

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter mentions about background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of research.

A. Background of the Research

English, which is currently an international language, often makes some people realize how important it is to learn English. The importance of the English language makes many people learn English of all ages. Sometimes because the demands require someone to be able to speak English. It could come from the demands of work, study and teaching or because the children live in a country where English is the language. Along with the times, now there are many ways to learn English.

Lots of books, medias or videos that can be accessed from the internet that can make it easier for us to learn English well. Innovative videos and lots of tips provided by tutors are making more and more people learn English on the internet. Many parents from an early age equip their children with English. Many families in Indonesia make English their second language after their mother tongue to communicate at home. And now there are many schools with a bilingual concept. This makes many young children able and accustomed to speaking English from an early age.

Early childhood education basically includes all efforts and actions taken by educators and parents in the process of caring for, nurturing and educating children by creating an aura and an environment where children can explore experiences that provide opportunities for them to know and understand the learning experiences children have acquired. from the environment, through a way of observing, imitating and experimenting which takes place repeatedly and involves all the potential and intelligence of the child. Because children are unique figures and go through various stages of personality development, the environment that educators and parents strive for can provide opportunities for children to explore various experiences in various situations, should pay attention to the uniqueness of children and be adjusted to the stage of the child's personality development.

Early childhood is a child who has unique characteristics, at this time it is called the golden age because at this time children are able to improve their various potentials. Everything that the child has heard and seen will become a memory and shape the child's personality in the future, so strategies and learning are needed that are appropriate to the child's level of growth and development. As stated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of (2003, p.5) concerning the National Education System, article 28, paragraph 3 states that Kindergarten is early childhood education in the formal education pathway, which aims to help students develop various good potentials. Psychic and physical which includes moral and religious, social, emotional, independent, cognitive, language, physical, motoric, and art to be ready to enter elementary school.

Of the various forms of learning development that need to be conveyed to children, including the form of language learning. Language skills are one of the areas of basic skill development prepared by teachers to improve children's abilities and creativity according to the stage of development. Along with the development of knowledge about children, people are increasingly aware of the importance of language for early childhood, especially ages 4-5 years old can develop vocabulary admirably, the children often repeat new vocabulary even though children do not understand the meaning, in developing that vocabulary. Children use a process where the child absorbs new meanings after listening to it once or twice in a conversation.

In the world of education, learning English can be studied in term of speaking, listening, reading and writing lessons. In educating students as teachers definitely know the characteristics of each child. How the child will easily accept the lessons given by the teacher during class. In learning English in terms of writing, speaking, listening and reading of course it is not easy for students to be able to speak, write or read English fluently quickly. Therefore, in studying a foreign language or studying other subject, teachers also need a teaching method. The existence of teaching methods also helps teachers apply learning easily.

The language skills of students in group B at Nurul Ikhwan kindergarten are still lacking, especially in language skills. The causes that arise are due to the inaccuracy of the teacher in using less attractive, monotonous learning techniques, the teacher tells more stories or lectures so students are not actively

involved in the learning process rarely or do not use learning media. If the problem is not resolved immediately, students will be increasingly disinterested and lazy to learn language. To improve language skills of group B students in kindergarten, learning strategies are needed to develop students' language skills by using appropriate learning media and methods. Here the media that will be used in this research is using flashcards, telling stories, playing games with a song. The use of this media can clarify the message to be conveyed to students, can help students to increase their motivation in learning, and make lessons more varied and it hoped that the learning carried out by students is more meaningful. By using that media in the form of learning, children will be motivated to improve their vocabulary in language.

Learning by doing is an approach involving interests, goals, behavior, and learning in real situations. Obliging students and teachers to participate in contributions to theory or practice. This method pays attention to the freedom of the teacher in delivering material and allows students to participate in activities and in the learning process.

Children aged 4-6 are actively active and the children have a great sense of curiosity with this method the teacher can help students gain new experiences and knowledge. The teacher can increase the ankle's English vocabulary with lots of using media. When the children are accustomed to listening while practicing it directly, the vocabulary of the children will increase because the children are used to it, and the children will become more confident because of this habit. It is in line with Pat's statement (2018) that vocabulary growth is

considered to be directly related to their overall success at school. The size of students' vocabulary predicts her ability to learn to read.

Based on the reasons and facts on how learning by doing applied as a learning method, the author hope that in this study "*Improving Early Childhood Vocabulary through Learning by Doing at TK Nurul Ikhwan*" can help students and teachers in improving vocabulary or can help in learning English.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Research Questions

Based on the previous background, the author in this study wanted to analyzed the effect of learning by doing method to improving early childhood vocabulary through Learning by Doing.

From the above statement, the research questions are:

- a. Is Learning by Doing method able to improve early childhood vocabulary in TK Nurul Ikhwan?
- b. How can the implementation of Learning by Doing method improve vocabulary in TK Nurul Ikhwan?

2. Scope of the Research

The author determines the scope in analyzing the effect of Learning by Doing to improving early childhood vocabulary in kindergarten. Of the many skills that can be learned in English, such as: writing, speaking, reading, grammar, pronunciation and others. The author focuses on improving

vocabulary. And from many methods that can be used to increase vocabulary, here the author focuses on the Learning by doing method.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

- a. To know whether Learning by Doing method is able to improve early childhood vocabulary in TK Nurul Ikhwan.
- b. To find out how the implementation of Learning by Doing method can improve vocabulary in TK Nurul Ikhwan.

2. Significance of the Research

a. Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefits in this research are can increase knowledge about various media. Providing scientific contributions in early childhood education science to improve children's language skills.

b. Practical Benefits

- 1) Benefit for students:
 - a) Improve children's vocabulary.
 - b) Develop enthusiasm for learning or motivation.
 - c) Provide opportunities for children to express their opinions coherently and correctly.
- 2) Benefits for teachers:
 - a) Give the teacher freedom in delivering materials, especially language.

- b) Increase the creativity of teachers in providing interesting, fun and meaningful lessons for children.
 - c) Provide motivation to conduct classroom action research.
- 3) Benefits for Schools:
- a) Provide input in developing innovative learning models to improve the quality of education
 - b) As a means of developing and improving teacher professionalism.

D. Operational Definition

The title of this paper is "*Improving Early Childhood Vocabulary through Learning by Doing at Tk Nurul Ikhwan*". The definition of the title is as follows:

1. Vocabulary

It is defined as a collection of words that is owned by a language and provides meaning when the teacher used the language.

2. Learning by Doing

It is one of the learning methods pioneered by John Dewey which is where this learning method requires teachers and students to take an active role in learning activities and where the method frees teachers to innovate and improve more in teaching their students.

3. Early Childhood

At the moment it is called the golden age because at this time children are able to develop their various potentials.

E. Systematization of Research

The systematic of the writing to present this paper in well composition, and consist of chains of writing in every chapter. The author organized this paper consist of five chapter which written systematically as follows.

Chapter I is Introduction explains about background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, research hypothesis, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematic of the paper.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description explains the concept of vocabulary, concept of learning by doing, constellation of vocabulary and learning by doing and learning by doing method and research relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research. This chapter explain about the time and place of the research, population and sample of the research, methods of the research, Instrument and variable of the research and technique of data collection.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. This chapter explain about data description, data analysis hypothesis, and interpretation. All the data that has been collected, the author will analyze the data that has been obtained during the research and interpret it.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This is the last chapter of this paper, and in this chapter the author gave the summary or conclusion based on the discussion of hypothesis. All the things that have happened when the research will be concluded by the author in this chapter.