## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

## A. Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, the result of the statistical analysis shows that correlation between the scores of the selection test (variable X) and the final semester examination (variable Y) reaching 0.403 is that the significance of the correlation is smaller than the significance level decided (0.00 < 0.05) which means that both variables have high significance. The researcher successfully shows that the selection test conducted by FLDI as predictor proved to have valid predictive validity. The selection test can also be used again with the same purposes in next academic year because of the positive correlation with high significance of the variables (X and Y).

Recalling back the first chapter about null-hypothesis  $(H^0)$  and hypothesis alternative  $(H^1)$ , the result of the analysis shows that  $H^0$  rejected and  $H^1$  accepted.

## **B.** Suggestion

For next research that willing to analyze predictive validity of a test generally, the researcher of this study suggests that the next research to include external factors out of test because there is possibility that the analyzed test is very good in prediction, but in the end test-takers cannot reach their predicted capability because of some external factors out of test such as sickness, improper place for the test, etc. To know the external factors, the researcher suggests the

next research will use questionnaire or interview to get accurate data about the external factors influencing test-takers performance.

Although this study proves the acceptance of the H<sup>1</sup> by showing the positive correlation with high significance between variables, but there is a thing that needed to be watched over. Reminding the statement of Kusuma that stated there is no test has prefect prediction,<sup>70</sup> so it is need to be underlined that the predictor, selection test in this case, cannot always predict test-takers future-like performance accurately. The selection test may misses in predicting the criterion because of external factors that can affect the result of the test, such as the unfitness of test-takers condition or their business outside the learning process that can make them losing focus while taking the selection test or the final examination and choosing wrong answer.

Especially for FLDI officer and management, the researcher offers a suggestion to always upgrade their capability in teaching, making and conducting a test, because even though their selection test is proved to have accurate prediction, still there is possibility for the test to be irrelevant, in another time, because of the external factors' influence that can affects the test's result as explained before.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Mochtar Kusuma, Mochtar Kusuma, *Evaluasi Pendidikan, Pengantar, Kompetensi dan Implementasi*, (Yogyakarta: Parama Ilmu, 2016), 53.