**ANALYSIS IMPROVEMENT OF LEARNING VOCABULARY WITH A FLASH CARDS**

1 **Siti Khodijah**

2**Nur Alamsyah**

1IKIP Siliwangi Bandung, Terusan Jendral Sudirman street, West Java

2IKIP Siliwangi Bandung, Terusan Jendral Sudirman street, West Java

1[Sitikh66@gmail.com](mailto:Sitikh66@gmail.com)

[2Noeralamsyah0000@gmail.com](mailto:2Noeralamsyah0000@gmail.com)

**Abstract**

Research try to analyze (1) discussions that often occur in pronunciation of vocabulary for students using the flash cards method; (2) implementing learning to read vocabulary in speaking skills; (3) learning evaluation system for pronunciatio1n of vocabulary for students using the flash cards method; (4) Improving pronunciation skill words to students through the flashcard method. The research method also aims to memorize quickly the vocabulary they receive is important vocabulary they want for the continuity of learning English using the flashcard method. The conclusion from this research is to make it easier for students who do not memorize more vocabulary using the flashcard method while this method is very easy to create and apply to students.

**Keywords**: Vocabulary,Flashcard Method, Evaluasi, Conclusion.

**INTRODUCTION**

Vocabulary as the main learning in the language of each language. Laura (1997) says that vocabulary is the main learning that is very important in the preparation of the language spoken by Komachali (2012). Folse (2004) Hunt & Belgar (2005) says that there are several studies conducted in the field of vocabulary learning and Groot (2006) looking for the most effective way of learning vocabulary that is still unclear (Komachali, 2012).

Hedge (2008) Richards & Renandya (2002) says that vocabulary has always been a language learning that is often ignored in English literature and often teachers who are rejected will learn vocabulary that must be repeated frequently in learning. Vocabulary that is often given few priorities, programs in, language lessons and is often permitted by itself to only get a minimum in English textbooks (Mohammad, 2014). Nation (2008) said in advance vocabulary learning is not too important as time goes by humans understand why the importance of the word vocabulary in language learning (Alemi, 2011). Griffiths (2006) also said in a quote (Alemi, 2011) currently asking for vocabulary lessons to be realized.

Very often do we find students who will have difficulty applying this vocabulary in English? or compilation of questions and answers he knows what answers only do not know what vocabulary to use and sometimes the compilation of pronunciation of words is not right between writing and pronunciation.

Brown (2000) says there are many ways to improve the learning of words with the flash card method. The advantage of using the flash card method can be applied regardless of the time and place they can use this method anytime and anywhere (Abbasian, 2016). Gairns & Redman (1990) have an opinion that the group will create a new vocabulary that they will know (Abbasian, 2016).

Nation (2001) says when students fail to learn new vocabulary they will be disappointed and not confident (Alqahtani, 2015). there needs to be a motivation for students to continue to learn vocabulary in any way, one of them is flash cards.

Vocabulary learning using flashcards is still very rare therefore researchers must be careful in using this method.

Based on the existing problems, the researcher tries to analyze the answers to the research questions as follows:

1. Are flashcards as the right method to help students master vocabulary?

2. To what extent are students' vocabulary mastery after using the flashcards method?

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Vocabulary is a very important part of learning English that must be mastered by students to communicate well. Hatch & Brown (1995: 1) defines that vocabulary as list or word regulator for a particular language or list or words that can be used by each language speaker. Vossoughi (2009: 1) states that words are tools which can always be used to think, to improve ideas and feelings, and to learn about the World. Templeton (2004) defines the vocabulary used and understood by students. Based on the previously issued resolution of the vocabulary is a set of written and oral learning that is made and used to be spoken or communicated in the learning language as quoted (Ump, 2010).

Westwood, Peter and Oliver (1979) say some become principles in language pronunciation if the learning of language teaching vocabulary programs is based on the following:

(1) creating a learning situation that is fun, entertaining, giving pleasure to students;

(2) maintaining work activities for a lifetime;

(3) arrange a short intensive session every day;

(4) ensuring students actively remember the vocabulary learned in order to improve communication skills;

(5) has goals for the future

(6) pay attention to all students, both active and inactive students;

(7) using methods to attract students' attention while learning;

(8) provide motivation so students can be enthusiastic to learn (Rambe, 2016).

**Vocabulary**

Vocabulary is a list of words in a language to communicate (Joklova, 2009). Vocabulary learners are very important because of the need to achieve a good communication in any language, especially academic needs (Komachali and Khodareza, 2012). Vocabulary learning can be applied in daily activities anywhere in order to achieve good success tagers (Manorek 2018).

**Flashcard Method**

A flash card is a method that can make cardboard, paper or anything consisting of simple words, sentences or drawings (Eslahcar, 2012: 137) as in cited (Komachali, 2012). Based on www.wikipedia.com flash cards are information card inside both sides and colors, used in the classroom or in private study. In this study, the limit of the size of flash cards which are used. The flash cards print off onto 8.5 "X 11" (21.59cm X 27.94cm). This is very important for flash cards because they are bright, bold, attractive, and engaging. Moreover, I use plastic laminating of the flash cards so All can last even with regular use, or can be obtained on websites that are already available for printing so that it’s easier for teachers obtain them.

**METHOD**

The method used in this research was classroom action research(CAR) focused on improve vocabulary learning skills using flash card. The subjects of this study consist of 20 students from first class of TUNAS MEKAR KARAWANG VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.

To collect data, the instruments used by the pre-test and post-test of each research student gave 30 vocabulary words in Indonesian and translated into English, then the a researcher gave lessons to use flashcards to each student to be able to memorize them well. And observation. Tests after the first treatment and tests after the second treatment were given to determine the increase in vocabulary skills of students, formative tests were given to measuring testing increase in their vocabulary skills from cycle 1 and cycle 2. Observations were given to measure student characteristics of applications using flash cards and questionnaires were given to support data on increasing students in vocabulary English skills.

**Research activities include:**

1. Give a pretest to find out students' abilities before learning.

2. Providing vocabulary learning for students using flashcard media.

3. Provide posttest to students after getting learning.

4. Provide a questionnaire so that the researcher knows where the student's difficulty points or students are increasing.

5. The researcher analyzes the increase in students' vocabulary through observation.

6. The researcher reflects the results of classroom observations.

The first stage of the activity used was the profit pretest knowing the students' abilities first, namely:

**A. Early**

1. Opening. This activity is like greeting and asking about the condition of students.

2. The teacher gives a question about the pretest.

**B. While**

1. The teacher analyzes students who are working on the pretest problem.

**C. Closing**

1. The teacher asks about their difficulties and problems in the vocabulary process.

2. The teacher gives motivation to learn and closes the lesson.

From the first phase of the activity there are several problems, namely as follows:

1. The image they know only cannot interpret it.

2. Students are weak with vocabulary that they don't know yet.

3. Researchers need to pay more attention to students who are weak in vocabulary to guide them to find out more vocabulary.

After analyzing the problem above, researchers need to solve the problem. So in the second treatment, researchers will be easy to try the method. Then after choosing interesting pictures, the researcher makes a lesson plan. Then the researcher conducted several activities in applying the second learning stage. The activities are as follows;

**A. Early**

1. Opening. Asking about the current condition of students.

2. Review the question yesterday.

3. Tell about flashcards.

**B. While**

1. The teacher asks students to pay attention to the images contained on the flashcard.

2. The teacher asks students to guess the picture and asks for the vocabulary on the flashcard.

3. The teacher discusses the vocabulary found on the flashcard.

4. The teacher says it and the students follow it.

5. The teacher asks students to memorize it in a few minutes.

6. The teacher gives a posttest question.

**C. Closing**

1. The teacher asks about their difficulties and problems in memorizing vocabulary.

2. The teacher provides motivation in learning to memorize vocabulary and close the lesson.

Based on the results of these activities, here researchers can find out in advance how much vocabulary students know. And using the flashcard method can provide students with more vocabulary knowledge which makes them enthusiastic in learning English, especially in memorizing vocabulary

**DATA ANALYSIS**

From the data obtained from the day the pretest students get an average score of 57.50. then the researcher provides learning about vocabulary using a flashcard. And the last one uses posttest data and then analyzed using a scoring system, percentage, clarification calculating the average score, from the first stage, the researcher gets the average student at the posttest value to reach 77.75 And the following data:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Nama** | **Nilai** |
| 1 | Ade | 65 |
| 2 | M. Lutfi | 70 |
| 3 | C. Yanuardi | 50 |
| 4 | Fajar B | 60 |
| 5 | Febriana | 55 |
| 6 | Reni | 50 |
| 7 | Satrio | 55 |
| 8 | Variri | 50 |
| 9 | Heri | 65 |
| 10 | Lingfu | 60 |
| 11 | Nadi | 55 |
| 12 | Hasnah | 65 |
| 13 | Alfitrah | 50 |
| 14 | Cicih | 65 |
| 15 | Aqib | 70 |
| 16 | Amah | 55 |
| 17 | Ade Tia | 50 |
| 18 | Nurul | 55 |
| 19 | Heni | 55 |
| 20 | Sapitri | 50 |
| Jumlah Nilai Rata-Rata | | 57.5 |

After the second treatment, the researcher got the data from their vocabulary performance. The students’ mean increased to be 77.50. The data is as follow;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Nama** | **Nilai** |
| 1 | Ade | 75 |
| 2 | M. Lutfi | 85 |
| 3 | C. Yanuardi | 80 |
| 4 | Fajar B | 75 |
| 5 | Febriana | 75 |
| 6 | Reni | 80 |
| 7 | Satrio | 75 |
| 8 | Variri | 85 |
| 9 | Heri | 75 |
| 10 | Lingfu | 80 |
| 11 | Nadi | 75 |
| 12 | Hasnah | 75 |
| 13 | Alfitrah | 80 |
| 14 | Cicih | 75 |
| 15 | Aqib | 80 |
| 16 | Amah | 80 |
| 17 | Ade Tia | 75 |
| 18 | Nurul | 75 |
| 19 | Heni | 80 |
| 20 | Sapitri | 75 |
| Jumlah Nilai Rata-Rata | | 77.75 |

Sujiono (1992: 47) said after seeing and observing all students in this lesson many students were very confident and not confident. The assessment is used to see the improvement in students' vocabulary skills (Banigau, 2008):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Interval** | **First  treatment** | | **Second treatment** | | **Criteria** |
| **Number of Students** | **Percentages** | **Number of Students** | **Percentages** |
| 80-100 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 55.0 | Very Good |
| 70-79 | 12 | 60.0 | 8 | 40.0 | Good |
| 56-69 | 8 | 40.0 | 1 | 5.0 | Fair |
| 45-55 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | Less |
| 0-44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | Poor |
| Total | 20 | 100 | 20 | 100 |  |

**Conclusion**

This study examines vocabulary learning by using the flash card method as a strategy in comparing students before learning and after learning. The results showed that students' vocabulary understanding improved after they were taught using flash cards. Students recognize when learning with motede is very easy to quickly understand and be a motivation for them to continue to want to learn.

There are a number of suggestions for this research in the field of teaching vocabulary using flash cards. First, it is recommended for further studies to conduct research in other contexts, such as reading, writing, speaking, listening and teaching grammar. Secondly, it is suggested that teachers can present interesting images on flash cards to lead better teacher performance and not make children bored. Third, if the teacher uses the word list as a strategy for teaching vocabulary, he can create a fun learning process, such as playing games. Overall, it is recommended to use flash cards as a strategy for teaching vocabulary to young students.

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