above, there are many various scores. Students who get scores above 80 are 9 student, students who gets scores under 70 are 13 students. It is the result of the student in vocabulary subject before get

treatment from the researcher. It can be conclude that the student that master in vocabulary less than half of the total student member.

b. The presentation of treatment

In this case the researcher take a treatment in the first grade of SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan. The treatment that use by the researcher is giving the material about vocabulary by using internet media especially use YouTube platform. Before giving the treatment the researcher take research permit to the teacher of English subject in the school.

For the first time, the treatment conduct on 23 October 2021. First, the researcher giving introduction to the student about the purpose of this research. Next, the researcher ask to the student about their vocabulary, and after that the researcher giving the pre-test to the student. After the student submit the result of pre-test, the researcher giving the video about vocabulary using mobile phone, and the student very enthusiastic. At the last, the researcher give some link of YouTube that the content about vocabulary. The researcher instruct the student to watch all of the video in the house.

Next, the second treatment was conduct on 26 October 2021. At that time the researcher give the post-test relate to the content of video that delivered at the first meeting. After the student submit the result of the post-test, the researcher take a conclusion and begin to analyze the result of the test.

c. The presentation of Post-test Scores

After the researcher giving treatment of using internet as media in teaching learning, the researcher conducted the post-test to know the differences of the student's score. The score after treatment were presented in the table as follow:

Table 4.2

Result of Post-test Score

No	Respondent	Post-test Scores
1.	R1	35
2.	R2	80
3.	R3	75
4.	R4	80
5.	R5	100
6.	R6	95
7.	R7	100
8.	R8	55
9.	R9	50
10.	R10	55
11.	R11	80
12.	R12	80
13.	R13	100
14.	R14	100
15.	R15	60
16.	R16	55
17.	R17	30
18.	R18	80
19.	R19	30

20.	R20	50
21.	R21	50
22.	R22	85
SUM		**1.525**

Based on the table above, it can be known that there are 22 students in the class. In this table show that the first column is the number of student, the second column is the nickname of the student and the third column is the scores of post-test. It is found that the total of student's score in English vocabulary is 1.525 after the researcher gave treatment.

There are various scores in the table above that is: students who get scores above 90 are 5 student and students who get under 80 is 17 student. It can be called weak comprehension in vocabulary mastery.

2. Result of Documentation

The data obtained from the documentation are:

Table 4.3

The student's name list

No	Name of Student
1.	Viko Febian
2.	Erwin febrianto
3.	Agus Wendi
4.	Akhmad Faris
5.	Firgi Ilhami
6.	Abd. Rohman Saleh
7.	Moh Adi Yanto
8.	Moh. Aditya Putra Pratama

9.	M Fajar Afifur
10.	M Rizky Bayu P
11.	Fikrottamam
12.	Royhanul Fikry
13.	Alfiana Sari
14.	Afifatul Fajriyah Ramadani
15.	Yeni Farizah
16.	Siti Nur Jannah
17.	Abd. Waris
18.	Moh. Daniel Muslim
19.	Ubaidillah
20.	Nanda Viska aRia Affandi
21.	Herlina Fatmawati
22.	Karla Ilvia Salsabila

3. Data analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher provide normality test to ensure that the data normally distributed. The normality test here the researcher use one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Table 4.4

Normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		22
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000

		Std. Deviation	13,60984864
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,146
	Positive		,146
	Negative		-,133
Test Statistic			,146
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			,200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the table above the result of normality test is show that the It value of sigificant is higher than 0,05 that is 0,200 or we can say that the residual is normal. It means that the data can continue to analyze with dependent t-test

a. Analysis using dependent t-test

To collect the data, the researcher conduct the pre-test and post-test, the researcher compared it to analyze the data. The researcher would like to analyze the data to take the result of his research. The researcher uses the dependent t-test to analyze the data which include the pre-test and post-test. The calculation of dependent t-test as follow:

Table 4.5

The Calculation of Paired Sample t-test

No	Name of Respondent	Vocabulary Mastery Test	D=	D$^{2=}$

		Pre-test	Post-test	(X-Y)	(X-Y)^2
1.	R1	50	35	-15	225
2.	R2	45	80	35	1.225
3.	R3	40	75	35	1.225
4.	R4	65	80	15	225
5.	R5	90	100	10	100
6.	R6	95	95	0	0
7.	R7	85	100	15	225
8.	R8	55	55	0	0
9.	R9	80	50	-30	900
10.	R10	80	55	-25	625
11.	R11	55	80	25	625
12.	R12	60	80	20	400
13.	R13	95	100	5	25
14.	R14	90	100	10	100
15.	R15	90	60	-30	900
16.	R16	65	55	-10	100
17.	R17	45	30	-15	225
18.	R18	100	80	-20	400
19.	R19	55	30	-25	625
20.	R20	45	50	5	25
21.	R21	25	50	25	625
22.	R22	70	85	15	225
N = 22		**SUM= 1.480**	**SUM = 1.525**	**∑D = 25**	**∑D^2 = 9.025**

Based on the table above the calculation of paired sample t-test pre-test post-test as follow:

N : 22

$\sum D = 45$

$\sum D^2 = 9.025$

The counting steps of t-test are as follow:

a. Looking for D (difference) between score of pre-test and post-test, the calculation is D = (X_2-X_1) see in the table 4.5

b. Summing D (difference) until $\sum D = 45$ it is obtain by summing all of the score D.

c. Looking for mean of difference by formula= $M_D \frac{\sum D}{N}$

$$M_D \frac{25}{22} = 2,04555$$

d. Square all of D score, then add all of square D

e. Determining standard deviation from D by formula $SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D2}{N} - (\frac{\sum D}{N})^2}$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{9.025}{22} - (\frac{25}{22})^2}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{410,22 - 8,48}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{401,74}$$

$$SD_D = 20,04$$

f. Determining standard error of mean D by formula $SEm_D = \frac{SDd}{\sqrt{N-1}}$

$$SEm_D = \frac{20,02}{\sqrt{22-1}}$$

$$SEm_D = \frac{22,02}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$SEm_D = \frac{22{,}02}{4{,}58}$$

$$SEm_D = 4{,}80$$

g. Determining t by formula $t_o = \dfrac{\sum d_i}{\sqrt{\dfrac{N\sum d_i^2 - (\sum d_i)2}{N-1}}}$

$$t_o = \frac{25}{\sqrt{\dfrac{22.2{,}025 - 2{,}025}{22-1}}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{25}{\sqrt{\dfrac{44{,}55 - 2{,}025}{21}}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{25}{\sqrt{\dfrac{42{,}52}{21}}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{25}{\sqrt{2{,}024}}$$

$$t_o = \frac{25}{1{,}42}$$

$$t_o = 17{,}605$$

Based on the calculation of dependent t-test, the researcher finds to $t_o = 17{,}605$ to know the null hypothesis is rejected, must be done the hypothesis testing.

b. Analysis using SPSS

Table 4.6

The result of SPSS

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	X	39,55	22	12,239	2,609
	Y	92,27	22	9,847	2,099

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	X & Y	22	,216	,333

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t
Pair 1	X - Y	-52,727	13,950	2,974	-58,912	-46,542	-17,729

Paired Samples Test

		Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	X – Y	21	,000

Based on the table above show that the result of data analysis significant. Its means that the sig (2-tailed) value is $0,000 < 0,005$, so we can conclude that there is a sigifican difference in the vocabulary mastery of student between before and after using internet media in the teaching learnig process

B. Hypothesis Testing

Based on the result of to $t0 = 17,605$ to determine whether H_0 is accepted or rejected it must be consulted with t-value in t-table by using significant level 5%.

The researcher should determine df by formula df = N-1. The calculation of df as follow:

$$N = 22$$

$$df = N - 1$$

$$df = 22 - 1$$

$$df = 21$$

Based on the score of df, in the level significant 5% obviously, in df = 21, t-value that can obtained in t-table in the level significance 5% is 2,080.

After t_0 = 17,605 compare with t-value in t-table of 2,080 the researcher stated that null hypothesis (H_0 is rejected and alternative hypothesis H_a is accepted because $t_0 \geq t_t$ = 17,605 $\geq$ 2,080).

It can be conclude that alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. Its means that There is influence of internet media utilization on vocabulary mastery at SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan.

1. **Validity and Reliability of the instruments**

   a. **Validity of Instrument**

   Validity is something that important in conducting a research. In this thesis, the researcher use content validity to measure students on the vocabulary mastery. The test indeed and explain clearly to students. The researcher ask to the students how the teacher in English subject made the test in every indicator. Before giving the test, the researcher observed the phenomena and some references for asseing test.

b. Reliability of Instrument

Reliability of measuring instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures whatever it is measuring[1]. The reliability is tested by spearman Brown because is suitable to measure reliability testing pre-test and reliability testing of post-test. Those are presented as follow:

1. Reliability Testing of Pre-test

To know the reliability coefficient, the researcher would find sum of variance of vocabulary mastery. The researcher counts the score as follow:

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[1] Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 236.

a. The Variant of Pre-test Score

Before establish the variance of pre-test score, the researcher should determine the mean score of it. In determining the mean score, the researcher should sum Xi (the score of pre-test) of vocabulary mastery as follow:

Table 4.7

Calculation of determining variance of Pre-test Score

No	Respondent	Pre-test Scores (Xi)	(Xi – X)	(Xi – X)²
1.	R1	50	-17,2	295,84
2.	R2	45	-22,2	492,84
3.	R3	40	-27,2	739,84
4.	R4	65	-2,2	4,84
5.	R5	90	22,7	515,29
6.	R6	95	27,7	767,29
7.	R7	85	17,7	313,29
8.	R8	55	-12,3	151,29
9.	R9	80	12,7	161,29
10.	R10	80	12,7	161,29
11.	R11	55	-12,3	151,29
12.	R12	60	-7,2	51,84
13.	R13	95	27,7	767,29
14.	R14	90	22,7	515,29
15.	R15	90	22,7	515,29
16.	R16	65	-2,2	4,84
17.	R17	45	-22,2	492,84
18.	R18	100	32,7	1.069,29

19.	R19	55	-12,3	151,29
20.	R20	45	-22,2	492,84
21.	R21	25	-42,2	1.780,84
22.	R22	70	2,7	7,29
N = 22		**SUM = 1.480**	**0**	**9.603,33**

Based on the tabe above the sum of X_i (the test of pre-test of vocabuary mastery) is 1.480 the researcher calculated the mean score of X_i divide by amount of participants. Than the variance of $(X_i - X)^2$ is 9.603,33

To find the mean score and variance of pre-test score, the formula as follow:

a. Determining the mean score

$$X = \frac{\sum Xi}{N}$$

$$X = \frac{1.480}{22} = 67,27$$

b. Determining the variance

$$S_i^2 = \frac{\sum (Xi - X)2}{N-1}$$

$$S_i^2 = \frac{9.603,33}{22-1}$$

$$S_i^2 = \frac{9,603,33}{21}$$

$$S_i^2 = 457,301$$

From the formula above it can be obtain that the mean score of pre-test is 67,27 and the variance is 457,301

2. Reliability testing of post-test

To know the reliability coefficient, the researcher try to find sum of variance of vocabulary mastery. The researcher counts the score as follow:

a. The variance of post test

Before establish the variance of post-test score, we should determine the mean score of it. In determining the mean score, we should sum X_i (the score of post-test) of vocabulary mastery on the table as follow:

Table 4.8

Calculating of Determining Variance of Post-test Score

No	Correspondent	Post-test Scores (Xi)	(Xi – X)	(Xi – X)²
1.	R1	35	-34,31	1.177,1761
2.	R2	80	10,69	114,2761
3.	R3	75	5,69	32.3761
4.	R4	80	10,69	114,2761
5.	R5	100	30,69	941,8761
6.	R6	95	25,69	659,9761
7.	R7	100	30,69	941,8761
8.	R8	55	-14,31	204,7761
9.	R9	50	-19,31	372,8761
10.	R10	55	-14,31	204,7761
11.	R11	80	10,69	114,2761
12.	R12	80	10,69	114,2761
13.	R13	100	30,69	941,8761

14.	R14	100	30,69	941,8761
15.	R15	60	-9,31	86,6761
16.	R16	55	-14,31	204,7761
17.	R17	30	-39,31	1.544
18.	R18	80	10,69	114,4
19.	R19	30	-39,31	1.545,2761
20.	R20	50	-19,31	372,8761
21.	R21	50	-19,31	372,8761
22.	R22	85	15,69	246,1761
N = 22		**1.525**	**0**	**9,761,7704**

Based on the table above, the sum of X_i (the score of post-test) of vocabulary mastery is 1525 after that, the researcher calculated the mean score of post-test (X_i) which is gotten from the sum of X_i divided amount of participants. Than the researcher calculated the variance $(X_i - X)^2$. The sum of $(X_i - X)^2$ is 9,761,7704.

To find the mean score and variance of post-test score, the formula as follow:

a. Determining the mean score

$$X = \frac{\sum Xi}{N}$$

$$X = \frac{1.525}{22} = 69,31$$

b. Determining the variance

$$S_i^2 = \frac{\sum (Xi - X)2}{N-1}$$

$$S_i^2 = \frac{9.761.7704}{22-1}$$

$$S_i^2 = \frac{9.761.7704}{21}$$

$$S_i^2 = 0{,}498$$

From the formula above it can be obtained that the mean score
of post-test is **69,31** And the variance is **0,498**

3. **Reliability of pre-test and post-test vocabulary mastery**

From the data calculation above, the researcher find the variance and
mean of pre-test and post-test vocabulary mastery. In checking
reliability of the instrument of this research, the researcher uses
Spearman-Brown as a formula.

Table 4.9

The Result of $\sum X$, $\sum Y$, $\sum XY$, $\sum X^2$, $\sum X^2$

No	X	Y	XY	X^2	Y^2
1.	6	4	24	36	16
2.	7	2	14	4	49
3.	4	4	16	16	16
4.	7	6	42	49	36
5.	10	8	80	100	64
6.	10	9	90	100	81
7.	9	8	72	81	64
8.	5	6	30	25	36
9.	8	8	64	64	64
10.	8	8	64	64	64
11.	6	5	30	36	25
12.	7	5	35	49	25

13.	9	10	90	81	100
14.	9	9	81	81	81
15.	10	8	80	100	64
16.	7	6	42	49	36
17.	6	3	18	36	9
18.	10	10	100	100	100
19.	8	3	24	64	9
20.	5	4	20	25	16
21.	2	3	6	4	9
22.	8	6	48	64	36
	161	135	1.070	1228	1000

Based on the table above the researcher uses the first way to analyze the item of questions divide to two part, that are first (1-10) and the second (11-120).

$\sum X = 161$

$\sum Y = 135$

$\sum XY = 1.070$

$\sum X^2 = 1228$

$\sum Y^2 = 1000$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2 \ (N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{22 \times 1.070 - (161)(135)}{\sqrt{(22 \times 1228 - (161)^2 \ (22 \times 1000 - (135)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{23.540 - 21.735}{\sqrt{(27.016 - 25.921\ (22.000 - 18.225)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{1,805}{\sqrt{1,095 x\ 3.775}}$$

$$= \frac{1,805}{\sqrt{4,133}}$$

$$= 28,076$$

Based on the reliability statistics of pre-test the researcher got is 28,076 and the level significance is 5% so $r_{xy} \geq r_t$ the significance is reliable

Table 4.11

The Result of $\sum X$, $\sum Y$, $\sum XY$, $\sum X^2$, $\sum X^2$

No	X	Y	XY	X^2	Y^2
1.	4	3	12	16	9
2.	9	7	63	81	49
3.	8	7	56	64	49
4.	9	7	63	81	49
5.	10	10	100	100	100
6.	10	9	90	100	81
7.	10	10	100	100	100
8.	6	5	30	36	25
9.	5	5	25	25	25
10.	6	5	30	36	25
11.	9	7	63	81	49

12.	9	7	63	81	49
13.	10	10	100	100	100
14.	10	10	100	100	100
15.	5	7	35	25	49
16.	6	5	30	36	25
17.	2	4	8	4	16
18.	9	7	63	81	49
19.	5	1	5	25	1
20.	5	5	25	25	25
21.	6	4	24	36	16
22.	9	8	72	81	64
	162	143	1157	1314	1055

Based on the table above the researcher uses the first way to analyze the item of questions divide to two part, that are first (1-10) and the second (11-120).

$\sum X = 162$

$\sum Y = 143$

$\sum XY = 1157$

$\sum X^2 = 1314$

$\sum Y^2 = 1055$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2 (N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{22 x 1157 - (162)(143)}{\sqrt{(22 x 1314 - (162)^2 \,(22 x 1055 - (143)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{25.454 - 23.166}{\sqrt{(28.908 - (162)^2 \,(23.210 - (143)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{2.288}{\sqrt{(28.908 - 26.244 \,(23.210 - 20.449)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{2.228}{\sqrt{2.664 x 2.761}}$$

$$= \frac{2.228}{\sqrt{7.355}}$$

$$= 25{,}979$$

Based on the reliability statistics of pre-test the researcher got is 25,979 and the level significance is 5%, so $r_{xy} \geq r_t$ the significance is reliable

C. Discussion

In this research, the researcher compared the problems which need to be answered. After analyzing the data and put the hypothesis testing, the researcher will present the result of this study.

1. **The result of student's vocabulary mastery after using Internet media in teaching learning process**

As we know, that at this time the internet is very common thing use by all circle even as an obligation for everyone to use it. The internet is a global network of interconnected computers that support the exchange of information or data on internet users through a network. According to Igorevna state that the use of internet is possible to improve the language skills considerably as

well as to learn it practically. It means internet can help the student in learning. Therefore, now some school are completing facilities with wifi access to make it easier for the students to access the internet. If the student can use the internet well, it can make easier for student to access the subject matter provide by the teacher. Mainly in learning English.

English is one of the most popular language in the world today is use as a means of communication in daily life. There are several skills in English including writing, listening, reading and speaking. We must master all of that skills as means of our communication with native speaker. Based on four skills that already mentioned, there is something that very important and very basic to master that is vocabulary. Because four skills just know need it. The method that use in this research is quantitative approach where the data is analyzed by using statistical procedure. In this research the researcher use pre-experimental design namely one group pre-test post-test because to determine the effect of treatment. The researcher use one group pre-test post-test because the treatment was conduct in two time. The research instrument used test and documentation. The test is pre-test and post-test to check validity and reliability of pre-test post-test is used content validity because determine by comparing test score with the material that has been through. And to check the reliability is use spearman brown formula. And the documentation is use to get student's name list as a target of the research.

Data analysis guide the researcher to analyze the data result that has been collected through pre-test and post-test. In this research the researcher use t-test especially dependent t-test to measure the differences between two

variable that is variable X (internet media) and variable Y (vocabulary mastery).

Based on the calculation from this study, it can be said that there is influence of the first grade student at SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan after using internet media in teaching learning process especially in English subject or vocabulary mastery. The result of student work have better than before. The internet media that use by researcher is YouTube, because the researcher believe that the students more interesting in learning after using that media. It can be seen from the result of hypothesis testing is the researcher stated the null hypothesis (H_0 is rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted because $t_0 \geq t_t$ (17,605 ≥ 2,080).

Based on the finding, the researcher found there was an increase in vocabulary after giving treatment to the student. It is relevant with Mulyanta's statement in their book about some factors to give optimum result in improvement of student's learning. The statement of Mulyanta can see in a journal that the title is "Utilization of Digital Media to Improve the Quality and Attractiveness of the teaching of history" that studied by Nunuk Suryani. The factor that researcher mean is *The use of learning media by student is still very limited and not substentive so that it is consider as less helpful in mastering the teaching material.* From the result of this study show as that using media in teaching learning process is very helpful to the student especially to get the point of material. And because seeing internet is something that very common in use today. And the teacher must be smart in utilizing the media in attracting student's attention in learning.

After we know the finding of this research, it can be seen that the result of this study some with the previous study that the title *The Effect of Using Social Media on The Vocabulary Achievement at Tenth Grade Students of SMA Swasta Persiapan Stabar Acdemic Years 2017-2018,* the method and the research design that used in the research is not too far. There only some difference in the data obtained but still have the same result accept the alternative hypothesis, but in this research not only use t-test to analyze the data but also using SPSS to emphasize or prove that the data analysis obtained are significant and the alternative hypothesis is really accepted.

2. **The significant of differences about vocabulary mastery of student at SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan after using internet media in teaching learning Process**

The second discussion is about the significant of differences about vocabulary mastery of student at SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan after using internet media in teaching learning process. To check the significant the researcher use t-test especially dependent t-test. Beside use dependent t-test, the researcher check the significant of this research use SPSS to strengthen the evidence that the result of this study are significant or not.

In this study, there is an effect or influence of internet media utilization on vocabulary mastery at SMP 1 Atap Blumbungan. It is provide by the result $t_0 \geq t_t$ *(17,605≥ 2,080).* To know the significance of the influence of internet media utilization on vocabulary mastery, the researcher determine df (degrees of freedom) df = 21. Based on df score, in the level significance 5% obviously, in df = 21, t-value that can be obtained in t-table in the level significance 5% is

2,080. Then compare with t0 is 17,605. Than the result of SPSS is show that the sig (2-tailed) value is 0,000 < 0,005, so we can conclude that there is a sigifican difference in the vocabulary mastery of student between before and after using internet media in the teaching learnig process.

Internet media can be used to practicing in learning, especially in learning English. In accordance with Ely states: "the internet has become a major source of information for student and teachers. In higher education, the use of the internet to deliver instruction has been steadily growing[2]. Internet has an important role in education of this era. Where all information can be accessed by the internet and also making it easier for students to get more new knowledge. Based on finding the researcher stated that internet media have significance in English vocabulary mastery.

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[2] Bahire Efe Ozad and Ulfet Kutoglu, "The use of internet Media in Education," *The Turkish Online Journal of Education Technology* 9, No. 2 (April, 2010), 246.