CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The chapter presents a review of some related literature dealing with the material of vocabulary, Memrise, and previous studies.

A. Vocabulary

1. Definition of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is part collection of words and has meaning. Barnhart, 2008: 697 interprets vocabulary to be 2. first, vocabulary is a store of words to be used by many people in doing their job. second, the vocabulary of a collection of words that are usually used alphabetically.

Vocabulary is a component that will become a core component of language success, because vocabulary is used as a basis for a student whether or not they speak, listen, read, and write English. The explanation is from Jack C. Richards and Willy A. Renandya (2002:255).

2. The Important of Vocabulary

The importance of learning vocabulary from David Wilkins, quoted by Thornbury (2002: 13). He explains that "without (knowing) grammar, we can say very little. But without (knowing) vocabulary, we can't say anything". It is true what was expressed by Wilkins. Even though we have good grammar skills, these abilities will be in vain if we don't have enough vocabulary mastery.

This is also expressed by Stahl and Nagy (2005: 5). They tell about the importance of vocabulary with the compare about different in who understand or not. In this Regard, Stahl and Nagy say: Nagy and Stahl revealed that people who know many words about they can speak and even thinking, then precisely of the word. People who understand the terms of dark red, sky blue, about indigo (blue sea), are more able to think about colors in different ways than people whose knowledge is limited to red, and blue (blue). People who call someone pusillanimous or recreant are more able to explain a person's cowardly character.

3. **Types of Vocabulary**

Types of vocabulary according to Scott Thornbury (2002:3-12) there are 6 of types:

a. Word Classes

Word classes are a class of words found in a language and based on a wide variety of categories comprising form, function, and meaning in the grammatical.

The types of word classes there are 9;

1) Noun

a. Definition of noun

A noun is a component in a part of speech to mention things such as animals, plants, places, and humans. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, about noun is a word that to a person

of people, place, thing, activity, substance, and quality of the thing.

b. Function of noun

The function of noun there are 4;

1. Subject of Verb

Some people think that nouns only function as objects. However, that's not always the case. Nouns can also function as subjects. The subject of the verb is a noun as a subject when a noun appears. A noun can also be accompanied by the determiners (an the) my not but depends on and adjuncts the subject used.

Example:

Ica is sleeping

Reno is swimming

His restaurant serves a juice

2. Subject and Object Complement

The subject complement is a complement that is influential or intense on the subject in a sentence. This complement usually a noun that is placed after the linking verb. Whereas, object complement almost like a subject complement. However, subject complement explains the subject, and object complement to explain direct-object is a noun.

Example:

(Subject complement)

   Her mother was **a famous volleyball player**

   She is the **director** of this company

(Object Complement)

   Merida cooks **a cake** for Liveaa.

   Ulum gives **his son** a tv

3. Direct and Indirect Object

A direct object is used to answer the question what and whom after verb action intransitive sentence. Whereas, the indirect object is used to answer the question of whom or for what.

Example

   Direct object: She told me **the secret**

   Indirect object: She gives **me** a book

4. Object of Preposition

The object of a preposition as a noun primary function of stating a place. (at, in, on)

Example:

I learned English at **Memrise**

My cat to sleep in **a large box.**

The room is **on the three-floor**

c. Types of Noun

The types of the noun are divided into 3, there are:

1. Noun based on its form

Noun based on its form divided into 2 there are;

a) Concrete Noun

A concrete Noun means a real noun. Concrete Noun is a word for objects whose presence can be recognized by the senses, can be seen, touched, heard, smelled, and felt.

Example:

I get a **new bag**

The **cat** is a beautiful **pet**

Toni is the ace athlete

I give you **money**

b) Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is a noun that cannot be observed by senses. However, it is used to express an idea, concept, feeling, or circumstance that exists. An abstract noun is untouchable.

Example:

you can take an English **lesson** from Memrise

2. Noun based on name

   Noun based on name divided into 4 there are;

   a) Common Noun

      A common noun is a noun used as the classification of a noun to people of the place where it is public.

      Example: writer, bank, bag

   b) Proper Noun

      A proper noun is a noun used to point out specifics. Usually, focuses on a person's name or something else.

      Example: Intana, Jakarta

   c) Collective Noun

      The definition of collective noun is a noun used to explain a bunch of things all at once. Instead of using the plural s/es because the noun basically, indicates plural.

      Example: class, team, group

3. Noun based on number

   Noun based on number divided into 2 there are;

   a) Uncountable Noun

      The uncountable noun is to show off to an object that can't be counted on because it's too so much.

      Example: sugar, water, oil, rice

b) Countable Noun

A countable noun is to show off an object that can be counted.

Example:

1. Singular: one dog

2. Plural: two dogs

2) Verb

a) Definition of Verb

A verb is a word that is an element of the part of speech that shows actions (bring, kick, read, walk), events (become, happen), conditions (to be, exist), and attitudes (agree, blame, disagree). Verbs are the most important types of words in a sentence. Even in spoken language, with just a verb we can express an idea that can be understood by others.

b) Function of Verb

1. The function of a verb is used to express the activity of something or a group of nouns. Verbis used to express the activity of something or a group of nouns. In a sentence, the verb functions as a predicate.

2. Verbs generally require an object (called transitive verbs) but called intransitive verbs when some verbs do not require an object

c) The types of verb

The types of verb there are 5;

1. Transitive of Verb

   Transitive verbs that require an object to complete the meaning of the sentences.

   Example:

   a. My mother **bought** me an interesting novel

   b. The women **cuts** the flower

   c. She **watch** the movie

2. Intransitive Verbs

   Intransitive verbs is a verb not need an object, because the meaning in the sentence can be perfectly understood.

   Example:

   a. Please **sit** here!

   b. The water **boils**

3. Finite Verbs

   Finite verbs are complete verbs and the verbs have a clear subject and tense (time).

   Example:

   Merifa **is** a teacher

4. Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb is a verb that used conjunction with another verb to express an action or state. (is, am, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has etc.

Example:

Ulum **is** writing the message to his girlfriend.

5. Linking Verbs

Linking verbs is a verb that the function to connect the subject with its complement. The word associated with the subject is called subject complement. If we replace the connecting verb with be (am, is, are, was, etc.) then, the meaning does not change.

Example:

She **looks** beautiful

(c) Adverb

1) Definition of Adverb

An adverb is one that works as an auxiliary and provides adverb for verb, adjective, and another adverb.

2) Function of Adverb

a. Modify of verbs

b. Modify of adjective

c. Modify other adverbs

3) Types of Adverb

The types of adverb there are 5;

1. Adverb of time

   Adverb of time is helpful words to explain and provide additional information about time.

   Example:

   I have heard this **before**

2. Adverb of place

   Adverb of place is helpful words to explain and provide additional information about location and place.

   Example:

   She lived **here** for about two years

3. Adverb of degree

   Adverb of degree helpful words to explain and provide additional information.

   Example:

   She is **fully** prepared

4. Adverb of the manner

   Adverb of the manner is helpful words to explaination and provide additional information about the condition or how an event happened.

   Example:

   my dresses **beautiful**

5. Adverb of frequency

Adverb of frequency is used to inform how degree one does something.

Example:

Ina **often** go out for dinner

(d) Adjective

1) Definition of adjective

An adjective is the word class that changes the noun or pronoun, usually by explaining it or making it more specific. An adjective can describe a word's quantity, content, order, quality, and emphasis.

2) Function of Adjective

The function of an adjective is a functioning word for an explanation, description pronoun, or noun in general.

3) Types of adjective

The types of adjective divided into 5, there are;

1. Qualitative Adjective

A qualitative adjective is used to describe the one quality of the noun describe.

Example:

Livea is a **beautiful** woman

2. Quantitative Adjective

   A quantitative adjective is explain something of a quality relating to quantity

   Example:

   we have finished **most** of the rice.

3. Numeric Adjective

   A quantitative adjective is explain something of a quality relating to quantity focuses on a figure (one, two, three and, etc)

   Example:

   I have **three** candies.

4. Possessive Adjective

   A possessive adjective is to express stating ownership in English.

   Example:

   where is **my phone**?

5. Interrogative Adjective

   An interrogative adjective is used as a modifier of the word in English.

   Example:

   what color do you like?

6. Demonstrative Adjective

   Demonstrative adjective is used to show something.

Example: **These** pens are too expensive.

(e) Pronoun

1) Definition of Pronoun

A pronoun is defined as a type of word that is used to replace a noun that aims to avoid repeating the same word over and over again.

2) Function of Pronoun

The functions of pronoun are very diverse according to the type, there are 4 functions of pronoun;

a. As the subject of the sentence.

b. As an object in the sentence, both of direct to object and an indirect to object.

c. As a complement to a noun.

d. To avoid word repetition.

3) Types of Pronoun

The types of pronoun divided into 4, there are;

1. Personal/subject pronoun

A personal pronoun is used to replace the noun that acts as the subject. Personal pronouns are commonly referred to as personal pronouns. Includes personal pronouns; I, you, they, we, she, he, and it.

Example:

You are beautiful.

2. Object pronoun

   The object pronoun is used to replace the noun that acts as the object. The object pronoun also acts as a complement to the sentence object. Includes object pronouns; Me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

   Example:

       Don't give it to **me**!

3. Possessive pronoun

   A possessive pronoun is similar to a possessive adjective also to express ownership. But, the difference is used in the position of the subject and the object is not followed by noun after it. Includes of possessive pronoun there are; Mine, yours his, hers, its, our, and theirs.

   Example: The book is **mine**

4. Reflexive pronoun

   A reflexive pronoun is used to reflect the self of the pronoun itself. Includes reflexive pronoun there are; yourself, herself, himself, myself, itself, ourselves, and themselves.

   Example:

       I kicked **myself**

(f) Conjunction

1) Definition of Conjunction

A conjunction is the connect parts of speech in a sentence: word for word, phrase with phrase, a clause with a clause that has an equal or similar position.

2) Function of conjunction

The function of conjunction is to connect in a sentence.

3) Types of conjunction

1. Coordinating conjunction

   a. Cumulative conjunction

   Cumulative conjunction that to used connect one sentence with another that is of the same degree. And, also, both, otherwise, neither .. nor, neither ...,

   Example:

   She is smart **and** diligent

   b. Alternative conjunction

   Alternative conjunction is that word group that shows an alternative or choice between two or more.

   Example: He must weep, **or** he will die

   c. Adversative conjunction

   Adversative conjunction is that word group that conveys the opposite of a sentence part with another part of the sentence.

Example: He is poor **but** he is happy

d. Illative conjunction

Illative conjunction is that word group that shows the cause or effect of some other event or point to a conclusion.

Example:

He must sleep, **for** it is no light in his room

b) Subordination conjunction

Subordination conjunction is used to connect two unequal sentences

1. Cause or reason

Cause or reason is used to express cause and effect in a sentence.

Example:

I want to sleep now **because** tomorrow wake early morning

2. Comparison

Comparison is used to show the quality of one degree or another.

3. Concession

Concession is if in a sentence there is a paradox but ultimately the next sentence explains coercion.

Example:

> Merifa wrote the Higgins report **even though** it was assigned.

4. Condition

Condition is express a conditional in that condition.

Example:

> He comes to my party **only if** you accompany her.

5. Purpose

The purpose is to express the goals of the sentence.

Example:

> Please open the door, **so that** my friend can enter

6. Manner

Manner is to express the manner in the sentence.

Example:

> The women try dancing **as if** she a good dancer

7. Time

The function of this sentence to express time.

Example:

> Please stay here, **until** I finisher the cooks

8. Result

The result is to express the cause and effect in this sentence

Example:

Many flowers died **because** the dry season was hotter than usual

9. Apposition

Apposition is to express the contrast in the sentence of text.

Example:

Even if I am can not cook, I always trying until I can.

c) Correlative conjunction

Correlative conjunction is used to connect words with words and phrases with phrases in the sentence.

Example:

Both Mery **and** Ana enjoy reading book

d) Adverbial conjunction

Adverbial phrases are used to connect with the logical two independent soils.

Example:

She might have hurt there. In addition, the might be dangers in their hiding place.

(g) Preposition

1) Definition of preposition

A preposition is to show the relationship between an object with other particles in sentences.

2) Function of preposition

The function of the preposition is to indicate a noun or pronoun relationship with another in the sentence.

3) Types of preposition

1. Preposition of time

Preposition of time is to show about the time.

Example: I always jogging on Sunday.

2. Preposition of Place

Preposition of place is to show about the place.

Example: I live in Tulungagung

3. Preposition of Movement

The preposition of movement is to show the dominant position.

Example: Did you walk here **from** school

4. Preposition of Manner

The preposition of manner is to indicates the relation of the "way" between the object and the other words in the sentence.

Example: I want to be **like** a good people

5. Preposition of Purpose

Preposition of purpose is used to show a purpose relation between object and the other word in the sentence.

Example: I left my desk for lunch

6. Preposition of Quantity/Measure

Preposition of quantity/measure is used to show the quantity between the object and the other words in the sentence.

Example: Can you give me a **piece of** your cake?

(h) Interjection

An interjection is an exclamation to expression protest usually starts with a sentence. The function of interjection is a word to expresses feelings or thoughts.

Example:

Oh! I won!

That's good!

b. Word Families

Word families are more famous in the field of morphology and syntax, this one type of vocabulary speaks of a wasp or a shifting form of the word. The types of word families:

1) Based on from root word

The existence of a group of words formed from a root word can also be called the concept of word families as exemplified in the previous word "work". Another example of the word "help" can be helpful (very helpful) and helper (helper).

Examples of word families using the basic word equation (root) and the addition of suffixes and prefixes (affixes):

a. Take for intake, taker, crack, intake

b. Act for reacting, reaction, overacting, counteractive, counteract, interaction, proactive, interactive

c. Blow for blowers, blowie, blown, blowdown, blowby, blowable

d. The ability for disability, inability

e. Appear for appearance, disappear, reappearance, disappearance

f. Attack for counter-attack, attacker

g. Fit for fitfulness, fitful, fittable, fitness, fitting, fitter

2) Based on the sound equation

You may already know that there are many words whose pronunciation is one rhythm, such as the words "cat/kaet" and "hat/haet" which are one-word families.

Example of word families using sound equations in English

1. Sounds ame (aim) = came, name, blame, shame, lame, frame, same, flame, game

2. Sound ake (eik) = awake, cake, bake, fake, brake, quake, make, lake, shake, take, snake, rake

3. Sound out/(aut) = about, shout, grout, tout, trout, out, lout

4. Sound ent/ ent = gent, bent, cent, rent, sent, went, tent, vent, event

c) Word Formation

The word of formation is a way or process about word if by adding the word of suffix with another meaning from adding affixes to suffixes and prefix

Types of Word Formation there are 9;

1. Compounding tells about the way or process the two different words they are joining together and to denote in one thing. For example, pot is a compound word made up of two words: flower and pot, but it does not mean two things, it refers to an object. Some English compound words include a windmill, waterfall, fingerprint, scarecrow. Compound words are pronounced as a unit, but sometimes difficult to write: some compound words are hyphenated of full time, pretty.

2. Blending is similar to compounding but it is characterized by taking only part in join them. Famous English examples include smog which combines smoke and fog, motel made of motor and hotel, Spanglish which is a combination of Spanish and English; and guesstimate, from guess and estimate.

3. Clipping is shortening or reducing long words. It is very common in English which can be seen in the following examples: information is clipped to info, advertisement to advert or ad, influenza to flu, telephone to phone.

4. Coinage is the creation of a new word. This word-formation process is not frequent, however large corporations attempt to outdo one another to invent short eye-catching names for their products. Some examples of these could include aspirin or xerox. Sometimes the products that the companies want to sell simply take over the name of the creator or inventor. In such a case the new word is called

an *eponym*. Some well-known eponyms include sandwich or hoover. They are very frequently used in science where units of measurement are named after people, like hertz, volt, (degree) Celsius.

5. Borrowing is taking a word from one language and incorporating it into another. The English language has been very absorbent and took over words from all over the world, some of them include: biology, boxer, ozone – from German; jackal, kiosk, yogurt – from Turkish; pistol, robot – from Czech. There is also a special type of borrowing called calque or loan translation. Here there is a direct translation of the elements that a term consists of in the source language into the target language.

6. Acronym is a word formed from initial letters of a few words in a phrase or a name. Some acronyms are pronounced by saying each letter separately, as in CD, DVD, VCR, IBM, FBI. Some are pronounced as words, like NATO, laser, AIDS, scuba.

7. Backformation is a process in which a word changes its form and function. Word of one type, which is usually a noun, is reduced and used as a verb. To show it on an example: the English word *arms* meaning weapon was backformed to *arm* to mean provide weapons, similarly edit was backformed from editor, or typewrite from typewriter.

8. Conversion is a change in function of a verb without changing its form. Nouns start to be used as verbs like: bottle – to bottle, bottling: I'm

bottling the compote; butter – to butter, buttered: I've buttered **the bread.** Also, verbs can become nouns: must – a must: Watching this film is a must; guess – a guess: It was a lucky guess.

9. Derivation is probably the most common word-formation process in the English language. It is achieved by adding affixes: prefixes – are added at the beginning of a word, suffixes added to the end of a word, or infixes which are inserted inside a word, but infixes are unusual in English. English prefixes include for example re-, un-, mis-, pre-, dis-; suffixes include for instance -ful, -less, -able, -or. It seems that infixes in English are confined to curse words such as also *fucking*lutely, in *fucking* credible.

d. Multi-word Units

Multi-word units most kinds of these one grammar are phrasal verb and idioms.

Example :

1. Phrasal verbs: look after, look for, throw on, wipe off. Following the name, the list of English vocabularies that fall into the phrasal verbs category comes from verbs (look, throw, off), which then change meaning when used as a phrase.

2. Idioms: eat your words, famous last word, jack me around. Idioms can't be interpreted literally. Like the famous last word, for example, which refers to the last words someone said before he died.

e. Collocation

Collocation is that the kind of vocabulary that can be interpreted as frequently two or more words together. (This week, once more, once again, as well).

Types of collocation, there are 7;

1. adverb + adjective

    Example:

    a. Invading that country was an **utterly stupid** thing to do.

    b. We entered a **richly decorated** room.

    c. Are you **fully aware** of the implications of your action?

2. adjective + noun

    Example:

    a. The doctor ordered him to take **regular exercise**.

    b. The Titanic sank on its **maiden voyage**.

    c. He was writhing on the ground in **excruciating pain**.

3. noun + noun

    Example:

    a. Let's give Mr. Jones a **round of applause**.

    b. The **ceasefire agreement** came into effect at 11 am.

    c. I'd like to buy two **bars of soap**, please.

4. noun + verb

   Example:

      a. The **lion** started **to roar** when it heard the **dog barking**.

      b. **Snow was falling** as our **plane took off**.

      c. The **bomb went off** when he started the car engine.

5. verb + noun

   Example:

      a. The prisoner was hanged for **committing murder**.

      b. I always try to **do my homework** in the morning, after **making my bed**.

      c. He has been asked to **give a presentation** about his work.

6. verb + expression with preposition

   Example:

      a. We had to return home because we had run out of money.

      b. At first her eyes filled with horror, and then she burst into tears.

      c. Their behavior was enough to drive anybody to crime.

7. verb + adverb

   Example:

      a. She placed her keys gently on the table and sat down.

      b. Mary whispered in John's ear.

      c. I vaguely remember that it was growing dark when we left.

f. Homonyms

Homonyms are the word that has the same form but different meaning. The types of Homonyms word, there are 2:

1. Homophones sound the same but are often spelled differently. The homophones carp (to complain needlessly) and carp (the fish) have the same spelling: Rashad would tune out when his boss began to carp at him. However, the homophones cent, scent, and sent differ in spelling: When my grandmother emigrated to Canada, she didn't have a cent to her name. Joe and Bridget's favorite movie is The Scent of Green Papaya.

2. Homographs have the same spelling but do not necessarily sound the same. Bank (a financial establishment) and bank (the slope bordering a river) are homographs that are spelled and sound the same: Go to the bank and deposit your paycheque. Jim and Janet went down to the river bank to admire the swans.

4. How to add Vocabulary

a. Reading

Reading is by far the easiest thing to learn English. There is no reason to be lazy about reading a book when you're always at home. Select an online English book or article that you can easily access. If you find it difficult to decipher a new word, don't forget to check the dictionary.

By routinely deciphering every word you find, your memory will grow. Regularly read a book or an English article. You can also make a goal to cover one book per week or two monthly.

b. Listen to the music of English Song

Listening to an English song can also increase vocabulary capacity in your memory. The lyrics of an English song are more poetic and less common. It's a good opportunity to expand vocabulary.

c. Friends with dictionaries and thesaurus.

Aside from the dictionary, there is thesaurus who were good friends during their English studies. The thesaurus is useful for searching for an equivalent word of meaning. That way, it will be easier to expand vocabulary. If you do not understand an English word, don't be lazy to open a dictionary. Lookup a comprehensive dictionary to see how the word can be used in an English sentence. Not only do I have to buy a dictionary in the form of a book, but there are also many useful apps or sites as an English dictionary or thesaurus.

d. Talk to people.

Chatter is indeed one of the fastest ways in increasing English skills especially vocabulary. If you do not have someone to talk to at home, join English-speaking forums or groups. Select a forum with a popular theme that will enjoy the conversation. Do not be afraid to join in, in addition to improving confidence and improving English skills.

e. Application/game

Playing games may also be one medium to enrich English grammar. Besides online games, there are also English gaming boards that can expand vocabulary like rising. Games/apps with fun make learning English less boring and even easier to remember.

B. Memrise

1. Definition of Memrise

Memrise is an academic tool available both online and for mobile devices. Memrise is a fast-growing mobile language learning platform with a big personality. It specializes in combining cutting-edge learning tech and entertaining content to make language learning fun, effective, and accessible for all from Memrise, 2018.

2.1 logo of Memrise application

2. Benefits of Memrise

The use of Memrise can give several benefits to the users, there are:

a) Memrise use drill and practice method, make students easier to memories of the material.

b) Students join the course by invitation from the teacher (via email or code)

c) The teacher has full management control

d) The teacher can be monitoring students' progress and achievement

e) Mobile learning can access the material anytime, anywhere

f) Memrise can be accessed for IOS, Android, and computer

g) The users only write down the link to the browser.

3. The Advantages and Disadvantages Memrise

a) The advantages of using Memrise application

1. Learning by playing a game

2. Repeated teaching methods that can assist us in remembering the important vocabulary with ease

3. Have progress and a reminder to come back when you leave the application

4. There are various kinds of interactive games to learn

5. There is a pronunciation guide that makes it easier for us to train our pronunciation

6. Just a 17MB lightweight

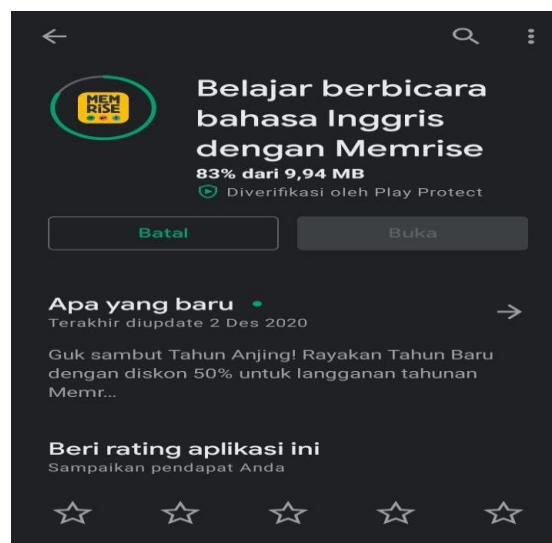b) The advantages of using Memrise application

1. The application is from London and therefore in an indirect way the introduction is English only

2. Only as a complement not to learn in its entirety

4. How to Download Memrise Application

The steps to download of Memrise application are;\

a. Open the play store application.

b. Searching the Memrise application.

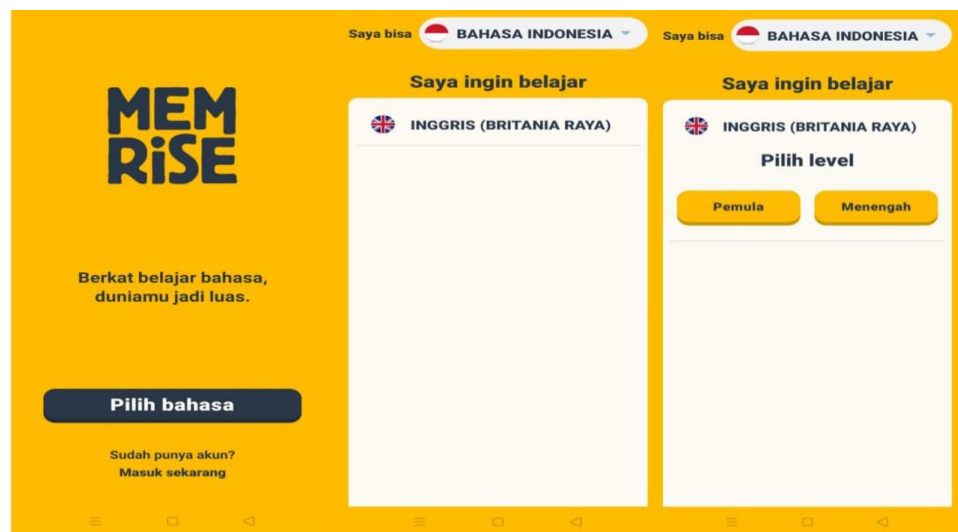c. Download/install the application, after finished to download the application can open and use

2.2 How to download Memrise application

5. How to Use Memrise Application

a) Please download and install the rise app on the smartphone android.

b) Once the application is installed it will be opened. Please select the language you want to learn and the level steps
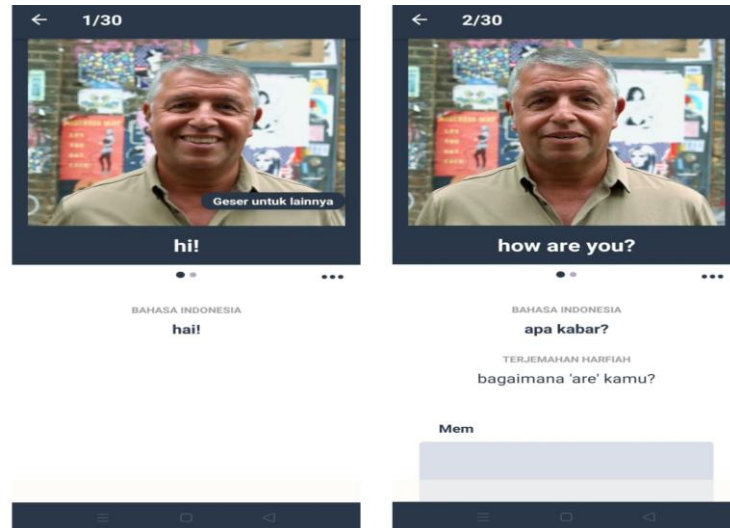
2.3 fitures language in Memrise

c) Then before being able to use the jump application. Sign in first, get
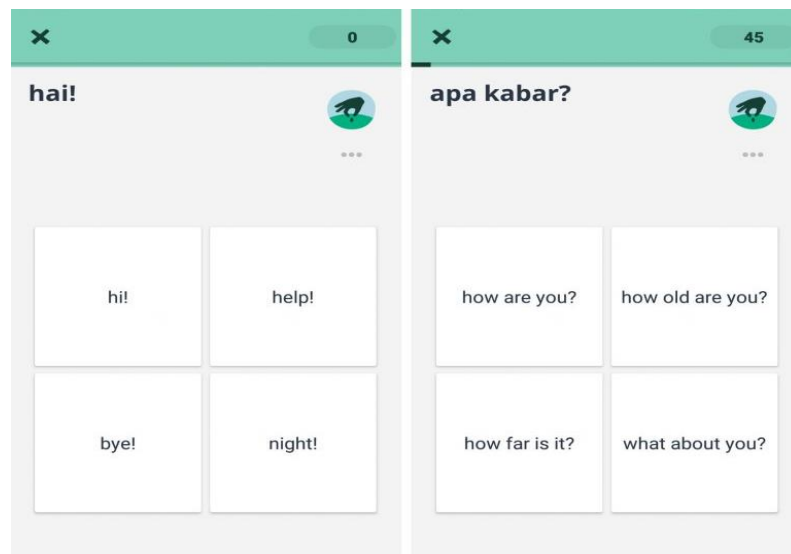
a Facebook account

2.4 Log in Memrise

a) Next will be shown as below. Now fellas can listen to the pronunciation in proper English
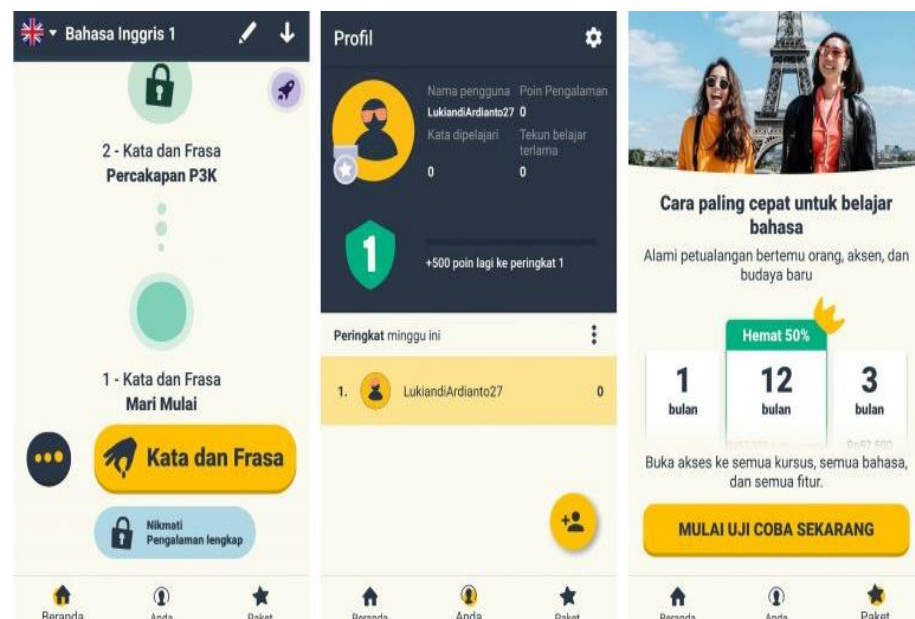
2.5 Material in Memrise

b) The question comes later. Please answer the question properly

2.6 vocabulary in Memrise

c) When it's done, then the Pal can go to the next learning stage. You

can also subscribe to your premium package. So that the Pal will get

some superior features for the study

2.7 Profil to complete the data

C. **Previous Studies**

The research of the effectiveness of the Memrise Application Toward

students' Vocabulary mastery of the first grade at SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya in

the Pandemic Covid-19 has been done by previous researchers, such as

researchers Elly Cholifatur Rosydah, Dela Triani, Dewi Ratna Ayu, Fadhilah

Santri, Eka Wahyuningtyas, and Dede Nurdiawati. This study conducted by

those researchers was different from the present study in terms of (a)

Methodology, (b) Population or participant, (c) Instrument, (d) Topic.

The first from Elly Cholifatur Rosydah, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University (2008). The title of Elly's research is *"Improving students of Irregular Verb by Using Memrise Application at the Tenth Grade of MAN Sidoarjoi"*. The similarities of the research to the collecting about data with Elly's research from the methodology used a quantitative approach. The research used pre-test and post-test to get the scores of the students. But the difference in this research, Elly's research focuses on Improving students of Irregular Verb by Using the Memrise application but this research focuses on Memrise application toward students' vocabulary mastery in the pandemic. The next differences in the instrument, Elly's used the quasi-experimental design and in this researcher used pre-experimental design. The last difference in population, the population of Elly's research in the tenth class of MAN Sidoarjo, in this research in the seventh class of SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya Palembang.

The second is Della Triani State lsamic Tulungagung, (2020). The title of Della's research is *"The Effectiveness of Using Memrise Application Toward the Students Phrasal Verbs Mastery of the First Grade at SMAN 1 Gondang"*. The similarities in the research to collecting of data with Della's research use quantitative approach. But the difference between the research with Della's research in the instrument, Della's research used the quasi-experimental design. The next difference is topic focuses on students' phrasal verbs mastery and the researchers focused on the student's vocabulary in the Pandemic Covid-19 section. The next difference also in population, Della's

research used the population the first grade at SMA Gondang, and in this research, the researcher used the population the first grade at SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya Palembang.

The third is Dewi Ratna Ayu from UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanudin Banten (2018). The title of Dewi's research is *"The Effectiveness of Memrise Toward Students' Listening Skill of Second Grade at SMK Yapidi Jayanti Tanggerang"*. The similarities of the research are used the quantitative approach. And then the difference of the research in the focus of the research, Dewi's research focus on students' listening skill and in this research the researcher focus on the students' vocabulary in the pandemic. The next difference in the instrument, Dewi's research used the quasi-experimental design and in this research, the researcher used the pe-re-experimental. The last of the different research in population, Dewi's research used the second grade at SMK Yapidi Jayanti Tanggerang and this research. The researcher usesthe first-grade SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya Palembang as a population

The fourth is Fadihilah Santri from State Islamic Institute Pare-Pare (2020). The title of Fadihilah's research is "The Effectiveness of Memrise Application to Upgrade Students' Vocabulary at the second Grade of MA DDI Kanang. the similarities of the research in the quantitative approach. The next similarity in methodology is the used Pre-experimental design. The difference of the research in the focused, the Fadihilah's research is Upgrade of students' vocabulary and in this research used the toward student's vocabulary in Pandemic Covid-19 section. The next difference also

population, the population of Fadhihilah used the second grade at MA DDI Kanang, and in this research, the researcher used the first grade at Mesuji Raya Palembang.

The last previous studies Eka Wahyuningtyas and Dede Nurdiawati from UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanudin Banten (2018). The title of their research is "The Effectiveness of Memrise Application of the Tenth Grade BPD Students of SMK Al-Furqon Bantarkawung. The similarities in the research in quantitative approach. But in the difference of the research from design, their used quasi-experimental design, and in this research the researcher used the pre-experimental design. The next difference in focus in this research same to test vocabulary but in this research, the researcher is specific in the Pandemic Covid-19 section. The last difference from the population, their research choose the population of the tenth grade BPD students of SMK Al-Furqon Bantarkawung but this research used the population of the first grade at SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya Palembang.

The conclusion from the explanation above, the study conducted by those researchers was different from the present study in terms of (a) Methodology, (b) Population or participant, (c) Instrument, (d) Topic. This research, the Memrise application as the media to toward students' vocabulary in the Pandemic Covid-19 section. This research design used a Pre-experimental, in which two groups test there are pre-test and post-test. The subject of the research is the first grade at SMPN 9 Mesuji Raya Sumsel. The research would do to want know is toward the vocabulary with Memrise

application is or not effective in the pandemic.