

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of this paper. This chapter is divided into several parts namely background, research question, objective of the research, limitation of this research, significance of the research, research methodology, clarification of terms, and organization of paper.

A. Background of Research

Communication is a social event that can occur anywhere without knowing the place and time. Language as the tool of communication has an important role to reveal an intention of someone else. People will be able to express their thought and feeling through communication. English is an important means of communication, which used by many countries in this world. It plays an important role as an international language. This why the Indonesian government chooses English as the foreign language to be taught in schools.

In Indonesia, English is categorized as a foreign language because English is not our language and it has different word and structure with our language. In addition, English also as international language which is used in international communication, so in order to know recent information in the world we are demanded to master English because of the important role of English, recently English is taught from kindergarten or elementary school. English teacher in these levels need more knowledge about young learners

besides English because young learners have certain characteristics that different from adult learner, namely: children cannot learn abstract things, their interest is restricted to themselves and their surroundings, etc. By knowing these characteristics, teacher can make consideration in choosing the method and material in teaching this subject.

Teaching English consists of four language skills, they are: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The four language skills are supported by language aspects such as vocabulary, pronunciation, and structure. Actually, mastering vocabulary is essential in learning English because it is the basic component to learn the four language skills. Fauziati (2005) states that vocabulary is central to language.

Many people learn English especially students who learn at schools, they know that English is important and a compulsory for them to learn. English language is not the first language for Indonesian people. Therefore, they find it difficult to learn. It needs process and time till someone is good at English whether in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Teaching learning process is very important for young learners. As it supported by Cameron (2001) that young children can learn a second language particularly effectively before puberty because their brains are still able to use the mechanism that assisted first language acquisition.

Students sometimes find some difficulties in the process of learning vocabulary in this case in English word. They may be confronted by words that are totally unfamiliar with them. Their problem is they have difficulties

to produce language due to their lack of vocabulary. As an English teacher, we should be creative to find a good way to help them enrich their vocabulary so they will not feel bored in the class and it is necessary to find new teaching media to overcome the problems and not to forget to motivate the students. Some teachers have used games, pictures, songs, real object, cartoon and movie as their teaching media to grow the student creativity in learning process.

It is a great advantages for English learners to have a great deal of number of vocabulary, especially for the students of elementary school. According to Wilkins as cited from Thornbury (2002: 13) “Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed”. It means that even tough someone’s grammar is not good, he/she will be able to keep talking because of having many English words.

Media rightly understood is material, or events that build or facilitate students in learning so that students are able to acquire the knowledge, skills, or attitudes in other ways. More specifically, the media in teaching and learning is defined as tools that contain photographic, or electronically to process and reconstruct the information.

There are many media can be used to improve students’ vocabulary like audio aid, audio-visual aid and etc. Example for audio aid is radio, music, and so on while example of audio-visual aid is video, film/movie, and television, etc.

Audio-visual media is a media intermediary or use of the materials and absorption through vision and hearing so as to establish the conditions to enable the pupils to acquire knowledge, skills (Salahudin, 1986:3)

Audiovisual Media is the type of media that contain elements in addition to voice also contains elements of the image can be seen, for example, a videotape, a wide range of film sizes, slide the sound, and so forth. The ability of the media is considered better and more interesting because it contains elements of both media types one and two.

According to Arsyad (2011: 49) "The pictures in the video is a frame, where the frame-by-frame projected through the projector lens mechanically so that the screen looks vibrant images." Video is the technology to capture, record, process, transmit and rearranging the moving image. Typically using celluloid film, electronic signals, or digital media. Video can also be regarded as a composite pictures of the dead were read sequentially in a time with a certain speed. The images are combined is called a frame and image reading speed is called the frame rate, with satufps.

Video in learning especially English may help students understand the lesson, hence the media make students interested and more to find information about such materials especially for elementary school because they include young learner dominant still want to play around and see the material with other innovations. In preparing material for the young learner as a teacher should finding innovation colors or images that can make students do not get bored.

Based on the above statement, the researcher would like to do further study and the title of the study is “Improving students’ vocabulary using audio visual a classroom action research at SD Negeri Terang”.

B. Research Questions

The statement of the problem can be formulated into the research question:

1. Is using audio visual able to improve students’ vocabulary?
2. What are the students’ responds toward to use of audio visual?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the statement of the research question above the objective of the study is:

1. To find out whether using audio visual is able to improve students’ vocabulary
2. To find out the students’ responses toward the use audio visual

D. Limitation of the Problem

The problem is limited on applying the audio visual in improving students’ vocabulary at SD Negeri Terang.

E. Benefits

By using study, there are significance to the students, teachers, and researcher:

1. For students

This study will be helpful for students to enrich vocabulary and the students' will be able to apply the audio visual.

2. For teachers

The researcher hope that this result research will helpful teachers in teaching learning process, especially improving vocabulary.

3. For researchers

To be source of information for other researcher when they want to do any research based on audio visual can to be apply for other skill.

F. Definitions of Keys Term

The following disclosure of the key terms.

1. Vocabulary

According to Barnhart (2008: 697), vocabulary is; a stock of words used by person, class of people, profession, etc. Then collection or list of words, usually in alphabetical order and defined."

2. Audio Visual

According to Rohani (1997: 97-98) Audio Visual is a modern instructional media in accordance with the times (the advance of science and technology), covers the media that can be seen and hear.

3. English for Young Learners

According to Phillips (2000: 23) “Young learners is a group of student level of age eleven to twelve, where they learn language by various activities”.

G. Organization of the Research Paper

CHAPTER I: Introduction

This chapter discusses the Introduction, Background of the Research, Research question, Objectives of the research Paper, Limitation of the Problem, Benefits, Methodology, Population and Sample, Definition of Key Terms, and Organization of the research paper.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

The second chapter contains detail information of a brief theory, and concept that support the research.

CHAPTER III: Research Methodology

Third chapter deals with research design, research method, instrument, population, sample, data collection, data analysis.

CHAPTER IV: Result and Discussions

The fourth chapter portrays research result and discussion.

CHAPTER V:

The last chapter draws Conclusions and Suggestions.