

The Effectiveness of Reading Short Story Toward Students' Vocabulary Mastery at Second Class Students of SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan in Academic Year 2021/2022

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keefektifan membaca cerita pendek terhadap penguasaan kosakata bahasa Inggris siswa pada siswa kelas dua SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan pada tahun akademik 2019/2020. Sampel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 30 siswa dari 115 siswa populasi. Untuk tujuan ini, ada dua kelompok: kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol diperlakukan berbeda. Di mana kelompok eksperimen diperlakukan dengan menggunakan membaca cerita pendek dan kelompok kontrol menggunakan membaca artikel berita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penggunaan cerpen lebih efektif daripada penggunaan artikel berita. Ini dibuktikan dengan angka kelompok rata-rata, standar deviasi dan nilai uji-t terlihat bahwa skor rata-rata kelompok eksperimen lebih tinggi daripada skor rata-rata kelompok kontrol (14,19 untuk eksperimen dan 6,3 untuk kelompok kontrol). Berdasarkan analisis statistik menggunakan uji-t menunjukkan bahwa $t_{hitung} 3,57 > t_{tabel} 2,00$ pada tingkat kepercayaan 0,05% (95%) dan $t_{hitung} 3,57 > t_{tabel} 2,66$ pada tingkat kepercayaan 0,01% (90%). Akhirnya, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa penggunaan cerpen efektif untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa di siswa kelas dua SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan pada tahun akademik 2019/2020.

1. Introduction

The teaching of English has now become a priority in Indonesia. Moreover, the Indonesia government has decided English as one of the main subject of the national examination. This implies that English is importance and needed to be learned by Indonesia students at any level. Learning is defined as the modification of strengthening of behavior experiencing Hamlik, (2001: 27). According to Burton in Hamlik (2001: 28), a good learning situation consists of a rich and varied series of learning can result the good quality of output. There are still many students who find it difficult to pronounce vocabulary because of the different ways of reading, need a long time to translate the words that they want to say, they are able to understand but cannot deliver ,So students feel bored, lazy and donot like to study English. For this reason, one solution that can be offered in this study is "reading short stories" stories they like, which they know and that they have read or heard from various sources such as: short story books, comics, blogs on the internet etc . related to that, SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayanis the only one vocational health school in Bayan sub-district and

students in SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan have difficulties in mastering English vocabulary, perhaps the teacher's method of teaching vocabulary is poorly understood by students so students experience difficulties in mastering vocabulary.

Therefore, the researchers try to use short stories in the area around SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan as a medium to improve students' vocabulary mastery. In this case, the researcher uses a short story that is often heard by students and famous stories in the area where students live. So that students automatically enthusiastic and interested in reading and mastering English Vocabulary. Therefore, the researchers try to use short stories in the area around SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan as a medium to improve students' vocabulary mastery. In this case, the researcher uses a short story that is often heard by students and famous stories in the area where students live. So that students automatically enthusiastic and interested in reading and mastering English Vocabulary.

2. Research Method

This study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of reading short story toward students' vocabulary mastery. This study was conducted through a quantitative research. In this research the researcher used quasi experimental. According to Sugiyono, quasi experimental design means that the researcher does not have maximum control in doing the experiment. The design used in this research is quasi-experimental design which uses experimental and control groups.

Experimental group receives a treatment, while control group does not receive any treatment. This study uses quantitative research with an experimental approach because the authors want to try using short stories to improve students' ability in vocabulary mastery.

In this research, both of the groups were given pre-test which was conducted in the beginning of the study. The pre-test was conducted in order to diagnose students' current ability in introducing someone else before the treatment applied. Then, post-test was given in the end of study in order to find out the effectiveness of treatment. The effectiveness is measured by the significance different of their vocabulary score. The result of pre-test and post-test was used to investigate whether or not there was any difference between the experimental group and control group. Furthermore, the formulation of this research can be presented in the table below:

Table 3.1
Quasi experiment (Non-equivalence control group design)

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Experimental Group (A)	O ₁	X ₁ , X ₂ , X ₃ , X ₄	O ₂
Control Group (B)	O ₁	-----	O ₂

1. Setting

This research will be conducted at SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan. This school is located in the new village of Bayan sub-district, Lombok regency, north of Nusa

Tenggara Barat. As will be location of research because students in SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan has problems related to student vocabulary mastery.

2. Population and sample

a. Population

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono. 2005: 90).

Population of this study is entire second year student of SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan in academic year 2019-2020. The total number of all classes in SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan from class XI A until XI B in which each class has about 15 until 30 students thus; the total number of the population is 115 students.

b. Sample

The sample is partly to be taken from all objects studied and considered to represent the entire population (Soekidjo. 2005: 79). In this research the writer applied purposive sampling, where the writer took 2 classes as representation of population and based on the purpose of this research which is about the class that has student interesting in English, the classes are:

Table 3.1.3
Sample of Research

No	Class	Sample
1	Class XIA	15 Students
2	Class XI B	15 Students
Total		30 tudents

3. Data collection Procedure

To obtain the data for this research, the researcher takes the data by using test as an instrument. Test is a method of measuring a persons ability, knowledge, or performance in given domain. The researcher used test including pre-test and post-test to measure students' reading ability before and after giving treatment by using text.

Tests are given to the respondents in the purpose to take respond needed by researcher. To know students' reading ability, the test consists of pretest and post-test.

- Pre-test

In the beginning the writer gave the same pre-test to both groups. Pretest is aimed to measure the students' ability in vocabulary. In this test, the writer has prepared 25 questions with multiple choices and each correct answer was scored 4 and each wrong answer was scored 0.

- Treatment

The treatment refers to treat the sample with reading short story. In this step the writer gave different treatment to both groups. The writer taught English vocabulary using reading short story to the students in experimental group, while to the control group the writer taught English vocabulary mastery using reading news article.

- Post-test

This test was given after the treatment. In this step the writer gave both groups with same test. Both of groups were given Vocabulary test with form a multiple choice test which consists of 25 items of question. The aim of this test is to know reading short story

have positive effect or not in teaching the students' vocabulary mastery. This test is needed in computation of the *t*-test.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

After obtaining the score of the students, the writer keeps on the core with the following steps. First, the writer consulted the students score. Writer also calculated the mean score of the two groups, the standard deviation score of the two groups and testing the significance from the two deviations.

- a. To find out the mean score of the two groups, the writer applied the following formula:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum x}{N} = \dots\dots$$

the formula to find out the mean score the experiment group

And

$$M_y = \frac{\sum y}{N} = \dots\dots$$

the formula to find out the mean score the control group

Where:

X = the students' final scores for experiment group score

Y = the students' final score for control group

N = the number of sample

M = the mean score of the two groups

Σ = the sum of ..(Arikunto, 2006: 312)

- b. To find out the standard deviation of the two groups, the writeapplied. The formula of standard deviations as follow:

- Finding out the standard deviation of experiment group The formula is:

$$\sum x^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{N} =$$

the square deviation of expeiment group

Where: X = is the standard deviation for experiment group

N = is the number of sample

Σ = is the sum of

(Arikunto, 2006: 312)

- Finding out the standard deviation of control group The formula is:

$$\sum y^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{N} =$$

the squre deviation of control group

Where:

Y = is the standard deviation for control group

N = is the number of sample

Σ = is the sum of

(Arikunto, 2006: 312)

- Finally, the last step to know the significance of the two variables being investigated is by comparing the two mean scores and its each standard deviation by using the following formula :

$$t = \frac{M_X - M_Y}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{\sum X^2}{N_X} + \frac{\sum Y^2}{N_Y - 2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{N_X} + \frac{1}{N_Y} \right]}}$$

Where:

M = is the mean score each group

N = is the number of sample

X = is the standard deviation for experiment group

Y = is the standard deviation score control group

Σ = is the sum of

$\sqrt{}$ = is the root of

3. Result and Discussion

1. Result

SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan is the only health school located in Bayan sub-district, even in North Lombok which is located in the village of Anyar, Bayan sub-district, North Lombok Regency. SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan was established on April 30th 2013 and Under the auspices of the hamzar which is one of the largest community organizations on the island of Lombok. The school consists of two educational institutions namely MI Hamzar and SMK Kesehatan Hamzar, And there are two school buildings that stand on an area of 30 m², as a place for teaching and learning process.

At SMK Kesehatan Hamzar there are 7 permanent teachers and 8 assistant teachers. And there are also 115 students and there are 3 (three) degree of alumnus. and based on the results of interviews and discussions with teachers and students, it can be concluded that students in SMK Kesehatan Hamzar have weaknesses in understanding and memorizing english vocabulary.

To answer this problem above, the writer analyzed the data obtained from pre-test and post-test scores of both experimental group and control group. Then, the writer presented the statistical computation of mean score of both groups. Later, the discussion continued to analyze and interpret the finding. The statistical computation covers the calculation of both Experimental Group and Control Group. In this case, a finishing formula of *ttest* such as suggested by Arikunto is used. Before coming to the statistical computation of the data, it is important to tabulate the students' scores on pre-test and post-test.

a. The Computation and analysis of mean score for both groups

- The mean score of Experimental Group (M_X)

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

$$= \frac{276}{15}$$

$$= 18.53$$

Deviation

$$SD_X = \sqrt{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6100 - \frac{(276)^2}{15}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6100 - \frac{76176}{15}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6100 - 5078.4}$$

$$= \sqrt{1021.6}$$

$$= 31.96$$

- The mean score of Control Group (M_Y)

$$M_Y = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$= \frac{26}{15}$$

$$= 1.7$$

Deviation

$$SD_Y = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{15}$$

$$= 736 - \frac{(26)^2}{15}$$

$$= 736 - \frac{676}{15}$$

$$= 736 - 45$$

$$= 691$$

a. Identification of the Significance of the Deviation of Two Mean Score

$$M_x = 18.53 \text{ and } M_y = 1.7$$

$$\sum X^2 = 1022 \text{ and } \sum Y^2 = 691$$

$$t = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{\sum X^2 + \sum Y^2}{N_x + N_y - 2} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{N_x} + \frac{1}{N_y} \right]}}$$

$$t = \frac{18.53 - 1.7}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{1022 + 691}{15 + 15 - 2} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{15} \right]}}$$

$$t = \frac{16.83}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{1713}{28} \right] - \left[\frac{2}{15} \right]}}$$

$$t = \frac{16.83}{\sqrt{[61.1] - [0.13]}}$$

$$t = \frac{16.83}{\sqrt{7.943}}$$

$$t = \frac{16.83}{2.81}$$

$$t = 5.98$$

2. Discussion

The statistical analysis of the data obtained had been done, hence the discussion of the result of the analysis come. In this case, the mean scores and the value of *t*-tes both groups had been interpreted. Interpreting the result of analysis, first it was found out that the mean score of Experimental Group has higher than the mean score of Control Group. There is 18.53 for ExperimentalGroup and 1.7 for Control Group. It indicates the using of short story has Effective in students' vocabulary mastery.

The different changes of score for both groups because Experimental group has treated by using short story while control group has treated using news article.

Then, the degree of freedom (df) that is used in this research have interpreted to compare the two critical values; *t*-test and *t*-table. The degree of freedom (df) of this research can get from formula: $(N_x + N_y) - 2$, $(15 + 15) - 2 = 28$.

So the degree of freedom (df) that the writer used is 28. Therefore, let us checkup the *t-table* of 60, it is 2.04 for confidence level of 0,05 or 95% and 2.76 for confidence level of 0.01 or 99%.

Table 4.4
The comparison between the *t-test* and *t-table*

<i>t-test</i>	<i>t-table</i>		
	Df	0.01	0.05
5.98	28	2.76	2.04

From the comparison above, it is clear that the *t-test* has higher than the *t-table*. It indicates that the degree of difference of the mean score is significant in both confidence level 0.05 (95%) and 0.01 (99%), thus the writer would like to state that this research is relevant with in relation to the use of reading short story in teaching vocabulary.

Based on the analysis, it is clear that the Null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected which states: if $t\text{-test} \geq t\text{-table}$ at the confidence level of 0.05 (95%) and 0.01 (99%) in testing hypothesis (chapter 3), H_0 : "Reading short story has not effective in teaching vocabulary mastery at second class students of SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan in academic year 2019/2010" is rejected. As a result, the Alternative hypothesis (H_a): "Reading short story has effective in teaching vocabulary mastery at second class students of SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayan in academic year 2019/2010" is accepted.

Finally, the analysis and the interpretation of data eventually lead the writer to the conclusion that the use of Short story has positive effect in teaching vocabulary mastery for the second year students of SMK Keswhatan Hamzar Bayan in Academic year 2019/2020 in English subject. It can be provided by the result of Experimental Groups post-test which gets higher than the control Groups. In which, there was it is accurate the use of Short Story will improve students' ability in mastering vocabulary and make students' interest in teaching learning process.

4. Conslution

Based on the analysis of data and hypothesis testing, it can be onclude that:

1. Students' vocabulary masteryat at second class of SMK Kesehatan Hamzar Bayanbefore using intensive reading is low. It can be seen from the result of pre-test computation, it indicates that the average of pre-test score in experimental class is 36.6 and in controlled class is 37.1. So, after the researcher gave treatments in experimental class that teaching vocabulary mastery using reading short storyis effective rather than traditional method. It can be seen from the result of computation in post-test. It indicates that the average score of experimental group (m) mean is 74.4 it is higher than the controlled group (m) mean which is 67.1. The data above show that there is significant difference between the experimental class and controlled class.
2. Using reading short story is effective in students' vocabulary mastery. It can be seen from the result of post-test was higher than students pre-test. The students" lowest score of post-test at experimental class was 72 and the highest score was 97. The result of lowest of post-test at control class was 60, the highest was 76. After the date,

the result of t observation was 5.98. Then, researcher compared it with t_t (t table) both in degree significance 5% and 1%. Therefore, $t_o : t_t = 5.98 > 2.04$ in degree of significance 5% and $t_o : t_t = 5.98 > 2.76$ in degree of significance 1%. it means that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. It can be concluded that reading short story is effective on students' vocabulary mastery.

5. Daftar Pustaka

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