

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will explain about the finding of the research. The finding present about what the researcher has found during the study, based on the instrument that is test and documentation. The items that will be presented are presentation of data and hypotheses testing.

A. Presentation of the Data

After collecting all of the data, the next step that the researcher did is presentation of the data in the form of the result of study. The data that will be described is the data that the researcher got during the research process of the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan. Data that will be described is the result of both tests. The researcher conducted two tests to collect the data. The tests are pre test and post test.

Firstly the researcher conducted the pre test. The researcher asked the teacher to explain the material without using Ice Breaking *what's in my back?* Secondly, the researcher conducted the post test. The researcher conducted the post test. The researcher explain the material using Ice Breaking *what's in my back?* To the young learners. Both test, are used to measure whether the young learners thought by using Ice Breaking *What's in My Back?* influence the young learner's vocabulary mastery or not.

1. The Result of the Test Data

The researcher conducted both tests in two meetings. The researcher conducted the post test a week after pre test conducted. Firstly the researcher conducted the pre test on Thursday February 20th, 2020. Secondly the researcher conducted the post test on Thursday February 27th, 2020.

a. The Result of Pre Test

Test is the major instrument in this research. It means that the data which are obtained from the test instrument will be analyzed by statistical method. Before analyzing, the researcher present the data, especially the pre test.

Pre test is used to collect the data which the young learners are not thought by using Ice Breaking what's in my back game. The test is used to measure how the young learners mastered some vocabulary and understand the material that thought by the teacher without using Ice Breaking what's in my back? at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pmekasan. The researcher asks the lesson plan of the subject and their hand books of young learners at the fifth grade for English subject. By using lesson plan and hand books for the fifth grade, the researcher could be easier to make a test. The material is only about animal farm. The form of the test is multiple choices which have been provided by the researcher. The test consists of 15 item questions. The score in each item is 1 point for the correct answer and 0 point for wrong answer. To give score from the test, the researcher used this formula:

$$\frac{\text{Correct answer}}{\text{Sum of the questions}} \times 100$$

So, when the students answer perfectly, they will get 100 point. The young learners' pre test score are as below:

Table 1

The Score of Pre Test

No.	Pre Test
1.	53
2.	73
3.	60
4.	80
5.	73
6.	47
7.	57
8.	67
9.	87
10.	100
11.	80
12.	100
Sum	827

Based on the table above, it is known that the young learners are twelve. The first column is a number of young learners and the second column is their score for pre test. Their score is variance. The lowest score is 47 and the highest score is 100. The young learner who gets the best score is two young learners and the young learner who gets the lowest score is one young learner.

1) Validity of Pre Test

Validity is the most important consideration in developing, measuring, and evaluating instrument used a test. To check the validity

of the test, the first step that the researcher did is identifying the test that the researcher used. The researcher identify whether the test is appropriate to the students or not. The test is used in this research based on the material in the lesson plan and their handbook, especially English book. Therefore, the researcher can make the test easily.

The next step is looking for the evidence of validity. The researcher used content validity gain the validity of the instrument. As stated by Donald Ary that the content validity like to look at the material covered the wording of the question and the adequacy of the sample of items to measure the achievement in question.¹ The researcher makes the test suited for the material given. So, the test that the researcher gave to the young learners is absolutely valid.

2) Reliability of Pre Test

In checking the reliability of the instrument used at this research, the researcher uses alpha formula. If the result of coefficient reliability shows the positive significance, the instrument is reliable. As stated by Syofyan Siregar that the criteria of the instrument called as reliable using this technique, when coefficient of reliability (r_{11}) > 0,60.² The table below is the result of reliability of the test:

¹Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, eighth (Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010), 226.

²Syofyan Siregar, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenadamedia Group, 2014), 57.

Table 2

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.720	15

Source: Output SPSS 20

From the table above, it is known that alpha cronbach 0,720 or > 0,60. Therefore, the instrument is reliable.

b. The Result of Post Test

The researcher got the data of young learners' score from post test. The test is to measure how the young learners mastered some vocabulary and understand the material that thought by the researcher using Ice Breaking what's in my back? at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pmekasan. The researcher made the lesson plan about the material at fifth grade. The material is only about animal farm. By the lesson plan, it can make the researcher easily in making the post test.

The form of the test is multiple choices which have been provided by the researcher. The test consists of 15 item questions. The score in each item is 1 point for the correct answer and 0 point for wrong answer. To give score from the post test, the researcher used this formula:

$$\frac{\textit{Correct answer}}{\textit{Sum of the questions}} \times 100$$

So, when the students answer perfectly, they will get 100 point. The young learners' post test score are as below:

Table 3
The Score of Post Test

No.	Post Test
1.	87
2.	87
3.	93
4.	100
5.	93
6.	93
7.	80
8.	93
9.	100
10.	100
11.	87
12.	100
Sum	1.113

Based on the table above, it is known that the young learners are twelve. The first column is a number of young learners and the second column is their score for Post test. Their score is variance. The lowest score is 80 and the highest score is 100. The young learner who gets the best score are four students and the young learner who gets the lowest score is one student.

1) Validity of Post Test

Validity is an important quality of any test. In this case, the test is to measure how the young learners understanding about vocabulary. To check the validity of the test, the first step that the researcher did is identifying the test that the researcher used. The researcher identify whether the test is appropriate for the students or not. The researcher made the lesson plan by herself. She swited the lesson plan to the material

as like the previous material in young learners' handbook, especially English book. Therefore, the researcher can make the test easily.

The next step is looking for the evidence of validity. The same theory as the first test, Donald Ary said that the content validity like to look at the material covered the wording of the question and the adequacy of the sample of items to measure the achievement in question.³ The researcher makes the test suited for the material given. So, the test that the researcher gave to the young learners is absolutely valid.

2) Reliability of Post Test

Besides having high validity, a test must also have a high reliability. In checking the reliability of the instrument used at this research, the researcher uses alpha formula. If the result of coefficient reliability shows the positive significance, the instrument is reliable. As stated by Syofyan Siregar that the criteria of the instrument called as reliable using this technique, when coefficient of reliability (r_{11}) > 0,60.⁴ The table below is the result of reliability of the test:

Table 4

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.826	15

Source: Output SPSS 20

³Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 226.

⁴Siregar, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, 57.

From the table above, it is known that alpha cronbach 0,826 or $> 0,60$. Therefore, the instrument is reliable.

c. The Result of Young Learners' Score Test

Young Learners' score test means the data of young learners' pre test and post test score. The table of their scores is as follow:

Table 5

No.	Pre Test	Post Test
1.	53	87
2.	73	87
3.	60	93
4.	80	100
5.	73	93
6.	47	93
7.	57	80
8.	67	93
9.	87	100
10.	100	100
11.	80	87
12.	100	100
Sum	827	1.113

In conclusion, it can be known that the sum of pre test score is 827 and 1.113 for the post test.

2. The Result of Documentations

As the researcher stated in the previous chapter that documentation is collecting data concerning variable from document, transcript, book, agenda, magazine and the others. The documentation of this research are as follow:

- a. Young learners' name list⁵
- b. Schedule⁶
- c. Lesson plan⁷
- d. Pictures when carrying out the test and implementation of Ice Breaking
What's in My Back?⁸

3. Data Analysis

Before testing the hypotheses, the researcher needs to analyze the data by using the statistical form because the research is the pre-experimental research. The researcher uses the formula of t test but the researcher use SPSS 20 to analyze the data. They are Pre test and post test. The table below is a result of analyzing the data:

Table 6

Coefficients^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-96.596	58.309		
	PostTest	1.826	.627	.677	
				-1.657	.129
				2.911	.016

a. Dependent Variable: PreTest

Based on the table above, we know that the value of t test is 2.911.

⁵See on Appendix

⁶ See on Appendix

⁷See on Appendix

⁸See on Appendix

B. Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis testing is the most important step in conducting a research. This step examine whether the hypotheses is accepted or rejected. So, this step can prove the theory or the current finding is suitable with fact or not. There are two kinds of hypotheses; null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.

1. Alternative hypothesis (H_a) of this research is “there is an influence of Ice Breaking *What’s in My Back?* On Young learners’ vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan”.
2. Null hypothesis (H_0) of this research is “there is no influence of Ice Breaking *What’s in My Back?* On Young learners’ vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan”.

To know if the hypothesis is accepted, the value of t test must be compared with the value of t_t (t table). The value of t_t (t table) can be seen on appendix. Before researcher determines the value of t_t (t table), the researcher must calculate the number of df (degrees of freedom) by detracting sum of subjects with 2 ($df = N-2$). So, $df = 12-2 = 10$.

As seen in the analysis above, the value of t tests is 2.911. If we consult it into t_t (t table) with df 10 in significant of 5% (2,23), we know that the value of t test (2.911) is higher than t_t (t table) in 5% significant level (2,23). So, alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that there is influence of Ice Breaking *What’s in My Back?* On Young learners’ vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan.

C. Discussion of Findings

This research aimed to find out a research problem. As stated by the researcher in the previous chapter, the researcher gives a research objective; To know whether the young learners taught by using ice breaking *what's in my back?* Have better vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan.

The most important information that should be proposed in this discussion is answering the problem of study. Based on the finding of research, the result shows that when the young learners taught by using ice breaking have better vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan. The result shows that there is an influence of Ice Breaking *What's in My Back?* on young learners' vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan.

The discussion of findings can be proved by the analyzing and knowing the score of both tests, namely pre test and post test. It means alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

This conclusion is taken from the data analysis that the value of t test (2.911) is higher than t_t (t table) in 5% significant level (2,23). Therefore, it shows that there is an influence of Ice Breaking *What's in My Back?* On Young learners' vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDIT Multazam Buddih Pamekasan. Young learners that thought by using Ice breaking have better vocabulary mastery. Teaching by using ice breaking influences the young

learners' vocabulary, especially at improving their vocabulary mastery.
Therefore, they can implement new vocabulary in daily life.