

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher explained about the definition of vocabulary, kinds of vocabulary, the aspect of vocabulary, the important to master vocabulary, the concept of teaching vocabulary, the concept of drill, the concept of media, types of media, the advantages of media, the concept of animation movie, the advantage of animation movie, and teaching vocabulary using animation movie.

A. Definition of Vocabulary

Vocabulary may be defined in a variety of ways. People who lack language struggle to express themselves oral or in writing. It indicates that when learning a new language, individuals must understand its vocabulary. Experts put forward some terms about vocabulary. According to Nation (2022), he describes vocabulary as a list or collection of phrases that are specific to a language or as a list or collection of terms that speakers of that language. The only system used in alphabetical order is vocabulary.

According to Smitch (2020), vocabulary is composed of words, it contains the structure, the change, the link between them, and how it is used in the sentences. The most important aspect of communication is vocabulary. Learners must use words they know and comprehend flexibly in order to communicate successfully both oral and in writing. For this reason, vocabulary mastery refers to a student's comprehension of the vocabulary in English, regardless of whether the vocabulary is high or low.

Vocabulary is important language skills, particularly in English. Students using vocabulary to learn English phrases; while creating sentences, students must know the words they intend to use. Vocabulary is crucial to master because it allows students to say their ideas and communicate effectively with one another. Vocabulary is important in language acquisition because without it, learners cannot communicate with others. As a result, the quality of the students' language depends to some part on their mastery of vocabulary.

Based to several of the definitions given above, vocabulary is the basic component of language that a person has to acquire in order to interact with others in particular. Furthermore, based on all of the definitions of vocabulary presented above, the researcher concludes that vocabulary is all of the words in a certain language that an individual understands or utilizes to successfully communicate.

B. Kinds of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is commonly categorized based on usage and function. Thornbury (2002), divided content vocabulary into four types, there are concrete noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

1) Noun

Noun is part of speech that is used to name or identify a person, place, things, quality, or action. It means that noun is related with name of something like place, plant, people and others. For examples: Jhon, student, house, chair, rose, dog.

2) Verb

Verb is a word to indicate the action of the subject, showing the events or circumstances. Verb is the most complex part of speech. It's varying arrangements with nouns determine the different kinds of sentences statements, questions, and commands. Verbs are vital for constructing meaningful sentences and conveying dynamic actions or conditions. For examples: Eat, write, jump, laugh, dance, cook.

3) Adjective

Adjective is modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. It is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifier that precede it. It most usual position is before the noun its modifier, but it fills other positions as well. It means that adjective is a word that describe noun. For example: Beautiful, good, small, and others.

4) Adverb

Adverb is a word that explain about how, where, and when a thing happened. It means that adverb related with the how the process, time and the thing happen. For examples: Now, tomorrow, certainly, maybe, and others. There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meaning. It can be conclusion of statements above, that vocabulary is listing all words that need to be known and learnt and the types of vocabulary are adverb, adjective, noun, and verb. All the

types of vocabulary need to be known and learnt for the successful of mastering vocabulary.

C. The Aspects of Vocabulary

There are some things that students might learn when acquiring language. The meaning of the vocabulary is the main emphasis of vocabulary acquisition in this study. According to Mardianawati (2012), claims that the focus of vocabulary learning in this research is located in the vocabulary meaning. The following are some vocabulary aspects that learners might implement:

1) Word Meaning

In daily life we use languages communication tool with another people. When someone has communicated with another, they should understand the meaning of word form. Word meaning is important part in English language. If we listen some people talk something, we have to know the meaning of the words. A word meaning can also be defined by its relationship to other words.

One should also know the denotation and connotation of a word in order to know the negative or positive meanings that occur in the word. Teachers should educate students that a word may have several meanings depending on the context. This will help students understand the meaning better. Word meaning include: Antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, and connotation.

2) Spelling

Spelling is important if you intend to employ words in your writing. English spelling is often challenging with many terms spelled differently from their pronunciation. This is obvious while investigating homonyms (words that sound the same but are spelled differently). Almost every phoneme (unit of sound) has more than one way to spell it. Some spelling errors occur frequently even among native speakers. Vocabulary learning is depended on spelling. Because spelling is needed in reading. Spelling is as the connector sound a letter. Teachers must so ensure that students pronounce and spell words in English correctly.

3) Pronunciation

Pronunciation is a critical component of language learning that significantly influences effective communication. It refers to the way in which words are spoken, encompassing aspects such as intonation, stress, rhythm, and the articulation of

individual sounds. Mastering pronunciation is essential for language learners, as it not only affects their ability to be understood but also impacts their confidence, social interactions, and overall language proficiency.

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4) Word Classes

Word classes are categories of word such as nouns, verb, adverbs, adjectives, and prepositions. Word classes are important features in semantic analysis, for example:

a) Noun

Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. Examples: Father, Tina, Teacher, Korea.

b) Verb

Verbs express actions, events, or states of being. Examples: Play, Sing, Eat, Grow, Drive.

c) Adverb

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, often indicating time, manner, degree, or frequency. Examples: Slowly, Recently, Happily, Quickly.

d) Adjective

Adjectives describe or modify nouns. Examples: Big, Happy, Talented, Pretty.

e) Preposition

Prepositions show relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence, often related to time or space. Examples: At, In, Of, Over, With.

f) Conjunction

Conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses. Examples: And, But, Because, Although.

D. The Importance of Vocabulary Mastery

Vocabulary mastery is a fundamental aspect of language learning and communication that significantly influences an individual's ability to express thoughts, comprehend information, and engage with others. The importance of mastering vocabulary extends beyond mere word recognition; it encompasses the ability to use language effectively in various contexts, thereby enhancing overall communication skills, academic performance, and cognitive development.

One of the primary reasons why vocabulary mastery is crucial is its direct impact on communication skills. A rich vocabulary allows individuals to articulate their ideas and emotions with clarity and precision. When people possess a diverse range of words, they can choose the most appropriate terms to convey their messages, reducing the risk of misunderstandings. For instance, a person with a well-developed vocabulary can express subtle differences in meaning, tone, and intent, making their communication more effective and engaging.

This ability to communicate clearly is essential not only in personal interactions but also in professional settings, where effective communication can lead to better collaboration and success. Fluency in language helps learners in expressing their ideas. With a strong vocabulary, students will be able to understand what they read, listen to others, respond, speak well, and write about a variety of subjects. However, learners will be unable to express themselves in writing, engage in a discussion, or ask questions if they do not understand the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary is an important aspect in language acquisition since it helps improve language abilities. When students lack vocabulary, they find it harder to study. According to Alqahtani (2022), vocabulary is the basic component of language competency and provides the base for students' performance in other language-related skills including speaking, reading, writing, and listening. According to Teng (2019), people could say very little with grammar but they could say almost anything with words.

Moreover, vocabulary mastery plays a vital role in reading comprehension. A strong vocabulary enables readers to understand texts more easily, as they can recognize and interpret the meanings of words in context. This understanding is particularly important in academic settings, where students are often required to

read complex materials. Research has shown that students with a robust vocabulary tend to perform better in standardized tests and assessments, as they can comprehend questions and texts more readily. Consequently, vocabulary mastery is a predictor of academic achievement, influencing a student's ability to succeed in various subjects and disciplines.

In conclusion, vocabulary mastery is of paramount importance for effective communication, academic success, cognitive development, and social interaction. It serves as the foundation for language proficiency and plays a vital role in personal and professional growth. As individuals strive to master vocabulary, they not only enhance their language skills but also open doors to new opportunities, experiences, and connections. Therefore, investing time and effort in vocabulary development is essential for anyone seeking to improve their communication abilities and achieve success in various aspects of life.

E. Concept of Teaching Vocabulary

The teaching of vocabulary is not easy to do. Some people think that vocabulary teaching only wastes the time because vocabulary number is unlimited. The English teachers had better teach English vocabulary first than other aspect of this language, such as grammar, speaking, reading, and writing. If students know more about vocabulary, it will be easy for them to learn another aspect of English language.

According to Barcroft (2018), vocabulary learning is a central to language acquisition whether the language is first, second, or foreign. Meanwhile according to Nation (2020), teaching is defined as giving instruction to somebody's knowledge, skill, etc. Based on that explanation, teaching vocabulary is an activity where the teacher gives the students' knowledge about vocabulary and how to use it in daily life. According to Harmer (2001), gives the wide explanation about some technique for teaching vocabulary that is summarized as follows:

1) Demonstration

The teacher demonstrates the language where he/she wants the students to study by offering them there in action. Demonstrations often involve the use of visual- media such as pictures, diagrams, or gestures to help convey the meaning of the word. By seeing the vocabulary word in action, students are better able to grasp its meaning and use it confidently in their own language production.

2) Explanation

The teacher explains the construction of language in diagram, using textbook, or using board. The students can be encouraged to understand new language form by discovering them in a text or by looking at grammatical evidence in order to work out a grammar rule. Providing vocabulary in context helps students understand how words are used naturally in sentences or conversations.

3) Check Question

Check questions are valuable for both teachers and students. For teachers, they provide insight into students' understanding and help identify areas that may require further clarification or reinforcement. For students, check questions offer opportunities to actively engage with the material, self-assess their comprehension, and receive immediate feedback on their learning progress. Overall, check questions play an essential role in the teaching and learning process by promoting active participation, comprehension monitoring, and retention of vocabulary knowledge.

4) Presentation

Teacher must initial introduction of new words or phrases to students. The teacher introduces the new vocabulary items by stating or displaying the words and explaining their meanings. In teaching vocabulary, the teacher should present target words in such a way that the meaning of the target words is perfectly clear and unambiguous. This helps students understand the meaning and usage of the words.

F. Definition of Drilling Technique

The drilling technique is a widely recognized method in language teaching that focuses on repetitive practice to reinforce language skills, particularly in vocabulary acquisition, pronunciation, and grammatical structures. This technique involves the systematic repetition of words, phrases, or sentences, allowing learners to internalize language patterns and improve their fluency. While some may view drilling as a mechanical approach to language learning, it has proven to be effective in various educational contexts, particularly when used in conjunction with other teaching methods.

Furthermore, drill is a method of teaching technique used for practicing sound or sentence patterns concerned with the fixation of specific association for automatic recall. According to Harmer (2007), he states that drilling is mechanical ways if getting student to demonstrate and practice their ability to use specific language items in a controlled manner.

Meanwhile, according to Godwin (2018), the effectiveness of the drilling technique can be enhanced by incorporating technology and multimedia resources. For instance, language learning apps and software often include drilling exercises that allow learners to practice at their own pace and receive immediate feedback. This integration of technology can make drilling more engaging and accessible, catering to different learning styles and preferences.

In conclusion, the drilling technique is a valuable method in language learning that facilitates vocabulary acquisition, pronunciation improvement, and grammatical understanding through repetitive practice. While it offers significant benefits, it is essential to use drilling in conjunction with other teaching methods to create a well-rounded language learning experience.

By balancing drilling with meaningful communication and incorporating technology, educators can enhance the effectiveness of this technique and support learners in their journey toward language proficiency.

G. Definition of Learning Media

According to AECT (Assosiation of Educational and Communication Technology), media is used to send message or information. Meanwhile, according to Arsyad (2015), media is everything that can be used to channel messages from senders to recipients so that they can stimulate students' thoughts, feelings, concerns and interests and attention in such a way that the learning process occurs. In this case, teachers, textbooks, e-learning, and the school environment are learning media as a means of delivering learning messages which are carried out with direct learning models, namely by the way the teacher acts as a transmitter of information and in this case the teacher should use various appropriate media. Learning media is a teaching and learning tool. Everything that can be used to evoke thoughts, feelings, attention and abilities or skills of students so as to encourage the learning process.

Learning media can provide a concrete and direct learning experience to students. Moreover, students will feel and see firsthand the relationship between theory and practice or understand the application of science in the field. Learning media can stimulate students to think critically, use imagination, abilities and attitudes are further developed, thus giving birth to creativity and works that are so innovative. Media can increase the efficiency of the learning process, because by using the media can reach students in different places, and within the scope which is not limited to a certain time.

Based on some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that learning media is a tool used by teachers to help the success of learning and develop students' interest in learning. In this case, teachers, textbooks, e-learning and the school environment are learning media as a means of delivering learning messages.

H. Types of Learning Media

The media used in education are various of kind. The media used in learning is adjusted with the learning material delivered. According to Arsyad (2015), the various media in learning is visual media, audio media and audio media visual. Description of the various media in learning described as follows:

a) Visual-Media

Visual-media are a wide range of materials that rely primarily on visual elements to convey information. Visual-media including graphic, chart, photos, and drawing. Visual-media can facilitate understanding and strengthen memory. Visual media made students' interest in bridging the material content with the real world. Visuals-media are effective when they are in a meaningful context. Visual-media consists of pictures, chats, cartoons, and maps.

b) Audio-Media

Audio-media are materials that deliver information basically through sound. This includes lessons, podcasts, audiobooks, music, radio shows, and audio recordings. Audio-media are useful for auditory learners who like to process information while listening. They provide flexibility by letting learners to access information at any time and from any location, making them ideal for multitasking or circumstances requiring less visual concentration. Audio-media are very effective for language acquisition, pronunciation practice, storytelling, and communicating emotions or tone. They can also support various learning styles by offering multiple ways of education.

c) Audio-Visual Media

Audio-Visual Media is a media that conveys learning messages in the form of sounds and images. Audio-visual media such as film, video, and television. It can be concluded that learning media has a very important role in educational activities. Learning media that are used can help facilitate learning effectively and efficiently.

I. Advantages of Learning Media

In general, the benefits of media in the learning process are facilitate interaction between teachers and students so that learning will be more effective and efficient. According to Sanjaya (2014), stated there is a very important contribution to use of media in learning, namely:

- 1) Learning can be more interesting.
- 2) Learning becomes more interactive with the application of theory learning and the principles of psychology that are accepted in terms of student's participation, feedback, and reinforcement.
- 3) The quality of learning can be improved.
- 4) Delivery of learning messages can be more standardized. Every student who sees or hear the presentation through the media received the same message.
- 5) The learning process can take place anytime and anywhere required. The media used in learning is expected to provide benefits for students, and teachers.
- 6) The benefit of media for students is that it can help students to clarify information orders delivered, and can help students to increase interest and motivation to learn.

J. Definition of Animation Movie

Animation movie or Cartoon is a form of media where using animation, characters are show with simplified features. Cartoon are a form of 2D (2D) animated images. The term animation comes from the Greek anima, means soul or life. According to Johnson (2020), that the word animation can also mean to give life object by moving the image object with a certain time. Another opinion about animation movie given by Kuchimanchi (2013), that animation movie is a rapid display of images to create an illusion of movement.

Generally, people know animation movies only as entertainment which is watched through some devices such as television, computer, portable computer, DVD/VCD, etc. In this case, animation movie is media which uses a projector so that motion pictures can be shown on screen where it combines two-part of the body such as eyes and ears. Moreover, animation movie is considered as an audio-visual media which combines sound and image in one unit, so, animation movies here is as teaching media.

Animation movie is not always used for entertainment only, animation movie can also use for educational media, information, and other knowledge media. Animation movie is an illusion of motion created by the consecutive display of images of them become more interesting as the result of development of people's imagination. An animation movie as a special form of art to present amusing appearance with the help of colorful moving diagram exaggerated. In short it can be seen in cartoon how to shown people's imagination that is releveled in drawing forms.

One such effective and enjoyable strategy is the use of animation movies, particularly those produced by Disney. Animation movies such as *Wish* (2023) and *Cinderella* (1950; remade in 2015) are not only rich in visual and contextual cues but also present authentic language in an emotionally engaging format.

- Links of Animation Movie:

1. *Wish* (2023):

<https://www.disneyplus.com/movies/wish/4S2dYv6rWfTx>

2. *Cinderella* (2015):

<https://www.disneyplus.com/movies/cinderella/1j8PZyAaDzsR>

K. Advantages of Using Animation Movie

In recent years, animation movies provide a rich and contextualized environment for language acquisition. According to Yang (2020), he explains that when teaching by using animation movie, the teacher has to know the techniques. By using cartoon movie in the classroom, the students can increase their vocabulary and pronunciation. The lessons may help students become more interested in the teaching-learning process. The advantages of using cartoon movie in the classroom according to Yang (2020), are:

- 1) Animation movie brings native speakers as a model for students to get appropriate pronunciation and intonation.
- 2) Animation movie can raise an interest in learning English and make the students excited in understanding people interaction.
- 3) Animation movie can increase the students' understanding much better than just listening to the audio.
- 4) Through animation movie, students will be more active in classroom activities because cartoon movie is related to their life interaction.
- 5) Each student can learn something from the animation movie, from the clever one or less intelligent.

L. Teaching Vocabulary Using Animation Movie at Senior High School

In Indonesia, English is the primary foreign language required to be taught at various educational levels. In vocabulary classes, teachers typically drill students on new words, requiring them to repeat and memorize them. Teachers need to employ appropriate techniques or media to teach effectively. Effective teaching is crucial for successful learning, including vocabulary acquisition. Using media has a positive impact on improving students' vocabulary and makes lessons easier to understand. Such media engage students, increase their interest in the material, and motivate them during the learning process.

One of the primary advantages of using animation movie in vocabulary teaching is their ability to capture students' attention and stimulate interest. Animation movies are visually appealing and often feature engaging storylines, colourful characters, and dynamic action. According to Susanti (2021), multimedia resources can enhance motivation and engagement among learners, making the learning process more enjoyable. For senior high school students, who may often feel disengaged from traditional teaching methods, animation movies provide a refreshing alternative that can reignite their enthusiasm for learning English.

Furthermore, Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning (Mayer, 2020) supports the idea that students learn more deeply from words and pictures than from words alone. When learners watch animated movies, they process information through both auditory and visual channels, enhancing their understanding and retention of vocabulary. The movement, color, and expressions in animations help reinforce the meanings of words, especially abstract or unfamiliar ones.

Moreover, animation movie offers contextualized language exposure, which is crucial for vocabulary acquisition. When students watch animation movie, they encounter new words and phrases within meaningful contexts, allowing them to understand how language is used in real-life situations. For instance, when students see characters using specific vocabulary in relevant scenarios, they are more likely to grasp the meanings and nuances of those words, leading to deeper understanding.

In addition to contextualization, animation movie can aid in the development of listening and pronunciation skills. As students listen to native speakers in the films, they are exposed to authentic pronunciation, intonation, and rhythm. This exposure is particularly beneficial for Indonesian students, who may struggle with English pronunciation due to differences in phonetic systems. By mimicking the characters' speech patterns, students can improve their pronunciation and develop greater confidence in their speaking abilities.