**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING LINK SYSTEM MEMORY TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY MASTERY AT THE FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SD NEGERI MANGLI KEBUMEN**

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**Abstract**

English teacher plays an important role in improving students’ vocabulary mastery. They should use method. One of method that use in this research is using link system memory to improve vocabulary mastery at the fourth grade students of SD Negeri Mangli, Kebumen. This study is pre- experimental. The variable are X (teaching using link system memory), Y (students’ vocabulary mastery). Population is fourth grade students they are 32 students.Technique sampling is saturated sampling. The instrument is test (Pre-test and post test). To analyze use descriptive and inferential analysis. After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that the result of computation shows that t- value is higher than t- table (10.216> 2.000). Another fact is shown by the mean of post- test is higher than pre- test (87.25 > 56.12). Based on the result finding, it can be concluded that the using of link system memory is effective to improve students’ vocabulary.

**Key Words: Link System Memory, Vocabulary**

1. **BACKGROUND**

Language is the human capacity for acquiring messages that people conveyed. Brown (2000: 5) states, language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written or gestures symbols that enable members of given community to communicate intelligibly with one another. Many languages used around the world one of them is English.

English is an international language that is used throughout all over nation in the world. Educational system of Indonesia has agreed that English is not taught only at junior and senior/ vocational high school, but also taught at elementary school as preparation to face higher education.It would be too late if the English began to be taught starting in junior high school. English in the elementary nature is the introduction and provide the Basic English skills. Besides, there is English component. It consists of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Vocabulary is one of three English components that should be mastered. Vocabulary is matter of memorize, sometimes memorize is boring, and annoying activity. English teacher plays an important role in improving students’ vocabulary mastery. Sesep and Mahmud (2012: 2) state that teaching English vocabulary for children need special method, it does not like teaching students of Senior High School or teenagers. They should use an inovative method. One of inovative method that can be use is link system memory. Link system memory is memory training that give same technique to remember vocabulary easy, fun, and save in long term memory.

Problem formulation is the use of link system memory effective to improve vocabulary mastery at the fourth grade students of SD N Mangli, Kebumen. The objective of the study is to find out wheter the use of link system memory effective or not to imoprove vocabulary mastery at the fourth grade students of SD N Mangli, Kebumen.

1. **Research Methodology**

This research conducted on 29th April to 4th May 2013 at SD Negeri Mangli, Kebumen. The design of this research was pre- experimental quantitative, The researcher applies the pre-experimental quantitative research because only uses one group pre-test and post-test, so the design is O1 X O2 where O1 is pre-test, X is treatment and O2 is post-test. There was no control group in this research.

There are two variables they are independent variable of this research is teaching vocabulary item using link system memory, which is symbolized by ‘’X’’ and The dependent variable of this research is the students’ vocabulary mastery, which is symbolized by ‘’Y’’. The population in this research is fourth grade students of SD N Mangli, Kebumen they are 32 students. The reseacher uses saturated sampling as Technique sampling it cause the amount of the students is 32 students so the researcher takes all as sample. The data take on 29th April to 4th May 2013. The researcher gives pre-test on 29th April, treatmen on 29th, 30th April, to 2nd May 2013, and post-test on 4th May 2013. To collect the data the researcher uses pre- test and post-test.

Harjanto (2006: 285) states pre- test is a test that given to the students before the learning occurred and the objective is to know how deep students mastering the material that will be learn. Harjanto (2006: 285) states post-test is a test that given at the end of the learning, and the objective is to know the students’ achievement after learning has occurred. The researcher uses descriptive and inferential analysys to analyze the data where descriptive analysis consists of mean, median, mode, and standard deviation and inferential analysis consist of test of normality and test of homogeneity. To know the effectiveness of the research the researcher uses test of hypothesis to test the hypothesis the researcher use t-test.

1. **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The researcher gave pre- test and post- test to the students, by using the test the researcher collected some data concerning the test result. To calculate the English vocabulary test result, the score of test was based on the criteria of scoring. The result of pre-test and post-test based on descriptive statistics as follow:

**Table 1 Statistic of Vocabulary Mastery Pre-test and Post- test**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | M | Me | Mo | SD | VR | R | Min | Max | Sum |
| Pre-test | 56.12 | 52 | 48 | 14.278 | 203.855 | 52 | 28 | 80 | 1796 |
| Post-test | 87.25 | 88 | 92 | 7.144 | 51.032 | 28 | 80 | 100 | 2792 |

Based on the table above the researcher concludes that the vocabulary mastery of fourth grade students at SD Negeri Mangli, Kebumen improved we can show the comparison pre- test result and post- test result above. Mean of pre-test is 56.12 and post- test is 87. 25, Median of pre- test is 52 and post- test is 88, Mode of pre-test is 48 and post-test is 92, Std. deviation of pre- test is 14.278 and post- test is 7.144, Variance of pre- test is 203.855 and post- test is 51.032, Range of pre- test is 52 and post-test is 28, Minimum of pre- test is 28 and post- test is 80, Maximum of pre- test is 80 and post- test is 100, and Sum of pre- test is 1796 and post- test is 2792.

To find whether the data is normal or not the researcher uses SPSS 16, the result of pre-test is 0.512 post- test is 0.102 this value is higher from 0.05 (0. 102 > 0. 05), so the data is normal. After, finding test of normality the researcher uses test of homogeneity to find out whether the variances is homegenious or not. To test homogeneity resarcher uses F test, the result of homogeneity is 2.403. Then, to test the effectiveness of the research the research uses T-test. The researcher uses SPSS 16 the result of computation is 10.216.

1. **CONCLUSION**

Teaching vocabulary using Link System Memory is effective to improve students’ vocabulary mastery at the fourth grade students of SD Negeri Mangli Kebumen in the academic year 2012/2013. It can be proved from t- test result. The result of t- value from calculating pre- test and post- test result is 10.216, and it highee from t-table 2.000 (10.216> 2.000). In the other hand, the mean score of pre- test is 56.12 and mean of post- test result is 87.25. It shows that the mean score of post- test result is higher than mean of pre- test result

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