CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In chapter V, there are two parts that the writer wants to discuss. They are conclusion and suggestions. Conclusion deals with the writer's summary of what she has done in this study, while the suggestions deals with input or recommendation for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the statistical calculation of the data obtained during the research, the writer found out that there is a significant difference between the visual, auditory learners, and the students in general who are taught by using "Dora the Explorer" video series and those who are taught by using pictures.

Teaching vocabulary by using "Dora the Explorer" video series to visual and auditory learners is proven to be significantly better than by using pictures. "Dora the Explorer" video series help visual learners much in visualizing the lesson. Besides, the auditory learners get what they need by the song and the conversation uttered in the video.

On the contrary, the statistical calculation shows that there is no significant difference beween the kinesthetic learners who are taught by using "Dora the Explorer" video series and those who are taught by using pictures. It is because the presence of the body moving in the "Dora the Explorer" video series is not sufficient enough to facilitate the kinesthetic learners. They need more movement in the activity. Thus, teaching vocabulary by using "Dora the Explorer" video

series to kinesthetic learners is proven to be insignificantly effective.

In general, however, "Dora the Explorer" is proven to give a significant effect to the vocabulary teaching. It could bring an enjoyable and a fun atmosphere in teaching learning activities.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realizes that this thesis is not perfect. There are many things that should be improved. Therefore, the writer wants to give some recommendations so that the research will be more useful for the vocabulary teaching to come.

It was found that the vocabulary teaching to the kinesthetic learners by using "Dora the Explorer" video series does not yield any significant effect. Since the presence of body moving did not happen frequently in "Dora the Explorer" video series, the writer suggests that later researchers use another combination of teaching method such as TPR (Total Physical Response). TPR is a method of teaching language using physical movement so it can be suitable for the characteristic of kinesthetic learners. TPR can provide the kinesthetic learners more hands-on activity so that the use of video can be more effective. It can be done by giving examples to the students of the gesture related to the lesson, then asking the students to imitate the gesture.

Second, the writer suggests that the teacher not be afraid of using the cartoon video in language teaching because it is often seen frivolous. By learning through the cartoon video, the students' interest is even boosted. Therefore it is good to stimulate their interest in learning the language concerning that language

learning is more effective when it is fun.

The writer hopes that later the researcher will do the research about the effect of video to the students based on their seven multiple intelligences. The writer also hopes that there will be other researchers who conduct their research about other popular videos for children such as *Barney*, *Sesame Street*, and *Blue's Clues*.

REFERENCES

- Allan, M. 1985. *Teaching English with Video*. London: Longman.
- Chandra, Nancy Natalia. 2006. The Effect of Teaching Vocabulary Using Video on the Elementary School Students' Vocabulary Achievement. S-1 Thesis. English Department. Teacher Training Faculty of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.
- Curtain, Helena and Carol Ann Dahlberg. 2004. *Languages and Children: Making the Match: New Languages for Young Learners*. New York: Longman.
- Dahlberg, Carol Ann. 2000. *Children Language Acquisition*. New York: Pearson Education
- Finocchiaro, Mary Bonomo. 1974. *English as a Second Language*. New York: Regents Publishing.
- Fisher, C.J., & Terry, C. A. 1990. *Children's Language and the Language Arts*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Graddol, David. 1997. *The Future of English.* www.britishcouncil.org. Retrieved in 15 April 2007.
- Gunawan, Cynthia. 2005. Suggested Techniques of Using DVD. S-1 Thesis. English Department. Teacher Training Faculty of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.
- Halliwell, S. 1992. *Teaching English in the Primary Classroom*. London and New York: Longman.
- Hamalik, Oemar. 1982. Media Pendidikan. Bandung: Alumni.
- Heaton, J.B. 1979. Writing English Language Test. London and New York: Longman.
- Kartikawati, Eny. *Tayangan Televisi Bermutu*. <u>www.detik.com</u>. Retrieved in 5 September 2008.

- Kemp, J.E. and D.K. Dayton. 1985. *Planning and Producing Instructional Media*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Krashen, Stephen D. 1988. Second Language Acquisition and Learning. Cambridge: Prentice Hall
- Lee, W.R. and Hellen Coppen. 1970. Simple Audio-Visual Aids to Foreign-Language Teaching. London: Oxford University Press.
- Ling, Judy and Anne Smith. *My Pals are Here! English 1A*. 2000. Singapura: Times Media Private Limited.
- Linse, Caroline T. 2006. *Teaching English to Young Learners*. New York: Mc Graw Hill
- Lonergan, Jack. 1984. *Video in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Manser, Martin H. *Oxford Learners' Dictionary*. 1995. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Matthews, Candance and Joanne Marino. 1990. *Speaking Solutions: Interaction, Presentation, Listening, and Pronunciation Skill.* Cambridge: Prentice Hall.
- McKinnon, Mark. A Video Class. www.onestopenglish.com. Retrieved in 2002.
- McMillan J H. 1992. *Educational Research*. New York: Merrill and Macmillan Pub. and Co.
- Newman, Abby Margolis. *Find Your Child's Learning Style*. <u>www.scholastic.com</u>. Retrieved in 2008.
- Ninio, A. *Child Language*. 1980. <u>www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</u>. Retrieved in 1999.
- Rose, Collin. *Accelerated Learning*. <u>www.chaminade.org/INSPIRE/learnst.htm</u>. Retrieved in 28 March 1998.
- Scott, Wendy A. and Lisbeth H. Ytreberg. 1990. *Teaching English to Children*. New York: Longman.

- Shipley, Dale. 1993. Empowering Children. Nelson Education, Ltd.
- Stempleski, Susan and Barry Tomalin. 1990. *Video in Action*. Cambridge: Prentice Hall.
- Stempleski, Susan and Paul Arcario. 1992. Video in Second Language Teaching: Using, Selecting, and Producing Video for the Classroom. Alexandria: TESOL Inc.
- Tanamyru, Senny. 1996. *Teaching Speaking through Video*. S-1 Thesis. English Department. Teacher Training Faculty of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.

Tuckman, B.W. 1978. Conducting Educational Research. New York: Harcourt

Treuer, Paul. Learning Styles. www.d.umn.edu. Retrieved in 17 July 2006.

Brac	ce Jovanov	ich.				
	Dora t	he Explorer. <u>w</u>	ww.nickel	odeon.com.	Retrieved in 20	06.
Wendell,	Barrett.	Vocabulary.	www.pu	<u>blishingcent</u>	ral.org/Vocabul	ary.html
Retr	ieved in 20	006.				
	.	Cognitive	Style	and	Learning	Style.
$\underline{http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/\sim\!kiw05/metacognition/content/cognitivestyles.pdf}$						
Retrieved in 2005.						
	Film	& $TV - G$	o, Diego,	Go. ! wy	ww.HispanicOn	line.com.
Retr	ieved in 17	7 August 2008.				
	. Optimiz	e Your Child	dren's Le	arning Styl	e. <u>http://tutori</u>	<u>ng.sylvan</u>

learning.com. Retrieved in 2004.