

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the effectiveness of teaching vocabulary using memorizing strategy. The effectiveness of using memorizing strategy in teaching vocabulary explains about the result of pre test, the result of post test and the significant different between two means.

#### **A.Result of the Test**

In this part, the researcher presents the result of test in both experimental and control group. The reseacrer checks the different mean between control and experimental group. The value of covarianceshould be consulted with the value in F table in this part. To check the effectiveness, the researcher counts the result of post test and significant different between two means.

##### 1. The Student's Vocabulary Skill of Experimental Group

Experimental group is group which is taught vocabulary by using *Scramble method*. The researcher uses pre-test and post-test to measure the student's vocabulary before and after being taught vocabulary using *scramble method*

##### a. The result of pre-test in Experimental group

The researcher gave the pre-test to both of group, experimental and control group. The researcher had an aim to know

the students' vocabulary skill before they get the treatment. The pre-test was done before the experimental group got the treatment from the researcher. She gave pre-test to both of experimental and control group. The pre test was done on April 30, 2012. These are the result of the pre test.

Table 4.1

The Result of Pre – test in Experimental Group in Percentage

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>The number of students</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	80 – 100	-	0%
Good	66 – 79	-	0%
Fair	56 – 65	2	16,7%
Bad	46 – 55	7	58,3%
Very bad	0 – 45	3	25%
Total		12	100%

From the table above we can see that 0% students got very good score, they get score between 80 –100. There are 0% of students who get a good score. Their score is between 66 -79. The next level is fair group. There are 58,3% who get score 56 – 65. Then in bad score and very bad group is 25%. It means that the experimental group is in fair,bad,and very bad classification.

b. The result of Post – test in Experimental Group

The researcher gave the post-test to both of group, experimental and control group. The researcher had aim to know the students' ability skill in experimental group who got the treatment of teaching English using scramble method. And the control group who did not get the treatment of teaching English using scrambled method. The post test was done after the experimental group got the treatment from the researcher. The post test was done on 16 jun - 2012, these are the result of the post test.

Table: 4. 2

The Result of Post - Test in Experimental Group in Percentage

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>The number of students</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	80 – 100	2	16,7 %
Good	66 – 79	4	33,3 %
Fair	56 – 65	6	50%
Bad	46 – 55	0	0%
Very bad	0 – 45	0	0%
Total		12	100%

From the table above we can see that 16,7 % students get very good score, they get score between 80 –100. And 33,3% students get a good score, their score between 66 -79. The next level is fair group;

there are 50 % who get score 56 – 65. Then in bad and very bad group is 0%. It means the experimental group is in very good, good, and fair classification. The majority of the students in the experimental group are in fair level, they are about 50%.

## **2. The Student's Vocabulary Skill of Control Group**

Control group is group which is not taught vocabulary by using scrambled method. The researcher uses pre-test and post-test to measure the student's vocabulary which is not taught vocabulary using *scramble methd* to compare with experimental group which is taught by using *scramble method*.

### **a. The Result of Pre – Test in Control Group**

The pre- test is used to measure the student's vocabulary. The pre test was done before the experimental group got the treatment from the researcher. She gave pre test to both of experimental and control group. The pre-test was done on April 30, 2012. These are the result of the pre test.

Table: 4. 3

## The Result of Pre - Test in control Group in Percentage

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>The number of students</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very good	80 – 100	0	0%
Good	66 – 79	0	0%
Fair	56 – 65	1	8,3%
Bad	46 – 55	6	50%
Very bad	0 – 45	5	41,6%
Total		12	100%

From the table above we can see that 0 % students get very good score, they get score between 80 –100. And 0% students get a good score, their score between 66 -79. The next level is fair group; there are 8,3 % who get score 56 – 65. Then in bad score there are 50% and very bad group is 41,6%. It means the experimental group is in very fair, bad, very bad classification.

## b. The result of Post- test in Control Group

The researcher gave the post-test to both of group, experimental and control group. The researcher had aim to know the students' ability skill in control group who did not got the treatment of teaching English using scrambled methode. The post test was done after

the experimental group got the treatment from the researcher. The post test was done on May 28 2012, these are the result of the post test.

Table: 4. 4

The Result of Post – Test in Control Group in Percentage

CLASSIFICATION	SCORE	STUDENTS / PERCENTAGE	
		NUMBER OF STUDENTS	CONTROL
Very good	80 – 100	0	0%
Good	66 – 79	1	8,3%
Fair	56 – 65	5	41,6%
Bad	46 – 55	5	41,6%
Very bad	0 – 45	1	8,3
Total		22	100%

From the table above we can see that 0% students of control group in very good level they get score 80 – 100. In the next level there is good level, there are 8,3% who get score 66 – 79. In the next level is fair level, there are 41,6% who get 56 -65. And in bad score is there is 41,6% who get score is 46-55 and very bad level there is 8,3%. It means that the control group is in good, fair,bad and very bad level.

### 3. The Effectiveness of Teaching Vocabulary Using Scramble Method

In this part, the researcher would like to determine the differences of effectiveness of treatment given to experimental group and control group which did not get treatment. It could be seen through the differences of the two means.

## 1. The difference of means in experimental group

$$Me = \frac{(\sum X_e)}{N}$$

Me = the mean score of experimental group

Xe = the sum of all score of experimental group

N = the number of the sample

The mean of pre test at experimental group is:

$$Me = \frac{(\sum X_e)}{N} = \frac{(590)}{12} = 49,16$$

The mean of pre – test at experimental group is 49,16

The mean of post test at experiment group is:

$$Me = \frac{(\sum X_e)}{N} = \frac{800}{12} = 66,6$$

The mean of post – test at experimental group is 66,6. From the mean of pre – test and post – test at experimental group above, we can take the difference between two mean of pre – test and post – test.

The calculation is:

$$Me = Me (\text{Post}) - Me (\text{Pre})$$

$$Me = 66,6 - 49,16$$

$$Me = 17,44$$

So, the difference between pre – test and post – test at experimental group is 17,44.

b. The Difference of Mean in Control Group

After counting the mean of experimental group, the researcher counts the mean of pre-test and post- test at control group. The mean of pre- test at control group is:

The mean of pre test at control group is:

$$\text{Me} = \frac{(\sum X_c)}{N} = \frac{(560)}{12} = 46,6$$

The mean of pre – test at control group is 46,6.

The mean of post test at control group is:

$$\text{Me} = \frac{(\sum X_c)}{N} = \frac{660}{12} = 55$$

The mean of post – test at control group is 55. From the mean of pre – test and post – test at control group above, we can take the difference between two mean of pre – test and post – test. The calculation is:

$$\text{Me} = \text{Me (Post)} - \text{Me (Pre)}$$

$$\text{Me} = 55 - 46,6$$

$$\text{Me} = 8,4$$

So, the difference between pre – test and post – test at control group is 8,4.

c. Significant difference between two mean

The comparison between two means of experimental and control group has a difference in a mean score. The result shows that the experimental group out performed than control group. The difference is 9. However, just finding the difference between two means



is not enough to conclude that the experimental group is better than control group. To determine whether the difference between the two means will statistically by using t-test.

t-test =

$$\frac{X1 - X2}{\sqrt{\frac{SD1 + SD 2}{N1-1 + N2-1} \cdot \frac{1 + 1}{N N}}}$$

with degree of freedom

$$df = N1 + N2 - 2$$

$$df = 12 + 12 - 2$$

$$df = 22$$

The following was the computation of t-test. Before calculating the t-test, we have to know the standart deviation of experimental group and control group . this is the table about two group, the standart deviation of two group and also the total number of student each group.

Table: 4.5

name	experimental	control
Mean	17,4	8,4
SD	215,5	197,3
N	12	12

After getting the total of standart deviation of experimental and control group , we calculate the t-test. The computation of t-test is :

$$\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{SD_1 + SD_2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \cdot \frac{1 + 1}{N_1 N_2}}}$$

$$\frac{17,4 - 8,4}{\sqrt{\frac{40,7 + 7,97}{12 + 12 - 2} \cdot \frac{1 + 1}{12 \cdot 12}}}$$

$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{4,42 \times 0,25}}$$

$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{0,88}}$$

$$T\text{-test} = 9,6$$

The result of t-test is it must 9,6 be compared with the degree of freedom and 5%. The degree of freedom is 22 and 0,05 is 2,81. The score of T-test is higher than t-table : ( 9,6 > 2,81 ) it means that the treatment successful we must receive the hypothesis is “ using scramble method is effective in teaching vocabulary at SDN Babadan III “