

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion covers the main point of the research done by the writer. While the other part cover the suggestion for the English teacher and future research.

1.1. Conclusion

Teachers of elementary school students need to be creative to teach their students by using fun techniques in the teaching process, especially while they are learning language. The most important thing to learn language is learning the words or vocabulary. There are so many techniques that can be used by the teacher to teach vocabulary to the young students which can also be a technique to improve the students achievement in vocabulary. One of the techniques is storytelling.

This study with the title the effect of using storytelling to teach vocabulary on the vocabulary achievement of four graders elementary school students was held to answer the research question which is whether using storytelling to teach vocabulary will improve students achievement or not. The study was conducted in one of the private elementary school in Surabaya. The subjects are 28 students of grade four belonging to the school year 2016/2017.

The writer used pre-experimental study with the pre-test and post-test. The test was in the form of multiple choice vocabulary test. Before the pre-test was held, the writer tried the test out. There were 60 items at first, and the writer took only 40 items out of 60. The meetings were held six times. The first day was the pre-test. The treatments were held four times with the different stories and assessment. The stories were: The Legend of Danau Toba, Timun Emas, Malin Kundang, and Ande-Ande Lumut. The last meeting was used for the post-test.

The findings using t-test showed that there is an effect of using storytelling to teach vocabulary on the vocabulary achievement of four graders elementary school students. The mean of post-test was much higher than the mean of pre-test. It implies that using storytelling to teach vocabulary improves the vocabulary achievement of grade 4 elementary school students.

1.2.Suggestion

Based on the findings of this research, the writer would like to give some suggestions for the English teacher and further research which hopefully will give some advantages in the future.

1.2.1. Suggestion for the English Teachers

There is a suggestion that the writer would like to propose to the English teacher, especially those who teach grade 4 elementary school students. Based on the result of this study, it was found that storytelling can be considered to be one of the fun techniques which

can motivate the students. It is advisable that the teacher use storytelling to teach vocabulary to grade four of elementary school students.

1.2.2. Suggestion for Further Research

There are several suggestions that the writer can propose to the further research in teaching and learning activity using storytelling which hopefully can make the further study much better.

- The treatments should be done more than 4 times because it will make the research more valid. If possible, it would be better if the treatments are done 6 times.
- The test item should be more than 40 because the more the test items are, the better the result is. The more the research has the treatments, the more test items can be made.
- It would be better to have more students for the subjects. In this research, the writer only has 28 students. It is advisable that the further research have more students by taking all the classes in the school to have more students.
- It would be better to compare storytelling with other techniques. It is advisable to compare storytelling with games or song to know which technique is better.

- The writer recommends to use storytelling to improve other English components such as pronunciation and grammar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bintz, William P.(2011).Middle School Journal. *Teaching Vocabulary Across the Curriculum*, 42,44-53: Retrieved on September 4th, 2016 from <http://www.nmsa.org/Publications/MiddleSchoolJournal/tabid/435/Default.aspx>
- Brabham,E. G & Villaume,S.K. (2002). Vocabulary instruction: Concerns and visions. *The Reading Teacher*, 56 (3), 264-268.
- Brewster, J. & G Ellis. (2002). *The Primary English Teacher's Guide*.Penguin English:Harmondsworth.
- British Council:Learn English Teens: Retrieved on September 18th,2016from: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/grammar-and-vocabulary-exams/vocabulary-exercise-types>
- Cambridge Online Dictionary:Retrieved from <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/achievement>
- Cameron, Lyne. (2001). *Teaching Language to Young Learners*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Diana, Bonnet. (1991). *Vacabulary Improvement*. Thomson Course Technology. Boston.
- Dujmovic, Mauro. (2006).*Storytelling as a Method of EFL Teaching*. Retrieved on August 26th,2016 from hrcak.srce.hr/file/17682
- Geisler, Harlynnne. (1997). *Storytelling Professionally:The Nuts and Bolts of Working Performer*. Libraries Unlimited. Englewood, Colorado.
- Glende, Leslie.(2013).*Vocabulary and Word Study to Increase Comprehension in Content Areas for Struggling Readers*.Educational Master.St.John Fisher Collage
- Hatch, Evelyn and Chary Brown. (1995). *Vocabulary, Semantic and Language Education*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hoesein, ETTY Maryati. (2011). *Teaching English for young Learners*. Retrieved on May 10th,2017 from <https://cicikprasetia.wordpress.com/2011/08/29/teaching-english-foryoung-learners/>
- Jack C. Richards and Willy A. Renandya. (2002). *Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice* p225.New York: Cambridge University Press.

- Linse, T.C.(2005).*Practical English Language Teaching:Young Learners*.McGraw Hill:NY.
- Mehta, Naven Kumar. (2009).The Internet TESL Journal, Vol. XV, No.3: Retrieved on December 7th, 2016 from <http://iteslj.org/Techniques/Mehta-Vocabulary.html>
- Montgomery, Judy K. (2007). *The Bridge of Vocabulary: Evidence Based Activities for Academic Success*. NCS Pearson Inc.
- Morgan, John & Rinvoluceri,Mario.(1986).Resource book for teachers.*Vocabulary*.Alan Maley Ed.Oxford:Oxford University Press.
- Nam, Jihyun.(2010).Linking research and practice.*Effective Strategies for Teaching Vocabulary in the ESL Classroom*,28,127-135:Retrieved on August 29th, 2016 from <http://www.teslcanadajournal.ca/index.php/tesl/article/view/1064>
- Reiss, J. (2005). *Teaching Content to English Language Learners: Strategies for secondary school success*. White Plains. NY:Pearson Education.
- Teaching:No Greater Call, Salt Lake City, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1999: Retrieved from: https://www.lds.org/bc/content/shared/content/english/pdf/language-materials/36123_eng.pdf?lang=eng
- Thornbury, S. (2002).*How to Teach Vocabulary*.England:Pearson Education Limited.
- Ur, P., (1998). *A course in language teaching*.Cambridge University Press.
- Weymouth, Susan. (2011). *5 Great ESL Games to Teach English to Young Learners*. Retrieved on September 17th,2016 from <http://www.bridgetefl.com/5-great-esl-games-for-teaching-english-to-young-learners/>
- Wright, A.(2000). Stories and their importance in language teaching 2. *Humanising Language Teaching* 5.pp 1-6.