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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PICTURE TO INCREASE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY
MASTERY IN MTsN ARYOJEDING REJOTANGAN TULUNGAGUNG 2014/2015**

THESIS

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MOTTO

There is a will, there is a way.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis for my beloved parents Imam masngudi and Istqomah, who give me full of love and support to my life. I want to say thank you and love you so much.

ABSTRACT

Al-Mukaromah, Nafisah, Amirotnun . Registered Number Student .3213103004. 2014. *The effectiveness of pictures to increase students' vocabulary mastery in MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung 2014/2015*. Thesis. English Education Program. States Islamic collage (STAIN) of Tulungagung. Advisor: Dr. Nurul Chojimah. M.Pd.

Keywords: effectiveness, Picture, Vocabulary

Picture is something that has changed and represented the real object into a simple device which has displayed a series of places, object, person or event. Something that on the picture cannot move like the real object when the picture taken by someone. Picture represents something or condition in progress or particular time. By using picture students can imagine what they see on it then, students can guess the meaning of the action on it. Thus, it helps students to enrich their vocabulary. However, from vocabulary they can communicate by using foreign language and also can comprehend skills on in English.

The formulation of research problems were: 1) How is students' vocabulary before being taught by using picture? 2) How is students' vocabulary after being taught by using picture? 3) Is there any significant difference before and after being taught by using picture?. The purposes of this research were to: 1) To investigate the students' vocabulary before taught by using picture, 2) To investigate the students' vocabulary after taught by using picture, 3) To investigate the students' vocabulary before and after taught by using picture.

Research method: 1) the research design in this research was pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test. 2) The population of this research was all of first year at MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung consisting of 370 students. 3) The sample was VII E class consisting of 36 students. 4) The research instrument was test. 5) The data analysis were analyzed by using SPSS 16.0.

The result showed that the students' score in vocabulary before being taught using picture was 72.67 while the students' score in vocabulary after being taught using picture was 81.67. From the result above, that there is a significant difference about pre-test and post-test. Its means that H_a which states that teaching vocabulary by using picture as media is effective to increase students' vocabulary mastery is accepted. Whereas, H_o which states that teaching vocabulary by using picture as media is not effective to increase students' vocabulary mastery is rejected. In other words, picture can be used as alternative to teach vocabulary to the students' at MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung.

Based on finding of the research score shows that there is any significant different students' vocabulary mastery before and after being taught by using pictures, therefore the researcher tries to give some suggestion as follows: 1). For Institution, the teacher of MTsN Arojeding can increase discipline, because discipline can influence student learning process. 2). For English Teacher, the English teacher should be more creative in teaching English especially vocabulary at Junior High School. Many media or techniques which are used in teaching vocabulary will make teaching enjoyable and interesting. It helps

them to solve their difficulties in vocabulary and one of way is using pictures, by using it the students will be more interesting. 3). For Other researcher, this research is not perfect yet, it is suggested for future researcher to conduct researcher on this similar area, especially on using pictures as media.

ABSTRAK

Al-Mukaromah, Nafisah, Amirotnun . NIM. 3213103004. 2014. *The effectiveness of pictures to increase students' vocabulary mastery in MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung 2014/2015*. Skripsi. Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (STAIN) Tulungagung. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Nurul Chojimah. M.Pd.
Kata Kunci: effectiveness, Picture, Vocabulary

Gambar adalah sesuatu yang dapat merubah dan mewakili objek nyata ke perangkat sederhana yang mana telah diwakilkan oleh serangkaian tempat, benda, orang atau sebuah acara. Sesuatu yang telah ada pada gambar tidak bisa bergerak seperti objek nyata pada saat gambar itu diambil oleh seseorang . Gambar merupakan sesuatu atau kondisi yang sedang berlangsung atau pada waktu tertentu. Dengan menggunakan gambar siswa dapat berimajinasi terhadap apa yang mereka lihat pada saat itu, siswa bisa menebak arti dari tindakan yang ada pada gambar. Sehingga, dapat membantu siswa untuk memperkaya kosa kata mereka. Karena, dari kosakata mereka dapat berkomunikasi dengan menggunakan bahasa asing dan juga dapat memahami semua keterampilan di dalam bahasa inggris.

Rumusan dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) Bagaimana hasil belajar kosakata siswa sebelum diajar dengan menggunakan gambar? 2) Bagaimana hasil kosakata siswa setelah diajar dengan menggunakan gambar? 3) Apakah ada perbedaan nilai yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah diajar dengan menggunakan gambar?. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : 1) Untuk mengetahui hasil belajar kosakata siswa sebelum diajar dengan menggunakan gambar. 2) Untuk mengetahui hasil belajar kosakata siswa setelah diajar dengan menggunakan gambar. 3) Untuk mengetahui hasil belajar kosakata siswa sebelum dan sesudah diajar dengan menggunakan gambar.

Metode penelitian: 1) Desain penelitian ini adalah pre-eksperimental dengan satu grup pre-test post-test. 2) Populasinya adalah semua siswa kelas VII di MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung yang terdiri dari 370 siswa. 3) Sampelnya adalah semua siswa kelas VII E yang terdiri dari 36 siswa. 4) Instrumen penelitian adalah tes. 5) Analisis data menggunakan SPSS 16.0.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata nilai siswa dalam pembelajaran kosa kata sebelum diajar menggunakan gambar adalah (72.67) sedangkan rata-rata nilai siswa dalam pembelajaran kosa kata setelah diajar menggunakan gambar adalah (81.67). Dari hasil data di atas, bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan tentang pre-test and post-test. Hal ini berarti H_a yang menyatakan bahwa pengajaran kosakata dengan menggunakan gambar sebagai media yang efektif untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa diterima. Padahal, H_o yang menyatakan bahwa pengajaran kosakata dengan menggunakan gambar sebagai media yang tidak efektif untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa ditolak. Dengan kata lain, gambar dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif untuk mengajarkan kosakata untuk siswa di MTsN Aryojeding Rejotangan Tulungagung.

Berdasarkan hasil akhir penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara penguasaan vocabulary siswa sebelum dan sesudah pengajaran dengan menggunakan gambar, maka peneliti mencoba untuk memberikan saran sebagai berikut: 1) Untuk institusi, untuk guru MTsN Aryojeding dapat meningkatkan kedisiplinan siswa, karena disiplin dapat mempengaruhi proses belajar siswa. 2). Untuk guru bahasa inggris, guru harus

lebih kreatif pada pengajaran bahasa inggris khususnya pengajaran vocabulary di sekolah menengah pertama. Banyak media atau teknik yang mana dapat digunakan di pengajaran vocabulary akan membuat pengajaran menyenangkan dan menarik. Itu dapat membantu mereka untuk menyelesaikan kesulitan-kesulitan di vocabulary dan salah satu cara dengan menggunakan gambar, dengan menggunakan gambar siswa akan lebih tertarik. 3). Untuk peneliti lainya, penelitian ini tidaklah sempurna, ini saran untuk peneliti yang akan datang untuk mengadakan penelitian di tempat yang sama, khususnya dengan menggunakan gambar sebagai media.

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In the name of Alloh SWT The most Beneficent and The Most Merciful. All praises are to Alloh SWT for all the blesses so that the writer can accomplish this thesis. In addition, may Peace and Solution be given to the prophet Muhammad who has taken all human being from the Darkness to the Lightness.

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2. Arina Shofiya, M.Pd, the Head of English Education Program who has given me some information so the writer can accomplish this thesis.
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5. The first year students of MTsN Aryojeding in the academic year 2013/2014 for the cooperation as the sample of this research.

The writer realizes that this research is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted.

Tulungagung, 4 of may 2014

The writer

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Appendix 1

LESSON PLAN

Scholl	: MtsN Aryojeding
Lesson	: English
Class / semester	: VII/ 2
Topic	: Daily Activity
skill	: Reading
Focus	: Present continuous tense

A. **Standard Competence** :

- ✚ Understanding to the meaning of the shorth text functional is very simple related to the environment.

B. **Basic Competence** :

- ✚ Responding to the meaning contained in the written text of a simple shorth functional very accurately, fluently and acceptable with regard to the immediate environment.

C. **Indicator** :

- ✚ Student can comprehend present continuous tense
- ✚ Student can identify the characteristic of present continuous tense.
- ✚ Student can practice present continuous tense by using verb on daily activity.
- ✚ Student can read the simple text and phrase or sentence with good intonation and pronunciation.

D. **Time Allocation** : 4 x 80 minutes (2 meeting)

E. **Learning Goals** :

- ✚ In the end of study, student can comprehend present continuous tense.
- ✚ In the end of study, student can identify the characteristic of present continuous tense.
- ✚ In the end of study, student can practice present continuous tense by using verb on daily activity.
- ✚ In the end of study, student can read the simple text and phrase or sentence with good intonation and pronunciation.

F. **Materi** :

- ✚ The definition of present continuous tense.

- ✚ The pattern of present continuous tense.
- ✚ The function of present continuous tense.
- ✚ The time signal of present continuous tense.

G. Model / learning method

- a) Approach : CTL
- b) Model : learning community
- c) Strategy : active students
- d) Method : speech, asking questions and oral or written test.

H. Procedure of Teaching:

No	Steps	Teacher Activities	Students Activities
1	Opening	Greeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer greeting
2	Main teaching	Teacher introduces new vocabulary related with the topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher showed the pictures one by one. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher asks students to try and guess vocabulary based on the pictures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students try and guess the pictures meaning, try to write it in front of the class.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher ask about the information of every word that on the picture (like meaning of the word, how to write and how to spell it) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students write about vocabulary that had corrected by teacher.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher gives example how to presenting picture while mention word based on the picture with good spell. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students prepare about the presenting pictures with other students.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observes students performance. 	Students perform one by one in front of the class.
3	Closing	For knowing their understanding about this material, teacher asks the students randomly to memorize those new vocabulary related with the picture that showed by teacher.	Answering the teacher and memorizing new vocabulary.
		Evaluation	Express their difficulty in learning vocabulary using pictures. →

I. Source

- a. .Helping Program book volume 2 by KRESNA ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
- b. Internet
- c. Students handbook “Module Bahasa Inggris 7”.

J. Media

Pictures Varies

K. Valuation

- a. Technique : Written test
- b. Form : Essay
- c. Instrument : Attached
- d. Kinds of test : Multiple_ choice (pilihan ganda)
Pre-test (attached)
Post-test (attached)

L. Instrument Valuation Rubric

A. nilai Peritem 1.

B. nilai perolehan.

C. nilai siswa= nilai peritem x 3 + 10

Tulungagung, 10 februari 2014

Mengetahui,

Guru Bidang Studi

Guru Peneliti

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Teaching Materials

Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense is something in progress during a particular time. Atau bentuk waktu untuk menyatakan suatu aktifitas, perbuatan atau peristiwa yang sedang terjadi atau yang sedang berlangsung hingga sekarang.

Pattern: (+) S + (IS,AM,ARE) + Ving + O

(-) S + (Isn't, am not, aren't) + Ving +O

(?) (IS,AM,ARE) + S + Ving + O?

(?) Question Word + (is, am, are) + S + Ving + O?

The function of Present Continuous tense:

- ✚ To express an event that during continue now.
Example: We are studying English now.
- ✚ To express an event with directly.
Example: Look! The birds are flying.
- ✚ To express when we talk about people's activities at the picture.
Example: Look at the picture. Who is that boy sitting next to you? He is trying to put something in your bag.

Time signals are:

Now	At this time
Today	This morning/ afternoon/ evening
Still	Right now
At present	At the moment

Example:

Subject	To be + verb ing	Object
I	Am watering	The flowers now
He	Is playing	Foot ball
She	Is cooking	Chicken soup
It	Is living	In the jungle
Cindy	Is riding	Bicycle
You	Are singing	A song
We	Are studying	Arabic
They	Are giving	Cake
Cindy & Dika	Are trying	The exercise

Appendix II Question of Pre-test

PRE-TEST

Name :
 Class :
 Subject : English
 Time : 40 minute

Choose the best answer based on the picture!



1. What are you doing at 4.30 am?

- a) I am waking up.
- b) I am sleeping.
- c) I am eating.
- d) I am dancing.



2. What is she doing?

- a) I am eating noodle.
- b) She is sweeping the floor.
- c) She is mopping the floor.
- d) She is cleaning the floor.



3. Jodi: Haii....lutfi, are you busy?

Lutfi: Yeah...you can see.

Jodi: What are doing?

Lutfi:.....

- a) He is smoking the cigarette.
- b) He is eating fried rice.
- c) He is drinking coffee.
- d) He is biting chocolate.



4. What is she doing?

- a) She is putting flowers on the table.
- b) She is making flowers on the garden.
- c) She is bringing flowers on the garden.

d) She is taking flowers on the table.



5.

What is she doing?

- a) She is washing the clothes.
- b) She is touching the clothes.
- c) She is sewing the clothes.
- d) She is cleaning the clothes.



6.

What is he doing?

- a) He is taking a bath in the bath room.
- b) He is washing his hand in the bath room.
- c) He is taking nap in the bath room.
- d) He is washing his face in the bath room.



7.

What is the child doing?

a) She is buying an ice cream.

b) She is making an ice cream.

c) She is eating an ice cream.

d) She is drinking an ice cream.



8.

What is she doing?

- a) She is looking at the book.
- b) She is drawing at the book.
- c) She is studying at the book.
- d) She is writing at the book.



9.

What are they doing?

- a) They are drinking together.
- b) They are cooking together.
- c) They are eating together.
- d) They are buying together.



10.

What are they doing?

- a) They are shouting.
- b) They are singing the song.
- c) They are dancing.
- d) They are taking.



11. What is he doing?
- a) He is walking on street.
 - b) He is running on the street.
 - c) He is jumping on the street.
 - d) He is hiding on the street.



12. What is she doing?
- a) She is cutting the vegetables.
 - b) She is washing the vegetables.
 - c) She is cooking the vegetables.
 - d) She is peeling the vegetables.



13.

What are they doing?

- a) They are standing together.
- b) They are praying together.
- c) They are getting up together.
- d) They are gathering together.



14. What are they doing?
- a) They are riding the bicycle.
 - b) They are driving the bicycle.
 - c) They are bringing the bicycle.
 - d) They are buying the bicycle.



15. What are they doing?
- a) They are writing in the living room.
 - b) They are reading in the living room.
 - c) They are looking at the book in the living room.
 - d) They are talking in the living room.



16.

What are they doing?

- a) They are cleaning the whiteboard.
- b) They are talking in front of the whiteboard.
- c) They are touching the whiteboard.
- d) They are writing at the whiteboard.



17.

What is she doing?

- a) She is running on the floor.
- b) She is dancing on the floor.
- c) She is walking on the floor.
- d) She is jumping on the floor.



18.

What are they doing?

- a) They are kissing a glass of ice.

- b) They are drinking a glass of ice.
- c) They are eating a glass of ice.
- d) They are touching a glass of ice.



19.

What are the children doing?

- a) They are playing the toys.
- b) They are talking the toys.
- c) They are giving the toys.
- d) They are putting the toys.



20.

What is the girl doing?

- a) She is writing the letter.
- b) She is reading the letter.
- c) She is painting the letter.
- d) She is touching the letter.



21.

What is the baby doing?

- a) The baby is taking a bath.
- b) The baby is swimming.
- c) The baby is playing.
- d) The baby is taking a rest.



22. What are they doing?

- a) They are standing.
- b) They are walking.
- c) They are running.
- d) They are talking.



23. What is the girl doing?

- a) The girl is putting fruit.
- b) The girl is taking fruit.
- c) The girl is bringing fruit.
- d) The girl is giving fruit.



24. What is the boy doing?

- a) The boy is writing the picture.
- b) The boy is drawing the picture.
- c) The boy is painting the picture.
- d) The boy is telling the picture.



25. What is the man doing?

- a) The man is dreaming.
- b) The man is sitting.
- c) The man is thinking.
- d) The man is playing.



26. What is he doing?

- a) He is taking a rest at the bad room.
- b) He is sleeping at the bad room.
- c) He is dreaming at the bad room.

d) He is sitting at the bad room.



27.

What is the girl doing?

- a) The girl is dusting the table.
- b) The girl is mopping the table.
- c) The girl is draining the table.
- d) The girl is passing the table.



28.

What is the woman doing?

- a) The woman is ironing the clothes.
- b) The woman is folding the clothes.
- c) The woman is cleaning the clothes
- d) The woman washing the clothes.



29.

What is the woman doing?

- a) The woman is dressing up.
- b) The woman is sleeping.
- c) The woman is cheating.
- d) The woman is dreaming.



30.

What is the woman doing?

- a) The woman is folding the clothes.
- b) The woman is cleaning the clothes
- c) The woman is soaking the clothes.
- d) The woman is drying the clothes.

Appendix III Question of Post-test

POST TEST

Name :
 Class :
 Subject : English
 Time : 40 minute



What is he doing?

- a) He is kicking the ball.
- b) He is touching the ball.
- c) He is putting the ball.
- d) He is taking the ball.



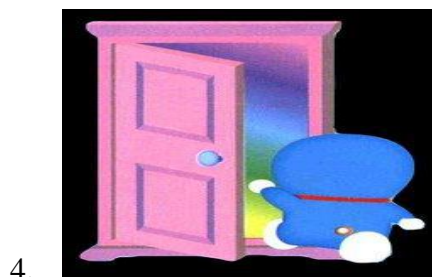
What is the man doing?

- a) The man is sweeping the floor.
- b) The man is dusting the floor.
- c) The man is mopping the floor.
- d) The man is soaking the floor.



What is the baby doing?

- a) The baby is listening the music.
- b) The baby is watching the music.
- c) The baby is reading the music.
- d) The baby is writing the music.



What is Doraemon doing?

- a) Doraemon is opening the door.
- b) Doraemon is closing the door.
- c) Doraemon is sitting the door.
- d) Doraemon is taking the door.

5.



What is the woman doing?

- a) The woman is drawing the wall.
- b) The woman is writing the wall.

- c) The woman is painting the wall.
d) The woman is touching the wall.



6. What are the farmers doing?
- a) The farmers are taking the rice plant.
b) The farmers are giving the rice plant.
c) The farmers are planting the rice plant.
d) The farmers are putting the rice plant.



7. What is the girl doing?
- a) The girl is phoning someone.
b) The girl is singing someone.
c) The girl is playing someone.
d) The girl is talking someone.



8. What is the chef doing?
- a) The chef is drinking the soup.
b) The chef is testing the soup.
c) The chef is taking the soup.
d) The chef is putting the soup.



9. What are they doing?
- a) They are listening television.
b) They are hearing television.
c) They are watching television.
d) They are touching television.



10. What is the boy doing (someone who wear white hat)?
- a) The boy is giving something to him.
b) The boy is taking something to him.

c) The boy is putting something to him.

d) The boy is making something to him.



11.

What is the woman doing?

a) The woman is cleaning the clothes

b) The woman is making the clothes.

c) The woman is taking the clothe

d) The woman is sewing the clothes.



12.

What is the teacher doing?

a) The teacher is telling the story.

b) The teacher is writing the story.

c) The teacher is hearing the story.

d) The teacher is listening the story.



13.

What the old woman doing?

a) The old woman is buying the toys.

b) The old woman is selling the toys.

c) The old woman is making the toys

d) The old woman is taking the toys.



14.

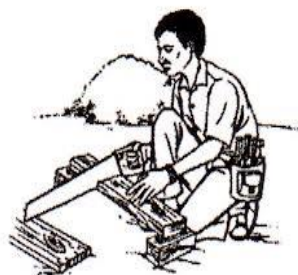
What are solders doing?

a) The solders are taking the gun.

b) The solders are putting the gun.

c) The solders are shutting the gun.

d) The solders are touching the gun.



15.

What is the man doing?

- a) The man is sawing the wood.
- b) The man is folding the wood.
- c) The man is touching the wood.
- d) The man is soaking the wood.



16. What is the woman doing?
- a) The woman is cleaning her shoes.
 - b) The woman is taking her shoes.
 - c) The woman is touching her shoes.
 - d) The woman is choosing her shoes.



17. What are they doing?
- a) They are burning the land.
 - b) They are digging the land.
 - c) They are making the land.
 - d) They are bringing the land.



18. What are they doing?
- a) They are ridding the car.
 - b) They are driving the car.
 - c) They are making the car.
 - d) They are preparing the car.



19. What is he doing?
- a) He is making the bicycle.
 - b) He is dreaming the bicycle.
 - c) He is preparing the bicycle.
 - d. He is taking the bicycle.



20. What is the teacher doing?
- a) The teacher is teaching mathematic.

- b) The teacher is giving mathematic.
- c) The teacher writing mathematic.
- d) The teacher is reading mathematic.



21.

What are the boys doing?

- a) The boys are fighting.
- b) The boys are shaking.
- c) The boys are pinching.
- d) The boys are touching.



22.

What is the plane doing?

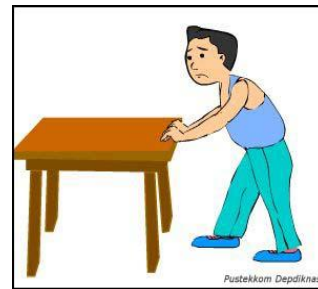
- a) The plane is falling down.
- b) The plane is flying.
- c) The plane is drying.
- d) The plane is destroying.



23.

What is the boy doing?

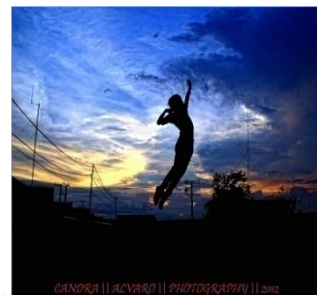
- a) The boy is bringing the car.
- b) The boy is pulling the car.
- c) The boy is pushing the car.
- d) The boy is pressing the car.



24.

What is he doing?

- a) He is pressing the table.
- b) He is pushing the table.
- c) He is pulling the table.
- d) He is cleaning the table.



25.

What is the boy doing?

- a) The boy is reaching the sky.
- b) The boy is touching the sky.

- c) The boy is pushing the sky.
- d) The boy is pressing the sky.



26.

What is the waiter doing?

- a) The waiter is serving the guest.
- b) The waiter is touching the guest.
- c) The waiter is taking the guest.
- d) The waiter is putting the guest.



27.

What is the boy doing?

- a) The boy is locking the door.
- b) The boy is knocking the door.
- c) The boy is touching the door.
- d) The boy is closing the door.



28.

What are they doing?

- a) They are running on the street.

- b) They are shaking on the street.
- c) They are meeting on the street.
- d) They are taking on the street.



29.

What is the man doing?

- a) The man is shouting.
- b) The man is singing.
- c) The man is talking.
- d) The man is dancing.










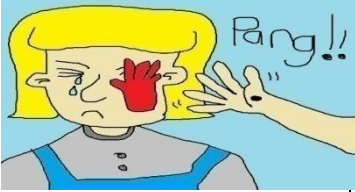


30.

What are the monkeys doing?
















- a) The monkeys are crying.
- b) The monkeys are laughing.
- c) The monkeys are eating.
- d) The monkeys are talking








Teaching Media













		
Dance : menari	Destroy: merusak	Destroy: merusak
		
Die : meninggal	Discuss : mendiskusikan	Disturb: mengganggu
		
Dry : mengeringkan	Enter : masuk	Gather : berkumpul
		
Hate : membenci	Pull : menarik	Push : mendorong
		
Rain : hujan	Reach : mencapai	Receive : menerima

		
<p>Refuse : menolak</p>	<p>Think : berfikir</p>	<p>Sail :berlayar</p>
		
<p>Rest :beristirahat</p>	<p>Sit : duduk</p>	<p>Serve : melayani</p>
		
<p>Shout : berteriak</p>	<p>Slap :menampar</p>	<p>Smile :tersenyum</p>
		
<p>Smoke :merokok</p>	<p>Start : memulai</p>	<p>Stop :berhenti</p>
<p>Study :belajar</p>	<p>Blow : meniup</p>	<p>Bring :membawa</p>
		
<p>Burn :membakar</p>	<p>Burst: meledak</p>	<p>Buy : membeli</p>
		

Cast : melempar 	Throw : melempar 	Catch : melempar 
Choose : memilih 	Cut : memotong 	Dig : menggali 
Draw : menggambar 	Dream : bermimpi 	Drink : minum  minum
Drive : mengendarai 	Eat : makan 	Ride : menunggang 
Fall : jatuh 	Feed : memberi makan 	Fight : berkelahi 
Fly : terbang 	Forbid : melarang 	Freeze : membeku 

		
<p>Read :membaca</p>	<p>Run : berlari</p>	<p>Saw: mengergaji</p>
		
<p>See : melihat</p>	<p>look for:mencari</p>	<p>Sell : menjual</p>
		
<p>Send : mengirim</p>	<p>Sew : menjahit</p>	<p>Shoot :menembak</p>
		
<p>Sink :tenggelam</p>	<p>Sing :bernyanyi</p>	<p>Dust : mengelap</p>
		
<p>Kill :membunuh</p>	<p>Sleep : tidur</p>	<p>Speak :berbicara</p>

		
<p>Speel : mengejah</p>	<p>Spend : menghabiskan</p>	<p>Split : meludah</p>
		
<p>Stand : berdiri</p>	<p>Steal : mencuri</p>	<p>Sweep : menyapu</p>
		
<p>Swim : berenang</p>	<p>Take : mengambil</p>	<p>Teach : mengajar</p>
		
<p>Tell : bercerita</p>	<p>Wake up: bangun tidur</p>	<p>Write :menulis</p>
		
<p>Bury : mengubur</p>	<p>Mop : mengepel</p>	<p>Climb :memanjat</p>

		
<p>Close : menutup</p>	<p>Taste : merasakan</p>	<p>Cook : memasak</p>
		
<p>Clean : membersihkan</p>	<p>Cross : menyebrang</p>	<p>Jump : melompat</p>
		
<p>Knock : mengetuk</p>	<p>Kick : menendang</p>	<p>Laugh : tertawa</p>
		
<p>Listen : mendengarkan</p>	<p>Lock: mengunci</p>	<p>Mix : mencampurkan</p>

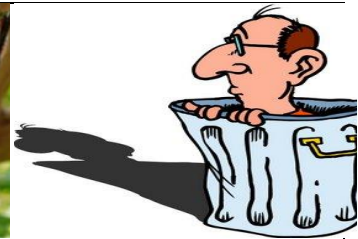
		
		
Enter :masuk	Paint :mengecat	Phone :menelpon
Plant : menanam	Play : bermain	Touch : menyentuh
		
		
Walk :berjalan	Wash :mencuci	Watch :melihat
		
Work : bekerja	Bite : menggigit	Give :member



Go :pergi



Hang :mengantung



Hide : bersembunyi



Make : membuat



Shake :bersalaman



Pray : sholat



Iron : menyetrika



Fold :melipat



Dress up: berdandan

Key Answer**Pre –test**

1.A	11.B	21.B
2.B	12.C	22.A
3.A	13.B	23.C
4.C	14.A	24.B
5.A	15.B	25.B
6.A	16.A	26.B
7.A	17.B	27.A
8.C	18.B	28.A
9.C	19.A	29.A
10.B	20.A	30.A

Post test

1.A	11.D	21.A
2.C	12.A	22.B
3.A	13.B	23.B
4.A	14.C	24.B
5.C	15.A	25.A
6.C	16.D	26.A
7.A	17.B	27.B
8.B	18.B	28.B
9.C	19.B	29.A
10.A	20.A	30.B

Appendix IV

R-table (Pearson Product Moment)
(Level of Significance 0.05 and 2 Tailed)

N	R	N	R
3	0.997	41	0.308
4	0.950	42	0.304
5	0.878	43	0.301
6	0.811	44	0.297
7	0.755	45	0.294
8	0.707	46	0.291
9	0.666	47	0.288
10	0.632	48	0.285
11	0.602	49	0.282
12	0.576	50	0.279
13	0.553	51	0.276
14	0.532	52	0.273
15	0.514	53	0.27
16	0.497	54	0.268
17	0.482	55	0.265
18	0.468	56	0.263
19	0.456	57	0.261
20	0.444	58	0.258
21	0.433	59	0.256
22	0.423	60	0.254
23	0.413	61	0.252
24	0.404	62	0.25
25	0.396	63	0.248
26	0.388	64	0.246
27	0.381	65	0.244
28	0.374	66	0.242
29	0.367	67	0.24
30	0.361	68	0.239
31	0.355	69	0.237
32	0.349	70	0.235
33	0.344	71	0.233
34	0.339	72	0.232
35	0.334	73	0.23
36	0.329	74	0.229
37	0.325	75	0.227
38	0.320	76	0.226
39	0.316	77	0.224
40	0.312	78	0.223
41	0.308	79	0.221
42	0.304	80	0.22

Sumber: SPSS 17; Duwi Priyatno; 2009

Appendix VI

Table T-distribution

DF	A P	0.80 0.20	0.90 0.10	0.95 0.05	0.98 0.02	0.99 0.01	0.995 0.005	0.998 0.002	0.999 0.001
1		3.078	6.314	12.706	31.820	63.657	127.321	318.309	636.619
2		1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.089	22.327	31.599
3		1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.215	12.924
4		1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5		1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6		1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7		1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8		1.397	1.860	2.306	2.897	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9		1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10		1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11		1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12		1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13		1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14		1.345	1.761	2.145	2.625	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15		1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16		1.337	1.746	2.120	2.584	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17		1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18		1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19		1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20		1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21		1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22		1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23		1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24		1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.090	3.467	3.745
25		1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26		1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27		1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28		1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29		1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30		1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
31		1.309	1.695	2.040	2.453	2.744	3.022	3.375	3.633
32		1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738	3.015	3.365	3.622
33		1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733	3.008	3.356	3.611
34		1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	3.002	3.348	3.601
35		1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724	2.996	3.340	3.591
36		1.306	1.688	2.028	2.434	2.719	2.991	3.333	3.582
37		1.305	1.687	2.026	2.431	2.715	2.985	3.326	3.574
38		1.304	1.686	2.024	2.429	2.712	2.980	3.319	3.566

39	1.304	1.685	2.023	2.426	2.708	2.976	3.313	3.558
40	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
42	1.302	1.682	2.018	2.418	2.698	2.963	3.296	3.538
44	1.301	1.680	2.015	2.414	2.692	2.956	3.286	3.526
46	1.300	1.679	2.013	2.410	2.687	2.949	3.277	3.515
48	1.299	1.677	2.011	2.407	2.682	2.943	3.269	3.505
50	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678	2.937	3.261	3.496
60	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
70	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	2.899	3.211	3.435
80	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639	2.887	3.195	3.416
90	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.369	2.632	2.878	3.183	3.402
100	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626	2.871	3.174	3.391
120	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
150	1.287	1.655	1.976	2.351	2.609	2.849	3.145	3.357
200	1.286	1.652	1.972	2.345	2.601	2.839	3.131	3.340
300	1.284	1.650	1.968	2.339	2.592	2.828	3.118	3.323
500	1.283	1.648	1.965	2.334	2.586	2.820	3.107	3.310
∞	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

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