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THE EFFECT OF USING MNEMONIC TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY AT SENIOR ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL MANTAB SABAK PERMAI



 \mathbf{BY}

ULIL FAHMI

SIN. 11714102285

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

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 \mathbf{BY}

ULIL FAHMI

SIN. 11714102285

Thesis

Submitted as partial fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor's Degree of English Education

(S. Pd)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

PEKANBARU 1445 H/2023 M



STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

: Ulil Fahmi

Number

I

: 11714102285

Number Number

: 082287754157

: ufahmi92@gmail.com

: English Education

Thiversity ...

: Education and Teacher Training

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Ulil Fahmi A82AAKX696350152

Pekanbaru, October 24th, 2023

11714102285

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The thesis entitled the effect of using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at senior Islamic boarding school mantab sabak permai. that is written by Ulil Fahmi, SIN. 11714102285. It has been approved and accepted to be examined in the final examination by the examination committee of undergraduate degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of the Award of Undergraduate Degree (S.Pd.) in Department of English Education.

Pekanbaru, Dzulqa'idah 3rd, 1444 H May 23rd, 2023 M

Approved by

The Head of English Education Department

Dr. Faurina Anastasia. SS., M. Hum NFP. 19810611 200801 2 017 Supervisor

Dr. Dodi Settiawan M.Pd NIK. 130117072

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Z a EXAMINER APPROVAL

The thesis entitled The Effect of Using Mnemonic Technique to Enhance Stadents Vocabulary Mastery at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Pasmai was written by Ulil Fahmi, SIN. 11714102285. It has been examined and approved to the final examination committee of Undergraduate Degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau on Muharam 10th, 1445 H/ July 28th, 2023 M. It is submitted as one of the requirements for Bachelor Degree (S.Pd) at Department of English Education.

> Pekanbaru, Muharam 10th, 1445 H July 28th, 2023 M

Examination Committee

xaminer I

M.Pd 60603 199203 1 004

Examiner III

State

New ia Ibrahim, M.Pd NIE 19801101 200710 2 004 Examiner II

Robi Kurniawan, M.Pd NIP.19850916 202321 1 008

Examiner IV

Riza Amelia, M.Pd

NIP.19820415 200802 2 017

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dean tion and Teacher Training of Educ Kadar, M. Ag

19650521 199402 1 001

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Pekanbaru, May 23th, 2023

The Researcher

Ulil Fahmi SIN. 11714102285

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ABSTRAK

Fahmi, (2023): Pengaruh penggunaan teknik mnemonik untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosa kata siswa di MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Kosakata merupakan komponen bahasa yang paling penting karena mempengaruhi empat keterampilan berbahasa yaitu mendengarkan, berbicara, membaca dan menulis. Tanpa penguasaan kosakata yang baik akan sangat sulit bagi seorang siswa untuk mempelajari dan meningkatkan kemampuan Bahasa Inggrisnya. Namun belajar dan menguasai kosakata bukanlah hal yang mudah. Siswa-siswa seringkali terkendala untuk menghafal dan memaknai kosakata yang sangat banyak. Untuk mengatasi hal ini, siswa membutuhkan media untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata mereka. Ada beberapa teknik untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa, salah satunya dengan cara menghafal atau menmonik. Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut, peneliti melakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan teknik mnemonik terhadap penguasaan kosakata siswa pada kelas 11 di MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Design dari penelitian ini adalah quasi-experimetal. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan dua kelas; kelas kontrol dan kelas experiment. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah kelas 11 dari MA MANTAB Sabak Permai. Objek dari penelitian adalah pengaruh penggunaan teknik mnemonik terhadap penguasaan kosakata siswa. Didalam penelitian ini, 24 siswa dari 36 siswa dipilih sebagai sampel menggunakan pengambilan sampel secara acak. Untuk menganalisa data, peneliti menggunakan *independent sample t-test* dengan menggunakan aplikasi SPSS versi 23 dan rumus *effect size*.

Berdasarkan analisa data, dibuktikan dengan temuan dari rumust *effect size* adalah 0.17. itu dikategorikan sebagai efek besar. Itu berarti ada pengaruh yang signifikan dari pengunaan teknik mnemonik dalam meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa di MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Keyword: Pengaruh penggunaan teknik mnemonik untuk meningkatkan penguasaan kosa kata siswa di MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

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ABSTRACT

Fahmi, (2023): The effect of using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Vocabulary is one of the most important language component because it affects four other language skills namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Without a good vocabulary mastery, it will be difficult for a student to learn and improve their English language skills. However, learning and mastering vocabulary are not an easy thing to do. Students frequently encounter obstacle to memorize and understand big amount of vocabulary. To overcome this problem, students need a media to improve their vocabulary mastery, there are several techniques to enhance students' vocabulary mastery one of which is by memorizing or mnemonic. Based on this background, the researcher conducted the research to find out the influence of using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

The design of this research was a quasi-experimental. Therefore, this research used two class; control class and experimental class. The population of the research was eleventh grade of MA MANTAB Sabak Permai. The object of this research was the effect of using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery. In this research, 24 students from 36 students were chooses as samples by using cluster random sampling. To analyze the data, the researcher used *independent sample t-test* by using SPSS 23 version and *effect size* formula.

Based on the data analysis, it was proved by finding of *effect size* formula was 0.17. It was categorized as large effect. It means that there was a significant effect of teaching English using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Keyword: The effect of using mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at MA MANTAB Sabak Permai.

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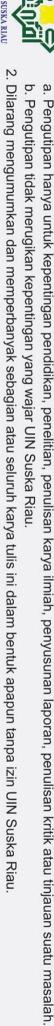


ملخّص

أولي الفهم، (٢٠٢٣): تأثير استخدام تقنية فن الاستذكار على ترقية إتقان المفرد التلامية ساتاك لدى التلامية في مدرسة مانتاب الثانوية الإسلامية ساتاك فيرماي

تعتبر المفردات من أهم مكونات اللغة لأنها تؤثر على أربع مهارات لغوية رهمي الاستماع والكلام والقراءة والكتابة. بدون إتقان المفردات بشكل جيد، سيكون من الصحب جدا على التلميذ تعلم وتحسين مهاراته في اللغة الإنجليزية. ومع ذلك، فإن تعلم وإيمان المفردات ليس بالأمر السهل. غالبا ما يواجه التلاميذ صعوبة في حفظ وتفسير كمية كبيرة مهن المفردات. للتغلب على ذلك، يحتاج التلاميذ إلى وسائل الإعلام لتحسين إتقانهم للمفرداك. هناك العديد من التقنيات لتحسين إتقان التلاميذ للمفردات، أحدها عن طريق الحفظ أوفن الاستذكار. وبناء على هذه الخلفية، قام الباحث بالبحث لمعرفة تأثير استخدام تقنية فن الاستذكار على ترقية إتقان المفردات لدى التلاميذ في مدرسة مانتاب الثانوية الإسلامية ساباك فيرماي. وتصميم البحث هو شبه تجربة. لذلك، يستخدم في هذا البحث الفصلين؟ الفصل الضبطي والفصل التجريبي. ومجتمع البحث تلاميذ الصف الحادي عشر في مدرسة مانتاب الثانوية الإسلامية ساباك فيرماي. وموضوع البحث تأثير استخدام تقنية فن الاستذكار على ترقية إتقان المفردات لدى التلاميذ. وفي هذا البحث تم اختيار ٢٤ تلميذا من أصل ٣٣ تلميذا كعينات باستخدام العينة العشوائية. ولتحليل البيانات، استخدم البحث اختبار 📆 " للعينات المستقلة بمساعدة برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية الإصدار ٢٣ وصيغة حجم التأثير. واستنادا إلى تحليل البيانات، تم إثبات ذلك من خلال النتائج التي توصلت إليها معادلة حجم التأثير وهي ٧٠,١٧. يتم تصنيفها على أنها ذات تأثير كبير. وذلك بمعنى أن هلك تأثير استخدام تقنية فن الاستذكار على ترقية إتقان المفردات لدى التلاميذ في مدرسة مانتاب الثانوية الإسلامية ساباك فيرماى.

الكلمات الأساسية: تأثير استخدام تقنية فن الاستذكار على ترقية اِتقان المفردات ا التلاميذ في مدرسة مانتاب الثانوية الإسلامية ساباك فيرماي



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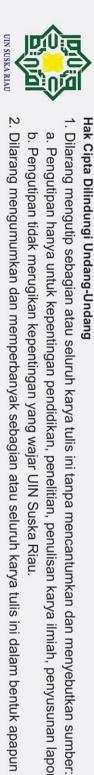
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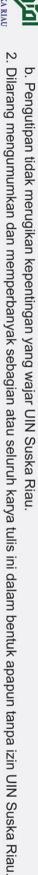
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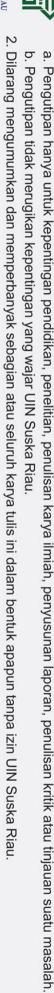
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

cip A Background of the Problem

Vocabulary is the most important component language because it affects the four language skills, there are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Related to the importance of vocabulary in language learning, Decarrico (2001) stated that vocabulary learning is the central to language acquisition, whether the first language, second, or foreign. According to Neuman & Dwyer (2009) stated that vocabulary can be defined as "words we must know to communicate effectively; words in speaking and words in listening.

Furthermore, Rozakis (2003) stated that having good vocabulary strengthens the students" communication skill. It means that having lots of vocabulary will make students are able to express more ideas and to have a good communication because students can learn and understand the words and the concept of using the words. Therefore, the students have to master the vocabulary, in order to reach the goals of learning the language in communication skill. Vocabulary is one of the important language component that should be learned and mastered by students.

In the 2013 curriculum, English is one of compulsory subject to be taught, Senior Islamic Boarding School of MANTAB is located in Jaya Mukti Street, Sabak Permai Village, Sabak Auh district, Siak regency. As a private School, this school provides 2013 curriculum as guidance in teaching and learning Syprocess.

Syprocess.



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However, in reality, many students still have difficulties to learn language, especially in learning vocabulary. The students still have difficulties to learn we vocabulary items since the teaching technique is not effective. The straditional method is usually used by looking for difficult words and finding the meaning in the dictionary and students supposed to memorize the words. They were lazy to memorize the unfamiliar words that they heard or read in the text.

They had difficulties in understanding or comprehending the meanings of unfamiliar words and memorizing new words.

E Based on the preliminary observation and interview with one of the English teachers and some of students of Senior Islamic Boarding School of MANTAB. On 12th february 2022, the researcher give a sheet of paper contain twenty multiple choice test about vocabulary and the result the students get average score is 57. It mean the students get low score in learning vocabulary and need some technique in order to increase vocabulary score, and during the test, many students always looked at the dictionary, this indicates that students do not familiar words. From the interview with some of students the researcher also found that the teacher does not emphasize students to learn or memorize vocabulary.

Thus, to solve the problems above, the researcher assumes the teacher to try another technique in teaching vocabulary. There are four common vocabulary learning techniques that can be used in vocabulary mastery, Murcia (2001). The first is Guessing meaning from the context, the second is Mnemonic devices, the third is Vocabulary notebook and the last is Other leaner technique.



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Researcher limit the vocabulary learning technique focus on mnemonic devise.

O Mnemonic technique is one way that can help the students to remember the vocabulary and information. It allows for classification, organization, storage and recollection of information into and out of long-term memory. As people remember well what they have organized well (Gleitman et al, 1999). The Student' can recall their vocabulary easily in conveying their meaning and **6**mprehending the text or their needs. Mnemonic technique also can be used for every people and it is useful for students across a wide age range (Levin, 1993). □ In previous research many researcher only discuss about enhancing for vocabulary mastery through mnemonics keyword method to the university (Intan Susana 2017) the effectiveness of using mnemonic technique in teaching vocabulary mastery at the first semester of the seventh grade of SMPN 2 Baradatu (Lisa Mardatila 2019) assisative technology (Ani Diya Ayu Paramitha Putri 2019) word mapping strategy (Wardani 2014) inquuiry based learning (Hadi 2017) animation vidio (Ika Devi 2012). The research used Mnemonic Technique to enhancing student vocabulary at senior Islamic boarding school because from the previous research only use mnemonic on university and junior high school. By looking at the background above, the researcher conducted a research under the title, "The Effect of Using Mnemonic Technique in Enhaning Students Vocabulary Mastery at Senior Islamic Boarding

MANTAB Sabak Permai".

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B. The Problem of the research

1. Identification of the problems

From the background above, there are some problems that can be identified from students' Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

That can be identified in following question:

- a. The teacher did not emphasize to memorize vocabulary
- b. Most of students could not identify the meaning of that they have learned vocabulary
- c. Most of students lack of general vocabulary
- d. Some studets could not use vocabulary that they have learned in contex

2. Limitation of the Problems

Based on identification above, it is important to limit the problems. In this research, the researcher limits the problem focused on enhance students' vocabulary mastery using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

3. Formulation of the Problems

- a. How is vocabulary mastery taught without using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.
- b. How is vocabulary mastery taught by using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.
- c. Is there any significant effect students' vocabulary mastery who taught using mnemonic technique and without using mnemonic

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technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai.

C☐ The Objectives and Significance of the Research

_1. The Objective of The Research

- a. To find out vocabulary mastery who taught without using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.
- b. To find out vocabulary mastery who taught by using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.
- c. To find out whether there is a significant effect students' score vocabulary mastery who taught using mnemonic technique and without using mnemonic technique at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai.

2. The Significance of the Research

- a. Hopefully this research gives benefits and contributes to the development of knowledge in language English education.
- b. These research findings are expected to give information to the teachers especially EFL teachers about the method to enhance students' vocabulary.
- c. These research findings are also expected to be useful and valuable for researcher, EFL teachers, and lecturers.



D. Reason for Choosing Title

- 1. The title of this research is relevant with the researcher status which as student of English Education Department.
 - 2. This research is also relevant with the researcher status which as candidate of English foreign language teachers.

E. Definition of the Terms

$\sum_{\omega}^{\infty} 1$. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is an important thing in English because without vocabulary we cannot understand when people speak or rean in English therefore we must muster English vocabulary. that "knowing word is the key to understanding and being understood". In additional students should also know how to use the word correctly. Students are expected to understand not only the meaning of the word but also know how to pronounce and use it correctly. As the fact that, if the students have limited of vocabulary, they cannot communicate to other clearly. That is why vocabulary important to be mastered well before master all of four skill language.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is the total number of words that are needed to communicate ideas and express the speakers' meaning and then without vocabulary students cannot communicate to other clearly. That is the reason why it is important to learn vocabulary. In this research, researcher limit the topic vocabulary mastery about exposition text entitle "Why Students Should Stop"

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Cheating", this is related to what the students leraning.

Mnemonic technique

Based on (Amiryousefi and Ketabi, S.2011), Mnemonics is a memory enhancing instructional strategy that involves teaching students to link new information taught to information. Thornburry (2002) states that mnemonics are 'tricks' to help retrieve items or rules that are stored in memory and that are not yet automatically retrievable. From those definitions above, the researcher sum up the definition of mnemonics as a method or technique to help the student to enhance new information or to recall the information.



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CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

₹1. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the elemets of language that connects four skill; listening, speaking, reading and writing. In order to be able communicate well, the students should master vocabulary as one of the English component, vocabulary is a basic componen in English for communicating. Decarrico (2001) stated that vocabulary learning is the central to language acquisition, whether the first language, second, or foreign. According to Neuman & Dwyer (2009) stated that vocabulary can be defined as "words we must know to communicate effectively; words in speaking and words in listening.

Vocabulary can be defined as "words we must know to communicate effectively; words in speaking (expressive vocabulary) and words in listening (receptive vocabulary)" (Neuman & Dwyer, 2009, p. 385). Hornby (1995) defines vocabulary as "the total number of words in a language; vocabulary is a list of words with their meanings".

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is the total number of words that are needed to communicate ideas and express the speakers' meaning. That is the reason why it is important to learn vocabulary.

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a. Vocabulary mastery

Vocabulary is one of the language aspects which should be learn. Vocabulary mastery is an important thing in mastering all skills in language, such as speaking, reading, listening, and writing. Mastery can be defined as a great skill or knowledge of something. A person said to "know" a word if they can recognize its meaning when they see it (Cameron, 2001). It means that in learning vocabulary learners have to know the meaning of it and also understand and can use it in sentence context.

The term mastery is not restricted to simply recognize the meaning of certain words. In other words, it is more precisely defined as "to know a word" because the learners are said to have a good vocabulary mastery if they are able to recognize the meaning but also to know form, grammar, collocation, meaning and word formation (Ur, 1996). While, Hornby (1995) defines that mastery as complete knowledge or complete skill. From the definition, mastery means complete knowledge or great skill that makes someone master in a certain subject. Vocabulary mastery is always being an essential part of English. Lewis and Hill (1997) defines that vocabulary mastery is important for the students. It is more than grammar for communication purpose, particularly in the early stage when students are motivated to learn the basic words. Without having proportional English vocabulary, students will get some difficulties in using English.



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From the definitions above, the researcher concludes that vocabulary mastery is one component to master English as a foreign language in the school. In learning the four language skills listening, speaking, reading, and writing and than vocabulary is one basic component to be mastered. Vocabulary mastery it means the students having ability in understanding and using the word. The students are not only know the words but also know the meaning.

b. The Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary Mastery

Teaching vocabulary is a complex task because the teaching includes the meaning of the words and also the pronunciation of the words. A good teacher should use appropriate teaching technique and enough practices so that the objective will be achieved. Hackman (2008) suggest that teaching vocabulary can be done by giving many tasks to develop students' ability in vocabulary mastery by supporting them to use dictionary, giving them vocabulary notebook, playing words game, developing and extending independent reading exercise, encouraging reading partners, and encouraging pupils to use the learning environment to find their resources and prompts. Dealing with the teaching technique, a teacher must choose suitable method to teach vocabulary.

Teachers can play an important role in helping students enrich their vocabulary. According to Harmer, (2007) there are various ways a teacher can explain the meaning of words when teaching vocabulary



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and this should be a major part of the teaching performance. Students need to see and hear words in context and see and hear how the words are used.

Commonly, there are several techniques concerning the teaching of 'vocabulary. However, there are a few things that have to be remembered by most English teachers if they want to present a new vocabulary or lexical items to their students. It means that the English teachers want students to remember new vocabulary. Then, it needs to be learnt, practiced, and revised to prevent students from forgetting. Techniques employed by teachers depend on some factors, such as the content, time availability, and its value for the learners (Take, 2008). This makes teachers have some reasons in employing certain techniques in presenting vocabulary. In presenting one planned vocabulary item, the teacher usually combined more than one technique, instead of employing one single technique. Teachers, furthermore, are suggested to employ planned vocabulary presentation as various as possible. One of technique in teching and learning vocabulary is mnemonic technique.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Mnemonic Technique**

a. The Nature of Mnemonic Technique

Kozarenko (2006: 15) says that mnemonic derived from a Greek word "Mnemonicon" which mean an art of memorization. Mnemonics are techniques or devices, either verbal or visual in nature, that serves

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to improve the storage of new information, and the recall of information contained in memory.

According to Foster (2009: 123) mnemonic is a way of organizing information to make it easier to remember, typically by using codes, visual imagery, or rhymes.

It is important to remember that mnemonics technique is a memory-enhancing strategy and is not designed specifically to enhance comprehension. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that mnemonic technique means a technique to utilize memory in certain ways.

b. Teaching Vocabulary Mastery by Using Mnemonic Technique.

Among various other strategies often discussed in the literature, one that requires a considerable amount of manipulation and deep processing is the Keyword Method, an aid to memory, or a "mnemonic device." which helps to link a word form and its meaning and to consolidate this linkage in memory. There are three stages. First, the learner chooses a T1, preferably a concrete entity, based on a phonological or orthographic similarity with the T2 target word. Then a strong association between the target word and the keyword must be constructed so that, when seeing or hearing the target word, the learner is reminded immediately of the keyword.

Finally, a visual image is constructed to combine the referents of the keyword and the target word, preferably an odd or bizarre

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image that will help make it more memorable (Holstein 1997). The important point to remember is that the student must learn to concentrate on remembering the image of the interaction between the keyword and the foreign word. .An example cited by Kasper (1993) illustrates this point. The target word is the Spanish word payaso ("clown"), and the keyword is the English pie. The association between the target word and the keyword is to think of the image of a clown throwing a pie at a friend. Students can also be encouraged to draw simple pictures with stick figures to illustrate the image and thus further aid memory— in this case, stick figures representing the clown and the friend, with the pie in midair between them.

Implementing the mnemonic in language teaching classroom invites students' activities in linking the things and makes a story after it. Seeing this case, it is important to understand the principles of mnemonic to adapt them in language classroom activity.

Therefore the procedure of teaching-learning activity adapted from the mnemonic principle and also derivied from Solso in Kayaalti (2018) is discussed briefly below, in this case the teacher will teach the content words (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb).

- 1. Teacher gives picture to the students and ask them to imagine the nouns and the adjective of towards the picture.
- 2. Students translate the noun and the adjective. Also Teacher examine

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what words which have not been translated to be the target learning.

- 3. Teacher helps students to translate by using picture.
- 4. Students have 2 minutes to memorize the words
- 5. Students are asked to write a simple sentence using the noun and adjective which have been written.
- 6. Teacher gives indirect feedback to each incorrect sentence.
- 7. Students fix the incorrect sentence with teacher help.
- 8. Teacher explains the adverb of manner and frequency, and gives examples of them.
- 9. Students add appropriate either adverb of manner or frequency in their own sentence.
- 10. Students write the story about the target words.

c. Advantages and Disadvantages of doing Mnemonic Technique.

Every method implemented in the class has the advantages and disadvantages towards the teaching-learning activities. Here are the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of mnemonic technique, especially the stories method. Amiryousefi and Ketabi (2011) elaborate the advantages and disadvantages as explained below.

1) Advantages of doing Mnemonic technique

Ther are several advantages of doing menemonic for the first is Students are able to imagine the target words, Second one is Students are able to understand the meaning of the target words and also use it well, and than The teaching learning activities are more interactive



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and meaningful because **te** students will use their own experience, the last This technique enables students to activate their subconscious learning.

2) Disadvantages of doing Mnemonic Technique.

There are several disadvantages of doing mnemonic tecnique the first one is the teaching learning activities takes more time, second one is the teachers should be sensitive of students' ability because the students will be active enough to run the activity, the third teachers should be creative in enhancing students' imagination, the last class needs at least one dictionary for pairs of students.

B. Relevant Research

According to Syafi'i (2013,p. 102), the relevant research is the researcher' review of the previous research that have been conducted by the other researchers to observe in which they are relevant to the researcher' research itself. Besides, the researcher has to analyze what the point that is focused on, inform the design, and finding the conclusion of the previous research. It aims at avoiding plagiarism toward the designing finding of previous researchers. The researcher will conduct some previous research those relevant with this research especially in Indonesian context.

The first, research from Nia Lestari (2016) did research entitled "The Use of Mnemonics Technique to Increase Students Vocabulary Mastery" (A class room research at eight grade students of SMPN 2 Banyu Biru in the academic years (2016/2017). This research aimed to improve students'

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vocabulary mastery by using mnemonics technique, the result of this study o showed that students' improvement in mastering vocabulary was statistically significant. Based on the research conducted, the researcher found the significant improvement between cycle I and cycle II, It can be concluded that the application of mnemonic technique can improve students' vocabulary mastery. Hopefully, this technique can help the students more easy to master vocabulary.

The second, Intan Susana, (2017) also conducted a research on N mnemonics technique. The title is "Enhancing for Vocabulary Mastery Trough Mnemonics Key Word Method to the University Students. This research is focused on mnemonic key word method to enhance vocabulary mastery to the university students, this research involves twenty students at the first grade. The research instruments of this study are consisted of tests, observation checklist, and a questionnaire. This study was class action research. From the cycle 1 reflection result, some procedures and activities were revised. Different from the cycle 2, the researcher used mnemonic key word method and there is no reflection. This research showed there enhancement for vocabulary mastery through mnemonic keyword method in the first grade students at STKIP PGRI Blitar.

The last, Lisa Marthila (2019) conducted a research entitled "The

Effectiveness Of Using Mnemonics Technique In Teaching Vocabulary Mastery At The First Semester Of The Seventh Grade Of SMPN 2 Baradatu Syarif Kasim Riau In The Academic Year 2019/2020". The objective of this research is to know

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whether there is effectiveness of using mnemonic technique in teaching vocabulary mastery at the first semester of the seventh grade of SMPN 2 Baradatu in academic year of 2019/2020. In this research, the researcher implemented quantitative research. The researcher used quasi experimental design with pre-test and post-test. The sample was taken from two classes, VII C and VII D consist 32 students in each. The treatments were held 3 meetings, 2 X 45 minutes for each. The population of the research was the researcher used instrument in form of multiple choice question of vocabulary mastery test. The total item of pre-test and post-test were 50 item for each. After giving pre-test and post-test, the researcher analyzed the data by using SPSS to compute independent sample t-test.

Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher concluded that there is a significance effective of using mnemonic technique in teaching vocabulary mastery at the first semester of the seventh grade of SMPN 2 Baradatu in the academic year 2019/2020.

Based on the relevant research above, the researcher concludes that using Mnemonic tecnique has a good effect that can develop and improve the students" vocabulary mastery. There are some similarities with theoretical this research. The similarities are about using Mnemonic Tecnique.

Meanwhile, the differences are about the design of the research and the school location of the research.



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C[™] Operational Concept

Operational concept is the concept as the guidance to avoid misunderstanding. Operational concept come from theoretical frame works or theoretical concepts which are modified by researcher into empirical language to make easy measured, evaluated, empirically. In operational concept the researcher will deliver the concept that relate with the variable of this research. This research consisted of two variables which are mnemonic technique as independent variable (x), the second variables is students' vocabulary as dependent variable (y).

1. Mnemonics Technique is an Independent Variable X

The researcher implemented mnemonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary. Implementing the mnemonic in language teaching classroom invites students' activities in linking the things and makes a story after it. Seeing this case, it is important to understand the principles of mnemonic to adapt the language classroom activity. Therefore the procedure of teaching-learning activity adapted from the mnemonic principle and also derivied from Solso in Kayaalti (2018) is discussed briefly below, in this case the teacher will teach vocabulary mastery.

Teacher gives picture to the students and ask them to imagine the nouns and the adjective of towards the picture.

- Students translate the noun and the adjective. Also Teacher examine what words which have not been translated to be the target learning.
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o d. Students are asked to write a simple sentence using the noun and adjective which have been written. (In this step teacher assess students' proficiency in using both of action verb and be verb).

e. Teacher gives indirect feedback to each incorrect sentence.

Students fix the incorrect sentence with teacher help.

Teacher explains the adverb of manner and frequency, and gives examples of them.

□ h. Students add appropriate either adverb of manner or frequency in their own sentence.

i. Students write the story about the target words.

This is the teaching-learning activities using the mnemonic technique. The students will be required to imagine and make a link between the pugs to the target words. At in the end of the research, the students are intended to be able to know the meaning and also know how to use the target words well. In addition to the teaching-learning procedure, there are three themes which will be discussed. They are Bedroom, Bathroom and Classroom. Regarding the target of mastering the vocabulary, it is hoped that the learners acquire at least 10 new vocabulary and they do not only know the meaning but also know the way how they

Students vocabulary Mastery as a Dependent Variable Y

The dependent variable is the variable that is being measured or tested in an experiment. In mastering vocabulary, there are some aspect



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which students should master. According to Nation (2001), there are three aspects of vocabulary such as form (spoken, written, and word parts), Meaning (form and meaning, concep and referents, and assocoation), and use (gramatical fungtion, collocaton, and construc on use). However, in this research, only focus on one sub-aspect of each. They cover Form (written), Meanings (association) and Use (grammatical fungtion). The detail is as follow:

Table I.1 **Indicator Of Vocabulary**

Vocabulary	Aspect	Indicato
Meaning	Association	1. Students can identify
		synonim of the word
		2. Students can identify
		antonym of the word
Form	Writen	1. Students can distinguish the
		root word and word with
		prefix or suffix

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Grammartical Students can know in what Use function context they can use the word 2. Students can answer question according to the context in the text conversation

(Nation, 2001)

From the table above researcher knows there are three aspect vocabulary mastery for the first is meaning, second form and third use. Further, for detailed explanation as follows:

1) Meaning

Nation (2001), meaning encompasses the way that form and meaning work together in other words, the concept and what items it refers to, and the association that come to mind when people think about a specific word or expression. These are to realize about vocabulary items that they frequently have more than one meaning. The meanings of word can be understood in terms of its relationship with other words in the language. According to Harmer (2002), there are some sense relation is as follows:

a) Synonym, means the words that exactly or nearly the same as each other. Synonyms are words that sound different but have

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same or nearly the same meaning. Example: good-decent, badevil, nice-kind.

b) Antonym, means a word that is often defined by its relationship to other words. It also words with opposite meanings. Example: cheap-expensive, full-empty, old-young.

2) Form

In this aspect, word formation means to know how words are spoken, written, and how they can change their form.

Firstly, the learners have to know what a words sound like its pronunciation (spoken form). Knowing the spoken form of word includes being able to recognize the word when it is heard. On the other hand, it also involves being able to receptive or produce in order to express a meaning. Secondly, the learners must know how the spell of word (written form). Thirdly, the learners also must know any word parts that make up these particular items (such as prefix, root and suffix). Suffix is an affix lies at the end of word to make new word, while root is the head of a word. Then, prefix is an affix at the beginning of root or word to make new word.

3) Use

The meaning of language depends on where it occurs within a large stretch of discourse. Here, nation involves the grammatical function use of the words or phrase, the collocation that normally

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occur with a language use, and any constraints used (in term of frequency, level, so forth). However, they can also be stretched and twisted to fit different contexts and different uses. In this way, word meaning is frequently stretched through of metaphor and idiom. It is also governed by collocation.

The assumption and The Hypothesis

Iska 1. The Assumption

In this research, the researcher assume that better mnemonics technique implemented, that better to enhance students vocabulary.

2. The Hypotheses

a. The Null Hypotheses (Ho)

There is no significant effect of using mnemonics technique toward students' vocabulary.

b. The Alternative Hypotheses (Ha)

There is a significant effect of using mnemonics technique toward students' vocabulary.

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CHAPTER III

The Research Design

This research was experimental research design. According to Creswell (2008), experimental research is used when a researcher wants to establish so the cause and effect between the independent and the dependent variables. The means there are differences context that will produce cause and effect result.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Creswell (2008), quasi-experiment design is tested and idea (or practice or procedure) to find out whether its influence an outcome or dependent variable. There are two variables: the first one is a dependent variable that is observed to determine the effect if any and the second one is an independent variable that is variables selected by the researcher to determine their effect on the relationship with the dependent variable.

Brown (1988) stated that there are two variables in the research, the first one is a dependent variable that is observed to determine what effect, if any, the other types of variable may have on it and the second one is an independent variable that is variables selected by the researcher to determine their effect on the relationship with the dependent variable.

It means that this research consist two groups; they are an experimental and a control group. This research tried to find out the effect that is given by the variable x on y. In addition, there were two variables in this research, the first is



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using mnemonic tecnique as the variable X and the second is students' vocabulary mastery as the variable Y.

The type of this research can be designed as follows (Creswell, 2008, p. 314):

Table III.1

Table III.1
The Research Design

S	Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post test
Z	Е	T1	X	T2
	С	T1	Θ	T2

Where:

E = Experimental Group.

C = Control Group.

T1 = Pre-test to Experimental Group and Control Group.

X = Receive the treatment using Round Robin Technique.

T2 = Post-test to Experimental and Control Group.

 Θ = No Treatment.

Based on the description above, the treatment was to the experimental group. The experimental group was used mnemonic technique, meanwhile the control group was not learn by any treatments.

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research will be conducted at Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

This school is located in Jaya Mukti Street Sabak Auh District, Siak regency,

Riau province. This research was conducted from April 12, 2022 to Maret 12,

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$C_{\underline{\omega}}^{\perp}$ Subject and Object of This Research

The subject of this research is the second grade of Islamic Boarding School MANTAB. While, the object of this research is the use of mnemonics technique in enhance students' vocabulary at the second grade of Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

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The population of this research is all of the students of the eleventh grade in Islamic Boarding School MANTAB the target of the population is 36 which consist of 2 class.

Table III. 2

The Total Population of the Eleventh Grade of Islamic Boarding School

MANTAB

No	Class	Total
1	XI IPS	24
2	XI IPA	23

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Based on the research design of the research, the researcher was selected two classes to be taken as sample. The researcher took sample by using cluster random sampling. Based on the explanation above, the researcher used lottery by passing out small rolled paper marked by sequence name of the class.

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Then after passing out the paper, the samples of this research is IPA and IPS classes, IPS class as experimental class and IPA as control class. Those were as the sample of the research by numbers 47 students, 23 students for control class and 24 students for experimental class.

E Technique of data Collection

The data collection of this research conducted by using tests (pre and post). According to Brown (1988) test means that a method of measuring of a person's ability, knowledge or performance in the given domain. In this research, test divide into two ways; pretest which is give before the treatment and post-test which is give after doing the treatment.

In this research, the researcher used one technique for collecting data, it would be test. The kind of test that the researcher use is multiple choices. The researcher used one hundred (100) items to collect the data.

Tabel III. 3 Blue Print of Vocabulary Mastery Test

State I	Indicator of Variable Y	Number of Items	Items Number
slamic Uni	Meaning	33	2,17,20,27,28, 45,67,68,69, 82,83,84,85,86,87,888,9,19,25,26,29,56,57, 58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65
versity o	Form	33	13,14,15,16, 21, 22, 235, 11, 24 30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38, 46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,73,74,75,76,
f Sultan S	Use	34	1,4,10,18,7,39,40,41,42,43,44, 70,71,72,89,90,91,92,93,6,1277,78,79,80,8 1,94,95,96,97,98,99,100

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The test conducted in two stages: pre-test and post-tes

Pre-test and post-test: the researcher collect the data by giving pre-test to respondent before treatment and post-test after treatment.

Vocabulary-test: the instrument to assess student vocabulary knowledge is matching test. This test purposed to know how much the vocabulary which kowned by the students.

After the students did the test, then the researcher was took the total score from the result of the reading comprehension test. Based on Arikunto (2006), the interpretation of the students score is classified follow:

Table III. 4 The Classification of Students Score

The Level Score	Category
80-100	Very Good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Poor
30-39	Fail

Validity and Reliability Test Technique

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau According to Fraenkel, jack, et al (2006) stated that the term of research refers appropriateness, the to



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meaningfulness, and usefulness of the specific inferences researchers make based on the that has been collected. Validity depends on the amount and type of evidence there is support the interpretation researcher wish to make concerning data they have collected. Validity consists of three types they

are content validity, criterion-related validity, and construct validity.

In this research, the researcher used construct validity. Brown (2003) described that a construct is any theory, hypothesis, or models that attempts to explain observed phenomena. Furthermore, construct validity means the validity that relates to the ability of instrument to measure the concept of being measured.

Table III.5

Validity Test Result

Items of	Corrected	
Test	Item-Total	
Test	Correlation	R-table
Item 1	,647	.404
Item 2	,579	.404
Item 3	,719	.404
Item 4	,719	.404
Item 5	,736	.404
Item 6	,810	.404
Item 7	,805	.404
Item 8	,579	.404
Item 9	,647	.404
Item 10	,579	.404
Item 11	,719	.404
Item 12	,719	.404
Item 13	,736	.404
Item 14	,810	.404
Item 15	,805	.404
Item 16	,647	.404
Item 17	,579	.404
Item 18	,719	.404
Item 19	,719	.404
Item 20	,736	.404
Item 21	,810	.404
Item 22	,805	.404





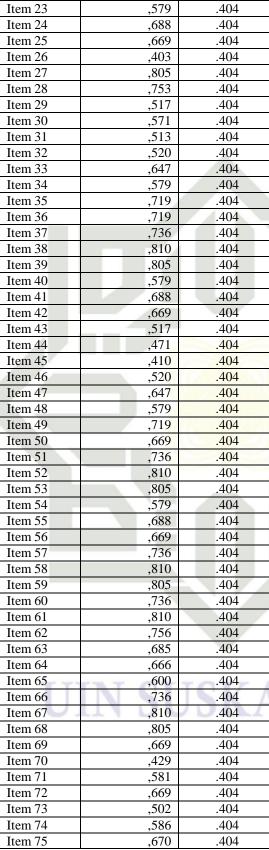
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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



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Item 76 ,534 .404 Item 77 513 .404 Item 78 ,513 404 Item 79 ,682 404 Item 80 773 404 Item 81 676 .404 Item 82 805 404 Item 83 ,598 .404 ,429 Item 84 .404 Item 85 579 404 Item 86 ,685 404 Item 87 ,418 .404 Item 88 ,754 404 Item 89 ,676 404 404 Item 90 ,670 Item 91 ,575 .404 Item 92 575 .404 Item 93 743 404 Item 94 ,623 404 Item 95 ,504 404 Item 96 ,676 404 Item 97 ,670 404 Item 98 ,810 .404 Item 99 ,805404 Item 100 471 404

Based on the table III.5, the items of test correlation coeficients are above r table. The r-table is 0.404. Therefore, all of the items are valid and can be the instrument of the research.

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A test should be reliable. Cohen (2007) said that reliability in quantitative research is essentially a synonym for dependability, consistency and replicable over time, over instruments and over groups of respondent. According to Gay and Airasian (2000), reliability is the grade to which at test consistently measure whatever it is measuring. In this research to measure the reliability of the instrument, the researcher will do re-measurement. The research will give the same test to the same

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respondents twice in different time. To calculate the reliability the researcher will correlate the result of the second measurement with the first measurement. In other words, the test is reliable when an examiner's results are consistent on repeated measurement. So the key of qualification criterion of test instrument is consistent. To find the reliability, the researcher uses the SPSS 23 application.

The reliability of a psychometric instrument refers to the extent to which scores on the instrument are free from errors of measurement. The characteristic of reliability was sometimes termed consistency (Brown, 2003). The following table is the level of internal consistency of Cronbach alpha by Cohen (2007).

Table III.6

Internal Consistency by Using Cronbach Alpha

Cronbach Alpha	Internal Consistency	
> 0.90	Very high reliable	
0.80 - 0.90	High reliable	
0.70 - 0.79	Reliable	
0.60 - 0.69	Minimally reliable	
< 0.60	Unacceptably low reliable	

To obtain the reliability of the test given, the researcher used SPPS 23.0 program to find out whether or not the test is reliable or not.

Table III.7
Reliability test result

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,752	101



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Based on the cronbach's Alpha is 0.752. The reliability level is reliable level. So the test is reliable to be the instrument of the research.

F. ∃ Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used scores pre-test and post-test.

This score will be analyze statistically. In this research, the researcher used formula:

№ 1. Independent Samples Test

According to Pallant (2010) an independent sample t-test was used when we want to compare the mean score on some continuous variable for two different groups of subject, to find out whether there is significant difference or there is no significant difference between two or more variables can be analyzed by using Independent sample t-test. Independent t-test are used to test if the means of two paired measurements, such as post-test in experimental class and post-test in control class are significantly different. In this research, the researcher analyzed independent samples t-test by using SPSS 23 version.

Univers The significant value was employed to see whether there is or not a significant difference among the mean scores both of post-tests. Statistical hypothesis: of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

$$H0 = sig. (2 tailed) > 0.05 or t0 (obtain) < ttable$$

$$Ha = sig. (2 tailed) < 0.05 or t0 (obtain) > ttable$$



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Ho is accepted if to< t-table or there is no significant difference of using Mnemonic Technique on students' vocabulary mastery at the second grade of Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

Ha is accepted if to> t-table or there is a significant difference of using Mnemonic Technique on students' vocabulary mastery at the second grade of Islamic Boarding School MANTAB.

2. Effect Size

After finding the significant effect of using Mnemonic Technique on students' vocabulary mastery, the researcher found out the effect size of taught by using Mnemonic Technique. According to Pallant (2010) stated that size statistics provides an indication of the magnitude of the differences between your groups. To identify the level of the effect by using Mnemonic Technique on students' vocabulary mastery at the second grade of Islamic Boarding Scholl MANTAB.

According to Pallant (2010) the formula of eta square is as follows:

$$\eta 2 = \frac{\eta 2}{\eta 2 + (\eta 1 - 1)}$$

Where:

 $\eta 2$: Eta Square

 η : t obtained

 $\eta 1$: The number of experimental class



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Value	Category
0.01-0.05	Small Effect
0.06-0.13	Moderate Effect
>0.14	Large efect

According to Cohen (1988) for interpreting the value are:

Table III. 4

Effect Size



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Research Conclusion

According to explanation at chapter IV, the researcher concludes that in both classes; experimental class and control class into several points:

- 1. The students' vocabulary mastery being taught without using Mnemonic technique was at fair30,4%, less 30,4% and poor category 30,4%.
- 2. The the students' vocabulary mastery being taught by using Mnemonic technique was at less category 33,33%.
- 3. Based on the analysis Paired Samples Test shows that Sig. (2-tailed) value was 0.040 And 0.041 < 0.05 Hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. It means that null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. It means that there was a significant effect of students' vocabulary mastery were taught by using Mnemonic Technique at the second grade of Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai.

Suggestion

On this occasion, the researcher suggests to those who get some benefits from this research.

- 1. Suggestion for English teachers:
 - a. The teachers of English at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai should use the effective strategies in teaching students. In teaching vocabulary mastery, the researcher



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suggests the teachers to use Mnemonic Technique because it can improve students' vocabulary mastery.

- b. Teachers should give much more responsibilities to students and focus the learning process on them. The more students responsible on their own job, the more they could finish the job well, because their own successful would be in their own hands.
- c. English teachers should habituate English communication with students, whether in the classroom or on every opportunity they could afford. Students must be accustomed to read English language to achieve good readers predicate.

Suggestions for students:

- a. Students should be interested in studying English and know the benefits of English language for their future.
- b. The ninth grade students of Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai should study and practice vocabulary harder in order to improve their vocabulary mastery particularly after being taught by using Mnemonic technique.
- c. Students should challenge themselves in learning and doing the tasks.

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Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Ria

Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

APPENDIX 1

Lesson Plan

UIN SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan

Pengutipan tidak merugikar

mengutip sebagian a

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP) PERTEMUAN 1

: MA MANTAB Sabak Permai

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Kelas/Semester : XI/Ganjil

Materi Pokok : Teks Interaksi Transaksional, Informasi Terkait undangan resmi Pengutipan hanya untuk ke Akkasi Waktu : 2 Minggu x 2 Jam Pelajaran 45 Menit

- Tujuan Pembelajaran

 Setetah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

 Mengidentifikasi ungkapan dalam undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan.

 Mengidentifikasi perbedaan cara menulis undangan formal dan udan Mengidentifikasi ungkapan dalam undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja
 - Mengidentifikasi perbedaan cara menulis undangan formal dan udangan informal
- Memahami struktur teks undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja
- Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja
- Menyusun teks undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja
- Membuat undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja

TO THE STANGE OF
Kegiatan Pendahuluan (10 menit)
Orientasi o Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter, Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran pesertadidik sebagai sikap disiplin Aparsepsi o Mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya,
Aparsepsi n Mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya,
Mouris Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akan dipelajari.
Pembertan Saat itu. Action Saar Saar Saar Saar Saar Saar Saar Saa
Orientasi E O Literasi
Pesertago a Pesertadidik diberistimulus atau rangsangan untuk memusatkan perhatian pada materi undangan resmi lisan
Didtk w o o
Kepada dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja melalui pendekatan
Masalatr
Mengamati(Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C) ❖ Mengamati(Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C)
* Membaca(dilakukan di rumah sebelum kegiatan pembelajaran berlangsung), (Literasi)
₩endengar pemberian materi oleh guru
Menyimak, (Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C) → Menyimak, (Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C)
3 -
Wengorgamsagi Grucai i minning (Derpinni XI itis).
Didik of both memberikan kesempatan pada pesertadidik diduk menglebih mkasi sebanyak mkasi sebanyak menglebih mkasi sebanyak mkasi sebanyak menglebih mkasi sebanyak mkasi sebanyak menglebih mkasi sebanyak mkasi sebanyak menglebih mkasi sebanyak m
Membimbing Collaboration (Kerja Sama):
Penvelidikan a Peserta didik dibentuk dalam berpasangan untuk membuat teks undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait
Individu Dan ω kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja Kelampok
Meagembangkan Communication (Komunikasi)
Dam Menyajikan Peserta didik mempratekkan hasil teks undangan resmi lisan dan tulisan, terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerja
Hasil Karga
didepan kelas
Menganalisa Creativity (Kreativitas)
& Mengevatuasi Guru dan Pesertadidik menarik sebuah kesimpulan tentang point-point penting yang muncul dalam kegiatan
Proses pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan tentang materi yang dipelajari Pemperahan
Masalah 🛪 🙎
penutup (10 menit)
Perutup 🐧 • Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan dibantu dan dibimbing guru.
Melaksanakan penilaian dan refleksi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan atau tanggapan peserta didik dari kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan sebagai bahan masukan untuk perhaikan langkah selanjutnya
sedigit daniar masukan untuk perbuhan langkan selanjunya.
Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo'a dan salam Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo'a dan salam
PENILAIAN PENILAIAN
Penilaian Sikap: Observasi selama kegiatan berlangsung Penilaian Pengetahuan
☐ Penilaian Pengetahuan

Penilaian Pengetahuan Penilaian Keterampilan Mengetahui

KEPALA SEKOLAH

NIP.

Sabak Permai 25 Oktober 2022 Guru Mata Pelajaran

<u>Ulil Fahmi</u> NIP.



a Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP) PERTEMUAN 1

Sekolah : MA MANTAB Sabak Permai

Bahasa Inggris Mata Pelajaran

Kelas/Semester Materi Pokok Teks Interaksi Transaksional, Informasi Terkait Pendapat dan

PikiranAlokasi Waktu : 4Minggu x 2 Jam Pelajaran 45 Menit

Tujuan Pembelajaran

Sételah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

- Mengidentifikasi ungakapan-ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Pendapat dan Pikiran
- Mengidentifikasi perbedaan cara pengungkapan dari masing-masing konteks
- Memahami struktur teks ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Pendapat dan Pikiran
- Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Pendapat dan Pikiran
- Menyusun teks tentang Pendapat dan Pikiran lalu menyampaikannya ke teman kelas
- Menanggapi Pendapat dan Pikiran yang diajukan kepadanya

L	ANGKAH-LANGKAH PEMBELAJARAN		
	Kegiatan Pendahuluan (10 menit)		
Orientasi	PenguatanPendidikan Karakter, Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran pesertadidik sebagai sikap disiplin		
Apersepsi	Mengaitkan materi/ <i>tema/kegiatan</i> pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi <i>tema/kegiatan</i> sebelumnya.		
Motivasi	Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akan dipelajari.		
Pemberia nAcuan	 Memberitahukan materi pelajaran yang akan dibahas pada pertemuan saat itu. Memberitahukan tentang kompetensi inti, kompetensi dasar, indikator, dan KKM pada pertemuan yang berlangsung Pembagiankelompok belajar, Menjelaskan mekanisme pelaksanaan pengalaman belajar sesuai dengan langkahlangkah pembelajaran. 		
Orientasi Peserta Didik Kepada Masalah	Literasi Pesertadidik diberistimulus atau rangsangan untuk memusatkan perhatianpada materi Ungakapan- ungkapanmemberi dan meminta informasi terkait pendapat dan pikiran melalui pendekatan Melihat (tanpa atau dengan alat) Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C) Mengamati (Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C) Membaca (dilakukan di rumah sebelum kegiatan pembelajaran berlangsung), (Literasi) Mendengar pemberian materi oleh guru Menyimak, (Berpikir kritis dan bekerjasama (4C)		
Mengorganisa siPeserta Didik Membimbin	Critical Thinking(BerpikirKritis): • Guru memberikan kesempatan pada pesertadidik untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan Materiat aupun gambar yang disajikan dan akan dijawab melalui kegiatan belajar Collaboration (Kerja Sama):		
g Penyelidikan Individu Dan Kelompok	 Peserta didik dibentuk dalam berpasangan untuk membuat teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulisan, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tidakan meminta dan memberi informasi terkait pendapat dan pikiran 		
Mengembangka n Da MenyajikanHas Karya	Decerta didik memeratakkan basil take meminta dan membasi informasi tarkain padanat dan pikiran secara Sean.		
Menganalisa &Mengevaluas iProses Pernecaha nMasalah	Creativity (Kreativitas) Guru dan Pesertadidik menarik sebuah kesimpulan tentang point-point penting yang muncul dalam kegiatan pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan tentang materi yang dipelajari		
	Penutup (10 menti) Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan dibantu dan dibimbing guru. Melaksanakan penilaian dan refleksi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan atau tanggapan peserta didik dari kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakansebagai bahan masukan untuk perbaikan langkah selanjutnya. Menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya. Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo a dan salam FNII AIAN		

PENILAIAN

Penilaian Sikap: Observasi selama kegiatan berlangsung Penilaian

Pengetahuan

Penilaian Keterampilan Mengetahui KEPALA SEKOLAH

Sabak Permai 27 September 2022 Guru Mata Pelajaran

Ulil Fahmi NIP.

NIP.



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APPENDIX 3

Instrument of The Research

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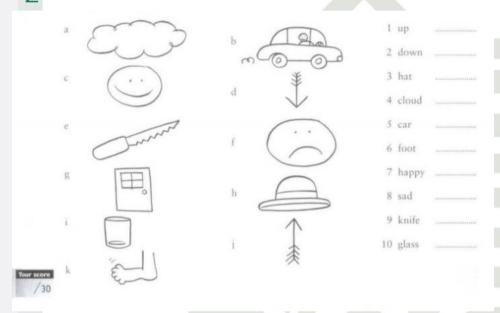
English Exam

Hak Name: Oatss:

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Match the word with the picture that can help you to learn it,

Example: doorg.....



Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. Circle the correct answer.

1 Please could	d you me th	e bread.
	b. Pass	
12 Please be qu	iick, or we'll	the train
a. Catch	b. Take	c. Miss
13. What time of	loes the plane	in roma?
a. Arrive	b. Fly	c. Get
1 M III and	a b a	

1**≇.** He can a bus.

a. Ride b. Drive c. Go

15 How did you to paris?

a. Take b. Get

c. Arrive

16 Can you a horse?

a. Drive b. Go c. Ride

1 Let's the underground.

a. Go b. Take c. Fly

18. If we run, we'll the bus.

a. Miss b. Go
Syarif Kasim Riau

c. Catch



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. a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

36 The 11th month

На	0			c. Ride nbaru by bus. c. Go	
K C	19.	Pilots	. planes		
pta	N N	a. Fly	b. Drive	c. Ride	
₽	20,	We can	to Peka	nbaru by bus.	
linc	0	a. Take	b. Pass	c. Go	
₹Vh	ickin	nonth is this	s?		
Exc	ımpl	e: the 3rd m The 6th mon The 12th mon The 8th mon The 1st mon The 7th mon	nonth	march	
Ind	2 <u>1.</u>	The 6th mor	nth		
anç	23	The 12th mo	onth		
Ē	23.	The 8th mor	nth		
nda	24	The 1st mor	ıth		
ıng	25	The 7th mor	nth		
	2 <u>6.</u>	The 10th mo	ontn		
	_	The 2nd mo			
	281	The 9th mor	nth		
	207	The 1th mou	nth.		

Match the words by Puting arrows the word on the left which has the same meaning as the word on the right!

31.Simple	feared
32. Chief	eazy
33. Almost	answer
34. Wet	principal
35. Follow	nearly
36. Plenty	rainy
37. Afraid	come after
38. Reply	too much
77. Afraid 137. Afraid 138. Reply 138. Reply 139. Sparif Kasim Riau	UIN S

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



Look at the pictures and complete the sentence with the correct word from the presentheses



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in the middle of the blackboard there is a 39-........... (circle, city, clear, sick). It is 40............. (rain, around, row, run), of course. On the left on the blackboard, there is a 41........... (four side, quarter, square, sure). There is an A 42.......... (inside, middle, outside, round), it. On the right there is a 43............ (train, three side, triangle, trouble). A boy is standing 44............ (above, below, blow, down) it. There is a wall 45............. (back,

behind, between, blind) the blackboard.

Complete these sentences with the correct word from the presenthese on the right

	46. Another word from college isuniversity, school)	(understand
	47. Ants and bees areisland)	(insect, in sticks
	48. At lunch, i'm going to some rice and vegetablit)	es. (east, eat, head
Sta	49. The plane arrived at five to two millions, minutes)	(midnights
	50. Be careful you dont drop that vase, or it will broken)	(black, break
mic II	51. Did you travel in japan alone, or in a group)	(glove, grade
	52. Dont that cup, or you"ll break it drop)	(double, draw
	53. Dont trun to the left or the right. Go on street)	(front, straight
511	54. Go slowly! Dont	(rose, rough, rush)

55. I can't buy anything because I forgot to bring any...... (many, mongkey,

Kasim Riau



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Hak Cipta I	© Hak			ows the word on the left which has opposite ght! remember before lose most soft
B BM	at Oh 1	the words by Putir	10 000	ows the word on the left which has annousite
dungi U	mear 3	ning of the word on	the ri	ght!
nda	56. Fi	ind		remember
ng.	5₹.C	lever		before
, i	5 <u>8.</u> In	nside		lose
dar	592 St	ummer		most
ğ	600 A	fter		soft
<u> </u>	of r	east		stupia
<u>-</u>	62. Fo	orget		outside
5	$6\frac{3}{3}$. st			winter
3	64. Fa			rich
	6 <u>2</u> Po	oor		slow

Look at the pictures and complete the sentence with the correct word from the presentheses



There is a white 67..... (palance, plant, palate) on this 68...... (table, chair, tail). On the left of it there are two 69...... (forks, fox, foxes), and on the right a 70...... (kick, kite, knife). At the other end of the table, there is also a 71...... (soon, spoon, sport) on the left, and a 72...... (cup, gas, glass) on the right.

Complete these sentences with the correct word from the presenthese on the right 10

C 7.	3.	Did	yo	u		at	the	party	yest	erdayʻ
₹ (€	enjoy,	for, since	ce)							
<	4. , Me,		you	see	Ali	and	SK	A ⁱⁿ F	the	park'
of 7:	5. Do	you	go	abroad fo	or your l	holiday?				(any
se	ver, so	ome)								
ıltaı		Peter		was	absent			school	yest	terday
3 (2	it, fro	m, of)								
yar 7	7.	It's got, have	late,	and	I	really		to	go	now
# (r	nust,	got, have	e)							

Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

T78. Ahmad is afraid going out alone. (for, from, to)

79. Did you come to Hongkong air? (by, from, through)

3. If you want tea, ask the waiter it. (for, from, of)

 \subseteq 81. we were late, because the rain \supseteq (at, for, of)

Match the words by Puting arrows the word on the left which has the same meaning as the word on the right!

82. Prepared quick

 $\frac{20}{\omega}$ 83. Silent next

84. Neccesary up

85. Tiny got ready

86. Fast quite

87. above need

88. following very small

Look at the pictures and complete the sentence with the correct word from the presentheses



There are 89....... (floors, flours, flowers). They all have 90....... (leads, leaves, lives) of different shapes. The one on the left is a 91...... (lady, lazy, lily), and the one the right is a 92...... (trip, tulip, tunel), in the middle there are some 93...... (valleys, villages, violets), and there is a (lose, rise, rose) behind them.

Complete these sentences with the correct word from the presenthese on the right

94. I'm hungry. Do we have any in the house? (food, feet, foot)



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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

0		
Hak	95. In French history, Napolion is a very famous, farmer)	man.
cipta	96. I put milk in my tea, but no success, sugar)	

(family,

(shoulder,

(member,

success, sugar) 97. I'm not ready yet, could you wait a please? moment, museum)

⊂98. I speak English and Chinese, but not other...... (langguage, = landing, sandwich)

UIN SUSKA RIAU

99. I school English is the I like best. subject, teach)

(learn,

100. I'm sorry, but I can't understand I don'tFrench.

(say,

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Ria

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APPENDIX 3

The Result of Pre-test

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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau



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APPENDIX 4

The Result of Post-test

N SUSKA RIAI

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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.



Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
- . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.









niversity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.







UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
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APPENDIX 7

Recommendation Letters



N SUSKA RIAU



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

0 UIN SUSKA RIAU Nomor

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Pekanbaru, 25 Maret 2022 M

Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/4758/2022 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'alatkum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa

Nama

: ULIL FAHMI

NIM

: 11714102285

Semester/Tahun

: X (Sepuluh)/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 Effect of Using Mnemonic Technique in Enhancing Students Vocabulary Mastery at Senior Islamic Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai lokasi penelitian: MA MANTAB Sabak Permai

Waktu Penelitian: 1 Bulan (1 Juli 2022 s.d 31 juli 2022)

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Deki Dr. H. Kadar, M.Ag. NIP.19650521 199402

Tembusan

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

Kasim Riau

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



0

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau

JI. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU

Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/50007 TENTANG



PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI

1.04.02.01

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/7444/2022 Tanggal 24 Agustus 2022, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama : **ULIL FAHMI**2. NIM / KTP : 117141022850

3. Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang : S1

5. Alamat : PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian : THE EFFECT OF USING MNEMONIC TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY AT SENIOR ISLAMIC

BOARDING SCHOOL MANTAB

7. Lokasi Penelitian : SENIOR ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL MANTAB

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di : Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal : 24 Agustus 2022



Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

- 1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- 2. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- 3. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
- 4. Yang Bersangkutan



0

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

المؤسسة التربية الإسلامية

YAYASAN MANTAB MADRASAH ALIYAH MANTAB

Namat : Kampung Sabak Permai Kecamatan Sabak Auh Kabupaten Siak Provinsi Riau Kode Pos 2866 Nomor Telp./HP : 0822-2666-5673 Website : - E-mail : NSM : 131214080025 NPMN : 69994660

Nomor : 54/MA-MANTAB/I/2022

Lam :-Hal : Balasan

Kepala Yth

Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

di

Tempat

Dengan Hormat

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Ahmad Mas'udan, M.Ud Jabatan : Kepala MA Mantab

Menerangkan bahwa

Nama : Ulil Fahmi NIM : 11714102285

Program Study : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas : UIN SUSKA RIAU

Telah kami setujui untuk mengadakan penelitian di Madrasah Aliyah Mantab dengan permasalahan dan judul :

"Enhancing Students Vocabulary Using Menmonic technique"

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan, dan atas kerja samanya kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Sabak Permai, 29 Januari 2022 Kepala Madrasah Aliyah Mantab

ad Max udan, M.Ud

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

0 . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama	· Ulil
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa	. 11714
Hari/ Tanggal	Senin
Judul Proposal Penelitian	

. Ulil Fahmı	
. 11714102285	
Senin/22 Povember	

NO	URAIAN PERBAIKAN
1	Revise title.
2	REVISE background (add about vocabulary + merchanic)
	. Revise limitation the problem
	· Devise preliminary observation
5	· Devise Formulation the probles.
	" bevise object of the tesech.
1	Early definition OF How TERM
	PRIVISE numbering system.
6	· Reusi Tabel.
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Pekanbaru,. Penguji II

rif Kasim Riau



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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

UIN SUSKA RIAU

: Ulil Fahmi

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11714102285

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: 22 november 2021

Judul Proposal Ujian

: THE EFFECT OF USING MNEMONIC TECHNIQUE IN

ENHANCING STUDENTS VOCABULARY MASTERI AT

SENIOR ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL MANTAB

SABAK PERMAI

Isi Proposal

Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

dalam Ujian proposal

	NAMA		TANDA TANGAN		
No	NAMA	JABATAN -	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II	
1.	Cut Raudhatul Miski, M.Pd	PENGUJI I	Children		
2.	Rizki Amelia, M.Pd	PENGUJI II	,	Pake	

Mengetahui

Dr. Zarkasih, M.Ag. NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004 Pekanbaru, 19 Mei 2022 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Ulil Fahmi NIM. 11714102285

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Ha

CURRICULUM VITAE



Ulil Fahmi is the seventh child of eight siblings of Mr. Darusman and Mrs. Sopiah. She was born in Bandar Sungai, April 12th 1997. She lives at Tengku Ismail Street, Sabak Permai Village, Sabak Auh district. In 2003 he graduated from Taman Kanak-Kanak Binaa'ushibyaan RW

IV Bandar Sungai. In 2009 he graduated from SDN 004 Bandar Sungai, Sabak Auh. In 2012, he finished his study at SMPN 27 Siak, Kab Siak, and continued to MA Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Bandar Sungai. He graduated from MA Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Bandar Sungai in 2015.

In 2017, he was accepted to become one of student in English Education
Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN SUSKA Riau. On
July until September 2020, he was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in
Desa Sabak Permai, Sabak Auh. Then, he was doing field teacher practice (PPL)
program at SMA Taruna Mandiri Pekanbaru on October until December 2020. To
fulfil requerements for undergraduated degree in English Education, he conducted
the research on April until march 2022 by the thesis entitled "The Effect of using
memonic technique to enhance students' vocabulary mastery at Senior Islamic
Boarding School MANTAB Sabak Permai".