IMPROVING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY BY USING MIMICRY MEMORIZATION METHOD

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Abstract : The research is about improving the students' vocabulary by using Mimicry Memorization Method of eighth grade at SMP Berea Tondano. The purpose of this research is to find out the students' vocabulary improvement after teach by Mimicry Memorization Method. This research is quantitative research uses pre-experimental design with one group pre-test and pos-test. This study involves 18 students. The result of this study shows that the mean score of post-test (63,61) is higher than score of pre-test (55). The result of this research shows Mimicry Memorization Method is suitable to use in help the students to improve their vocabulary. English teacher suggests to apply Mimicry Memorization Method in order to help students to improve their vocabulary. The teacher should prepare the material well to get maximum result in teaching learning process. Teacher should create the condition of the class to be fun and livelier.

Keywords : *Students' Vocabulary, Mimicry Memorization Method, English Learning*

INTRODUCTION

"Language is the most important aspect in the life of all human beings" (Panambunan E, Tulung G. J, & Maru M. G. 2016:58). Vocabulary is one of the important aspects that must be mastered by the student before learning English. The acquisition of language, in one side, is surely determined by the acquisition of words. vocabulary is fundamental for understanding language and developing learner's English skills. Mogea, T. (2019:9) states "English is an international language used all over the world, for education, technology, political, and commercial purpose."

In Indonesia, English is declared as a foreign language. not a second language. It is due to most Indonesian speak local languages as tat home and Bahasa Indonesia as the second language. According to Hampp P. L. (2019:16) "English teaching should be introduced to Indonesian children early on". The teaching of English in Indonesian school starts from kindergarten to university. Most of teachers in Indonesia are using the traditional method of drilling and grammar translation. The classroom activities only focused on the activities on the textbook. In addition, teachers rarely use interesting media in teaching English. That is the reason why many students do not find the English class interesting. Based on the preliminary, observation is conducted in SMP Berea Tondano, the students of eighth grade is lack of vocabulary. Based on that reason, the writers want to find out the applicable technique which can help students to improve their vocabulary skills. There are, some technique that can be uses to solve the problem but in this case the writers use Mimicry Memorization Method to improve students' vocabulary. According to Nuha (2016:204-205) Mimicry Memorization Method is a method of teaching that way to imitate and memorize the target language. This method also known as informant-drill

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method. Memorization method is how to imitate and remember or memorize or a process of remembering something with memory power. According to Lehr (2004: 1), vocabulary is knowledge of words and words meaning in both oral and print forms which are used in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. According to Mozes G. N, Liando N. V. F. (2019:28): "Since vocabulary is important in language learning, interesting activities and a good environment are needed to influence very young learners' brains and motivation to master them". Based on that statement above, vocabulary is all the words a person known and uses in a language that have meanings. Vocabulary is words meaning in both oral and print.

Mastering vocabulary is important in learning language, especially English, because the potential knowledge that can be known about a word is rich and complex (Schmitt, 2000: 5). According to Tahrin A, Wowor D. J, & Liando N. V. (2018:2), "In practice, vocabulary is difficult for students to comprehend. They feel so hard to memorize that because the teacher still use the old method for teaching it through only writing down on the white board and asked them to translate and memorize the words." Mimicry memorization method begins with an initiation from a native speaker or recorded materials, the students are supposed to remember a large number of useful sentence or word within a particular situation, from the memorized sentences are drawn certain structures for further drills (Fauziati, 2002:05). According to Nuha (2016:204), mimicry memorization method is about imitate and memorize words. This method is also known as informant-drill method.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses quantitative research method. (Creswell 2008:6). The design of this research uses pre-experimental with one group pre-test, treatment, and post-test design to know student's ability in vocabulary (Gay, 2006:257). There are two tests, T_1 as the pre-test and T_2 as the post-test. X is use to symbolize the treatment. N uses to symbolize the group.

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
N	T_1	X	T_2

(Gay, 2006:257)

The sample of this research is eighth gradem consists of 18 students at SMP Berea Tondano. In analyze the obtain data, the writers use mean score formula. After finding the mean score, the result put into Frequency Distribution and Polygon Diagram. Mean score formula:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Hatch and Farhady, (1982:30)

Where:

$\overline{x}$: Mean score

n : Total score

$\sum x$: Number of students

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The sample of this research consists of 18 students of eight grade at SMP Berea Tondano. This research uses quantitative research through pre-experimental design with one group pre-test and post-test. To collect data, the writers use test in form of multiple choices question.

Table 1. Matrix of pre-test and post-test

Students Number	Pre-Test	Post Test
1	50	65
2	60	75
3	55	60
4	50	55
5	65	75
6	50	60
7	65	70
8	55	65

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9	45	50
10	55	65
11	60	70
12	50	65
13	40	55
14	60	65
15	55	60
16	60	65
17	50	55
18	65	70
Total	**990**	**1145**

The mean score of pre-test:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$
$$= \frac{990}{18}$$
$$= 55$$

The mean score of the pre-test is 55. The achievement in the pre-test show us that from the 18 students who take part in the T1, the highest score is 65 and the lowest score is 40. It shows students' achievement in pre-test is lower.

The mean score of post-test:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$
$$= \frac{1145}{18}$$
$$= 63,61$$

The mean score in post-test is 63,61. It shows that students' achievement is improved. The arrangement of achievement in the post-test show us that from the 18 students who take part in the test, there are 14 students who get good mark and then there are 4 students get better mark.

Table 2. Students gaining scores

Students Number	Pre-test	Post-test	Gain score
1	50	65	15
2	60	75	15

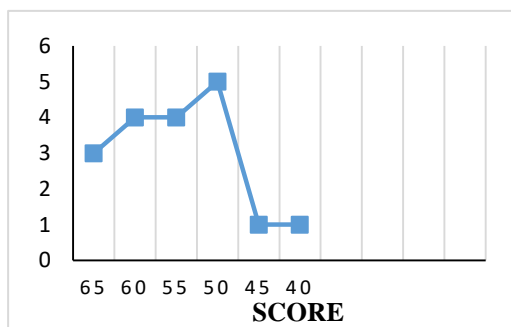|			
3	55	60	5
4	50	55	5
5	65	75	10
6	50	60	10
7	65	70	5
8	55	65	10
9	45	50	5
10	55	65	10
11	60	70	10
12	50	65	15
13	40	55	5
14	60	65	5
15	55	60	5
16	60	65	5
17	50	55	5
18	65	70	5
	990	**1145**	

The data shows that there are 18 students take part in the test. 3 students get increase by 15 points, 5 students get increase by 10 points, 10 students get increase by 5 points.

Table 3. Frequency distribution matrix of Pre-test

Scores	Tally	Freq	%
65	III	3	16,66%
60	III	4	22,22%
55	IIII	4	22,22%
50	~~IIII~~	5	27,77%
45	I	1	5,55%
40	I	1	5,55%

Table 3 shows that, there are 3 students get 65 points or 16,66%, 4 students get 60 or 22,22%, 4 students get 55 or 22,22%, 5 students get 50 or 27,77%, 1 student get 45 or 5,55%, 1 student get 40 or 5,55%.

Frequency Polygon of Pre-test

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SCORE

The frequency polygon shows that, 3 students get 65 scores, 4 students get 60, 4 students get 55, 5 students get 50, 1 student get 45, and 1 student gets 40.

Table 4. Frequency distribution matrix of Post-test

Scores	Tally	Freq	%
75	2	II	11,11%
70	3	III	16,66%
65	6	~~IIII~~ I	33,33%
60	3	III	16,66%
55	3	III	16,66%
50	1	I	5,55%

The frequency distribution above shows that, 2 students get 75 or 11,11%, 3 students get 70 or 16,66%, 6 students get 65 or 33,33%, 3 students get 60 or 16,66%, 3 students get 55 or 16,66%, 1 student get 50 or 5,55%.

Frequency Polygon of Post-test
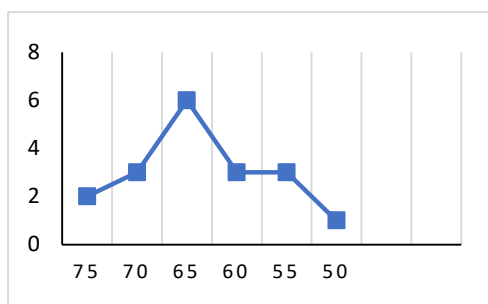
From 18 students, there are 2 students who get 75 score, 3 students get 70, 6 students get 65, 3 students get 60, 3 students get 55 score, 1 student gets 50.

Table 5. Recapitulation of mean scores of pre-test and post-test

Test	Mean Score
T1	55
T2	63,61

After implementing the use of mimicry memorization method of eight grade at SMP Berea Tondano, the writers obtain the data of pre-test and post-test. The result shows the score of pre-test is lower than the score post-test. In other words, mimicry memorization method is effective in improving students' vocabulary. The result of pre-test that get by the writers show the mean score of the test is 55, it categorizes as poor. The score shows that from 18 students take part in pre-test, three students get score 65 or 16,66%, four students get 60 or 22,22%, four students get 55 or 22,22%, five students get 50 or 27,77%, one student get 45 or 5,55%, one student get 40 or 5,55%. When analyzing the score of pre-test, the writers find the students' problem, they do not know much vocabulary. According to Nuha (2016:204), Mimicry memorization method is about imitating and memorizing. This method is also known as informant-drill method. It means that mimicry memorization is method that use oral exercise and the teacher as the speaker. The learning process focus on memorize and pay attention to the teacher.

According to Fauzati (2002:05), Mimicry memorization method begins with an initiation from a native speaker or recorded materials, the students are supposed to remember a large number of useful sentence or word within a particular situation, from the memorized sentences are drawn certain structures for further drills. When doing the research, the writers give the material with use mimicry memorization method. The writers make sure students' vocabulary improvement by giving them a test to get score of post-test. The result shows that the students' vocabulary is improve. It can be seen from

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the mean score of post-test is 63,61. From 18 students who take part in post-test, two students get score 75 or 11,11%, three students get 70 or 16,66%, six students get 65 or 33,33%, three students get 60 or 16,66%, three students get 55 or 16,66%, one student get 50 or 5,55. Based on the data above, it shows each student has their own vocabulary improvement. Based on the writers' experience, students need a method to support their achievement in learning material. It can be easier for students to understand the material well. The teacher should improve their skills in using method to help students in learning process, especially in this case using mimicry memorization method to improving students' vocabulary.

CONCLUSION

The result of this research shows that the score of the students in post-test are higher than the students' score in pre-test. The mean score of pre-test is 55 while the mean score of post-test is 63,61. Therefore, the result of this research shows mimicry memorization method is suitable to use in help the students to improve their vocabulary.

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