

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

In this study, the researcher obtained the results of the pre-test and post-test conducted in the experimental and control classes. The pre-test is a test was given to students before being given treatment, while the post-test is carried out after students receive treatment. These two tests serve to measure the effect of U-dictionary application on students learning.

To provide accurate data, the research data are group based on the experimental group and the control group below.

4.1.1 Findings

4.1.1.1. Fill in the Blank Questions

Here the results of fill in the blank questions for experimental class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.7 Fill in the Blank Questions (Experimental Class)

Pre-test (experimental class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 2	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 3	10	35.8	18	64.2
Number 4	0	0	28	100
Number 5	6	21.5	22	78.5

Post-test (experimental class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	1	03.6	27	96.4

Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 4	0	0	28	100
Number 5	3	10.8	25	89.2

Based on the results of fill in the blank questions in the experimental class, there was an increase from the pre-test and after receiving treatment. It can be seen from the results of the table above, question number 1 in the pre-test only as many as 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 27 students (96.4%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 in the pre-test only as many as 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 18 students (64.2%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 28 students (100%) who got true answer of pre-test and post-test. Question number 5 as many as 22 students (78.5%) who got true answer of pre-test to 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer of post-test.

While, here the results of fill in the blank questions for control class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.8 Fill in the Blank Questions (Control Class)

Pre-test (control class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	9	32.2	19	67.8
Number 4	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 5	10	35.8	18	64.2

Post-test (control class)

Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 4	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 5	3	10.8	25	89.2

Not much different, the results of fill in the blank questions in the control class are quite stable from the pre-test and post-test. It can be seen from the results of the table above. Question number 1 in the pre-test only as many as 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 only as many as 26 students (92.6%) stable 26 students (92.6%) got true answer of pre-test and post-test. Question number 3 as many as 19 students (67.8%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 26 students (92.6%) stable 26 students (92.6%) got true answer of pre-test and post-test. Question number 5 as many as 18 students (64.2%) who got true answer of pre-test to 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer of post-test.

4.1.1.2. Match the Picture Questions

Here the results of match the picture questions for experimental class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.9 Match the Picture (Experimental Class)

Pre-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	0	0	28	100
Number 2	5	17.9	23	82.1

Number 3	3	10.8	25	89.2
Number 4	9	32.2	19	67.8
Number 5	8	28.6	20	71.4

Post-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	0	0	28	100
Number 2	3	10.8	25	89.2
Number 3	7	2.4	21	7.6
Number 4	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 5	4	14.3	24	85.7

Based on the results of match the picture questions, the experimental class has increased from the pre-test and after getting treatment. It can be seen from the results of the table above question number 1 in the pre-test as many as 28 students (100%) stable 28 students (100%) got true answer of pre-test and post-test. Question number 2 as many as 23 students (82.1%) who got true answer of pre-test to 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer pre-test decrease to 21 students (07.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 19 students (67.8%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 20 students (71.4%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of post-test.

While, here the results of the true or false questions for control class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.10 Match the Picture (Control Class)

Pre-test (control class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%

Number 1	4	16.7	20	83.3
Number 2	2	08.3	22	91.7
Number 3	3	12.5	21	87.5
Number 4	7	29.2	17	70.8
Number 5	2	08.3	22	91.7

Post-test (control class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	08.3	22	91.7
Number 2	2	08.3	22	91.7
Number 3	2	08.3	22	91.7
Number 4	5	20.8	19	79.2
Number 5	3	12.5	21	87.5

Not much different, the results of match the picture questions in the control class are quite stable from the pre-test and post-test. It can be seen from the results of the table above, question number 1 in the pre-test only 20 students (83.3%) who got true answer of pre-test to 22 students (91.7%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 as many as 22 students (91.7%) stable 22 students (91.7%) who got true answer of pre-test and post-test. Question number 3 as many as 21 students (87.5%) who got true answer of pre-test to 22 students (91.7%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 17 students (70.8%) who got true answer of pre-test to 19 students (79.2%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 22 students (91.7%) who got true answer of pre-test decrease to 21 students (87.5%) who got true answer of post-test.

4.1.1.3. Arrange the Jumbled Words Questions

Here the results of the arrange the jumbled words questions for experimental class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.11 Arrange the Jumbled Words Questions (Experimental Class)

Pre-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	1	03.6	27	96.4
Number 2	3	10.8	25	89.2
Number 3	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 4	13	46.4	15	53.6
Number 5	6	21.4	22	78.6

Post-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	3	10.8	25	89.2
Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	3	10.8	25	89.2
Number 4	5	17.9	23	82.1
Number 5	2	07.4	26	92.6

Based on the results of arrange the jumbled words question, in the experimental part there's one which decrease but beside that, from number 2 until 5 the score has increased from the pre-test and after getting the treatment. It can be seen from the results of the test above, question number 1 in the pre-test only as many as 27 students (96.4%) who got true answer of pre-test but in the post-test the score getting decreased to 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 as many as 25 students (89.2%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 25 students (89.2%) who

got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 15 students (53.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 23 students (82.1%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 22 students (78.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test.

While, here the results of the arrange the jumbled words question for control class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.12 Arrange the Jumbled Words Questions (Control Class)

Pre-test (Control Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 2	6	21.4	22	78.6
Number 3	8	28.6	20	71.4
Number 4	5	17.9	23	82.1
Number 5	7	2.4	21	7.6

Post-test (Control Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 4	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 5	2	07.4	26	92.6

Not much different, the results of arrange the jumbled words questions in the control class having a high significant from the pre-test and post-test. It can be seen from the results of the table above, question number 1 in the pre-test only as

many as 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 only as many as 22 students (78.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 20 students (71.4%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (87.5%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 23 students (82.1%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 21 students (7.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test.

4.1.1.4. Human Body Section Questions

Here the results of the human body section questions for experimental class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.13 Human Body Section Questions (Experimental Class)

Pre-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 2	6	21.4	22	78.6
Number 3	10	35.8	18	64.2
Number 4	10	35.8	18	64.2
Number 5	4	14.3	24	85.7

Post-test (Experimental Class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	0	0	28	100
Number 2	2	07.4	26	92.6
Number 3	6	21.4	22	78.6

Number 4	4	14.3	24	85.7
Number 5	2	07.4	26	92.6

Based on the results of the human body section questions, the experimental class increased from the pre-test and after receiving treatment. It can be seen from the results of the table above, question number 1 in the pre-test was only 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 28 students (100%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 was only 22 students (78.6%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 18 students (64.2%) got true answer of pre-test to 22 students (78.6%) got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 18 students (64.2%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (85.7%) got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 24 students (85.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 26 students (92.6%) who got true answer of post-test.

While, here the results of the human body section questions for control class (pre-test and post-test) can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.14 Human Body Section Questions (Control Class)

Pre-test (control class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	2	08.3	22	91.7
Number 2	4	16.7	20	83.3
Number 3	8	33.3	16	66.7
Number 4	8	33.3	16	66.7
Number 5	4	16.7	20	83.3

Post-test (control class)				
Questions	False		True	
	F	%	T	%
Number 1	0	0	24	100

Number 2	1	04.2	23	95.8
Number 3	4	16.7	20	83.3
Number 4	4	16.7	20	83.3
Number 5	3	12.5	21	87.5

Not much different, the results of human body section questions in the control class are quite stable from the pre-test and post-test. It can be seen from the results of the table above, question number 1 in the pre-test only as many as 22 students (91.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 24 students (100%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 2 only as many as 20 students (83.3%) who got true answer of pre-test to 23 students (95.8%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 3 as many as 16 students (66.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 20 students (83.3%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 4 as many as 16 students (66.7%) who got true answer of pre-test to 20 students (83.3%) who got true answer of post-test. Question number 5 as many as 20 students (83.3%) who got true answer of pre-test to 21 students (87.5%) who got true answer of post-test.

4.2 T-test

4.2.1 Pretest and posttest t-test data for experimental class and control class

The pre-test t-test analysis technique aims to determine the difference in students' vocabulary learning outcomes in the early stages. The results of the calculation of the pre-test t-test for the experimental class and control class using the SPSS version 16.0 program, while the summary of the results for calculating the pre-test t-test for the experimental and control classes is listed in the table below:

Table 4.15 Paired samples statistics t-test data for experimental class and control class

		Paired Samples Statistics			
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-Test Eksperimen	78.66	56	16.110	2.153

	post-test eksperiment	94.91	56	8.393	1.122
Pair 2	pre-test kontrol	75.87	52	15.234	2.113
	post-test kontrol	91.92	52	10.763	1.493

From the calculation obtained, the mean of pre-test experimental is 78.66, while the mean of post-test experimental is 94.91. And then, in pair 2 the mean of pre-test control is 75.87, while the mean of post-test control is 91.92 which means the research is suitable with the target. And then, the standard deviation from the experimental group is not much different which are 16.110 and 8.393, while the standard deviation from the control group is just different from 5 numbers which are 15.234 and 10.763. And the last one, for the standard error mean can be calculated with fingers. So, the standard error mean from experimental group is only little bit a different. Standard error mean between pre-test and post-test experimental are only 2.153 and 1.122. While standard error mean between pre-test and post-test control are only different 2.113 and 1.493. So, here we can conclude that the paired samples statistics which the researcher obtained was great and success.

Table 4.16 Paired samples correlations t-test data for experimental class and control class

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Pre-Test Eksperimen & post-test eksperiment	56	.584	.000
Pair 2 pre-test kontrol & post-test kontrol	52	.656	.000

From the calculation results, the pre-test and post-test experimental correlation is .584. While the pre-test and post-test control correlation is .656. And for a little bit of explanation, in the research, after the researcher running t-test, the next step is H0 and H1. Which H0 means that there is an influence in the results of

our research and H1 can be interpreted literally that our research is said to have no effect at all on what we research in the field.

Table 4.17 Paired samples test t-test data for experimental class and control class

Paired Samples Test							
Paired Differences							
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t
					Lower	Upper	
Pair 1	Pre-Test Eksperimen - post-test eksperimen	-16.250	13.117	1.753	-19.763	-12.737	-9.271
Pair 2	pre-test kontrol - post-test kontrol	-16.058	11.519	1.597	-19.265	-12.851	-10.053

Based on the research results, it is known that the mean score from experimental and control groups are not much different. And, the score between standard deviation and standard error mean has quite a difference. Next, if we see the score from lower and upper of the 2 groups, in the lower section the score between experiment with control, in the experiment group the score is greater than the control group while in the upper section the score between experiment and control only a difference of 100 points. And the last one, the t-count score in the experiment and control are quite difference. Instead, the experiment score is smaller than the control score.

H0 : What if the sig. value is smaller than 0.05 or T-count is greater than T-table then there is an influence between variable x on y.

H1: if the sig. value is greater than 0.05 or T-count is smaller than T-Table then there is no influence between variable x on y.

4.3 Discussions

4.3.1. The differences in the results of learning English vocabulary between study group using U-dictionary application and without using U-dictionary application.

Based on the results of test that the researcher had conducted, we can see the differences between the students' percentage that using the application (experimental class) and the other students' percentage that's not given the application (control class). Furthermore, it can be seen from the results of how the students get increased the score even though there's some students get decreased in the final test. Thus, it can be concluded that the treatment, in this case, the use of U-dictionary application in learning English vocabulary for students in the experimental and control class, have the positive impact caused differences and score's percentage in the final results between the two groups.

It is in line with the research conducted by Dewi Wulandari & Cici Handayani (2020). Under the research title "The use U-dictionary to increase the student' vocabulary", at the end of her research, it was shown that U-dictionary has positive or good effect as a learning media in teaching speaking particularly increasing the vocabulary, the students' vocabulary has increased significantly. During the research, the students got many vocabularies at least one hundred new words based on the category; noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. Therefore, it is recommended that U-dictionary be used in the classroom as the effective learning media and can gaining the students' vocabulary rapidly. Furthermore, some students keep using U-dictionary because it has many features like audio translate, grammar checking, camera translate, and so on. The result shows that U-dictionary is preferred by elementary school students and versatile for beginner learners who have difficulty in learning English. And also, U-dictionary provides a lot of conveniences for the users and is easy to download both in the Play store and in the Appstore.

4.3.2. Students' English Vocabulary Learning is More Effective Using the U-dictionary App than Without Using the U-dictionary App

Based on the results of the tests that have been conducted previously, it is concluded that the score from fill in the blank part in experimental group has improvement from the pre-test section that have the lower score to be higher in the post-test section. However, not all of them have increased, some also have score decreased in certain section and number. Therefore, the researcher tries to stimulate the students in order they more increase their ability to master the English course. Thus, it can be concluded that score can be increased with using U-dictionary apps which is have a lot of benefit for the students who want to start learning English and U-dictionary is more effective than the other application.

On the other hand, after researcher conducted the study to see the effectiveness of using the U-dictionary application for students' vocabulary mastery, it turned out that the U-dictionary application was in a medium level on students' vocabulary learning.

It is line with the research conducted by Febi Adinda and Endang Mastuti Rahayu (2023) entitled "The Effectiveness of U-Dictionary as Learning Media to Improve Students' Vocabulary Achievement at Senior High School". It used quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test design in using U-dictionary application as a media to improve students vocabulary. The result of the study shows if the U-dictionary application significantly affected students' vocabulary mastering.