Chapter 5: conclusion and suggestion

Conclusion

This research was quantitative analysis aims to know the significant influence of students' apprehension towards students' English learning achievement. It is conducted at the XI grade of Multifarious Livestock students in vocational high school Gotong Royong Telaga. It was involving 20 students as the research respondents which are chosen by using the cluster sampling technique. The variable X of the research was the use of questionnaire or personality test. It aims to know student apprehension during learning process. Then, researcher watched students' English achievement as variable Y through their report value gained from the English teacher.

The test was carried out in two steps. The first test was the instrument of validity test with 45 questionnaire items. The test was involving the students of Agriculture major in XI grade. It aims to know its validity before it was going to be used for the research. The result of the test was finding that 40 items were valid. It means that 5 from 45 items were eliminated. The second test was given to the student after the questionnaire was proven to be valid.

Moreover, the researcher was also finding that students' apprehension as variable X have different category in each indicator. The kind of indicator consists of characteristic of apprehension such as cognitive, physiological and behavioral. The mean of cognitive apprehension is 1.97 (38%), physiological apprehension is 1.66 (32%), and behavioral apprehension is 1.62 (31%). It means that the three

indicators are in the moderate category. The students' cognitive is the highest apprehension than other in English learning achievement. Some of students' apprehension is in panic category in the cognitive. In other hand, students' behavioral was the lowest apprehension. There are no students who have behavioral apprehension, cognitive and physiology aspects are disturbers. The comparison among all apprehension is showing that 55% students' apprehension is in moderate category from all indicators. Variable Y in the research is the data of students' achievement during one semester that found by English teacher in SMK Gotong Royong Telaga. It is also divided into three indicators such as knowledge, skill and attitude.

The data clarified that the higher score is students' attitude with 80.8 scores. It is inversely compassed to the students' behavioral which have the lowest value. Then, it is followed by the students' skill with 75.8 scores. It is a bit different from students' knowledge which is value 73. 4. The students' value is lower because the average of students' final test is 56 with enough predicate. Nevertheless, students' highest predicate particularly was good in all indicators, although they have different predicate values which are 80% for knowledge, 95% for skill, and 85% for attitude. Both of variables are connected by using correlation analysis for investigating the significant influence between both them. It produces the apprehension value with the total of 35.67, with 1.75 of mean value and 0.578 of standard deviation value. The total of students' English achievement is 1533.3 with mean 76.7 of mean value and 5.1473 of standard deviation value.

coefficient correlation (- 0.63) with the contribution of variable X as predictor was 39.67. It can be concluded that apprehension impact is influencing towards students' English achievement of Livestock Agriculture of SMK Gotong Royong Telaga. The influence is negative coefficient correlation. It means that there is an interrelationship between apprehension and students' achievement. If the value of students' apprehension is higher, it means that students' achievement is lower. Moreover, the significant level (t_{count}) of both variables is -4.552. The value produced H α is accepted, because the significant level is higher than 95% two tail test ($t_{table} = 1.734$). It means that the apprehension impact is going influence toward students' English achievement in SMK Gotong Royong Telaga during English learning process.

Suggestion

There are some suggestions that can be driven from this researh. Based on the result of research, it can be seen that students' apprehension towards students' English achievement is in moderate category. It shows that students in SMK Gotong Royong Telaga feel anxiety in every English learning process, especially in its examination and practice. Therefore, researcher recommends to the students as objective of this research to try to learn and practice the English and pay attention to what the English teacher teach. It aims to reduce the apprehension in English learning process. If the apprehension is decreased, students' English achievement will be upgraded automatically. In addition, the students also have to like the English lesson like the other lesson to be comfortable during learning English.

As the reflection on this research, hopefully this research would be very useful for the following researchers. For the teacher, it is suggested that all teacher could recognize well about students' condition during the process of teaching and learning English, especially regarding the symptom of apprehension that leads to students' behavior and physiology. Both of them are quite important because it influences students' physiology and cognitive. In addition, the teacher should motivate students more comprehend the English lesson. Furthermore, this researcher is expected to be used as a reference by other researcher, especially related to obstructing students' English achievement. The researcher also hopes that this research is to be reference for the next researcher. The next researcher can observe other factors which obstructing students' English achievement.

REFERENCES

- Aiken, L. R. (1997). *Psychological Testing and Assessment*. Ninth Edition. Usa: Allyn And Bacon.
- Alwisol. (2006). Psikologi Kepribadian. Malang: Umm Press
- Anastasi, Anne., & Urbina, Susana. (1997). Psychological Testing. Seventh Edition. USA: Prentice-Hall.
- Andri And P, Y. D. (2007). Tinjauan Pusstaka: Teori Kecemasan Berdasarkan

 Psikoanalisis Klasik Dan Berbagai Mekanisme Pertahanan Terhadap

 Kecemasan. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia. Maj Kedokt Indon. Vol

 57
- Chen, T., & Chang, G. B. Y. (2004). Foreign Language Annals: The Relationship

 Between Foreign Language Anxiety And Learning Difficulties.

 Washington: Alexandria. Vol 37(2).
- Cryan. J. F., & Dev, K. K. (2008). The Glutamatergic System As A Potential

 Therapeutic Target For The Treatment Of Anxiety Disorders. In

 Blanchard, R. J., Blanchard, D. C., Griebel., & Nutt. 2. (Eds.),

 Handbook Of Anxiety And Fear. Usa: Elsevier. Vol.17. Doi:

 10.1016/S1569-7339(07)00013-6
- Djamarah, S. B. (2008). Psikologi Belajar. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Edisi Ii.

- Gamble, A. (Ed.). Anxiety and Education Impact; Recognition & Management

 Strategies. Sydney: Masquire.
- Huberty. T. J. (2009). Test And Performance Anxiety. Principal Leadership. India;
 Nassp. Product And Service Publisher. Md: National Association of
 School Psychologists.
- Kannan, R. (2009) . Difficulties In Learning English As A Second Language.

 India; Vol 8. Www.Esp-World.Info, Issue 5 (26)
- Looker, T., & Gregson, O. (2007). *Managing Stress: Teach Yourself Managing Stress*. McGraw-Hill Companies.
- Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D. J., & Pollock, J. E. (2001). Classroom Instruction

 That Works: Research-Based Strategies For Increasing Student

 Achievement. Association For Supervision And Curriculum

 Development. Usa; Beauregard St. Alexandria. 1703 N., Va 22311
 1714. Mcrel.
- Mayer, J. D., & Salovey. P. (1997). What Is Emotional Intelligence? In P. Salovey & D. J. Sluyter.(Eds.). Emotional Development And Emotional Intelligence. New York: Basic Books.
- Mcclelland, C. D., Atkinson, J. W., Clark, R. A., & Lowell, E. L. (1976). *The Achievement Motive*. Usa: Halsted Press.
- Minahan. Jessica., & Rappaport. Nancy. (2013). Anxiety In Students. A Hidden

 Culprit In Behavior Issues. Identifying The Triggers For

- Inappropriate Behaviors And Teaching Children More Desirable
 Responses Can Be Part Of Intervention Plans In Any Classroom.
 Harvard Education Press. V94 N4..
- Nadeem, M., Ali, A., Maqbool, S., & Zaidi. S. U. (2012). Impact Of Anxiety On

 The Academic Achievement Of Students Having Different Mental

 Abilities At University Level In Bahawalpur (Southern Punjab)

 Pakistan. Pakistan: Iojes. 4 (3), 519-528. Retrieved From

 Http://Www.Iojes.Net
- Nutt, D., Miguel, B. G., & Davies, S. J. C. (2008). *Phenomenology Of Anxiety Disorders*. In Blanchard, R. J., Blanchard, D. C., Griebel., & Nutt. 2. (Eds.), *Handbook Of Anxiety And Fear*. Usa: Elsevier. Vol.17 Doi: 10.1016/S1569-7339(07)00017-3
- Schmid, P. F. (2012). On The Art Of Being Anxious In The Right Way Person-Centered, Existential And Dialogical Perspectives. Word Association For Person Centered And Experiential Psychotherapy And Conceling. Austria; Sigmund Freud University.
- Singh, S., & Thukral, P. (2009) *The Role Of Anxiety In Achievement*. Punjab:

 Journal Of Exercise Science And Physiotherapy. Vol. 5, No. 2: 122125

- Sternberg, R. J. (1996). Successful Intelligence: How Practical And Creative

 Intelligence Determine Success In Live. New York: Simon &

 Schuster
- Suryabrata, S. (1993). Teori-Teori Klasik. Holistik. Jilid Ii. Yogyakarta: Rake Press
- Syah, M. (2008). *Psikologi Pendidikan Dengan Pendekatan Baru. Bandung:* Pt. Remaja Rosdakarya
- Triyanto. (Eds). *Perbedaan Individual Pada Peserta Didik*. Yogyakarta. Universitas Negri Yogyakarta. Karangmalang
- Zhu, X. (2013). Exploring Students' Conception And Expectations Of Achievement In Physical Education. Virginia: Taylor & Francis Group, Llc. 17: 62–73. Doi: 10.1080/1091367x.2013.741368