

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, formulation of research problem. It also followed by the purpose of the research, formulation of hypothesis, scope and limitation for this research, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

English covers four different skills : speaking, reading, listening, and writing. There are parts in English, and they play a vital role in supporting the language skills used. Beyond the four above skills, there are four more to master called the micro-skills consist of Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and Spelling.

A vocabulary is vital to understanding English. Jung (cited in Setiawandi, 2006) states that use of vocabulary and development as a major aspect of learning a new language is recognized by researchers and students.

Vocabulary is one important aspect of learning a foreign language. Learning a language may be impossible without mastering a vocabulary. Because of the limitations of vocabulary, learners cannot communicate clearly with others. The acquisition of large quantities of vocabulary can help students read, speak, listen, and write. The more they knew the vocabulary, the better their chances of doing well on the English exam.

Speaking is one of the skills to be mastered and really must be able to be practiced in the field with others as the opposite talk (Astrawan, 2013). Speaking covers many aspects of English-speaking skills including pronunciation, listening, grammar and vocabulary that make speaking considered the most difficult for most people (Yanto,

2015). Having the courage and great motivation to speak fluent English is all that is needed in speaking.

Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu is the only school with a tourist major in Tulungagung regency. In the field of tourism, there are many main practices and regularly using English. The English language is a necessity for them to excel in tourism practices. Thus, it is important to test whether there is a correlation between the student's vocabulary mastery and their speaking ability.

The context of this study has actually been studied by researchers earlier. Aulia Putri and Refnaldi (2020) have done research with the same context, the correlation between student's speaking ability and their vocabulary mastery at grade 8 of junior high school. However, in this study there is something new in the data collection techniques. Researcher will use "Free Conversation and activities to interpret vocabulary" for testing the extent of student's vocabulary mastery. Previous research is mostly secondary school student, but this research is attracted to study at the second class tourism students of Vocational High School.

To supplement new research to analyze the student's speaking ability and their vocabulary mastery, the study uses the Question Card as an interactive skill to evaluate student's vocabulary. This research was attracted to study at the second class tourism student of Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu. The reason is that the tourist class practices a lot in productive subjects, which makes their good English skills a great opportunity for researcher to carry out this study.

The foregoing brief is clear that English learning needs to be properly implemented. Language learning is widely practiced with other learning, such as teacher conduct speaking in the class, but students requested reading aloud with their pair without rebuking errors in intonation, after which the teacher asks the student to answer the

question under the reading text. In this regard, students can lose their courage in learning speaking. So, the vocabulary they knew and mastered could not be clearly conveyed in speaking.

Thus, based on what has been mentioned above, the researcher believes that it is important to conduct the research entitled “ The Correlation Between Student’s Vocabulary Mastery and their Speaking Ability in Tourism Class of Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu.”

B. Formulation of Research Problem

Based on the background description above, the formulation of research problem already created by researcher in this study is presented directly to the following question : “The formulated of the research problem is “Is there any correlation between student’s vocabulary mastery and their speaking ability in tourism class of Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu?”

C. Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this study in general is to find answers to the formulation of the aforementioned problem. So, based on the above formulation problem, the purpose of the study is, “to Find a Correlation Between Student’s Vocabulary Mastery and their Speaking Ability in Tourism Student of Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu.”

D. Formulation of Hypotheses

Hypotheses are temporary answer to questions derived from previous study or theories. There are two hypotheses used in this study, which are as follows :

1. Null Hypotheses (H_0)

There is no correlation between student's vocabulary mastery and their speaking ability in tourism student of vocational high school 1 Boyolangu.

2. Alternative Hypotheses (H_a)

There is a correlation between student's vocabulary mastery and their speaking ability in tourism student of vocational high school 1 Boyolangu.

E. Scoop and Limitation for this Research

This research focuses on correlational research to find the correlation between student's vocabulary mastery and their speaking ability in tourism class of Vocational High School 1 Boyolangu, academic year 2022/2023.

F. Significance of the Study

With this research it is expected to provide suggestions for the following:

1. For researcher, this study is expected to provide insight and understanding of the students' vocabulary mastery and its relation to speaking skill, increasing knowledge and experience in writing and compiling scientific papers, as an insight to improve teaching skills as a competent teacher.
2. For teachers, this study is expected to be a reference to teachers in understanding students' ability to speak. In addition, it also enhances a teacher's insight and understanding of the ability to speak.
3. For student, by carrying out this study, research can then be used as motivation for students in learning that relies not only one ability but also on the other.

4. For further researchers, this study is expected to be a reference to future researchers who want to propose a context of research relating to the speaking abilities of the student or education in general.

G. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, confusion, and ambiguity about concepts on this research topic, the explanations and definitions of key terms used in this research will be explained by researcher :

1. Vocabulary Mastery in Tourism Department

Briefly, vocabulary mastery can be defined as a number of vocabularies (words) in language that contain information about their meaning, form, and use in a communication context. According to Simaibang (2016:85), students need to use vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, intonation, and speech organization at the same time in speaking skills it is clear that understanding vocabulary is an essential part of learning language, as well as being huge and varied. The students could not do well in understanding without the big vocabulary, because of the passages and questions that involve a much broader range of words than conversations in tourism activities.

2. Speaking Ability

Speaking ability is language skills to communicate using spoken or nonverbal symbols in a different context that can be enhanced through language learning. This has to do with the ability to pronounce words or articulate sounds in a normal voice. So, the English teacher should enable students to speak by providing daily activities in class and then giving them the opportunity to practice their speaking skills as much as possible. Speaking ability is important to communicate with

others and is used as a medium to express thoughts, opinions, and feelings to others. In conclusion, speaking ability is ability to use the organ of the mouth to discern the thoughts, intentions, and feelings of others by making the message clearly conveyed and understood by the hearer.