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THE INFLUENCE OF VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES

##  <br> $\begin{array}{rr}\therefore & \text { TOWARDS STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKIL } \\ \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} & \text { AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL } 1 \text { PAYAKUMBUH }\end{array}$



BY
ALICE HIJRAH SULHA SIN. 11810420806

## GFACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

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1444 H / 2022 M

THE INFLUENCE OF VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES TOWARDS STUDENTS'SPEAKING SKILL AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PAYAKUMBUH


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A Thesis
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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

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Certify that this skripsi entitled "The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies towards Students' Speaking Skill at Senior High School 1
Payakumbuh" is certainly my own work and it does not consist of other people work. I am entirely responsible for the content of this skripsi. Others' opinion finding include in this skripsi are quoted in accordance with ethical standards.


Alice Hijrah Sulha
11810420806

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[^1]
## ABSTRACT

Alice Hijrah Sulha（2022）：The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies Alice Hijrah Sulha（2022）：The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies School 1 Payakumbuh

Learning vocabulary become one of the important things in learning English especially in speaking skill．In fact，a lot of senior high school students appear to have significant problems in it．Besides，vocabulary learning strategies are the strategies for improving acquisition that has been utilized effectively by many students．The study aimed to determine the influence of vocabulary learning strāategies on students＇speaking skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh．This research used quantitative research．Correlational research design used in this research．This research was held on May $10^{\text {th }}-21^{\text {st }}, 2022$ at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh．The data was collected from 40 samples and were selected randomly using simple random sampling．They were tenth grade students of Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh．In addition，questionnaire and oral test were used to gather the data．Simple linear regression also used to analyze both of the data．The findings showed that the vocabulary learning strategies had $4.5 \%$ contribution on students＇speaking skill．It means that there is no significant influence of vocabulary learning strategies on students＇speaking skill at senior high school 1 Payakumbuh．Furthermore，according to the relevant research，it was found that the factors are blended learning and restriction－in class time since this research was conducted after Covid－19 pandemic．


Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara strategi pembelajaran kosa kata terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa di SMAN 1 Payakumbuh．Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian korelasi dengan pendekatan kuantitatif．Objek penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh strategi pembelajaran kosa kata terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa da subjek penelitian ini adalah kelas sepuluh SMAN 1 Payakumbuh．Data dikumpulkan melalui kuisioner dan tes lisan．Ada 40 siswa kelas sepuluh sebagai sampel di SMAN 1 Payakumbuh yang mengikuti penelitian ini dan dipilih secara acak．Berdasarkan analisis data menggunakan rumus regresi linear sederhana， temuan menunjukkan bahwa strategi pembelajaran kosa kata memiliki kontribusi 4．5\％pada kemampuan berbicara siswa．Itu berarti tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan dari strategi pembelajaran kosa kata terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa di SMAN 1 Payakumbuh．Berdasarkan penelitian yang relevan，ditemukan juga bahwa beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan pengaruh yang sangat lemah ini karena adanya blended learning dan keterbatasan jam belajar dikelas karena penelitian ini dilakukan setelah pandemic Covid－19．

## ABSTRAK

\author{

| Alice Hijrah Sulha（2022）： | Pengaruh Strategi Pembelajaran Kosa Kata |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Terhadap Kemampuan |
| di SMAN 1 Payakumbuh |  | <br> Alice Hijrah Sulha（2022）：Pengaruh Strategi Pembelajaran Kosa Kata di SMAN 1 Payakumbuh $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sim}$ Terhadap Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa di SMAN Payakubuh

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 التلاميذ في المدرسة الثانويـة الحكومية 1 بايـاكومبِّهِ

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يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة مـا إذا كان هناك تأثبر كبير بين تأثبر إستراتيجية نـكَيم المفردات على مهارة الكلام لدى التلاميذ في المدرسة اللثانوية الحكومية 1 بـاياكو مبوه. هذذا البحث عبارة عن بحث ارنباطي مع مدخل كمي. موضوع هذا البحث هو معرفة تأثنبر إسنر اتيجية تعليم المفردات على مـهارة الكالم لدى التلامبذ في المدرسة الثانوية الحكو مبية 1 باياكو مبوه. تم جمع البيانات من خلال الاسنتيانات والاختبار ات الثفو بـة. هناك 40 من تالِميذ الصف العانر كعينة في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية 1 باياكو مبوه الذين شـاركوا في ههذا البحث وتم اختبار هم عشو ائيًا. اسنتادًا إلى تحليل البيانات باستخدام معادلة الانحدار الخطَي البسبط، تُظهر النتائج أن إسنر اتيجية تعليم المفردات لها مساهمة بنسبة 4.5٪ في مهارة الكالم للتلاميذ. هذا يعني أنه لا يوجد تأثنير كبير لإستراتيجية تعليم المفردات على مـهارة الكالم لدى النلاميذ في المدرسة الثانو بـة الحكومية 1 باياكومبوه. بناءً على الأبحاث ذات الـا الصلة، وجد أيضًا أن العديد من العو امل الني تسبب في هذا النأثنر الضعيف للغاية هي التعلم المدمج وساعات التعلم المحدودة في الفصل لأن هذا البحث تم إجر اؤه بعد جائحة كوفيد-19.

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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

## . Background of the Problem

Patel and Jain (2008) states that one of the primary functions of language is communication. It is closely related to the speaking skill. Speaking skill is one of the prevalent skills in the English Learning context. It is the ability to communicate orally with other people, animals, and even oneself about one's beliefs, thoughts, facts, and feelings. According to Nunan (2003), speaking is a useful oral talent that entails creating a system of vocal utterances to transmit information. In another statement, Brown (2004) states that producing, receiving, and interpreting information are all part of the interactive process of generating meaning that is speaking. Therefore, speaking is one of the language skills that focuses on verbal exchanges, as seen by the sentence above, this can properly and smoothly create, send, and receive data. So that, the speaker must be aware of his or her vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

Based on research guided by English First, an international education institution, Indonesia ranked $74^{\text {th }}$ out of 99 countries in the world with a score of 453 in 2020 according to the English First English Profiency Index (EF EPI). Meanwhile, in 2021, Indonesia ranked $80^{\text {th }}$ out of 112 countries with a score of 466 . Therefore, Indonesia has a low-level English mastery that indicates its ability is still at a low grade and not
capable to be negotiated, moderate, or contend with other countries. It also implies that speaking skill in Indonesia is still insufficient. Thus, students ought to encourage and increase their speaking skills.

As it mentioned before, vocabulary became one of the important things in mastering English speaking skill. In fact, a lot of senior high school students appear to have significant problems in speaking skill. According to Khan, et al (2018), one of main causes is vocabulary deficiency. In particular circumstances, they frequently found that $29 \%$ students can respond the question but they did not know how to express the words. Meanwhile, another $26 \%$ also faced the difficulties in finding suitable words in speaking English. Moreover, Slavin (2011) added that this situation reveals that students need additional time to do all of the exercises that permit them to practice their speaking skill.

In line with problems above, the researcher also found the practical problem at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh that use the 2013 Curriculum as a guideline in teaching and learning process. According to the interview with an English teacher on July $1^{\text {st }}$ 2021, she has provided speaking exercises in teaching and learning process such as retelling monolog, story or practicing dialogue in pairs in front of class. But, the students are still not be able to speak English confidently. Moreover, according to the students' speaking score that conducted by the teacher, $65 \%$ students got the scores that lower than the minimum criterion
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achievement (KKM). Thus, these problems can be seen in the following symptoms;

1. Students are not confident to speak in front of class.
2. Students have lack of vocabulary.
3. Students do not understand how to pronounce the words in front of class.

Learning vocabulary is one of the most essential aspects of learning a foreign language. But, up until the 1960s, scholars still ignored vocabulary study; nevertheless, it has recently attracted the attention of a large number of academics (Muliawati \& Ismail 2017). Vocabulary Learning Strategies (VLS) are the strategies that accelerates and promotes vocabulary learning, it has piqued the interest of many academics. Beside these also the strategies for improving vocabulary acquisition that has been utilized effectively by many students to improve their programs (Schmitt, 2000). Also, Schmitt (1997) stated that VLS has 5 strategies; discovery strategy, social strategy, memory strategy, cognitive strategy, and metacognitive strategy. Over the last several years, there has been a boom in interest about these strategies, with many people expressing a strong desire to develop in this aspect (Al-Khresheh, Al-Ruwalli, 2020).

As it mentioned before, vocabulary learning strategies became one of the effective strategies to improve students' speaking skill. However, based on previous studies, the participants are only focused on
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university students. (e.g, Noorizah \& Zaini (2009), Mustapha (2010), Omaar (2016), Adam (2016), Kamariah (2016), Al-Khresheh, et al (2020), Murdewi (2021). Speaking skill's improvement also evolves a matter of English teachers at senior high school 1 Payakumbuh.

According to the phenomena illustrated above, the writer is interested the problems above in research entitled; THE INFLUENCE OF VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES TOWARDS STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PAYAKUMBUH.
b. Problem of the Research

## 1. Identification of the Problem

Based on the researcher's primary consultation with one of the English teacher in State Senior high School 1 Payakumbuh, it is found that there are many students who are not able to speak English confidently. Many of them have a lack of vocabulary, therefore, they do not understand how to pronounce the words.

For English students, mastering speaking skill is challenging since it requires immense great effort. Speaking has been included in the instructional program for English teaching in the earlier times, the portion of the term given to exercises in which students can interact with other in English remains small in the entire class. Hence, the obstacles in speaking in class plays important role in learning English.
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#### Abstract

It could give a lot of disadvantages to the students., especially lack of vocabulary which is an important element in language learning.


Therefore, vocabulary learning necessitates both theoretical and practical ability on the part of the students. According to Schmitt (2000), studying vocabulary is critical since it is a key indicator of language ability. In the same way that learning any foreign language is intrinsically linked to vocabulary knowledge, a lack of vocabulary items obstructs the process of learning English as foreign language. Learners in EFL may not get the intended objectives in the language learning process and competency if they lack appropriate vocabulary knowledge (Macis \& Schmitt, 2017). According to Adam (2016), a lack of vocabulary knowledge significantly impedes EFL learners’ ability to communicative effectively.

## 2. Limitation of the Problem

After identifying the problems stated above, the researcher needs to limit and focus the problem in the significant. The researcher will limit on how the influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards' students' speaking skill. Besides, the previous research are only focused on college students, therefore the researcher want to reinvestigate this topic but to the senior high students.

## 3. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research can be formulated in this following question;
a. Is there any significant influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill?"

## c. Objective and Significance of the Research

## 1. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to know if there are any significant influence of using vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh.
2. Significance of the Research

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution.
a. Theoretically, the findings of this study should provide a significant addition to the science of vocabulary teaching and learning, particularly for students in senior high school. because acquiring vocabulary is crucial to mastering English. People who are interested in learning English can better comprehend and be aware of the various learning tactics employed by students who are successful at mastering vocabulary by reading information on vocabulary learning strategies.
b. Practically, the finding of this study can be useful for students and English teacher.

For students, it can help them construct and put into practice their own building technique, particularly for vocabulary development. As a result, students may be simpler, more motivated to acquire language,
and able to study alone. They might also exhibit improved proficiency in speaking exercises.

This research can also help English teachers create materials and activities that are more suitable for their students in order to enhance their vocabulary development. Thus, it can facilitate the teaching and learning process for English teachers, particularly in the vocabulary area, which can encourage students' interest in learning English.

## D. Definition of Term

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in writing this research, it is necessary to the researcher to define the following terms:

## 1. Speaking Skill

In this study, speaking is defined as the capacity of a person to create sound or voice orally and to share or express ideas and thoughts with others as a way of communication in daily life, whether or not any specific technology is used (Burns \& Joyce, 1997).

## 2. Vocabulary Learning Strategies

In this study, vocabulary learning strategies are the strategies fall under language learning strategies, which are defined to include activities that are deliberately preferred by students where they can exploit for obtaining, storing, retrieving, encoding, rehearsing, and using words. (Schmitt, 2000).

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## A. Theoretical Framework

## 1. Speaking Skill

## a. Nature of Speaking

Speaking is an important ability in every language, whether it is your first, second, or foreign. According to Nunan (1999), learning to speak a second or foreign language is the most crucial component of the process, and success is determined by the ability to carry on a conversation in the language. Researchers in the field of language learning have proposed a variety of meanings for the term "speaking". This supported by Chaney (1998) that speaking is the process of creating and communicating meaning through the use of both verbal and nonverbal symbols in a variety of situations. In other opinion, Brown (1994) and Burns and Joyce (1997) characterized speaking as a collaborative process of creating, receiving, and digesting information. Eckard and Kearny (1981), and Howarth (2001) that speaking is defined as a two-way process in which actual exchange of ideas, information, or emotions takes place. This topdown perspective sees spoken words as the result of collaboration between two or more people in a shared time and space.
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Therefore, based from the explanation above, speaking is defined as the capacity of a person to create sound or voice orally and to share or express ideas and thoughts with others as a way of communication in daily life, whether or not any specific technology is used.

According to Leong and Ahmadi (2017), speaking helps students improve their vocabulary and grammatical abilities where students may communicate their feelings, thoughts, and requests, as well as converse, discuss, and demonstrate the many functions of language. This indicates that speaking is the most crucial function that is required for efficient communication.

## b. The Components of Speaking

Components in speaking must be well-understood in order to accurately know students' speaking skill. According to Brown (2004), there are five components of speaking; pronunciation, grammar, fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary.

## 1) Pronunciation

Gilakjani (2016) described pronunciation as "the act of making English sounds." Repeating sounds and correcting them when they are made incorrectly is how pronunciation is learned. When students begin learning to pronounce new words correctly, they develop new habits and overcome challenges caused by their original language. In other opinion, according to Yates (2002),
pronunciation is the creation of sounds that are employed to convey meaning.
2) Grammar

For students to generate acceptable sentences on spoken interactions, they must learn grammar. The full meaning of a statement can only be understood if the grammar is correct. According to Harmer (2007), learning grammar entails understanding how distinct grammatical parts may be connected together to form word chain. Grammar is often regarded as one of the most important factors in assisting students in communicating in the language (Emel \& Toraman, 2015).
3) Fluency

Harmer (2015, cited by Shahini, Shahamirian, 2017), refers to focusing on the topic of speech in order to communicate as effectively as feasible. Furthermore, Baily (2003 in Shahini, Shahamirian, 2017), fluency is defined as the ability to use language swiftly and confidently, with few hesitations or unnecessary pauses.
4) Comprehension

According Oxford Dictionary, comprehension defined as ability to understand language (written and spoken). It implies that in order to comprehend, both the speaker and the listener must understand the speaker's intended meaning when they say
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anything. As a consequence, it can be deduced that comprehension refers to the speakers' grasp of what they are saying to the listeners in order to avoid miscommunication; it also serves to ensure that the listeners simply catch the speaker's information.
5) Vocabulary

The importance of vocabulary in foreign language learning is unavoidable. Hornby (1995, cited by Asyiah, 2017) defined vocabulary as a) the entire quantity of words in a language; b) all terms known to a person or utilized in a certain book, subject, or other context; and c) a list of words and their definitions.

## c. Function to Speaking

Richard (2008), stated that speaking has three purposes or functions: it can be used for interaction, transaction, or performance.

1) Speaking as Interaction

Speaking as interaction refers to what we often refer to as "conversation" and describes social interaction. Rather than the message, the attention is on the speakers and how they wish to present themselves to one another.
2) Speaking as Transaction

A scenario in which the focus is on what is said or done is known as speaking as transaction. Participants and how
they socially engage with one another, according to Richard, are less significant than communications and making oneself known clearly and accurately.
3) Speaking as Performance

This relates to public discourse, which includes classroom presentations, public announcements, and speeches performed in front of an audience. Speaking as a performance has a recognized framework (e.g., a welcome speech) and is closer to written language than conversational language.

Discourse as an engagement or transaction, on the other hand, is typically evaluated based on its efficacy or impact on the listener, which is unlikely to occur. Speaking has three tasks, as shown above: interaction to play a primarily social role, transaction to clearly and exactly identify oneself, and performance to communicate knowledge in front of an audience for public speaking.

## d. Basic Types of Speaking

Brown (2004) states that there are some basic types of speaking as in the following taxonomy:

1) Imitative

At one end of a continuum of types of speaking performance is the ability to simply parrot back (imitate) a word or phrase or possible a sentence. While this purely
phonetic level of oral production, a number of prosodic, lexical, and grammatical properties of language may be included in the criterion performance
2) Intensive

The production of short stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competence in a narrow band of grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or phonological relationships.
3) Responsive

Responsive include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of very shorts conversations, standard greetings and small talk, simple requests and comments. This is a kind of short replies to teacher or studentinitiated questions or comments, giving instructions and directions. Those replies are usually sufficient and meaningful.
4) Interactive

The difference between responsive and interactive speaking is in the length and complexity of the interaction, which sometimes includes multiple exchanges and/or multiple participants. Interaction can take two forms of transactional language, which has the purpose of exchanging specific information or interpersonal exchanges which have the purpose of maintaining social relationship.
5) Extensive (monologue)

Extensive oral production tasks include speeches, oral representations, and storytelling, during which the opportunity for oral interaction from listeners is either highly limited (perhaps to nonverbal responses) or ruled out together.

In this research, the speaking type is extensive (monologue). According to Brown (2001), monologue are divided into two categories: planned and unplanned (impromptu). When a single speaker uses spoken language, such as in speeches, lectures, readings, news, and broadcasts, the listener must comprehend long stretches of speech without disturbing the flow of information, which will continue whether or not the listener understands it.

Planned monologues are notoriously difficult to comprehend due to their lack of redundancy. Unplanned monologues contain greater redundancy, which aids comprehension, but they also include more performance variables and other hesitations, which can aid or impede comprehension. The example of monologue:
"It was the first day off in a long time, and all of us were trying to get a little rest and relaxation out by the pool at this big, modern hotel that looked something like a prison. If I had to call it anything I would call it a 'pleasure prison'. It was the kind of place you might come to on a package tour out of Bangkok. You would
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come down on a chartered bus-and you would probably not wander off the grounds because of the high barbed-wire fence they have to keep you in and the bandits out."

## e. Indicators of Speaking Skills

Pan (2016) indicates that some dimensions for the assessment of speaking skill may, for instance, include fluency, vocabulary, and accuracy.

1) Fluency

According by Richards (2006, quoted by Shahini, Shahamirian, 2017) states that fluency is the use of spontaneously occurring language by a speaker who engages and maintains meaningful dialogue.
2) Vocabulary

According to Horonby (2003) vocabulary is one of remarkable component in part of speech which consist of all of the words that a person knows or uses, all of the words in a certain language, or all of the words that individuals use while discussing a specific subject.
3) Accuracy

Skehan (1996, cited by Namaziandost, Abedi, \& Nasri 2019) defines accuracy as referring "to how well the target language is produced in relation to the rule system of the target language.

## f. Teaching Speaking

Learning, according to McKay and Brown (1980), is a typically permanent change in abehavioral inclination that occurs as a result of repeated practice. Teaching, which is suggested in the first definitions of learning, may be described as "showing or assisting someone in learning how to do something, offering instruction, directing in the study of anything, supplying information, or causing to know or comprehend."

Students will learn how to perform something, solve an issue, process information or work, and much more as part of the educational process. Students will build human relationships through communication or involvement in speaking classes, in addition to gaining extra information from a conversation.

Because of the transactional aspect of speaking, the efficacy of the students' performance should be measured by their ability to communicate information effectively (Nation \& Newton, 2009). Therefore, one of the purposes of teaching speaking is to help students improve their capacity to communicate and engage in both spoken and written formats. Another goal of teaching speaking, according to Abadi (2015), is to examine students' ability to utilize language in various communication contexts.

Besides, teachers also must know how to make effective teaching speaking in the classroom while teaching speaking. There
are seven standards for creating speaking method, according to Brown (2000), and the following are the guiding principles: (a) use tactics to meet a wide range of student needs, from grammatical accuracy to message-based engagement, meaning, and fluency, (b) use approaches that aren't intrinsically compelling, (c) encourage the use of genuine language in appropriate situations, (d) give appropriate correction and feedback, (e) make use of the inherent connection that exists between speaking and listening, (f) enables students to communicate orally and (g) encourage the development of speaking strategies.

## 2. Vocabulary

## a. Definitions of Vocabulary

Every language has a noteworthy component called vocabulary, which plays a crucial role in language acquisition. This is not a bad thing because you can't communicate or comprehend people if you don't have a vocabulary (Muliawati, Ismail, 2017). According to Ur (1996), We can define vocabulary as the words we teach in a foreign language. New vocabulary items, on the other hand, may consist of more than one word, such as post office mother in-low, which is made up of two or three words but expresses a single idea. There are additional idioms with many phrases, such as call it a day. Besides, Hornby (2003) also states that all of the words that a person knows or
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uses, all of the words in a certain language, or all of the words that individuals use while discussing a specific subject are referred to as vocabulary. Therefore, vocabulary is one of remarkable component which consist of words that a person knows and uses when talking on a certain topic

## b. The Importance of Vocabulary

It is important to understand that a students' ability to read, write, listen especially to speak is influenced by their vocabulary. In speaking ability, vocabulary helps and facilitates the students to explain their ideas orally. In addition, Coady and Huckin (1997) argue that vocabulary is important and critical to the normal language learner. It transforms vocabulary into a fundamental component of mastering the four language abilities of listening, reading, writing, and speaking. A language student will not be able to grasp language abilities unless they have a sufficient vocabulary. The meaning demonstrates the importance of language competence in communicating.

## c. Types of Vocabulary

According to Hatch \& Brown (1995) divides two kinds of vocabulary, namely receptive and productive vocabulary.

1) Receptive Vocabulary

Receptive vocabulary are words that the students recognize and understand when they occur in context, but which cannot produce correctly. It is vocabulary that the students identify when they see it in reading context but do not use it in speaking and writing. Because the student simply learns thoughts from others, the receptive vocabulary is also known as a passive process. The receptive vocabulary is the basic vocabulary in language application. It is substantially broader than productive vocabulary because the student recognizes numerous words when he hears or reads them but does not utilize them while speaking or writing.
2) Productive Vocabulary

The words that students comprehend, can pronounce correctly, and use productively in speaking and writing are referred to as productive vocabulary. It includes receptive vocabulary as well as the capacity to talk or write at the proper moment. As a result, because students can develop the words to convey their thoughts to others, productive vocabulary may be handled as an active activity. Judy (2007) also mentioned four different sorts of vocabulary:

## a) Listening Vocabulary

The words we hear and understand begin in the womb; fetuses can detect sound as early as 16 weeks; additionally, babies listen during all of their waking hours and continue to learn new words in this manner throughout their lives; by the time they reach adulthood, the majority will recognize and understand approximately 50.000 words; children who are completely deaf are not exposed to listen vocabulary. Instead, kids will be exposed to "visual listening vocabulary" if they have singing models at home or at school. The number or words imitated is substantially lower than a hearing child's accidental vocabulary listing (Judy, 2007).
b) Speaking Vocabulary

The word that is utilized when speaking. Speaking vocabulary is quite restricted; most adults use about 5000 to 10.000 words for all of their conversations and instructions, a figure that is far lower than listening vocabulary, owing to its ease to use (Judy, 2007).
c) Reading Vocabulary

When reading a book, many words may be read and comprehend; but, they cannot be used in spoken language.

Reading is the second most common way to expand one's vocabulary (Judy, 2007).
d) Writing Vocabulary

When writing to communicate a concept, the words can be retrieved. It's usually simpler to describe anything verbally, using facial expression and tone to aid convey concepts, than it is to find the perfect words to represent the same thoughts in writing, The words that can be spelled have a big impact on writing vocabulary. When reading, a youngster who is deaf will speak all of the phonemes associated with a word to sound it out, then guess a word they are familiar with. Children would not guess a term they did not know based on their lexicon (mental dictionary). Auditory memory is not used by deaf kids to sound out words. The majority of what they learn are spelling patterns. As a result, deaf students often utilize a smaller number of words in their writing when studying (Judy, 2007).

## d. Teaching Vocabulary

There is no "correct" or "optimal" technique to teach vocabulary (Schmitt, 2008). In every circumstance, the optimum technique will be determined by the type of student being taught, the words being targeted, the school system and
curriculum, and a variety of other considerations. When creating a vocabulary component for a language course, however, a few rules should be kept in mind.

Also, Schmitt (2000) states that, any well structured of vocabulary program should have a good balance of explicit teaching and activities that allow for accidental acquisition. With rank beginners, it is likely that all terms must be explicitly taught until students have a sufficient vocabulary to begin using the unknown words they encounter in context.

According to Nation and Newton (2009), there are some techniques for teaching vocabulary, the following description of techniques and procedures has been arranged according to proficiency level-beginner, intermediate, and advanced.

1) Beginners

For adult beginners, a quick development of vocabulary through direct vocabulary learning is beneficial. Vocabulary cards, keyword technique, and word part analysis are all good ways to achieve this.
2) Intermediate

At the intermediate level, one of the most essential goals is to extend the number of ways that recognized words may be used. This entails bringing attention to a
word's underlying meaning by seeing it used in a variety of situations. Therefore, some techniques that can be used in this level are 'It's my word!' or word detective.
3) Advanced

At this level, all students must develop their techniques for dealing with the high quantity of low frequency words they will encounter. In order of significance, these tactics include guessing new words from context, utilizing word components to retain word meanings, and applying mnemonic techniques.

## e. Vocabulary Learning

In a person's language acquisition process, vocabulary learning plays a significant role. According to Hinkel (2015), teaching is crucial in many aspects of life, including writing, reading, listening, and speaking. The success or failure of a person acquiring a language is determined by their vocabulary. A wider vocabulary allows a person to comprehend more of what they read or hear, which in turn allows them to employ vocabulary learning in written and spoken interactions.

In other opinion, Nation and Newton (2009) state that the most effective language-focused vocabulary learning considers a word as part of a system rather than a message. This entails paying attention to frequent spelling and sound patterns in words,
the underlying idea of word senses (head of the school, head of a bead...), word construction devices, the range and types of collocations in a word, and the range of context-based cues to a word's meaning.

Therefore, Ramos (2015) states that a firm foundation for language learning was laid via a proper vocabulary study program. Many material creators, teachers, and researchers have performed considerable research on the function of vocabulary in predicting language competency. Vocabulary recovered its relevance after being disregarded in early language learning methods, and it is now considered as an essential component of successful language acquisition. As they transitioned from the "grammar translation technique" to a "communicative teaching strategy," educators began to prioritize fluency above correctness. Being a result, subsidiary vocabulary acquisition and teaching has become one of the two most essential teaching programs, with the deliberate teaching technique as the other ( $\mathrm{Xu} \& \mathrm{Hsu}$, 2017).

## f. Vocabulary Learning Strategies

Nation (2001) states that vocabulary learning strategies are one part of language learning strategies which in turn are part of general learning strategies. Also, McCharty (1990) states students' total self-direction is encouraged by language learning methodologies. Self-directed learners are self-motivated students
who are capable of taking charge of their own education while progressively acquiring confidence, involvement, and competency. The same is true with vocabulary learning strategies. As a result, children require instruction in vocabulary learning methods. Research has shown that many learners utilize more strategies to acquire vocabulary than they do for other integrated activities like hearing and speaking.

Learning vocabulary is an essential and unavoidable part of language acquisition. As a result, research focusing on vocabulary development have been on the rise over the past 20 years. A vocabulary strategy is a method for improving vocabulary acquisition that has been utilized effectively by many students to improve their program (Schmitt, 2000). These strategies are classified as language learning strategies, which are described as actions that learners choose to improve their language learning processes. They also comprise direct and indirect learning mechanisms that students might use to acquire, store, retrieve, encode, rehearse, and use words.

It is important to know about students' strategies, therefore, Hatch \& Brown (1995) identify five key processes in vocabulary learning students must follow. The five keys are: 1) Having a variety of resources for learning new words, 2) obtaining a distinct image of the new words' forms, whether
visual, auditory, or both, 3) learning the definitions of words, 4) creating a strong memory link between the words' shapes and meanings, 5) and using the words.

The entire catalog of vocabulary learning strategies is Schmitt's taxonomy (1997). Schmitt first separated VLS into two groups, and then into some techniques for each category. The two categories are methods for finding new words and methods for making existing words stronger. Since social techniques may be used to both groups, he includes them in both,

1. Strategies for the discovery a new word

It comprises determination and social strategy. Students won't require assistance from others to decide on the methods they will employ to discern the meaning of words. Students instead utilize dictionaries. While in social strategy, students require the assistance of others to clarify word meanings.
2. Strategies for consolidating of a word

Social strategy, memory strategy, cognitive strategy, and metacognitive strategy all fall under this category. Students will interact with others as part of social strategy to understand what words imply. For students to understand the meaning of words, memory techniques are related to their knowledge backgrounds. It may be done in a variety of methods, including by memorizing words physically,
studying words in groups, linking them to prior knowledge, learning how to spell words, and more. Memory strategy and cognitive strategy are extremely similar, although cognitive strategy is unrelated to mental processes. To acquire vocabulary, you can employ mechanical methods like word lists, flash cards, etc. The last strategy is a metacognitive one that governs and assesses the learning process.

The detailed Schmitt's taxonomy of Vocabulary Learning Strategies (VLS) can be shown as the table show:

Table II. 1
VLS Taxonomy by Schmitt

| Strategies for the discovery of new word's meaning |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| DET | Analyze part of speech |
| DET | Analyze affixes and roots |
| DET | Check for L1 cognate |
| DET | Analyze any available pictures or <br> gestures |
| DET | Guess from textual context |
| DET | Bilingual dictionary (e.g. English- <br> Bahasa Indonesia dictionary) <br> Monolingual dictionary (e.g. English- <br> English dictionary) |
| DET | Flash cards |
| DET | Ask teacher for an L1 translation |
| SOC (discovery) | Ask teacher for paraphrase or <br> synonym of new word |
| SOC (discovery) | Ask teacher for a sentence including <br> the new word |
| SOC (discovery) | Ask teacher for meaning |
| SOC (discovery) | Discover new meaning through group <br> work activity |
| Strategies for consolidating a word once it has been encountered |  |
| SOC (consolidation) | Study and practice meaning in a <br> group |
| SOC (consolidation) | Teacher checks students' word lists <br> for accuracy |
| SOC (consolidation) | Interact with native speakers |
| MEM | Study word with a pictorial <br> representation of its meaning |
| MEM | Image word's meaning |


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| MEM | Connect word to a personal experience |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEM | Associate the word with its coordinates |
| MEM | Connect the word to its synonyms and antonyms |
| MEM | Use semantic maps |
| MEM | Use "scales" for gradable adjectives |
| MEM | Peg Method1 |
| MEM | Logic Method2 |
| MEM | Group words together to study them |
| MEM | Group words together spatially on a page |
| MEM | Study the spelling of a word |
| MEM | Study the sound of a word |
| MEM | Imagine word form |
| MEM | Underline initial letter of the word |
| MEM | Configuration |
| MEM | Use keyword Method |
| MEM | Affixes and roots (remembering) |
| MEM | Part of speech (remembering) |
| MEM | Paraphrase the word's meaning |
| MEM | Use cognates in study |
| MEM | Learn the words of an idiom together |
| MEM | Use physical action when learning a word |
| MEM | Use semantic feature grids |
| MEM | Verbal repetition |
| MEM | Written repetition |
| MEM | Word lists |
| MEM | Flash cards |
| COG | Take notes in class |
| COG | Use the vocabulary section in your textbook |
| COG | Listen to tape of word lists |
| COG | Put English labels on physical objects |
| COG | Keep a vocabulary notebook |
| COG | Use English-language media (songs, movies, newspaper, etc) |
| COG | Testing oneself with word tests |
| COG | Use spaced word practice |
| MET | Skip or pass new word |
| MET | Continue to study word over time |

## g. Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary

When it comes to teaching vocabulary, there are a variety of strategies that may be used. Allen (1983) lists the following vocabulary teaching techniques that might be planned and chosen:

1) Demonstration

The technique of executing gestures and actions falls under the category of demonstration. Real objects and commands are available to the teacher. The teacher can show the topic by utilizing real-world things in the classroom, such as doors, windows, clocks, and desks. When using a command technique, the teacher may ask students to do something such as touching the pen, pointing the picture and so on.
2) Visual Aids

Visual means something visible. When teaching vocabulary, teachers might utilize visual aids to help students see and recognize items more clearly. Besides that, visualization may interest the students in their learning vocabulary.
3) Verbal Explanation

Definition and translation can be used to provide verbal explanation. According to Allen (1983), teachers can
demonstrate meaning by employing explanations in the students' own language, definitions in simple English, and using vocabulary, and using vocabulary that students have already known to show the meaning. For instance, the word "umbrella" can be introduced by explaining what it looks like and when the people usually use it.
4) Word List

When using the word list technique, teacher should be careful to use appropriate vocabulary. The words taught should be relevant to the students' needs and appropriate for their level.
5) Dictionary Use

Dictionaries can be monolingual (all in a foreign language); bilingual (foreign language words have first language meanings and vice versa); or bilingualized (foreign language terms have first language definitions and vice versa) (monolingual with the first language definition also provided). Students have a strong preference for bilingual dictionaries, and studies demonstrate that bilingualized dictionaries can accommodate a wide range of preferences and styles. The dictionary may be utilized in two ways: receptively to aid reading and listing, and productively to aid writing and speaking. Many students do not utilize
dictionaries as well as they could, according to studies on dictionary usage, therefore training in dictionary use practices could be beneficial (Nation, 2001).
6) Teaching Group of Words Together and Cross-Association

Organized knowledge is simpler to learn than unstructured information, according to a well-known psychological concept. This conclusion suggests that when learning, it's a good idea to arrange related words together. This is only true if the words are only partially understood. When comparable terms are taught together for the first time, students may become confused because they learn the word forms and meanings but are unsure which belongs with which (crossassociation)
7) Translation

Translation, or translating a term into a student's native language, is one of the most popular strategies. However, some specialists advise against using this method. "If we merely supply a literal translation, the pupils will not see how the term is utilized in an English phrase," writes Doff (1988). When professors present examples and students supply the word translation, translation is straightforward, clear, and rapid for accomplishing the goal. Students may be unfamiliar with the word itself because it has been translated into other variations.
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B．Relevant Research

To observe some prior investigations conducted by other researchers that are relevant to our research，relevant research is required． It is critical to conduct relevant research in order to avoid plagiarizing previous study strategies and conclusions．There are only a few studies relevant to this investigation．

The research was conducted by Murdewi（2021）entitled A Survey on Vocabulary Learning Strategies used by the students at SMP Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya．The purpose of this research is to identify students＇vocabulary learning strategies to learn English in SMP Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya．For this research，survey research design is applied and it included quantitative approach．The findings of this research showed that students gave positive responses with High category of the students＇vocabulary learning strategies to learn English．Most of the students in the vocabulary class，have their own strategies．This showed that every learning strategy affect students＇progress in English vocabulary class．So，learning strategies given effect of students＇progress in obtaining learning outcomes in their progress in learning to write and speak in English．

Another research was conducted by Ahmed Omar Aghalli Omaar（2016）entitled EFL Vocabulary Learning Strategies among Tuareg People．This study examined the overall use of Vocabulary Learning Strategies（VLS）among EFL Tuareg learners in the Libyan classroom and
explore how the use of vocabulary learning strategies varies among Tuareg EFL learners with a focus on the differences in strategy use between Tuareg men and women. This research was mixed methods study. The results of the explanatory sequential mixed methods design provided rich, meaningful information which quantitative research alone could not have provided. It highlighted how vocabulary strategies vary when learners are bilingual and/or from different learning contexts and cultural backgrounds. Tuareg EFL learners have a strong affinity for using social strategies and relying on cooperative learning inside and outside the class to learn and study the meanings of English words in comparison with EFL learners from other cultural backgrounds.

Another was conducted by Mohammad Hamad Al-Khresheh and Shatha F. Al-Ruwaili (2020) entitled An Explatory Study on Vocabulary Learning Strategies used by Saudi EFL Learners. This research was quantitative. The aims of this research were; to determine what students' uttermost preferable vocabulary learning strategies are, and to determine whether there are any notable statistical disparities in the deployment of such vocabulary that can be traced to the participant's gender. The findings pointed out that memory strategies were reported as most preferable by the subjects of the study, subsequently determination, social, and metacognitive strategies. Cognitive strategies were reported to be the least preferable. The only statistically significant disparity due to gender was in the use of memory strategies.

Another was conducted by Ghazali Bin Mustapha (2010) entitled The Type of Vocabulary Learning Strategies Used by ESL Students in University Putra Malaysia. This research was qualitative. The aim of this research was to examine the type of vocabulary learning strategies used by Malaysian ESL Students majoring at Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL). The finding of this research showed that the concluded strategies such as the learning a word through reading, the use of monolingual dictionary, the use of various English language media, and applying new English word in their daily conversation where are related to memory, determination, metacognitive strategies respectively are popular strategies and the students are keen in using them.

Another was conducted by Noorizah \& Zaini (2009) entitled Exploring the Vocabulary Learning Strategies of EFL learners. This research was descriptive. The aim of this research to explore the strategy use of vocabulary learning among the learners. The results revealed that there were distinctive strategy uses to vocabulary learning among the learners. Also, this research discussed about the implications of the findings and some pedagogical considerations for the teaching and learning of vocabulary within an EFL context.

Another was conducted by Kamariah (2016) entitled The Correlation of Vocabulary Building Strategy and Speaking Skill by English Students of The State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. This research was quantitative. The aim of this research was to find out the
correlation between the two variables; vocabulary building strategy and speaking skill. The finding pointed out the negative result, that there is no correlation between two variables, vocabulary building strategy and speaking skill of $6^{\text {th }}$ and $8^{\text {th }}$ semester of English students at IAIN Palangka Raya.

Therefore, the similarities of these research with my research differences are the strategies that used; vocabulary learning strategies. In the other hand, the differences between these research with my research are on the sample, and the focus of this research. However, previous research did not explain in more detail the effect of Vocabulary Learning Strategies on students' speaking skills.

## C. Operational Concept

To avoid misunderstandings, the term "operational concept" was used to clarify the theories in this study. The researcher would like to briefly explain the variables in this study. It is an important element in analyzing the influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies towards students' speaking skill. The researcher uses several indicators as guidance to conduct this research. Therefore, there are two variables in this research, to answer the research question:

1. The indicators of variables X (Vocabulary Learning Strategies)

Schmitt (1997) states as follows:
a. Determination Strategy
b. Social Strategy
c. Memory Strategy
d. Cognitive Strategy
e. Metacognitive Strategy
2. The indicators of variables $Y$ (student's speaking skill) Pan (2016) states as follows:
a. Students are able to use good vocabulary in retelling monolog
b. Students are able to use good fluency in retelling monolog
c. Students are able to use good accuracy in retelling monolog

## D. Assumption and Hypothesis

1. Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes that vocabulary learning strategy has influence towards students' speaking skill. The most suitable strategy that students use will enhance their speaking skill.

## 2. Hypothesis

a. Ho (null hypothesis): There is no significant influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill.
b. Ha (alternative hypothesis): There is a significant influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill. <br> \section*{\section*{CHAPTER III <br> \section*{\section*{CHAPTER III <br> <br> METHOD OF THE RESEARCH} <br> <br> METHOD OF THE RESEARCH}

## A. Design of the Research

 because the purpose of this study is to examine the influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh. According to Creswell (2012) correlation is the method to determine the dependence of two or more variables. According to Donald Ary, et al (2010), the designation ex post facto, from Latin for "after the fact", indicates that ex post facto research is conducted after variation in the variable of interest has already been established in the natural course of events.This method is sometimes called causal comparative because its b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Guepun-6uepun !бunpu!!!व eł!! уен


#### Abstract

This study was correlational research (Causal Research)


 purpose is to find out cause-and-effect relationships between independent and dependent variables. There are two types of ex post facto design Proactive and Retroactive. In this Case, the researcher used retroactive ex post facto research. Donald Ary, et all (2010) argues that retroactive ex post facto research seeks possible antecedent causes (independent variables) for a preexisting dependent variable.This researcher involved two variables, the first was vocabulary learning strategies symbolized by " X " in which it is the independent variable and the second was students' speaking skill symbolized by "Y" in
which it is the dependent variable. In short, this design is appropriate for finding the research question. Then, by using this design, the researcher knows how much variable X influences the variable Y . Both of variables can be seen as follows:

$$
x \rightarrow y
$$

## B. Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted in Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh at Jl. Merapi no. 4 Tiakar, Payakumbuh Timur on $10^{\text {th }}-21^{\text {st }}$ May 2022 in the academic year 2021/2022.

## C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill and the object of this research was the tenth-grade students of Senior High School 1

## 1. Population

Population of this research was the 8 class of science students at the First-year of Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh. According to Creswell (2012), the population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. The number of the five class of science students at the first year of Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh are 287 students. The specification of the population can be seen as follows:

Table III. 1
The Total Population of The Research

| No | Classes | Number of Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | X IPA 1 | 36 |
| 2 | X IPA 2 | 36 |
| 3 | X IPA 3 | 36 |
| 4 | X IPA 4 | 36 |
| 5 | X IPA 5 | 36 |
| 6 | X IPA 6 | 36 |
| 7 | X IPA 7 | 35 |
| 8 | X IPA 8 | 36 |
| Total |  |  |

(SMAN 1 Payakumbuh, 2021/2022)

## 2. Sample

According to Creswell (2012) sample is a sub-group of target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. In an ideal situation, we can select a sample of individuals who are representative of the entire population.

In this study, there were 287 students as a population. Considering the number of population was relatively large, Arikunto (2009) suggested that if the population are more than 100 , the sample is taken between $10-15 \%$ up to $20-25 \%$ as the sample. So, the researcher took 40 students or $14 \%$ of total population.

In this research, the researcher used simple random sampling. In choosing the sample of population from each class randomly, the researcher used a simple lottery technique by using pieces of paper (Usman and Purnomo, 2015). The researcher distributed 36 pieces of
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: бuерип-бuepun !бunpu!!!व ełd! уен
paper in each class and there were only 5 pieces of written numbers (15). As the result, there were 5 students selected as the sample in each class, the specification of the sample can be seen as follows:

Table III. 2
The Sample of the Research

| No | Classes | Sample |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | X IPA 1 | 5 |  |  |
| 2 | X IPA 2 | 5 |  |  |
| 3 | X IPA 3 | 5 |  |  |
| 4 | X IPA 4 | 5 |  |  |
| 5 | X IPA 5 | 5 |  |  |
| 6 | X IPA 6 | 5 |  |  |
| 7 | X IPA 7 | 5 |  |  |
| 8 | X IPA 8 | 5 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 40 |

## E. Technique of Collecting the Data

Identifying and choosing persons for a research, receiving their consent to study them, and acquiring information through asking people questions or monitoring their activities are all examples of data collection (Creswell, 2012). To get the data, the researcher used the instrumentation as follows: (1) an oral test, used to evaluate the students' speaking skill; (2) questionnaire, used to know an accurate description of students' personal preferences, weaknesses, and strengths in their learning styles, especially vocabulary learning. Also, to know how the students' use vocabulary learning strategies.

## 1. Oral Test

According to Hughes (1989) oral test is an appropriate test when the teacher wants to see the students' speaking skill. The student was asked to interpret some topics that was given, then they were described about the topic they choose, while the researcher record their explanation.

In this research, the researcher was conducted an oral test to evaluate the students' speaking skill. The researcher was conducted the oral test to the students by using the rubric score adopted from Pan (2016). After that, the result of the record was given to the raters to give scores.

## 2. Questionnaire

In this research, the questionnaire was used as an instrument to find out an accurate description of students' personal preferences, weaknesses, and strengths in their learning styles, especially vocabulary learning. Also, to know how the students' use vocabulary learning strategies at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh. A questionnaire was a form that was given and must be answered by the respondent and returned to the researcher. The participant chose answers to question and supplies basic personal or demographic information (Creswell, 2012). Therefore, the researcher was used a vocabulary learning strategies questionnaire from Al-Khresheh (2020), devised by Schmitt (1997) and revised by Omaar (2016) that b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
consisted 42 items. In addition, the questionnaire items were written in Indonesian to help respondents comprehend and answer to the questions. The part of the questionnaire contained statements on various uses of vocabulary learning strategies, which are divide into five categories (i.e., determination strategies, social strategies, memory strategies, cognitive strategies, and metacognitive strategies). The specification of the questionnaire distribution can be seen as follows;

Table III. 3
The Distribution of 42 Items of Questionnaire

| No | Categories | Items | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Determination Strategies (DET) | $1-8$ | 8 |
| 2 | Social Strategies (SOC) | $9-15$ | 7 |
| 3 | Memory Strategies (MEM) | $16-29$ | 14 |
| 4 | Cognitive Strategies (COG) | $30-38$ | 9 |
| 5 | Metacognitive Strategies <br> (META) | $39-42$ | 4 |
| Total |  |  | 42 |

(Omaar, 2016)
The participants were asked to rate their response on a 4-point Likert scale ( $1=$ never, $2=$ sometimes, $3=$ often, $4=$ always $)$. Also, the researcher was analyzed the score by using the summed score in which the researcher sums scores for each individual to provide a single score for a variable representing all of the questions (Creswell, 2012).

For the questionnaire, the respondents were used the interval score 4 likert-Scale. The specification can be seen as follows:

Table III. 4
Alternative Score of Questionnaire

| No | Option | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Always | 4 |
| 2 | Often | 3 |
| 3 | Sometimes | 2 |
| 4 | Never | 1 |

## 3. Validity

a. Oral Test

According to Cohen, Manion, \& Morrisson (2007) test validity is a measurement that shows the precision of a test or instrument of the data. A test is valid when it measures what should be measured.

Brown (2004) mention that one of criteria for testing a test is validity. A valid test should be appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment. According to (Cohen, Manion, \& Morrison, 2007) there are several kinds of validity are content validity, criterion validity, construct validity, internal validity, face validity, etc.

In this research, the researcher was used content validity to measure the test. The researcher was used SPSS 25.0 to analyze the data. The test was administrated based on the material that
the students learned. The material of the test based on students' textbook entitled "Belajar Praktis: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris".
b. Questionnaire

The validity of an individual's scores is that they create an instrument that makes sense and is meaningful, allowing you, as the researcher, to draw solid conclusions from the sample to the population (Creswell, 2012). According Fraenkel, Wallen, \& Hyun (2012), validity has been defined as referring to the appropriateness, correctness, meaningfulness, and usefulness of the specific references researchers make based on the data they collect. This questionnaire was adopted by Schmitt (1997), revised by Omaar (2016), and revised by Al-Khresheh (2020). Therefore, the researcher used content validity.

## 4. Reliability

a. Oral Test

The validity and reliability is related. It is possible for a test to be reliable without being valid for a specific purpose, but it was impossible a test to be valid without first being reliable. Hughes (1989) states that reliable test is consistent and dependable.
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau ＇ne！y eysns NIn re！em 反uek ueбu！！uәdәу uey！ 1．Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber： Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang－Undang

## b．Questionnaire

Reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement． This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining the similar results when measurement was repeated on different or by different person．The characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistency（Brown，2003）and this research is internal consistency reliability．According to Creswell（2012）internal consistency reliability is the instrument administered once；using one version of the instrument．As Cohen et．al（2007）the guidelines for reliability is on below：

Table III． 5
Category of Reliability

| No | Reliability | Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $>0.90$ | Very highly reliable |
| 2 | $0.80-0.90$ | Highly reliable |
| 3 | $0.70-0.79$ | Reliable |
| 4 | $0.60-0.69$ | Minimally Reliable |
| 5 | $>0.60$ | Unacceptably low <br> reliability |
| （Cohen et．al，2007，p．506） |  |  |

Table III． 6
Reliability Statistics

| Reliability Statistics |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cronbach＇s <br> Alpha | Cronbach＇s Alpha Based on <br> Standardized Items | No．of Items |
| .919 | .913 | 42 |

From the table above，it can be seen the value of Cronbach＇s alpha is 0.913 ．Therefore，it can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable，and the level of reliability is very high．

[^4]
## 2. Data Analysis

1) Oral Test

For the oral test, the researcher was analyzed the data by using the interval score adopted from Pan (2016):

Table III. 8
Alternative Score of Oral Test

| Aspects | Score | Requirement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vocabulary | 4 | Using the exact words without hesitation |
|  | 3 | The choice of the words that could almost be understand. |
|  | 2 | Has a limited vocabulary to speak. |
|  | 1 | Using incorrect vocabulary that is difficult to understand. |
| Fluency | 4 | Speaking fluently |
|  | 3 | Speaking generally at normal speed |
|  | 2 | Speaking too slowly |
|  | 1 | Speaking with many pauses |
| Accuracy | 4 | The errors present in speech are so minor so that the message would be easily comprehended. |
|  | 3 | The speech is still understood although it consists of many errors. |
|  | 2 | The errors present in speech would frequently create confusion. |
|  |  | The serious errors present in speech makes the message difficult to understand. |

(Pan, 2016)

## 2) Questionnaire

To know each students score individually, the data was calculated by using the following formula Wayan and Sumartana (1986) as follows:

Where:
M : Individual score
x : Correct answer
n : Number of item test/questionnaire
3) Simple Linear Regression

Regression is a measuring tool that is also used to measure the presence or absence of correlation between variables. Simple linear regression based on functional or causal one independent variable with one dependent variable or in other words, this simple linear regression measured the presence or absence the correlation between variable X (vocabulary learning strategies) and variable Y (students' speaking skill) (Pallant, 2010). The simple linear regression equation, as follows:

$$
\hat{Y}=a+b X
$$

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau
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ne!yeysns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH (o)
$\hat{Y} \quad$ : Dependent Variable
a $:$ Constanta
b : Regression Coefficient

X : Value of the independent variable
 n|əs <br> \section*{CHAPTER V <br> \section*{CHAPTER V <br> <br> CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION} <br> <br> CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION}

## A. Conclusion

Learning vocabulary become one of the important things in language learning, especially in English. The purpose of this research is to find out the influence between vocabulary learning strategies and students' speaking skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh. Based on the research finding through questionnaire and oral test to determine vocabulary learning strategies and students' speaking skill showed that there is a very low influence of vocabulary learning strategies towards students' speaking skill with the contribution level of variable X to Y is 0.045. It means that $4.5 \%$ of vocabulary learning strategies gave influence for students’ speaking skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh. Besides, the result also showed that vocabulary learning strategies are sometimes used by students at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh, but the most dominant strategy that they are often used is memory strategy with the score $33.2 \%$.

## B. Suggestion

As the researcher has previously stated, the outcome of this study was determined by analyzing the influence of two variables on one another. The researcher wishes to provide some advice to readers, particularly for future research, after studying the findings:

1. For Students

All students were told to constantly work on their English vocabulary by employing strategies when studying or communicating with instructors or other peers outside of class in order to support one another in learning English vocabulary, particularly when speaking.
2. For English Teacher

English teachers were advised to emphasize vocabulary development while interspersing activities to increase student interest in the subject.
3. Future Researchers

This thesis' design was relatively straightforward. It was not as flawless as the experts said. There were several flaws with it. As a consequence, the findings of the study may be utilized as an extra reference for future researchers who want to conduct a research regarding correlation studies and want to see influence between the same or another skill. Also, the for future researchers can conduct the research using the most dominant strategies; metacognitive strategy to see the influence with another skills.

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2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


ne!yeysns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH (o)

## APPENDIX 1

## Research Instrument

## QUESTIONNAIRE

## $\stackrel{\square}{\overline{\text { Th}}} \frac{\cap}{\text { questionnaires }}$ for research only and does not affect your grade.

(fni hanya untuk keperluan penelitian dan tidak mempengaruhi nilai Anda.)
Bleasewrite your name and class.
(
를ereaseread and understand each item of the following questionnaires before giving änswer.
(Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan/pertanyaan sebelum memberikan jawaban)
There are four answers in this questionnaires:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a. Always } & \text { : Selalu } \\ \text { b. Often } & \text { : Sering }\end{array}$
c. Sometimes : Kadang-Kadang
d. Never : Tidak Pernah

Put a checklist ( $\sqrt{ }$ ) mark for answer that you choose.
(Silahkan berikan tanda ceklis $(\sqrt{ })$ untuk jawaban yang anda pilih)

| So | STATEMENT | Always | Often | Sometimes | Never |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Pernyataan) | (Selalu) | (Sering) | (Kadang- | (Tidak |  |
| (Sadang) | Pernah) |  |  |  |  |

## DETERMINATION STRATEGY

1. I Iānalyze the type of new words; for example, whether it is a noun, verb, pronoun, or adjective.
(Saya menganalisis jenis katakăta baru; misalnya kata benda, kata kerja, kata ganti, atau kata sifat)
2 Ianalyze the affixes and roots of
nêw words.
(Saya menganalisis imbuhan dan aKar kata-kata baru)






## ORAL TEST

Thêtopics that will give to the students are adopted from students' book;

## CAMCORDER

$\qquad$
ZVideo Cassette Recorder) really two pieces of equipment. The videographer or a ๗ ${ }^{5}$ person who operates a video camera or camcorder would carry the video camera $\widehat{0}_{0}$ on his or her shoulder.

The word "camcorder" is a combination of "camera" and "recorder". In the Early days of portable television production, the video camera and the VCR attached to a strap and carried on the shoulder, too. The two items were connected by a video cable, and often an audio (sound) cable, too. Early versions of this setup (camera and VCR) weighed 25 pounds or more and even the later versions (around 1992) were still very heavy. Often videographers would carry a tripod and put the VCR on a media center cart.

Now, of course, a high quality camcorder fits in the palm of the hand. Even kid can hold the combined video camera and CVR with no problem.

Even though the size of the equipment has changed over the years, the basic functions are still the same. Light and sound enter the camcorder are converted B. Into electrical signals and recorded onto a magnetic videotape. The signal is also $\stackrel{8}{0}$ sent to a tiny TV and speaker, so that videographers can see and hear what they --are videotaping.

1) Read this technological reports above! Then retell it by using your own words! Pay attention to the structure!
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau． ＇ne！̣y eysns NIn 土e！em бuek ue6u！̣uәdәy uey！！
 Hak Cipta DilindungiUndang－Undang
©
Students＇Vocabulary Learning Strategies Score

| 等 No | Students No | Score | No | Students No | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 星1 | Student 1 | 44 | 21 | Student 21 | 58 |
| 言 2 す | Student 2 | 82 | 22 | Student 22 | 52 |
| 聿 $3^{\circ}$ | Student 3 | 51 | 23 | Student 23 | 51 |
| \％ 3 | Student 4 | 74 | 24 | Student 24 | 52 |
| \％ | Student 5 | 60 | 25 | Student 25 | 51 |
| $\pm 6 \subset$ | Student 6 | 70 | 26 | Student 26 | 55 |
| 京 7 z | Student 7 | 52 | 27 | Student 27 | 50 |
| 8 co | Student 8 | 46 | 28 | Student 28 | 60 |
| 9 क | Student 9 | 57 | 29 | Student 29 | 54 |
| 10 | Student 10 | 61 | 30 | Student 30 | 61 |
| 11 刀 | Student 11 | 53 | 31 | Student 31 | 68 |
| $12 \pm$ | Student 12 | 73 | 32 | Student 32 | 60 |
| 13 | Student 13 | 36 | 33 | Student 33 | 51 |
| 14 | Student 14 | 56 | 34 | Student 34 | 52 |
| 15 | Student 15 | 72 | 35 | Student 35 | 46 |
| 16 | Student 16 | 63 | 36 | Student 36 | 60 |
| 17 | Student 17 | 48 | 37 | Student 37 | 48 |
| 18 | Student 18 | 61 | 38 | Student 38 | 69 |
| 19 | Student 19 | 60 | 39 | Student 39 | 52 |
| 20 | Student 20 | 50 | 40 | Student 40 | 52 |

Total 2271


## Students' Speaking Skill Score

| No \$ Students No | Score | No | Students No | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 \$ Student 1 | 84 | 21 | Student 21 | 92 |


| df ${ }^{\alpha}$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.001 | df ${ }^{\alpha}$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.951057 | 0.987688 | 0.996917 | 0.999507 | 0.999877 | 0.999999 | 35 | 0.215598 | 0.274611 | 0.324573 | 0.380976 | 0.418211 | 0.518898 |
| 2 | 0.800000 | 0.900000 | 0.950000 | 0.980000 | 0.990000 | 0.999000 | 40 | 0.201796 | 0.257278 | 0.304396 | 0.357787 | 0.393174 | 0.489570 |
| 3 | 0.687049 | 0.805384 | 0.878339 | 0.934333 | 0.958735 | 0.991139 | 45 | 0.190345 | 0.242859 | 0.287563 | 0.338367 | 0.372142 | 0.464673 |
| 4 | 0.608400 | 0.729299 | 0.811401 | 0.882194 | 0.917200 | 0.974068 | 50 | 0.180644 | 0.230620 | 0.273243 | 0.321796 | 0.354153 | 0.443201 |
| 5 | 0.550863 | 0.669439 | 0.754492 | 0.832874 | 0.874526 | 0.950883 | 60 | 0.164997 | 0.210832 | 0.250035 | 0.294846 | 0.324818 | 0.407865 |
| 6 | 0.506727 | 0.621489 | 0.706734 | 0.788720 | 0.834342 | 0.924904 | 70 | 0.152818 | 0.195394 | 0.231883 | 0.273695 | 0.301734 | 0.379799 |
| 7 | 0.471589 | 0.582206 | 0.666384 | 0.749776 | 0.797681 | 0.898260 | 80 | 0.142990 | 0.182916 | 0.217185 | 0.256525 | 0.282958 | 0.356816 |
| 8 | 0.442796 | 0.549357 | 0.631897 | 0.715459 | 0.764592 | 0.872115 | 90 | 0.134844 | 0.172558 | 0.204968 | 0.242227 | 0.267298 | 0.337549 |
| 9 | 0.418662 | 0.521404 | 0.602069 | 0.685095 | 0.734786 | 0.847047 | 100 | 0.127947 | 0.163782 | 0.194604 | 0.230079 | 0.253979 | 0.321095 |
| 10 | 0.398062 | 0.497265 | 0.575983 | 0.658070 | 0.707888 | 0.823305 | 125 | 0.114477 | 0.146617 | 0.174308 | 0.206245 | 0.227807 | 0.288602 |
| 11 | 0.380216 | 0.476156 | 0.552943 | 0.633863 | 0.683528 | 0.800962 | 150 | 0.104525 | 0.133919 | 0.159273 | 0.188552 | 0.208349 | 0.264316 |
| 12 | 0.364562 | 0.457500 | 0.532413 | 0.612047 | 0.661376 | 0.779998 | 175 | 0.096787 | 0.124036 | 0.147558 | 0.174749 | 0.193153 | 0.245280 |
| 13 | 0.350688 | 0.440861 | 0.513977 | 0.592270 | 0.641145 | 0.760351 | 200 | 0.090546 | 0.116060 | 0.138098 | 0.163592 | 0.180860 | 0.229840 |
| 14 | 0.338282 | 0.425902 | 0.497309 | 0.574245 | 0.622591 | 0.741934 | 250 | 0.081000 | 0.103852 | 0.123607 | 0.146483 | 0.161994 | 0.206079 |
| 15 | 0.327101 | 0.412360 | 0.482146 | 0.557737 | 0.605506 | 0.724657 | 300 | 0.073951 | 0.094831 | 0.112891 | 0.133819 | 0.148019 | 0.188431 |
| 16 | 0.316958 | 0.400027 | 0.468277 | 0.542548 | 0.589714 | 0.708429 | 350 | 0.068470 | 0.087814 | 0.104552 | 0.123957 | 0.137131 | 0.174657 |
| 17 | 0.307702 | 0.388733 | 0.455531 | 0.528517 | 0.575067 | 0.693163 | 400 | 0.064052 | 0.082155 | 0.097824 | 0.115997 | 0.128339 | 0.163520 |
| 18 | 0.299210 | 0.378341 | 0.443763 | 0.515505 | 0.561435 | 0.678781 | 450 | 0.060391 | 0.077466 | 0.092248 | 0.109397 | 0.121046 | 0.154273 |
| 19 | 0.291384 | 0.368737 | 0.432858 | 0.503397 | 0.548711 | 0.665208 | 500 | 0.057294 | 0.073497 | 0.087528 | 0.103808 | 0.114870 | 0.146436 |
| 20 | 0.284140 | 0.359827 | 0.422714 | 0.492094 | 0.536800 | 0.652378 | 600 | 0.052305 | 0.067103 | 0.079920 | 0.094798 | 0.104911 | 0.133787 |
| 21 | 0.277411 | 0.351531 | 0.413247 | 0.481512 | 0.525620 | 0.640230 | 700 | 0.048427 | 0.062132 | 0.074004 | 0.087789 | 0.097161 | 0.123935 |
| 22 | 0.271137 | 0.343783 | 0.404386 | 0.471579 | 0.515101 | 0.628710 | 800 | 0.045301 | 0.058123 | 0.069234 | 0.082135 | 0.090909 | 0.115981 |
| 23 | 0.265270 | 0.336524 | 0.396070 | 0.462231 | 0.505182 | 0.617768 | 900 | 0.042711 | 0.054802 | 0.065281 | 0.077450 | 0.085727 | 0.109385 |
| 24 | 0.259768 | 0.329705 | 0.388244 | 0.453413 | 0.495808 | 0.607360 | 1000 | 0.040520 | 0.051993 | 0.061935 | 0.073484 | 0.081340 | 0.103800 |
| 25 | 0.254594 | 0.323283 | 0.380863 | 0.445078 | 0.486932 | 0.597446 | 1500 | 0.033086 | 0.042458 | 0.050582 | 0.060022 | 0.066445 | 0.084822 |
| 26 | 0.249717 | 0.317223 | 0.373886 | 0.437184 | 0.478511 | 0.587988 | 2000 | 0.028654 | 0.036772 | 0.043811 | 0.051990 | 0.057557 | 0.073488 |
| 27 | 0.245110 | 0.311490 | 0.367278 | 0.429693 | 0.470509 | 0.578956 | 3000 | 0.023397 | 0.030027 | 0.035775 | 0.042457 | 0.047006 | 0.060027 |
| 28 | 0.240749 | 0.306057 | 0.361007 | 0.422572 | 0.462892 | 0.570317 | 4000 | 0.020262 | 0.026005 | 0.030984 | 0.036773 | 0.040713 | 0.051996 |
| 29 | 0.236612 | 0.300898 | 0.355046 | 0.415792 | 0.455631 | 0.562047 | 5000 | 0.018123 | 0.023260 | 0.027714 | 0.032892 | 0.036417 | 0.046512 |
|  | 0.232681 | 95991 | 49370 | 0.409327 | 0.448699 | 0.554119 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Distribution of F table

| F Table for $\alpha=0.05$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathrm{df}_{1}=1$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 120 | - |
| $\mathrm{df}_{2}=2$ | 18.51 | 19.00 | 19.16 | 19.25 | 19.30 | 19.33 | 19.35 | 19.37 | 19.38 | 19.40 | 19.41 | 19.43 | 19.45 | 19.45 | 19.46 | 19.47 | 19.48 | 19.49 | 19.50 |
| 3 | 10.13 | 9.55 | 9.28 | 9.12 | 9.01 | 8.94 | 8.89 | 8.85 | 8.81 | 8.79 | 8.74 | 8.70 | 8.66 | 8.64 | 8.62 | 8.59 | 8.57 | 8.55 | 8.53 |
| 4 | 7.71 | 6.94 | 6.59 | 6.39 | 6.26 | 6.16 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 5.91 | 5.86 | 5.80 | 5.77 | 5.75 | 5.72 | 5.69 | 5.66 | 5.63 |
| 5 | 6.61 | 5.79 | 5.41 | 5.19 | 5.05 | 4.95 | 4.88 | 4.82 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.68 | 4.62 | 4.56 | 4.53 | 4.50 | 4.46 | 4.43 | 4.40 | 4.37 |
| 6 | 5.99 | 5.14 | 4.76 | 4.53 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 4.21 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 4.00 | 3.94 | 3.87 | 3.84 | 3.81 | 3.77 | 3.74 | 3.70 | 3.67 |
| 7 | 5.59 | 4.74 | 4.35 | 4.12 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 3.68 | 3.64 | 3.57 | 3.51 | 3.44 | 3.41 | 3.38 | 3.34 | 3.30 | 3.27 | 3.23 |
| 8 | 5.32 | 4.46 | 4.07 | 3.84 | 3.69 | 3.58 | 3.50 | 3.44 | 3.39 | 3.35 | 3.28 | 3.22 | 3.15 | 3.12 | 3.08 | 3.04 | 3.01 | 2.97 | 2.93 |
| 9 | 5.12 | 4.26 | 3.86 | 3.63 | 3.48 | 3.37 | 3.29 | 3.23 | 3.18 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.01 | 2.94 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.83 | 2.79 | 2.75 | 2.71 |
| 10 | 4.96 | 4.10 | 3.71 | 3.48 | 3.33 | 3.22 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.02 | 2.98 | 2.91 | 2.85 | 2.77 | 2.74 | 2.70 | 2.66 | 2.62 | 2.58 | 2.54 |
| 11 | 4.84 | 3.98 | 3.59 | 3.36 | 3.20 | 3.09 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.79 | 2.72 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 2.57 | 2.53 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.40 |
| 12 | 4.75 | 3.89 | 3.49 | 3.26 | 3.11 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.85 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.69 | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.30 |
| 13 | 4.67 | 3.81 | 3.41 | 3.18 | 3.03 | 2.92 | 2.83 | 2.77 | 2.71 | 2.67 | 2.60 | 2.53 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 2.21 |
| 14 | 4.60 | 3.74 | 3.34 | 3.11 | 2.96 | 2.85 | 2.76 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.53 | 2.46 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.13 |
| 15 | 4.54 | 3.68 | 3.29 | 3.06 | 2.90 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.64 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.40 | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.07 |
| 16 | 4.49 | 3.63 | 3.24 | 3.01 | 2.85 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.49 | 2.42 | 2.35 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.01 |
| 17 | 4.45 | 3.59 | 3.20 | 2.96 | 2.81 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 2.55 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.38 | 2.31 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.15 | 2.10 | 2.06 | 2.01 | 1.96 |
| 18 | 4.41 | 3.55 | 3.16 | 2.93 | 2.77 | 2.66 | 2.58 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.41 | 2.34 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.02 | 1.97 | 1.92 |
| 19 | 4.38 | 3.52 | 3.13 | 2.90 | 2.74 | 2.63 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.42 | 2.38 | 2.31 | 2.23 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 1.98 | 1.93 | 1.88 |
| 20 | 4.35 | 3.49 | 3.10 | 2.87 | 2.71 | 2.60 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.28 | 2.20 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.84 |
| 21 | 4.32 | 3.47 | 3.07 | 2.84 | 2.68 | 2.57 | 2.49 | 2.42 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.01 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.87 | 1.81 |
| 22 | 4.30 | 3.44 | 3.05 | 2.82 | 2.66 | 2.55 | 2.46 | 2.40 | 2.34 | 2.30 | 2.23 | 2.15 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 1.98 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1.78 |
| 23 | 4.28 | 3.42 | 3.03 | 2.80 | 2.64 | 2.53 | 2.44 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.05 | 2.01 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.81 | 1.76 |
| 24 | 4.26 | 3.40 | 3.01 | 2.78 | 2.62 | 2.51 | 2.42 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.11 | 2.03 | 1.98 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.73 |
| 25 | 4.24 | 3.39 | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.60 | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.34 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 2.01 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.71 |
| 26 | 4.23 | 3.37 | 2.98 | 2.74 | 2.59 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 2.07 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.75 | 1.69 |
| 27 | 4.21 | 3.35 | 2.96 | 2.73 | 2.57 | 2.46 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.06 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.73 | 1.67 |
| 28 | 4.20 | 3.34 | 2.95 | 2.71 | 2.56 | 2.45 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.12 | 2.04 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.71 | 1.65 |
| 29 | 4.18 | 3.33 | 2.93 | 2.70 | 2.55 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 2.28 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.64 |
| 30 | 4.17 | 3.32 | 2.92 | 2.69 | 2.53 | 2.42 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 2.01 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.68 | 1.62 |
| 40 | 4.08 | 3.23 | 2.84 | 2.61 | 2.45 | 2.34 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.00 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.58 | 1.51 |
| 60 | 4.00 | 3.15 | 2.76 | 2.53 | 2.37 | 2.25 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 2.04 | 1.99 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.59 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.39 |
| 120 | 3.92 | 3.07 | 2.68 | 2.45 | 2.29 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 2.02 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.43 | 1.35 | 1.25 |
| $\infty$ | 3.84 | 3.00 | 2.60 | 2.37 | 2.21 | 2.10 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.67 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 1.32 | 1.22 | 1.00 |

$t$ Table

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

бuериก-反uepun !ळunpu!!!a еұd!כ צен
ne!y eysns NIM y!l!mefd!o yeH (o

## APPENDIX 2

Students' Responses of Questionnaire



| 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 \begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|lll}
3 \& 3 \& 3 \& 2 \& 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2 \& 3 \& 2 \& 3 \& 2 \& 2 \& 2

 2 

$3 \Phi^{4}$ \& 3 \& 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 \& 1 <br>
8
\end{tabular}

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l}
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 1
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l}
3 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\
6
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 3 & 2 & 2 & 4
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|l}
\hline & 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{llllllllll}3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2\end{array}$

| 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$4 \begin{array}{r}4 \\ 6\end{array}$

| 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3\end{array}$

2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2
0
12

| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$2 \begin{array}{llllllllll}3 & 13 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 7\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllll}2 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1\end{array}$
3
3

42
$13 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2\end{array}$

244
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 1\end{array}$

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llllllllll}3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1\end{array}$

1
5

| 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}3 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllll}2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 3\end{array}$
1 $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 2\end{array}$

| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 1\end{array}$

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2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

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ne!yexsns NIn y!l!m ełd!う yeH (2)

## APPENDIX 3

Rater's Score for Speaking Skill

## Rater I's Score

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Name | Vocabulary | Fluency | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-$ | ADAM NOVED AL SALIM | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | AN NISAA RAHMA | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| $3=$ | AULIA SYARANI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 4= | AYOMI HAIWA AZZAHRA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 万 | AZ ZAHRA OKTAVIA R | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 | BIMA SYAHBANDELA | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 72 | CLAUDIO WIBOWO | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | DAVINIA AREZKIA SAHITA | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 90 | DEKTA TIARA SALSABILA | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | DIFA NIRMALA | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 11才 | DINDA NATHASYA PUTRI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 120 | DWIGO FAJAR BRILIANO | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | DZILALUR RAHMAN | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | FAIZ ARKHA ADENI | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 15 | GUSDA MELFITA | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 16 | HAFIZ GHORGA RAMBE | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 17 | IMAM AHMAD SULTHONI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 18 | JOYO SAPUTRO | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 19 | KEYSHA ANNABEL SHAFIRA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 20 | LAILA NUR SALAM | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 21 | LAISA AYUKO NAKAMI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 22 | M RHADIT PRATAMA NAZUARI | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 230 | MISSEL HAYA ILL JENNETINI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 24 | NABILA PUTRI SABRINA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 25 | NADIA ILZANI | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 26 | NAILATHUL FADHILAH | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 273 | NAJLA PUTRI ERIZA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 28 2 | NAYA LUTHFIA RAYSAN | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 29. | PRAVDA ARIMBI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 30 | RAFID ALFI ZIKRI | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 31\% | RAHILLA QADAMNE | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 32. | REVO DESWARA | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 33. | SASKIA RAHMA PUTRI | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 34 | SHABIHISMA ADINDA ALYA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 35 | SHAFIRA ZILKA ASSYIFA | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 360 | SUCI HIDAYANTI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 370 | TAQIAH MARFAZA | 3 | 3 | 3 |

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


## Rater II's Score

| No | Name | Vocabulary | Fluency | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{0} 1$ | ADAM NOVED AL SALIM | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\pm 2$ | AN NISAA RAHMA | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| $=3$ | AULIA SYARANI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\subset^{4}$ | AYOMI HAIWA AZZAHRA | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $\geq 5$ | AZ ZAHRA OKTAVIA R | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| $c^{6}$ | BIMA SYAHBANDELA | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\subset 7$ | CLAUDIO WIBOWO | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| ${\underset{N}{x}}^{\infty}$ | DAVINIA AREZKIA SAHITA | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| J9 | DEKTA TIARA SALSABILA | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 010 | DIFA NIRMALA | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ${ }^{\text {c } 11}$ | DINDA NATHASYA PUTRI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | DWIGO FAJAR BRILIANO | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | DZILALUR RAHMAN | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | FAIZ ARKHA ADENI | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | GUSDA MELFITA | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 16 | HAFIZ GHORGA RAMBE | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 17 | IMAM AHMAD SULTHONI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18 | JOYO SAPUTRO | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 19 | KEYSHA ANNABEL SHAFIRA | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 20 | LAILA NUR SALAM | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| -21 | LAISA AYUKO NAKAMI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | M RHADIT PRATAMA N | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ${ }_{-2}$ | MISSEL HAYA ILL JENNETINI | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| E24 | NABILA PUTRI SABRINA | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 35 | NADIA ILZANI | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 26 | NAILATHUL FADHILAH | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{27}$ | NAJLA PUTRI ERIZA | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ${ }_{2}$ | NAYA LUTHFIA RAYSAN | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| -29 | PRAVDA ARIMBI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\bigcirc 30$ | RAFID ALFI ZIKRI | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| ${ }_{0} 31$ | RAHILLA QADAMNE | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| F32 | REVO DESWARA | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 233 | SASKIA RAHMA PUTRI | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| $0^{3}$ | SHABIHISMA ADINDA | 4 | 4 | 4 |

[^5]2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau
 цеן


| 工 | ALYA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rightarrow 35$ | SHAFIRA ZILKA ASSYIFA | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 36 | SUCI HIDAYANTI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ${ }_{3}$ | TAQIAH MARFAZA | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ${ }_{38}$ | VANESA AINI PRATIWI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ${ }^{3} 39$ | ZAHWA ARINDI PUTRI | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $\frac{-40}{x}$ | ZASKIA DWI SEPTRINA | 4 | 4 | 4 |

## Rater II



Mühammad Fajri Hamdy, M. Pd
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau (c) Hakcipta milik UIN Suska Riau
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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa

## APPENDIX 4

Thesis Guidance Letters

Kepada
Yth. M. Taufik Ikhsan, M.Pd

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

| Nama | :ALICE HIJRAH SULHA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11810420806$ |
| Jurusan | :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Judul | :The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategy towards Students' Speaking |
|  | Skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh |
| Waktu | $: 6$ Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini |

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Redaksi dan teknik penulisan skripsi, sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terimakasih.


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| Nomor | : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/10957/2022 | Pekanbaru,04 Agustus 2022 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Sifat | : Biasa |  |
| Lamp. | : |  |
| Hal | Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan) |  |

## Kepada

Yth. M. Taufik Ikhsan, M.Pd

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa

Nama : ALICE HIJRAH SULHA
NIM : 11810420806
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul : The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies towards Students' Speaking Skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.


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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
Alamat: J. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax (0761) 21129

## KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
5. Kegiatan
: Proposal
:
: Muhammad Taufik Ihsan, S.Pd, S. Kom, M.Pd
: 130117010
: Alice Hijrah Sulha
: 11810420806
: Bimbingan Proposal

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Tangan | Keterangan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 12 Januari 2022 | Consulting research topic Revising Chapter I |  |  |
| 2 | 11 Februari 2022 | Revising Chapter II Consulting Chapter III |  |  |
| 3 | 21 Februari 2022 | Revising Chapter III |  |  |
| 4 | 24 Februari 2022 | Revising Proposal Approved to Proposal Seminar |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Pekanbaru, 24 Februari 2922
Pembimbing,

Muhammad Taufik Ihsan, S.Pd, S. Kom, M.Pd
NIP. 130117010

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1. Jenis yang dibimbing
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
5. Kegiatan
: Skripsi
:
:
: Muhammad Taufik Ihsan, S. Pd, S. Kom, M. Pd
: 130117010
: Alice Hijrah Sulha
: 11810420806
: Bimbingan Skripsi

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Jangan | Keterangan |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 10 Mei 2022 | Bimbingan Instrument |  |  |
| 2 | 18 Juni 2022 | Consulting The Data |  |  |
| 3 | 20 Juni 2022 | Consulting Data Analysis |  |  |
| 4 | 24 Juni 2022 | Consulting Chapter IV |  |  |
| 5 | 5 Juli 2022 | Revising Chapter IV <br> Consulting Chapter IV and V |  |  |
| 7 | 16 Juli 2022 | Revising Thesis |  |  |

Pekanbaru, 18 Juli 2022
Pembimbing,

Muhammad Taufik Ihsan, S. Pd, S. Kom, M. Pd NIP. 130117010
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LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL Alice Hirrah Sulha
Nama
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa 11812420806
Selasa 18 Maret 2022
Judul Proposal Penelitian
The Influence of Vocobulay learming. Strategies towardi studentri......
speaking sall at MAN I I... Payakumbuh.


Note:
Dengan harapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki proposal mahasiswa yang dibimbing

[^7] ©

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## PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN

 UJIAN PROPOSALNama Mahasiswa
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
Hari/Tanggal Ujian
Judul Proposal Ujian

Isi Proposal
: ALICE HITRAH SULHA
: 118104200806
: SELASA. 8 MARET 2022
: THE INFLUENCE OF VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIE


Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang dalam Ujian proposal


Mengetahui

Pekanbaru,...23 MARET 2022 Peserta Ujian Proposal Peserta Ujian Proposal


ALICE HITRAH TULHA NIM. 11310420806
avie vysas nin
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## APPENDIX 5

## Research Letters

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Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/12863/2021<br>Pekanbaru, 21 September 2021<br>Sifat : Biasa<br>Lamp.<br>Hal<br>:Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada<br>Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMAN 1 Payakumbuh di<br>Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa :

| Nama | : ALICE HIJRAH SULHA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | : 11810420806 |
| Semester/Tahun | : VII (Tujuh)/ 2021 |
| Program Studi | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.
a.n. Dekan

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I. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km .18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647


| Nomor | : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/4939/2022 | Pekanbaru,29 Maret 2022 M |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sifat | : Biasa |  |
| Lamp. | $: 1$ (Satu) Proposal |  |
| Hal | : Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset |  |

Kepada
Yth. Gubernur Riau
Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu
Satu Pintu
Provinsi Riau
Di Pekanbaru
Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa :

| Nama | : ALICE HIJRAH SULHA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | : 11810420806 |
| Semester/Tahun | : VIII (Delapan)/ 2022 |
| Program Studi | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | :Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya : The Influence of Vocabulary Learning Strategies Towards Students' Speaking Skill at Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh Lokasi Penelitian: SMAN 1 Payakumbuh, JIn. Merapi no. 4 Tiakar, Kota Payakumbuh. Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (29 Maret 2022 s.d 29 Juni 2022)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.


Tembusan :
Rektor UIN Suska Riau

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# PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU 

dINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU
Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau
Jl. Jend. Sudiman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U
Email : dpmptsp@riau.go.id
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau




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Jln.Setia Budi No. 15 Padang Telp. 0751-811341, 811343 Fax. 0751-811342 http://dpmptsp.sumbarprov.go.id

## Rekomendasi Penelitian

Menimbang : a. Bahwa untuk tertib administrasi dan pengendalian pelaksanaan penelitian dan pengembangan perlu diterbitkan rekomendasi penelitian,
b. Bahwa sesuai konsideran huruf a diatas, serta hasil Verifikasi Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Sumatera Barat, berkas Persyaratan Administrasi Penelitian telah memenuhi syarat.

Mengingat

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2002 tentang Sistem Nasional 2. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintah Undang
2. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Penelitian dan Pengembangan di Lingkungan Kementrian Dalam Negeri dan Pemerintah Daerah;
3. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian yang telah Dirubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 tentang Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian.

Memperhatikan :
Sesuai Surat Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Suitan Syarif Kasim Riau Nomor: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/4939/2022 tanggal 2022 Maret 29 tentang Mohon Surat Pengantar Izin Penelitian.

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa kami memberikan Rekomendasi Penelitian kepada :
Nama : Alice Hijrah Sulha
Tempat/Tanggal lahir : Payakumbuh/08 September 2000
Pekerjaan
Alamat
Nomor Kartu Identitas Judul Peneitian

Lokasi Penelitian
Tanjung Pati Desa Koto Tuo Kecamatan Harau
1307054809000001
The Influence Of Vocabulary Learning Strategies Towards Students' Speaking Skill At Senior High School 1 Payakumbuh

Jadwal penelitian
SMAN 1 Payakumbuh

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut

1. Wailb menghormati dan mentaati peraturan dan tata tertib di daerah setempat / Lokasi Penelitian
2. Pelaksanaan penelitian agar tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu Kestabilan Keamanan dan Ketertiban di daerah setempat:
3. Melaporkan hasil penelitian dan sejenisnya kepada Gubernur Sumatera Barat melalui Dinas Penanaman Melaporkan hasil penelitian dan sejenisnya kepada Gubernur Su
4. Bila terjadi penyimpangan dari maksud / tujuan penelitian ini, maka surat rekomendasi ini tidak berlaku dengan sendirinya.
Demikianlah Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.
Padang, 04 April 2022
A.n. GUBERNUR SUMATERA BARAT KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

```
Tembusar
1. Gbemur Sumplea Barat ( (ubsoux isporn)
2 Kepats Badan Kesbangpo Piovisi Sumbera Buat
```


ne!y eysns NIn u! u! edueł undede ynłuәq weןep !u! s!!nł eरıey чnınןəs nełe ue!


A S L I
AMMmin
$1 * *$
mat? $\rightarrow$

# PEMERINTAH KOTA PAYAKUMBUH DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU 

Jalan Jambu Telp. (0752) 94474 - Payakumbuh 26213

## IZIN MELAKSANAKAN PENELITIAN <br> Nomor: 570/87 /DPMPTSP-MPP/PYK/IV-2022

Kami Pemerintah Kota Payakumbuh melalui Dinas Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu berdasarkan :

Surat Pengantar Nomor

## UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU.

Un.04/F.11/PP.00.9/4939/2022

29 Maret 2022
Dengan ini menyatakan tidak keberatan atas maksud melaksanakan Izin Penelitian di Kota Payakumbuh yang dilakukan oleh :

| Nama | : | Alice Hijrah Sulha |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tempat/Tgl.Lahir | : | Payakumbuh,08-09-2000 |
| NIM | : | 11810420806 |
| Alamat | . | Ken. Koto Tuo Kec. Harau |
| No KTP |  | 1307054809000001 |
| Maksud/Tujuan |  | Melaksanakan Kcgiatan Penelitian dan pengambilan data yang berhubungan dengan |
|  |  | STRATEGIES TOWARDS STUDENT'S SKILL AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PAYAKUMBUH" |
| Lokasi | : | SMAN 1 Payakumbuh |
| Waktu |  | April-Juni |
| Anggota |  |  |

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Kegiatan Penelitian akan dilakukan setelah memperoleh persetujuan dari Dinas/ Kantor/Instansi/otoritas lokasi tempat dilaksanakannya penelitian.
2. Tidak boleh menyimpang dari tujuan melaksanakan Penelitian
3. Memberitahukan/melaporkan diri pada Pemerintah, Dinas/Kantor setempat dan menjelaskan atas kedatangannya serta menunjukkan surat - surat keterangan yang berhubungan dengan itu serta melaporkan diri sebelum meninggalkan daerah / lokasi penclitian.
4. Mematuhi semua peraturan yang berlaku dan menghormati adat Istiadat serta kebijaksanaan masyarakat setempat.
5. Mengirimkan laporan hasil Penelitian sebanyak 1 (satu) exemplar pada Walikota Payakumbuh cq Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kota Payakumbuh.
6. Apabila terjadi suatu penyimpangan/pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan - ketentuan yang tersebut di atas maka izin penelitian ini akan dicabut kembali.

Demikianlah izin kegiatan Penelitian ini diberikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk dapat dipergunakan oleh yang berkepentingan sebagaimana mestinya.

Payakumbuh, 08 April 2022
KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

KOTA PAYAKUMBUH


NIP. 1962062019821002
Tembusan disampaikan kepada $\mathrm{Y}_{\text {th }}$

1. Ip Waliketa Pasakumbuh di Pasakumbuh (arlagai laperan)
? Kerata Kanter Kesatuan Rongsa Dan Pulinik Kota Payakumbuh
SKepala SMUN I Payakumbuh
Arsip

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## PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT DINAS PENDIDIKAN

## SMA NEGERI 1 PAYAKUMBUH

AKREDITASI "A" NSS : $\mathbf{3 0 1 0 8 6 5 0 3 0 0 1}$
AKREDITASI "A"
Alamat: Jl. Merapi No. 4 Tiakar - Kota Payakumbuh Telp. (0752) 92058 Kode Pos. 26231


## SURAT KETERANGAN <br> Nomor: 070/471/SMAN.01-PYK/2022

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Payakumbuh Kota Payakumbuh Provinsi Sumatera Barat, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

| Nama | : ALICE HIJRAH SULHA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NPM | $: 11810420806$ |
| Program Studi | $:$ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
|  | Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |

Yang bersangkutan telah melaksanakan Penelitian pada tanggal 10 Mei s.d 21 Mei 2022 dengan judul penelitian" the influence of vocabulary learning strategies tOWARDS STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL I PAYAKUMBUH".

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya


[^8]2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau



## APPENDIX 6

## Documentation

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2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

KUISIONER PENELITIAN $\square \hat{\boldsymbol{w}}$
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Pertanyaan Jawaban 67 Setelan

## NAMA *

dwigo fajar briliano

No. Telp *
081378890669

## KELAS* <br> X mipa 5




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Pertanyaan Jawaban (7) Setelan

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Saya meminta guru terkait sebuah kalimat yang menyertai kata baru

Saya bertanya kepada teman sekelas tentang arti kata－kata baru．＊
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O Tidak pernah

Pertanyaan Jawaban（2）Setelan

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目 KUISINERPENELTAN 口


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Pertanyaan Jawaban 67 Setelan

Saya melewatkan kata-kata baru. *

Selalu
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() Tidak Pernah

Saya terus mempelajari kata-kata baru dari waktu ke waktu. *

Selalu
(O) Sering

Kadang-Kadang
Tidak Pernah

## CURRICULUM VITAE

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Alice Hijrah Sulha is the first daughter of Mr. (alm) Drs. Darmen and Mrs. Osriati, S. Pd. She was born on Payakumbuh, September $8^{\text {th }}$, 2000. In 2012, she graduated from SDN 02 Koto Tuo. She also finished her study at MTsN Payakumbuh in 2015 and SMAN 1 Payakumbuh in 2018.

In 2018, she was accepted to be a student at English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Suska Riau. On July 2021, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Payakumbuh. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMAN 1 Payakumbuh on October until December 2021. To fulfill requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, she conducted the research on May 2022 by the thesis entitled "The Influence of云
Vöabulary Learning Strategies towards Students' Speaking Skill at Senior E. High School 1 Payakumbuh".

[^9]
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[^1]:    

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    ## 1. Normality of the Test

    The aim of normality test is to know if the data are normally distributed or not. Normality test of the data was analyzed by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique with SPSS 25.0 version. The table of normality test can be seen on the next page:

    Table III. 7
    Tests of Normality

    | One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Unstandardiz ed Residual |
    | N |  | 40 |
    | Normal Parameters ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$ | Mean | . 0000000 |
    |  | Std. <br> Deviation | 9.37588668 |
    | Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | . 148 |
    |  | Positive | 105 |
    |  | Negative | -. 148 |
    | Test Statistic |  | . 148 |
    | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |  | . $028^{\text {c }}$ |
    | a. Test distribution is Normal. |  |  |
    | b. Calculated from data. |  |  |
    | c. Lilliefors Significance Correction. |  |  |

    According to the table III. 8 above, the test result showed that significance value was 0.28 which was higher than 0.05 . It can be concluded that the data distribution is normal.

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