CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter explain about the finding of the research. Finding of the research will be explain about the data that has been gotten by researcher during the study based on the instrument that is test. There are some items that will be discussed in this chapter they are: presentation of the data, research instrument validity and reliabilit, hypothesis testing, and finding discussion.

A. Presentation of Data

After the researcher collceting the data, the nest step that have to do by researcher is presenting the result of the data. The data that the researcher presented was data that had gotten by researcher during the process of teaching and learning in the fifth grade os SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan. The researher use test as instrument in collecting the data.

1. The Result of Test

The population of this research is the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan that consist of 19 students as the sample of this research and the researcher took all of the sample beacuse the sample is lack of 100.

To get the result of the data the researcher spread the test that has prepared by researcher to all of students in the fifth grade who are consist of 19 students. The question of the test is consist of 10 questions which

the test in multiple choice form, where the student can choose which one the right answer among A,B,C, or D. The researcher gave score to the each question, and the scoring of the answers of question as the researcher explain in the following table bellow.

Table 1

Scoring Criteria of Test

Scoring of The Score of Test	score
Right answer	10
Wrong answer	0

The population of this research contains of fifth grade SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan that consist of 19 student, to make easy in collecting data the researcher use sampling that is sampling jenuh which is technique when all the population is used as sample.

In conducting the research, the researcher spreads the test to the students in fifth grade. There are two kind of test that will be answered by student the first Pre-test and the second is Post-test. The pre-test is given before the student get the treatment and the post-test is given after the student get the treatment, and the each test is consist of 10 questions.

a. Validity of test

The 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 is appropriate to the student or not. The test is used in this research based on the material in the hand book of active English. Therefore, the researcher can make the test easyl. The next step is looking for the evidence of validity. In this research the researcher used content validity gain the validity of the instrument. The researcher makes the test suited for the material given in the previous meeting. So, the test that the researcher gave to the students is absolutely valid.

b. Reliability of test

Reliability means that scores from an instrument are stable and consistent.[1] The reliability of test must be ensure that this research is statistical approvable. In this case, to make the researcher easy in counting the reliability of the test the researcher serve the result of the pre-test score bellow:

Table 2

The Result of Pre-test Score

No	Number of Pretest Questions										Total score	$(X)^2$
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		

[1]John W Creswell, *Educational Research*, 4th ed. (Boston: Pearson Education, 2011), 159.

											(X)	
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	25
2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	16
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	16
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	9
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	25
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	49
8	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	49
9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	16
10	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	49
11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8	64
13	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	36
14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	16
16	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	49
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
18	0	1	17	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	64
19	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	16
NP	7	15	7	8	6	7	10	13	1	18	92	522
P	0,7	0,15	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,10	0,13	0,1	0.18		
Q	0,3	0,85	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,9	0,87	0,9	0,82		
PQ	0,21	0,1275	0,21	0,16	0,24	0,21	0,09	0,1131	0,09	0,1476	1,1982	

After counting the score of pre-test the researcher analyze the reliability of data by using SPSS V20to find out thes score of reliability and the result shows as follow:

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	19	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	19	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.590	10

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1	4.47	5.263	-.553	.751
X2	4.05	3.386	.448	.521
X3	4.47	2.708	.796	.398
X4	4.42	2.813	.694	.430
X5	4.53	4.374	-.176	.671
X6	4.47	3.263	.415	.522
X7	4.32	2.895	.626	.452
X8	4.16	3.251	.448	.514
X9	4.79	3.953	.269	.572
X10	3.89	4.099	.107	.592

Based on the data above the researcher can conclude that the data of pre-test score is reliability, the data shows that the result or r_{11} is 0,590 and then the

researcher compare the result of the data to the r_{table} where r_{table} is 0,433 with degree of freedom 19 and in significant 5%. It means that the data of pre-test is reliable.

Table 3

Table coefficient value of ”r’’ product moment

N	The critical value of “r” on significan level 5%
19	0,433

Table 4

Table of Post-test Score

No	Number of Postest Questions										Total Score (X)	(X)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	64
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	81
3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	49
4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	36
5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	49
6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	36
7	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	64
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	49

10	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	36
11	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	7	49
12	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7	49
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
14	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9	81
15	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9	81
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	9
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	81
NP	14	15	16	17	15	10	15	13	15	12	142	1209
P	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,15	0,10	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,12		
Q	0,86	0,85	0,84	0,83	0,85	0,9	0,85	0,87	0,85	0,88		
PQ	0,1204	0,1275	0,1344	0,1411	0,1275	0,09	0,1275	0,1131	0,1275	0,1056	1,2146	

After counting the result of post-test score the next step that has been done by researcher is analyze the data by using SPSS v20 to find out the reliability of test, and the result of the reliability of test it showed in the table as follow:

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	19	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	19	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.635	10

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1	6.89	3.433	.295	.611
X2	6.89	3.322	.381	.594
X3	6.84	3.474	.348	.604
X4	6.95	2.942	.602	.539
X5	6.84	3.363	.450	.587
X6	7.26	3.649	.036	.680
X7	6.95	3.164	.432	.580
X8	7.00	3.000	.496	.561
X9	7.00	3.444	.198	.634
X10	7.00	3.778	.000	.677

Based on the data above the researcher can conclude that the data of pre-test score is reliability, the data shows that the result or r_{11} is 0,635 and then the researcher compare the result of the data to the $r_{table}$where$r_{table}$is 0,433 with degree of freedom 19 and in significancy 5%. It means that the data of post-test is reliable.

Table 5

Table coefficient value of ”r’’ product moment

N	The critical value of “r” on significan level 5%
19	0,433

2. Statistical Analysis

Before the researcher testing the hypothesis, the data of test that has been gotten the result of pre-test and post-test will be analyzed by statistical using T-test formula. The researcher get some point as follow:

Table 6

The Result of Pre-test and Post-test Score

No	The Score of pre-test	The score of post-test	D(X-Y)	D^2 $(X-Y)^2$
1	**50**	**80**	**-30**	**900**
2	**40**	**90**	**-50**	**2500**
3	**40**	**70**	**-30**	**900**
4	**30**	**60**	**-30**	**900**
5	**50**	**70**	**-20**	**400**
6	**10**	**60**	**-50**	**2500**
7	**70**	**80**	**-10**	**100**
8	**70**	**100**	**-30**	**900**
9	**40**	**70**	**-30**	**900**

10	**70**	**60**	**+10**	**100**
11	**30**	**70**	**-40**	**1600**
12	**80**	**70**	**+10**	**100**
13	**60**	**100**	**-40**	**1600**
14	**30**	**90**	**-60**	**3600**
15	**40**	**90**	**-50**	**2500**
16	**70**	**100**	**-30**	**900**
17	**20**	**20**	**0**	**0**
18	**80**	**100**	**-20**	**400**
19	**40**	**90**	**-50**	**2500**
N=19			**$\sum D$=-550**	**$\sum D^2$=23.300**

The table above is show the result of pre-test and post-test that has been done by the student of fifth grade SDN Ponteh 2. After the researcher counting the data the next step that has been done by researcher is analyze the result by using statistical analysis that is using SPSS V20 to know that the English poster can give effect or not, and the result is as table bellow:

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Before	48.42	19	20.619	4.730
	After	77.89	19	19.601	4.497

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Before&After	19	.541	.017

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Before–After	-29.474	19.285	4.424	-38.769	-20.178	-6.662	18	.000

The table above is a result of statistical analyze by using SPSS V20 to find ot the criteria of $t_{value.}$ The data shows that thet$_{value}$is -6,662 with the degree of freedom 18 and in significancy 5%. After the researcher found the result of $t_{value}$the next step is compare between t_{value}andt_{table}apparently with the degree of freedom 18 is obtained t_{table}insignificancy 5% is 2,10 while in significancy 1% is 2,88. The researcher compare the between the t_{value}(t_{value}= 6,662) and the t_{table}($t_{table5\%}$ = 2,10 and $t_{table1\%}$ = 2,88) so the $t_{value}$is higher than t_{table}.

B. Hypothesis Testing

the hypothesis testing is the most important part in conducting a research. The hypothesis testing here present the data where the researcher present the result or the research wether this research accepted hypothesis or rejected hypothesis. Based on the table of result above, the researcher knows that value of t_{value} 6,662. There are some steps to test the hypothesis as follow:

1. Comparing t_{value} with t_{table} of T-test. To determine there is effect or not between two variables in this research. If t_{value} is higher than t_{table} of coeficient value of T-test, it means that there is effect between two variables in thi research. But, the contrary if t_{table} is higher than t_{value} of coeficient value of T-test, it means that there is no effect between two variable. The table coeficient of T-test in significant 5% as follow:

Table 7

The Table Coefficient of T-test

NO	The value of T in significant standard
	5%
18	2,10
	6,662

The researcher will be compare between t_{value} with t_{table} of the value of T-test, if the the t_{value} is higher than t_{table} of the value T-test the hypothesis is accepted. But, contrary if the t_{table} is higher than t_{value} so the hypothesis is rejected.

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of t_{value} is 6,662 and the value of t_{table} of the value of T-test in signifiancat 5% is 2,10. So the researcher can conclude that the result shows that the t_{value} is higher than t_{table} in coeficient of T-test, so the hypothesis is accepted. So that, the

researcher can gives the conclusion that there is effect of English poster on students vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan.

2. The researcher gives the interpratation to t_{value} by counting the degree of freedom with formula N-1 19-1 = 18. With df 18 the researcher consult to T table on significant 5%. In the degree of freedom 18 it is obtained 2,10 in the t_{table}significant 5% and in significant 1% it is obtained t_{table} 2,88. By comparing the t_{value} = 6,662 and then $t_{table5\%}$2,10 and $t_{table1\%}$ 2,88 it is known that t_{table} is higher than t_{table} so the alternative hypothesis is accepted and nol hypothesis is rejected.

C. Discussion of Finding

English poster is large printed picture that consist of some message or information to deliver to the people, a poster must be simple, so it can be understood by people easyly. Poster also can be used as media in teaching learning program. It seems as sanjaya's state that poster is media that used to deliver an information, massage, or idea, so that poster can stimulate people who sees the poster.[2] A poster is simply a static, visual medium usually of the paper and board variety that you use to communicate ideas and messages.[3]

Vocabulary mastery is the first recognizeable elements of spoken language to develope, we have to master it bacause vocabulary is related to four skills in learning foreign language those are speaking, listening, reading, and

[2]Wina Sanjaya, *Perencanaan Dan Design Sistem Pembelajaran* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2013), 215.
[3]Ratu Sarah Pujasari, "Poster Presentation Undergraduate EFL Students Experience," *Journal of Linguistic and English Teaching* 4 (April 2019): 52.

writting. It seems as alqahtani's states that vocabulary mastery is an individual's great skill in using word of language which acquired based on their own interest need and motivation.[4]Mastering vocabulary is very important for the students who learn English as a foreign language. That is why every body who learns English or a certain language should know words.[5]

in this research there is one research problem that want to researched as follow:

1. Is there any effect of English poster on students vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade os SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan? Based on the data above, the researcher knows of the data after researcher analyze by using statistical anaylsis. The result of statistical analysis showed that there is effect of English poster on student vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan. It proven by comparing the t_{value} with t_{table} where the t_{value} is 6,662 and t_{table} is 2,10in significant 5%. The result present that t_{value} is higher than t_{table} (6,662>2,10) So, the hypothesis is accepted. Means that there is effect of English poster on students vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan.

   The data show that English poster has effect on student vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan. From the

[4]Mofareh Alqahtani, "The Important of Vocabulary and How to Be Taught," 2015, 26.
[5]Satuna Indah Wardani, "Improving Students' Vocabulary Mastery Using Word Mapping Strategy," *OKARA Journal* 1 (Mei 2015): 132.

result the researcher knows that English poster has effect. So that from the result the researcher knows that English poster has effect. Means that English poster has significant effect on student vocabulary mastery at the fifth grade of SDN Ponteh 2 Pamekasan.