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CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents the result of the study. It covers description of the data, data presentation, data analysis, hypothesis testing and discussion.

4.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

The purpose of this quantitative study was to examine the influenced result of dependent variable. It was conducted to find out whether there was positive effect of Jigsaw on students' reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery of the eight grade students at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

There were three variables in this research. The first was the effect of Jigsaw technique as independent variable as (X). The second was the students' reading comprehension (Y1) and the last one was vocabulary mastery as (Y2). Two groups become participants of this research; an experimental group belongs to Jigsaw technique, and a control group non Jigsaw technique. Therefore, the experimental group provided by pre-test, treatment and post test. The control group will be given by pre test, non Jigsaw post test and non jigsaw technique.

The study was designed to gather information from current the eighth grade students of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya, which were four classes:

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VIII.A (24 students), VIII.B (22 students), VIII.C (22 students) and VIII.D (22 students). The total population of the eighth grade students in this school was 90 students. However chapter IV introduces the descriptive statistics and statistical analyses for the study. Mean and standard deviations for group statistics are presented. From Chapter IV's statistical analyses, one can make inferences regarding whether or not an effect exists between the selected independent and dependent variables. Both descriptive and statistical test analyses were conducted using SPSS. The following hypotheses were addressed in this study:

1. Hypothesis 1

Ho: There is no significant difference on reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Ha: There is significant difference on reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

2. Hypothesis 2

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There is no significant difference on reading comprehension post Ho: test mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Ha: There is significant difference on reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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3. Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference on students reading Ho: comprehension between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Ha: There significant difference students reading is on comprehension between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

4. Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference on vocabulary mastery pretest Ho: mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

There is significant difference on vocabulary mastery pretest Ha: mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

5. Hypothesis 5

Ho: There is no significant difference on vocabulary mastery post test mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

There is significant difference on vocabulary mastery post test Ha: mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

6. Hypothesis 6

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Ho: There is no significant difference on student vocabulary mastery between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Ha: There is significant difference on student vocabulary mastery between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

DATA PRESENTATION

This research was conducted to know the effect of jigsaw technique on the students' reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. A set of test was to find out the score of students comprehension and vocabularies, which consisted of two test, pre test and post test.

Pre-test, was done before the samples get the treatment. The purpose of pre-test is to measure the students' reading comprehension and vocabularies before the treatment. Post test, was done after the samples of experimental class get the treatment. The purpose of post-test is to measure the students' reading comprehension and vocabularies. In order to gain a complete depiction of the participant sample of this study and assess the normality of distribution of the participants, a series of descriptive analyses were performed. Frequencies were obtained to study the characteristics of each variable. Tables 4.1 to 4.4 present the frequencies of this study's

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sample both experimental and control groups. The data are presented by the output table of SPSS.

Table 4.1. The data presentation of the students' pre-test score on reading comprehension for experimental and control group.

0			Experiment	Control cl	Control class		
0	No	Students	Pre- te		Pre- tes		
5	110	Students	Raw score	Score	Raw score	Score	
-	1	Students 1	12	60	9	45	
_	2	Students 2	10	50	9	45	
	3	Students 3	11	55	10	50	
	4	Students 4	11	55	10	50	
	5	Students 5	9	45	10	50	
	6	Students 6	6	30	12	60	
	7	Students 7	7	35	10	50	
	8	Students 8	10	50	12	60	
	9	Students 9	11	55	10	50	
	10	Students 10	9	45	11	55	
	11	Students 11	10	50	10	50	
	12	Students 12	9	45	10	50	
	13	Students 13	11	55	9	45	
4	14	Students 14	9	45	11	55	
	15	Students 15	10	50	9	45	
	16	Students 16	9	45	10	50	
	17	Students 17	10	50	8	40	
	18	Students 18	10	50	10	50	
	19	Students 19	11	55	9	45	
	20	Students 20	9	45	10	50	
	21	Students 21	10	50	9	45	
,	22	Students 22	11	55	8	40	
		TOTAL	215	1075	216	1080	
		MEAN	9.77	48.86	9.82	49.09	

karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah

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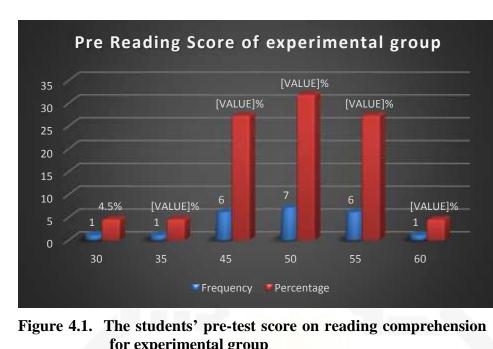


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for experimental group

Based on figure 4.1., it shows that there were a student who had score 30 (4.5%); there were a student who had score 35 (4.5%); there were a student who had score 60 (4.5%); which had the lowest representation in the sample group of experiment. However, there were 6 students who had score 45 (27.3%); there were 7 students who had score 50 (31.8%); and there were 6 students who had score 55 (27.3%), which had the highest representation for pre-test score on reading comprehension in experimental group.



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- Pre Reading Score of Control Group [VALUE]% 50 40 [VALUE]% 30 20 [VALUE]% [VALUE]% [VALUE]% 10 40 60 Frequency Percentage

Figure 4.2. The students' pre-test score on reading comprehension for control group

Based on figure 4.1., it shows that there were two students who had score 40 (9.1%); there were two students who had score 55 (4.5%); there were another two students who had score 60 (4.5%); which had the lowest representation in the sample group of control. However, there were 6 students who had score 45 (27.3%); and there were 10 students who had score 50 (45.5%), which had the highest representation for pre-test score on reading comprehension in control group.

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The data presentation of the students' post-test score on **Table 4.2.** reading comprehension for experimental and control group.

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K = N						
_						
			Experimen	tal class	Control c	lass
-	No	Students	Post- t	est	Post- te	st
			Raw score	Score	Raw score	Score
u S a	1	Students 1	15	75	15	75
	2	Students 2	15	75	14	70
	3	Students 3	15	75	14	70
	4	Students 4	14	70	14	70
	5	Students 5	15	75	14	70
	6	Students 6	14	75	14	70
	7	Students 7	16	80	14	70
	8	Students 8	15	75	15	75
	9	Students 9	14	70	14	70
	10	Students 10	15	75	14	70
	11	Students 11	15	75	14	70
	12	Students 12	15	75	14	70
	13	Students 13	15	75	14	70
St	14	Students 14	14	70	14	70
	15	Students 15	14	70	15	75
S	16	Students 16	15	75	14	70
	17	Students 17	14	70	14	70
nic	18	Students 18	15	75	15	75
	19	Students 19	14	70	14	70
niv	20	Students 20	16	80	15	75
}	21	Students 21	15	75	14	70
Sit	22	Students 22	16	80	15	75
		TOTAL	319	1635	314	1570
of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau		MEAN	14.50	74.32	14.27	71.36



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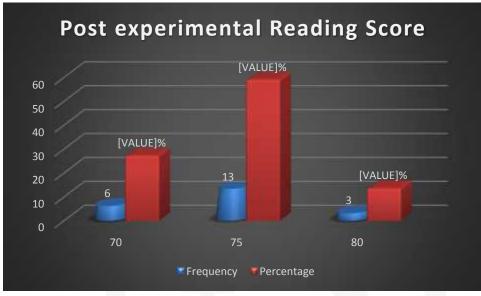


Figure 4.3. The students' post-test score on reading comprehension for experimental group

Based on the figure 4.3., it shows the students' reading comprehension score after being taught by using jigsaw, that there were 6 students who had score 70 (27.3%); there were 13 students who had score 75 (59.1%); and there were 3 students who had score 80 (13.6%). Moreover, the mean score from the group of data on post experiment, is 74.32.

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[VALUE]% 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 Frequency Percentage Figure 4.4. The students' post-test score on reading comprehension for control group

Post control Reading Score

Otherwise, the figure 4.4. shows the students' reading comprehension score on control group, that there were 16 students who had score 70 (72.7%); and there were 6 students who had score 75 (27.3%). Furthermore, the mean score from the group of data on post experiment, is 71.36.

The data presentation of the students' pre-test score on **Table 4.3.** vocabulary mastery for experimental and control group.

			Experimen	tal class	Control class			
No	Students	Pre- to	est	Pre- test				
			Raw score	Score	Raw score	Score		
	1	Students 1	10	50	10	50		
	2	Students 2	9	45	10	50		
	3	Students 3	10	50	9	45		



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Students 4 Students 5 Students 6 Students 7 Students 8 Students 9 Students 10 Students 11 Students 12 Students 13 Students 14 Students 15 Students 16 Students 17 Students 18 Students 19 Students 20 Students 21 Students 22 **TOTAL MEAN** 10.36 51.82 10.55 52.73

Pre Vocabulary Score of Experimental Group [VALUE]% [VALUE]% [VALUE]% Frequency Percentage

Figure 4.5. The students' pre-test score on vocabulary mastery for experimental group

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Since vocabulary became one of the sub skills were investigated, it shows on figure 4.5. that the students' reading comprehension score before being taught by using jigsaw, that there were 5 students who had score 45 (22.7%); there were 8 students who had score 50 (36.4%); there were 7 students who had score 55 (31.8%); and there were 2 students who had score 65 (9.1%). Moreover, the mean score from the group of data on pre experiment, is 51.82.

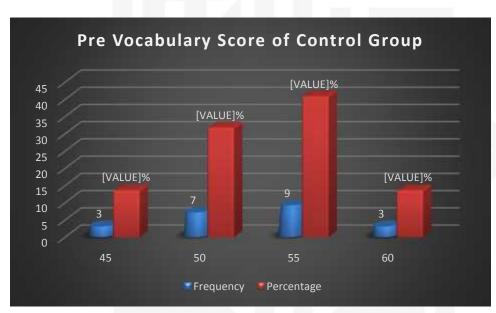


Figure 4.6. The students' pre-test score on vocabulary mastery for control group

State Islamic Univ Based on figure 4.6. about the students' pre-test score on vocabulary mastery in control group, it showed that there were 3 students who had score 45 (13.6%); there were 7 students who had score 50 (31.8%); there were 9 students who got score 55 (40.9%); and there were 3 students who got score 60 (13.6%). However, it has 52.73 mean score.

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Table 4.4. The data presentation of the students' post-test score on vocabulary mastery for experimental and control

group.

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Experimental class Control class Post- test Post- test **Students** Raw score Score Raw score **Score** Students 1 Students 2 Students 3 Students 4 Students 5 Students 6 Students 7 Students 8 Students 9 Students 10 Students 11 Students 12 Students 13 Students 14 Students 15 Students 16 Students 17 Students 18 Students 19 Students 20 Students 21 Students 22 TOTAL MEAN 14.23 71.14 14.59 72.95



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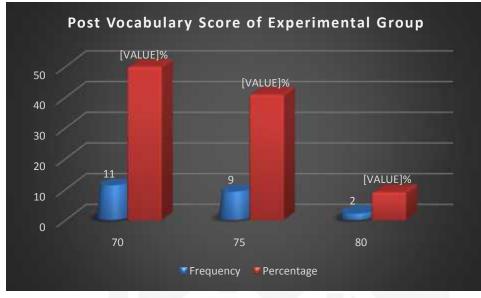


Figure 4.7. The students' post-test score on vocabulary mastery for experimental group

Based on the figure 4.7, it showed that there were 11 students who got score 70 (50.0%), which indicated the most frequent number of students score existing in group of data; Furthermore, there were 9 students who had score 75 (40.9%); and finally, there were 2 students who had score 80 (9.1%). While the mean score of post vocabulary score in experimental group was 72.95.

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Post Vocabulary Score of Control Group [VALUE]% 80 70 60 50 40 [VALUE]% 30 20 10 0 Percentage

Figure 4.8. The students' post-test score on vocabulary mastery for experimental group

Finally, it showed on figure 4.8., that there were 17 students who had score 70 (77.3%); and there were 5 students who had score 75 (22.7%). However, the mean score of the students' post-test score on vocabulary mastery was 71.14.

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After that the students' answer sheet of the eighth grade process of data

was collected in order to get the data about the students' ability in reading

comprehension and vocabulary mastery on narrative text.

Meeting 1:

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Table. 4.5 The Activities of teachers and Students using Jigsaw Technique

No	Activities	Yes	No
1.	Teacher divides students into 5 person in a group	✓	
2.	Teacher ask students to choose a group leader		✓
3.	Teacher gives material to students	✓	\mathcal{T}
4.	Teacher ask one students only one segment to learn		√
5.	Teacher ask students to make expert group		√
6.	Teacher ask students back to Jigsaw group		✓
7.	Students present their segment to the group	✓	
8.	Teacher give quiz		✓

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Meeting 2:

Table. 4.6 The Activities of teachers and Students using Jigsaw Technique

No	Activities	Yes	No
1.	Teacher divides students into 5 person in a group	✓	
2.	Teacher ask students to choose a group leader	✓	
3.	Teacher gives material to students	✓	
4.	Teacher ask one students only one segment to learn	✓	
5.	Teacher ask students to make expert group	✓	
6.	Teacher ask students back to Jigsaw group	✓	-//
7.	Students present their segment to the group	~	
8.	Teacher give quiz		√



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Meeting 3:

Table. 4.7 The Activities of teachers and Students using Jigsaw Technique

No	Activities	Yes	No
1.	Teacher divides students into 5 person in a group	✓	
2.	Teacher ask students to choose a group leader	✓	
3.	Teacher gives material to students	✓	
4.	Teacher ask one students only one segment to learn	✓	
5.	Teacher ask students to make expert group	✓	
6.	Teacher ask students back to Jigsaw group	✓	7
7.	Students present their segment to the group	V	
8.	Teacher give quiz	/	

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Meeting 3:

Table. 4.8

The Activities of teachers and Students using Jigsaw Technique

No	Activities	Yes	No
1.	Teacher divides students into 5 person in a group	✓	
2.	Teacher ask students to choose a group leader	✓	
3.	Teacher gives material to students	✓	
4.	Teacher ask one students only one segment to learn	✓	
5.	Teacher ask students to make expert group	✓	
6.	Teacher ask students back to Jigsaw group	✓	7/
7.	Students present their segment to the group	~	
8.	Teacher give quiz	~	

4.3. DATA ANALYSIS AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING

4.3.1. Hypothesis 1 The p hypothesis, of is greater that assumption of

The procedure of inferential statistics began to state the null hypothesis, of which Pallant (2001) states that if the significance value is greater than 0.05, this indicates that there is no violation of the assumption of equality of variance and that equal variances are



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assumed for the variable concerned. An independent t-test was conducted to determine any significant difference on reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

The result of reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group was analyzed by using Independent Sample T-test, and presented from the SPSS output, which is stated from the following Table 4.5.

Table 4.9. The Analysis of Independent Sample T-test of the students' reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

0			Inc	dependent	Samples	Test						
n r	Levene's Test for				t-test for Equality of Means							
ner s		F	Sig.		df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean	Std.	95% Co	nfidence		
ta		Г	Sig.	ι	aı	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Error	Lower	Upper		
Reading F	Equal variances	.978	.328	123	42	.903	227	1.848	-3.957	3.503		
Comprehension a	assumed	.976	.326	123	42	.903	221	1.040	-3.937	3.303		
5	Equal variances not assumed			123	39.287	.903	227	1.848	-3.965	3.511		

Based on Independent T-test analysis for the students' reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group on Table 4.5. above, it showed that there wasno significant difference of students' reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. T-test result was -

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0.123, df was 42.In the conclusion p-valuewas 0.903, which 2-tailed value was higher than 0.05 (alpha value). The result showed that the scores did not differ much between reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group. It might conclude that there is no significant difference on reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. Since H_0 is accepted, it is not necessary to find out the effect size on the effect of jigsaw technique on the students' reading comprehension.

4.3.2. Hypothesis 2

The inferential statistics began with the statistical test on the following hypothesis:

- Ho: There is no significant difference on reading comprehension post test mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.
- Ha2: There is a significant difference on reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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The result of the students' reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group was analyzed by using Independent Sample T-test, and presented at the following Table 4.6.

Table 4.10. The Analysis of Independent Sample T-test of the students' reading comprehension post-test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

pen	20	Independent Samples Test										
rya	Equality of Variances				t-test for Equality of Means							
kar tu							Mean	Std. Error	Interva	l of the		
1, 0		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper		
Reading Comprehension	Equal variances assumed	.554	.461	3.529	42	.001	2.955	.837	1.265	4.644		
score	Equal variances not assumed			3.529	37.958	.001	2.955	.837	1.260	4.650		

Based on Independent t-test analysis for the students' reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group on Table 4.6. above, it showed that there is a significant difference on reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.. The t-test result was 3.529, df was 42. In the conclusion, p-value was 0.001, which 2-tailed value was lower than 0.05 (alpha value). The result showed that the scores differ much between reading comprehension pretest mean score between experimental group and control group. It might conclude that There is a significant difference on reading comprehension post test mean

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score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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Based on the conclusion that alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is necessary to find out the effect size as follows:

$$Eta Squared = \frac{t^2}{t^2 + (N_1 + N_2) - 2}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{(3.529)^2}{(3.529)^2 + 44 - 2}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{12.453}{12.453 + 42}$$

$$Eta Squared = \frac{12.453}{54.45}$$

Eta Squared = 0.22

According to Pallant (2010, p.210), the guidelines for interpreting this value are 0.01= small effect, 0.06= medium effect, 0.14= large effect. The effect size for the difference above was 0.22 or 22%, therefore the researcher can conclude that there was a large effect obtained from the students' reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group by using Jigsaw technique.

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4.3.3. Hypothesis 3

The inferential statistics began with the statistical test on the following hypothesis:

- Ho: There is no significant difference on students reading comprehension between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.
- Ha: There is a significant difference on students reading comprehension between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

The result of the students' reading comprehension post test mean score experimental group and control group was analyzed by using Independent Sample T-test, and presented at the following Table 4.11.

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Table 4.7. The Analysis of Paired Sample t-test of the students' reading comprehension between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

ang	S			Paired Samples Te	est				
elu	S			Paired Differen					
	<u>~</u>		Std.		Dif	ference			Sig. (2-
Ka	TI TI	Mean	Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	tailed)
ya tulis i	Post Experiment Reading - Post Control Reading	2.955	3.331	.710	1.478	4.431	4.161	21	.000

From the table 4.7. from the statistical analysis of paired samples test showed that the mean was 2.955, standard deviation was 3.331, standard error mean was 0.710, t-test result was 4.161 by degree of freedom was 21, and significant was 0.000. By orienting number of significance. If probability>0.05, null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. If probability<0.05 alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. On the hypothesis -3, it might conclude that there is a significant difference on students reading comprehension between pre-test and post-test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Based on the conclusion that alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is necessary to find out the effect size as follows:

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{t^2}{t^2 + N - 1}$$
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Eta Squared = $\frac{(4.161)^2}{(4.161)^2 + 22 - 1}$

Eta Squared = $\frac{17.312}{17.312 + 21}$

 $Eta Squared = \frac{17.312}{38.312}$

Eta Squared = 0.451

According to Pallant (2010, p.210), the guidelines for interpreting this value are 0.01= small effect, 0.06= medium effect, 0.14= large effect. The effect size for the difference above was 0.451 or 45.1%, therefore the researcher can conclude that there was a large effect obtained from students reading comprehension between pre-test and post-test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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The procedure of inferential statistics began to state the null hypothesis, of which Pallant (2001) states that if the significance value is greater than 0.05, this indicates that there is no violation of the assumption of equality of variance and that equal variances are assumed for the variable concerned. An independent t-test was conducted to determine if any significant difference on vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score



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between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

The result of vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental group and control group was analyzed by using Independent Sample t-test, and presented from the SPSS output, which is stated from the following Table 4.8.

Table 4.8. The Analysis of Independent Sample T-test of the students' vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

enca	Independent Samples Test											
ıntu		Equality of	Variances	t-test for Equality of Means								
in k							Mean	Std. Error	Interva	l of the		
an		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper		
Vocabulary Mastery	Equal variances assumed	.431	.515	586	42	.561	909	1.553	-4.042	2.224		
meny iah, p	Equal variances not assumed			586	40.122	.561	909	1.553	-4.047	2.228		

Based on Independent T-test analysis for the students' vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental group and control group on Table 4.5. above, it showed that there was no significant difference of students' vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. T-test result was -0.586, df was 42. In the conclusion p-value was 0.561, which 2-tailed p-value was higher than 0.05 (alpha value). The result showed that the scores did not differ much between vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental

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group and control group. It might conclude that there is no significant difference on vocabulary mastery on pretest mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. Since H₀ is accepted, it is not necessary to find out the effect size on the effect of jigsaw technique on the students' vocabulary mastery.

4.3.5. Hypothesis 5

The inferential statistics began with the statistical test on the following hypothesis:

- Ho: There is no significant difference on vocabulary mastery post-test mean score between experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Ha: There is significant difference on vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

The result of the students' vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group was analyzed by using Independent Sample t-test, and presented at the following Table 4.13.

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Table 4.13. The Analysis of Independent Sample t-test of the students' vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

# 7 % 5	Ω Q											
gi L tip any dak	3	Independent Samples Test										
nda seb a u	=:	Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means								
ing- agia ntul						Mean	Std. Error	Interva	l of the			
an k		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Difference	Lower	Upper		
Vocabulary Mastery	Equal variances assumed	9.526	.004	2.153	42	.037	1.818	.845	.114	3.523		
seluru ingar	Equal variances not assumed			2.153	35.860	.038	1.818	.845	.105	3.531		

Based on Independent t-test analysis for the students' vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group on Table 4.9. above, it showed that there is a significant difference on vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya. The t-test result was 2.153, df was 42. In the conclusion, p-value was 0.037, which 2-tailed p-value was lower than 0.05 (alpha value). The result showed that the scores differ much between vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group. It might conclude that There is a significant difference on vocabulary mastery post-test mean score experimental group and control group at the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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Based on the conclusion that alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is necessary to find out the effect size as follows:

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{t^2}{t^2 + (N_1 + N_2) - 2}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{(2.153)^2}{(2.153)^2 + 44 - 2}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{4.634}{4.634 + 42}$$

$$Eta Squared = \frac{4.634}{46.634}$$

Eta Squared = 0.09

According to Pallant (2010, p.210), the guidelines for interpreting this value are 0.01= small effect, 0.06= medium effect, 0.14= large effect. The effect size for the difference above was 0.099 or 9.9%, therefore the researcher can conclude that there was a medium effect obtained from the students' vocabulary mastery posttest mean score experimental group and control group by using Jigsaw technique.

4.3.6. Hypothesis 6

The inferential statistics began with the statistical test on the following hypothesis:



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- There is no significant difference on students' vocabulary mastery between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.
- There is a significant difference on student vocabulary mastery - Ha: between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

The result of the students' vocabulary mastery between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique was analyzed by using Independent Sample T-test, and presented at the following Table 4.14.

Table 4.14. The Analysis of Paired Sample t-test of the students' student vocabulary mastery between pretest and post test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

ebuth penyu	lte I			Paired Samples To	est				
an	sla	Paired Differences							
sun	B		Std.		Difference				Sig. (2-
nbe lap	ic	Mean	Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	tailed)
Pair 1	Post Experiment								
<u>,</u> 5	Vocabulary - Post	1.818	3.290	.701	.360	3.277	2.592	21	.017
ре	Control Vocabulary								

From the table 4.10. on the statistical analysis of paired samples test showed that the mean was 1.818, standard deviation was 3.290, standard error mean was 0.701, t-test result was 2.592 by degree of freedom was 21, and significant was 0.017. By orienting number of significance. If probability>0.05,

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null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected. If probability<0.05 alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. On the hypothesis -6, it might conclude that there is significant difference on student vocabulary mastery between pretest and post-test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

Based on the conclusion that alternative hypothesis is accepted, it is necessary to find out the effect size as follows:

$$Eta Squared = \frac{t^2}{t^2 + N - 1}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{(2.592)^2}{(2.592)^2 + 22 - 1}$$

Eta Squared =
$$\frac{6.720}{6.720 + 21}$$

$$Eta Squared = \frac{6.720}{27.720}$$

$$Eta Squared = 0.242$$

According to Pallant (2010, p.210), the guidelines for interpreting this value are 0.01= small effect, 0.06= medium effect, 0.14= large effect. The effect size for the difference above was 0.242 or 24.2%, therefore the researcher can conclude that there was a large effect obtained from students vocabulary mastery between pretest and post-test mean score of using jigsaw technique of eighth grade at SMPN 1 Rumbio Jaya.

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4.4.

DISCUSSION

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This research proves that the proposed Jigsaw technique can improve the students' reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery in the experimental group. The students of experimental group showed that their enthusiasm to be engaged in learning activities and their improvement in their reading comprehension.

comprehension ability. Since by using Jigsaw technique the students acquire a proper comprehension in answering the questions. It attempts to equip readers with the ability to determine the purposes of reading, the ability to extract, to comprehend, and to assimilate information, the ability to make predictions, to examine reading materials based on the purposes of reading, the ability to pass judgments, and finally the ability to make decisions based upon information gleaned from reading. These foster students' independence when reading. It engages students in an active process where they must use their reasoning abilities and their own ideas. In such a way it will improve their reading comprehension.

Moreover in improving students reading comprehension, teacher should teach vocabulary to their students since vocabulary has strong relationship with reading comprehension. Having a lot of vocabulary makes the students understand the text easily. Although strategy of reading and experience of students help them in comprehend a text, but vocabulary

Jigsaw technique could improve the students' reading

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mastery is more important in helping the students to comprehend the text. It is in line with Hirsch (2003) who describe that knowing at least 90 percent of the words enables the reader to get the main idea from the reading and guess correctly what many of the unfamiliar words mean. Considering to the result that many students lack of vocabulary mastery, it is recommended to use English in English classes, since it facilitates the students to learn materials efficiently. By using English as medium of instruction, it helps students increase their vocabulary mastery. Although using Indonesia language is also needed in English class to overcome the misunderstanding that may occur in mostly second language settings. The teachers may want to use different methods in teaching reading skill to make English class more interesting and fun. Since the data analysis indicated that Jigsaw Method has large effect toward vocabulary mastery, the teacher might implement it as one of various techniques in teaching reading.