THE EFFECT OF THE TOTAL PHYSICAL RESPONSE METHOD AND TRANSLATION METHOD ON THE VOCABULARY ACHIEVEMENT OF FIRST GRADERS AT SEKOLAH CITRA BERKAT SURABAYA

A THESIS

As Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Pedagogy



By: Anneke Ongkowidjojo 1213002125

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND PEDAGOGY
WIDYA MANDALA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
January 12, 2008

APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled "The Effect of the Total Physical Response Method and Translation Method on the Vocabulary Achievement of First Graders at Sekolah Citra Berkat Surabaya" prepared and submitted by Anneke Ongkowidjojo has been approved and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Pedagogy by the following advisors:

M. G. Retno Palupi, M. Pd. First Advisor

Dra Ruruh Mindari, M.Pd. Second Advisor

APPROVAL SHEET

(2)

This thesis has been examined by the committee on an oral examination with the grade of _____ on January 12, 2008.

Dr. Tjahjaning Tingastuti S., M.Pd. Chairperson

Dra. M.N. Siti Mina Tamah, M.Pd. Secretary Prof. Dr. D. Wagiman A., M.A. Member

M. G. Retno Ratupi, M. Pd. First Advisor Dra. Ruruh Mindari, M.Pd. Second Advisor

Dra Susana Teopilus, M.Pd.

Head of the English Department

Approved by:

Dra Agnes Santi Widianti, M.Pd.

Dra Agnes Santi Widianti, M.Pd.

Training and Education

iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank God for His love, blessings and help in her study especially during the preparation and examination of this thesis.

Only by His grace the writer is able to finish this thesis.

She would like to express her deepest appreciation and gratitude to:

- M. G. Retno Palupi, M. Pd., the writer's first advisor, who has been willing to devote her valuable time to guide and give her advice and suggestions and all kinds of support to her in finishing this thesis.
- Dra. Ruruh Mindari, M. Pd., the writer's second advisor, who also gives her valuable time, guidance, suggestions, and all kinds of support during her doctoral study for completing this thesis.
- All the lecturers of English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University who have taught her during her study in this university.
- Drs. Dwi Sunu W. Pebruanto, M. Ed., head of curriculum at Sekolah Citra Berkat, who always shares his knowledge and guides the writer in doing this thesis.
- Tri Endang Sulistyowati, S. Pd., Principal of SD Citra Berkat Surabaya, who gives permission to conduct the experiment in her school and also always supports the writer in finishing this thesis.
- Maria Josephine K., S.Pd. who encourages the writer in finishing this thesis.

- The librarians of Widya Mandala Catholic University who have been so cooperative and helpful in providing her with a number of important books and references.
- First graders of Sekolah Citra Berkat who have been so cooperative and helpful in providing her with the data by joining the activities.
- The writer's family who has supported and encouraged her finishing her thesis.
- 10. The writer's friends and colleagues wherever they are who have given supports and prayer in finishing this thesis.

Finally, the writer's sincere gratitude is also due to some other people whom she cannot mention one by one, who have provided her with support, encouragement and everything necessary during the process of writing this thesis. The writer admits that this thesis is still far from perfection. She believes that reader's criticism and suggestions will somehow make it better.

The writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Approval Sheet	i (1)	ii
Approval Sheet	1 (2)	iii
Acknowledgen	nents	iv
Table of Conte	nts	vi
Abstract		x
Chapter I : IN	TRODUCTION	
1.	1 Background of the Study	1
1.	2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.	3 Objective of the Study	4
1	4 Theoretical Framework	5
1.	5 The Hypotheses	5
1.	6 Significance of the Study	6
1.	7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	6
1.	8 Definition of Key Terms	6
1.	9 Assumptions	7
1.	10 Organization of the Study	7
Chapter II: R	EVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.	1 Teaching English to Young Learners	8
2.	2 The Characteristics of Young Learners	9
2.	3 Teaching Vocabulary to Young Learners	10
2.	4 The Use of Total Physical Response in Language I	earning.13

	2.5	The Use of Total Physical Response	
		in Teaching Vocabulary	15
	2.6	The Features of the Total Physical Response Method	16
	2.7	Techniques in the Total Physical Response Method	17
	2.8	Principles in the Total Physical Response Method	18
	2.9	The Advantages of the Total Physical Response Method	19
	2.10	Memorization	21
	2.11	Word List	24
	2.12	Previous Studies.	25
Chapter III:	RES	EARCH METHOD	
	3.1	The Research Design	28
	3.2	Variables	29
	3.3	Population and Sample	29
	3.4	Research Instruments	30
		3.4.1 Validity	30
		3.4.2 Test Reliability	31
		3.4.3 Item Analysis	32
		3.4.3.1 Item Difficulty	33
		3.4.3.2 Item Discrimination	34
	3.5	Treatments	36
	3.6	Procedures of Collecting Data	38
	37	Techniques of Data Analysis	30

Chapter IV:	FINI	DINGS	AND INTERPRETATIONS				
	4.1	Findin	gs4	2			
	4.2	Interpr	retations of the Findings4	6			
Chapter V:	CON	CONCLUSION					
	5.1	Summ	ary4	9			
	5.2	Sugges	stions5	1			
		5.2.1	Suggestions for English Teachers5	1			
		5.2.2	Recommendations for Further Study5	2			
REFERENCES53							
Appendices:							
Appendix 1: Reliability Counting of First Try Out57							
Appendix 2: Reliability Counting of Second Try Out							
Appendix 3: Reliability Counting of Third Try Out61							
Appendix 4:	Pre-test, Post-test Sample62						
Appendix 4:	Le	Lesson Plan 1 st Treatment (Control Group)63					
Appendix 5:	Le	Lesson Plan 2 nd Treatment (Control Group)65					
Appendix 6:	Le	Lesson Plan 3 rd Treatment (Control Group)67					
Appendix 7:	Le	Lesson Plan 1 st Treatment (Experimental Group)69					
Appendix 8:	Le	Lesson Plan 2 nd Treatment (Experimental Group)71					
Appendix 9:	Le	Lesson Plan 3 rd Treatment (Experimental Group)73					
Appendix 10	: Stu	Students' Worksheet of 1st Treatment					
Appendix 11	: Stu	Students' Worksheet of 2 nd Treatment76					
Appendix 12	endix 12: Students' Worksheet of 3 rd Treatment						

Appendix 13: Pr	e-test Counting of Control Group	79
Appendix 14: Pr	re-test Counting of Experimental Group	80
Appendix 15: Pe	ost-test Counting of Control Group	82
Appendix 16: Pe	ost-test Counting of Experimental Group	84
Appendix 17: G	ain Score Counting of Control Group	86
Appendix 18: G	ain Score Counting of Experimental Group	87
Appendix 19: T	o Pre-test Counting	88
Appendix 20: T	o Post-test Counting	89
Appendix 21: T	o Gain Score Counting	90

ABSTRACT

Ongkowidjojo, Anneke. 2007. The Effect Of The Total Physical Response Method And Translation Method On The Vocabulary Achievement Of First Grade Students Of Sekolah Citra Berkat. Thesis. Teaching Training and Pedagogy Faculty. FKIP. Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya. Advisors: M. G. Retno Palupi, M. Pd. and Dra. Ruruh Mindari, M. Pd.

Key words: Effect, Total Physical Response, Method, Vocabulary

Teaching English vocabulary is important as vocabulary mastery will determine how young learners express their thoughts and ideas through writing and speaking and also their ability to understand what they read and hear. As young learners enjoy creating fun in whatever they do are motivating their learning, this study suggested the use of Total Physical Response Method. As in the Total Physical Response Method, young learners learn the language through hearing, seeing and doing it.

An experimental study was then conducted to see the difference of the vocabulary achievement between the students taught with gestures in the Total Physical Response Method and those taught with words list in the Translation Method. The study was conducted at Sekolah Dasar Citra Berkat. The sample was first graders.

The data were computed by applying t-test formula. The result of the t-test indicated that the vocabulary achievement of the experimental group is not significantly different from that of the control group as some possible factors affected such as numbers of students and low reliability of the instrument used. Those factors affected the result of the t-test as the result was insignificantly difference.

As a conclusion, the result of the study is not significantly different. However, it does not mean that the Total Physical Response Method does not give positive effect as some students of the experimental group get better score at the post-test and the teaching learning activities became more relaxing than before.