

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presented the conclusion to answer the problem of the study. In addition, the suggestions for the English teacher, students, and the next researchers are also provided.

A. CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to know whether or not the students taught by using mapping word have better vocabulary mastery than the students taught by non-mapping word.

Based on ANCOVA output, the result of the study shows that there is a significant difference between the students taught by using mapping word and the students taught by using non mapping word that was conducted at the tenth grade students of SMK HASAUDDIN PARE.

The test result of between-subject effect, the significance is 0.001. It is less than α 0.05 ($0.001 < 0.05$). From this result, we have enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and the alternative hypothesis “teaching English using mapping word is effective on the improvement of the students’ vocabulary mastery” is accepted. Thus, teaching vocabulary using mapping word is effective, and students taught using mapping word have better vocabulary mastery than those taught using non-mapping word.

B. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to the English teachers, the students, and the other researchers.

1. To English Teachers

As an English teacher, we must be creative and innovative in creating and applying a technique to increase students' ability in learning English especially in teaching vocabulary. Mapping word is one of the appropriate techniques which can help teachers to teach vocabulary and motivate students in learning English.

2. To Students

Students are the subject in teaching learning. In learning English, students need to have many vocabularies because it is one of components in language that is the most important. Without knowing vocabulary in a language, we will get the difficulty to master it. Therefore, the students can create a map that can help them to increase their vocabulary mastery and help them to more understand about word, for instance mapping word. The students can work individually or in group.

3. To Other Researchers.

The other researchers can use this research as a reference and a source of information to conduct other research on the same field. Thus, the other researchers can contribute their research finding to the school in order that the students are interested in learning English, especially in learning vocabulary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2001.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., & Sorensen, C.K. *Introduction to Research in Education (8th ed.)*. Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010.
- Brown, *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching*, USA: Prentice-hall, 1980.
- Classroom strategies: Word Maps. (n.d). retrieved from <http://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/word-maps/> on 5th March 2014
- Djiwandono, M. Soenardi, *Tes Bahasa Dalam Pengajaran*, Bandung: ITB, 1996.
- Ehow. *Definition of Mapping Word*. http://www.ehow.com/facts_6052367_concept-definition-word_mapping.html#ixzz2izPqrmEc, retrieved on 3rd November 2013.
- Fulcher, Glenn and Fred Davidson. *Language Testing and Assessment*, USA: Roulledge, 2007.
- Free Dictionary. *Definition of Vocational High School*. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Vocational+high+schools>, retrieved on 21st October 2013.
- Harmer, Jeremy, *The Practice of English Language Teacher*, New York: Longman, 1991.
- Hartono. *Statistik Untuk Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2004.
- Hatch, Evelyn & Hansein Farhady, *Research Design and Statistics for Applied Linguistic*, London: Rowley Massachessetts, 1982.
- H.McMillan, James, *Educational Research Fundamentals for the Consumer Sixth Edition*, Boston: Pearson. 2012.
- John, W Best. *Research in Education*, NewYork: Prenticehall.
- Lindstromberg, Seth, *Language Activities for Teenagers*, UK: Cambridge, 2004.
- L.R, Gay, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. 1987.

- Merriam, *Webster's Ninth Collegiate Dictionary*. New York: Merriam Webster's Inc, 1978.
- Ngoc Thuy, Nguyen, *The Effect of Semantic Mapping on Vocabulary Memorizing*, Vietnam: [Lito.to.ac.th/FLLT2013/www.fllt2013/628.pdf](http://lito.to.ac.th/FLLT2013/www.fllt2013/628.pdf). Retrieved on 21st October 2013.
- Nunan, David, *Practical English Language Teaching*. Maylands Avenue: Prentice-Hall Int, 1991.
- , *Practical English Language Teaching: First Edition.*, Singapore: McGraw-Hill, 2003.
- Oxford Dictionary, Fourth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- Pitoy, Sammy P. Information and Language for Effective Communication. *TEFLIN Journal: a publication on the teaching and learning of English (online)*, Volume 23, No1. <http://www.journal.eflin.org>. retrieved on 2nd March 2013.
- Pophan, James. *Educational Statistic: Use and Interpretation Second Edition*. New York: Harper and Row Publisher, 1974.
- Rohania, Nia, *Teaching Student's Vocabulary through Mapping Word Technique at the Seventh Grade Students of SMPN 1Mande Cianjur*. STIKIP Siliwangi: 2012. [Publikasi.stikipsiliwangi.ac.id](http://publikasi.stikipsiliwangi.ac.id). Retrieved on 4th October 2013.
- Rosenbaum, Catherine. A Word Map for Middle School: A Tool for Effective Vocabulary Instruction. *Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy*, Volume 45 nol S, 2001. www.Jstor.org/stable/40007630. Retrieved on 4th January 2014.
- Sugiono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: CV. ALFABETA, 2012.
- Thornbury, Scott, *How to Teach Vocabulary*, Malaysia: Longman, 2004.
- , *How to Teach Vocabulary*. Malaysia: Longman, 2002.
- T. Linse, Caroline and David Nunan, *Practical English Language Teaching: Young Learners*, Singapore: McGraw-Hill, 2006.
- Trihendradi, Cornelius. *7 Langkah Mudah Melakukan Analisis Statistik Menggunakan SPSS 17*. Yogyakarta: ANDI, 2009.

-----, *Memecahkan Kasus Statistik: Deskriptif, Parametrik, dan Non-Parametrik dengan SPSS 12*. Yogyakarta: ANDI, 2004.