CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

In 2016, Southeast Asian region has entered the era of MEA. MEA is a form of realization of the ultimate goal of economic integration in Southeast Asia that allows foreign investor come to Indonesia to work together and invest. This opportunity would not be wasted Indonesian. People compete to sell their commodity with a variety of attractive deals both oral language and in written language. To promote their products and skills, everyone is required to be more active in communicating with foreigners. This reasons forced Indonesia to master several languages including English.

The current status of English as an international or global language is underpinned by its wide use in a range of fields such as politics, diplomacy, international trade and industry, commerce, science and technology, education, the media, information technology, and popular culture.\(^1\) In education context, language has functioned as a tool to communicate to access and share information. In social life, it serves as a tool to build interpersonal relationships, share information and enjoy the beauty aspect of language. It is important to learn English as an international language that is used in many countries around the world and is widely

used in various sectors such as information, commerce, education, economics and others.²

Currently Indonesian total population of productive age (15-64 years) over the nonproductive age (children aged 0-14 years and elderly aged 65 years and over). The number of productive age population will peak in 2020-2035.³ Therefore, the main challenge of the Indonesian nation is ensuring that human resources are abundant productive age have good competence and skill through education in order to do not burden the country.

In the fact, many Indonesian go abroad to learn English, it indicates that the enthusiasm and desire to improve their English skills has risen. An English study involves the study of speech sounds, grammar and vocabulary. Vocabulary has been proven to be very important. A study has shown that the size of the vocabulary in children is a strong predictor for success in the classroom and then: The greater the vocabulary of children in primary classes, the greater their academic achievement in the upper classes.⁴ In other hand, learning vocabulary is an ongoing process that requires systematic repetition to help students learn, especially for students who have a poor vocabulary. It means that student need more time to master vocabulary and get depth of vocabulary knowledge.

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²Kurikulumkelsadalambahasaingristahun 2004
³Permendikbud-nomor-70-ttg-kurikulum.p.4
⁴Panel Nasional (NRP; National InstitutKesehatanAnakdan Pembangunan Manusia, 2000)
Research reveals that the teacher is probably the single most important factor affecting student achievement. Teachers as the chief of the learning control play an important role to help students in mastering the vocabulary. They use several methods in teaching learning; one of them is dictation method to teach vocabulary.

Djamarah (2010: 46) states that, the method is a way used to achieve the goals. Dictation method is the methods which teachers say the subject matter and the students were told to write in notebooks. The instructor read a passage, then dictated and then read it a third time so you could double check what you had written down. Dictation has an unfairly deserved reputation as a boring, uninspiring activity that is more suited for the audio-lingual classroom than for communicative classrooms.

From this explanations the researcher make conclusion that the dictation method is a of teacher-center method and inappropriate with the curriculum of 2013 Section 77I and 77J paragraph (1) letter C about foreign languages which the pattern of teacher-centered learning changes to be a learning-centered.

In other hand, dictation is a valuable language-learning device that has been used for centuries. Its advantages are numerous. The most common are that dictation can help students to diagnose and correct grammatical mistakes; it ensures attentive

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5 Volkancicek and Hidayet, “Effective Use of Lesson Plants to Enhance Education in U.S. and Turkish Kindergarten Thru 12th Grade Public School System: A Comparative Study,” *International Journal of Teaching and Education* 2, no. 2 (n.d.). p.11


listening and trains students to distinguish sounds, helps learning punctuation and develops aural comprehension. It is accordance with Galina and Irena; they stated that dictation could help develop all language skills, that is, grammar, oral communication, pronunciation, and listening comprehension.⁸

As we known, dictation method is an effective way to review and test one of them is vocabulary. The linguist Stalin also showed vocabulary are the building blocks of language and the basis of many communications capabilities, such as reading, listening, writing and oral language. There are some common problems in the present teaching of English vocabulary, such (1) the student cannot understand so many grammatical knowledge and use it in English listening, speaking, reading and writing; (2) The same word repetition frequency is so low that students cannot memorize the words they have learned; (3) teaching vocabulary does not distinguish between common words of ordinary words, which make students bear more burdens to memorize vocabulary; (4) The present teaching vocabulary has no logic and no express regularity word of English.⁹

The problems was faced by students in learning English vocabulary is affected by the lack of English among students themselves, this


is caused by differences in ability and teaching methods performed at the level of the previous (Secondary School).

If researcher seen from many previous studies that mention the benefits of learning dictation, researchers intend to compare the results of those studies with the real situation in MA Bilingual Krian. As a basic of language to communicate, researchers will focus on the use of dictation method in improving students' vocabulary.

B. Research Question

Research problem of the study is formula in this following question:

a. How is students’ achievement in learning English vocabulary by using dictation method at MA Bilingual Krian?

b. How do individual learner differences, school environment and teacher give an effect in increasing students’ vocabulary through dictation method?

c. What is the most affecting factor in increasing students’ vocabulary through dictation method?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study conducted by the researcher has certain objectives as follows:
a. To find out students’ achievement in learning English vocabulary by using dictation method at MA Bilingual Krian?
b. To find out how do individual learner differences, school environment and teacher give an effect in increasing students’ vocabulary through dictation method.
c. To find out the most affecting factor through increasing students’ vocabulary using dictation method.

D. Significance of the Study

By conducting this study, the researcher hopes it can give the big contribution as the practical implication of the study to the teachers, institution of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, other researchers and as follows:

1. Teachers

The result of this research will help the lectures to know the most influence factor using dictation method in increasing students’ vocabulary. It can also be as consideration in giving the method and exercises for the student in the next year

2. Students

The researcher hopes this study can motivate the students in all activity especially to increase vocabulary through dictation, as it is presumably easy to follow.
3. Further Researchers

Indeed, the researcher also hopes that the result of this study will be useful as the basic information for other researcher to conduct the further research dealing with using dictation method in teaching process.

E. Scope and Limit of the Study

The scope of the study entitled “The Effect of Individual Learner Differences, School Environment and Teacher in Increasing Students’ Vocabulary through Dictation Method at MA Bilingual Krian” is to prove previous research who stated that dictation method can help develop all language skills\(^{10}\) but in this study, researcher only focuses dictation on vocabulary. In addition, the researchers took data of dictation in vocabulary usage from one school only. The limit of this study is lack of subjects with different educational background and family background should be obtained. Researchers are aware that this data cannot be used as a valid reference.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In case of avoiding the misunderstanding among the readers, the author tries to define the key terms of this study as follows:

1. Dictation Method

\(^{10}\)Galina Kavaliauskiene and Irena Darginaviciene. “Dictation in the ESP Classroom; a Tool to Oprove Language Proficiency”. English for Specific Puerpose World, v.8, issue 23, p.1
To explain what the meaning of dictation method firstly researcher tries to describes the meaning of method. In teaching, **method** is a systematic plan to achieve a learning objective.\(^\text{11}\) There are three basic methods of teaching used by the instructors namely: teacher-centered, student-centered and focus-centered method. **Dictation** is an activity to write down something that someone says or reads out as it is being said or immediately after it is said.\(^\text{12}\) In other word dictation method is an activity to achieve contain objective in language learning which student write down words from someone says.

2. **Vocabulary**

**Vocabulary** is generically defined as the knowledge of words and word meanings.\(^\text{13}\) Thus, it can be stated that we use vocabulary to refer to the kind of words that students must know to read text with comprehension.

3. **Achievement**

In the standards of test construction (APA, 1999) achievement is viewed basically as the competence a person has in area of content. This competence is the result of many intellectual and non-intellectual variables.\(^\text{14}\)

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\(^\text{12}\) CHIANG Oi Kit, “Report on the Action Research Project on English Dictation in a Local Primary School” 2 (n.d.), p.1