

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 CONCLUSION

This thesis' focal point is examining the teacher's experiences in using games to teach vocabulary to young learners by answering the research question of "What are the teachers' experiences in using games to teach vocabulary to young learners?" The core concerns in this thesis are; the advantages, the disadvantages, the challenges, and the impact of implementing games to teach vocabulary to young learners. To achieve the goals, this thesis interviews used as an instrument to gain the stories as data.

First, the advantages of using games to teach vocabulary are varied according to the participants. All participants do agree that by learning through fun games, the students show positive reactions. They are happy, highly motivated, enthusiastic and active. As they enjoy the class, the students can keep their focus longer. They also learn better and more efficiently, therefore the lesson can be grasped directly and the lesson target can be achieved. Moreover games can also improve the students' fine and gross motor skills, enhance their creativity and critical thinking, and elevate their communication skills. In addition, games may build a good relationship between students and the teacher. Furthermore, the lessons delivered through games are more memorable for the students.

Second, there are some disadvantages found in teaching with games. The students may get too carried away when playing games. The class can be uncontrollably noisy and wild, it can go overboard and the students can be overly excited. Therefore, it is pretty hard to use games with the class which contains too many students. On the other hand, though most students enjoy and are happy by learning through games in their class, some other students can be anxious and feel uncomfortable when playing the game. Another thing is, games not only raise the students' interest in learning, but also creates laziness and reluctance to learn the other lessons. The hardest part is for the teachers in preparing the lessons. They need more energy and time to design the games, prepare all the materials or properties needed, explain then demonstrate the games in front of the class and they have to be able to keep the class in order. Furthermore, the teachers may feel worn out in finding ideas and designing the interesting games for the class.

The third concern is about the challenges and solutions in using games. One of the participants finds no challenges at all, but the others experience different challenges. Explaining games to the young learners is the most difficult challenge. As the students are still young, they find it hard to receive the instructions and explanations. To overcome this challenge, the teachers have to make the instruction as simple as possible when designing the games, they also have to repeat the instruction over and over again while demonstrating how the games should be played. This may lead to another challenge which is time management. Good planning and early preparation should be done to solve this challenge. Another challenge is that the games sometimes do not work well as planned. Games can be

pretty troublesome, moreover when the properties and space are not enough. To defeat the challenges, the teachers should be able to modify the games into even simpler and easier ones right away. If that is still not possible to be done, it is better to switch to another game that has been done previously. Additionally, as the students come from different backgrounds, they may know or not know the game prior. Hence the teachers always try to find and present the games which are more familiar and easy to play to cut down on time.

The last is the impacts of using games in teaching vocabulary. There are some positive impacts that happen in the class by using this teaching method. All of the teachers believe that because of the high participation and motivation, the young learners become more active and involved in the learning process. As a result, the students can learn, recognize, understand and memorize the vocabulary faster and the memories also stay longer. All the teachers concur that the students' vocabulary improves well and all of the lesson targets are mostly achieved.

5. 2. SUGGESTIONS

5.2.1. Suggestion for English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya

The first suggestion goes to the English Department to add more classes about designing games for teaching. As found in the experiences of the participants, games are effective tools to deliver the lesson, particularly for young learners. The participants often adapt games they find from the internet, sometimes they feel that the game is hard to understand so that they have to modify it themselves.

5.2.2 Suggestions for English Department Students of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya

There are lots of teaching methods learned from the college, teaching by using games is one of them. The students of Widya Mandala Catholic University should consider using games more often as it brings lots of benefits. Although it has some weaknesses, the impacts of using games can still bring massive impacts for the young learners.

5.2.3 Suggestions for Future Researchers

This research is conducted in order to examine the teacher's experiences in using games to teach vocabulary to young learners. From this research, it can be found a variety of advantages, disadvantages, challenges and solutions, and also impacts from the interview of the participants. Hopefully, there will be more future researchers attracted to conducting even deeper and further research so the method can be widely known and applied

5.2.4 Suggestions for English Teacher/ Participants

Though games have been proven to be the effective way to teach vocabulary, things which should be well noted is that the focus of the class should stay on the lesson itself. Teachers have to be able to ensure whether they have reached the lesson goals or not. Creating a fun and full of enthusiasm class is important but reaching the lessons' goal is more essential.

REFERENCES

- Aldabbus, S. (2012). Teaching Young Learners: Theories and principles. *Journal of education*, vol 1, no 6.
- Bakhsh, S. A. (2016). *Using Games as a Tool in Teaching Vocabulary to Young Learners*. Canadian Center of Science and Education.
<https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v9n7p120>
- British Council Malaysia. How to Increase Your Child's Attention Span.
<https://www.britishcouncil.my/english/courses-children/resources/attention-span#:~:text=The%20first%20thing%20to%20know,well%2Drested%20and%20not%20hungry.>
- Brumfit, C., & at el. (1991). *Teaching English to children: from practice to principle*. London: Collins ELT.
- Chako, T. (2017). Triangulation in qualitative research! *Why the Use of Triangulation Necessary in Social Research?* University of Zimbabwe
- Cameron, Lynne. (2001). *Teaching Languages to Young Learners*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln
- Constantinescu, R.-S. (2012). *Learning by Playing. Using Computer Games in Teaching English Grammar to High School Students*.
<https://doi.org/10.12753/2066-026X-21-109>
- El-Shamy, S. (2001). *Training Games: Everything You Need to Know About Using Games to Reinforce Learning*. Verginia: Stylus Publishing.
- Fitrawati. 2013. *Teaching English For Young Learners “How They Learn And*

Pedagogical Implication". Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan.

Fitria, N. (2021). *The Narratives of Acehese Students' Experiences In Learning English: A Language Acquisition Perspective*. [Undergraduate Thesis, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan].

GTCFLA. (n.d.). *Understanding Young Learners*. Guangzhou: Guangdong Teachers College of Foreign Language and Arts.

Hadijah, Hadijah., Pratomot, Bambang Widi., Rondiyah, Rondiyah (2020). *Interactive "Kahoot!" as the Media of Students' Vocabulary Assessment*. Journal on English as a Foreign Language 10 (1), 84-102.

Halliwell, S. (1992). *Teaching English in the Primary School*. London : Longman

Hang, S. (2017). *Using Games to Teach Young Children English Language*. Vrije Universiteit Brussel. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320345809>

Hatch, Evelyn and Brown, Cheryl. (1995). *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Helingo, A. (2022). *YouTube as Learning Medium for Promoting EFL Students' Reading Habit and Motivation*. Journal of English Language and Education. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jele.v7i1.184>

Kristanti, D. (2014). *Teachers' Perspective on the Use of Games in English Teaching and Learning Process: A Study at Bethany Elementary School [Undergraduate Thesis]*. Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.

Kristianto, A. (2016). *Teachers' Perspective on the Use of Games in English Teaching and Learning Process [Undergraduate Thesis]*. Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.

Lewis, G., & Bedson, G. (1999). *Games for children*. New York: Oxford University Press
Lavery, Clare. (2011) *Games in the Language Classroom."* Teaching

English". British Council.

Lestari, D. (2019). *Breakfast Box: An Effort to Develop Vocabulary Mastery*. LINGUAL: Journal of Language and Culture.

Lengeling, M. M., & Malarcher, C. (1997). *Index Cards: A Natural Resource for Teachers*.

https://www.academia.edu/53345231/Index_Cards_A_Natural_Resource_for_Teachers

Liyaningsih, Gili Nur Indah. (2017). *Teachers' Strategies In Teaching English Vocabulary To Young Learners [Undergraduate Thesis]*. Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty The State Islamic Institute Of Surakarta

McLaughlin, B. (1978). *Second-language Acquisition in Childhood*. Hillsdale, N.J. : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates ; New York : distributed by Halsted Press Division.

Moen, T. (2006). *Reflections on the narrative research approach*. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 5(4), 56-69. doi: 10.1177/160940690600500405

Montgomery, J. (2007). *The Bridge of Vocabulary: Evidence-based Activities for Academic Success (1st ed.)*. NCS Pearson Inc.

Noble, H., & Heale, R. (2019). Triangulation in research, with examples.

Evidence-Based Nursing, 22(3), 67–68. [https://doi.org/10.1136/ebnurs-](https://doi.org/10.1136/ebnurs-2019-103145)

2019-103145

Phillips, S. (1993). *Young learners*. Oxford University Press. Pinter, (2006). *Teaching Young Language Learner*. Oxford University Press.

Puspitasari, R. G. (2014). *Teachers' Techniques in Teaching Vocabulary for Elementary School Students In Sd Kristen 03 Salatiga [Undergraduate Thesis, Satya Wacana Christian University]*.
https://repository.uksw.edu/bitstream/123456789/9891/2/T1_112009142_Full%20

text.pdf.

Ramadhaniarti, T. (2016). *Teaching English Vocabulary through Game: Views From The Students*. University of Bengkulu

Rixon, S. (1999). *Young learners of English: some research perspectives*. Longman.

Scott, A. W., and Ytreberg, L. H. (2004). *Teaching English to Children*. New York: Longman.

Setiyadi, B. (2006). *Teaching English as a foreign language*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu

Slattery, M., & Willis, J. (2001). *English for Primary Teachers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Syakir, Abdul (2020). *Developing Students Vocabulary at Elementary School by Using Word Game*. Mahaguru: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar

Sukarno. (2008). *Teaching English to Young Learners and Factors to Consider in DesigningThe Materials*. Jurnal Ekonomi & Pendidikan, Volume 5 Nomor 1.

Talak-Kiryk, A. (2010). *Using Games in A Foreign Language Classroom*. MA TESOL Collection, 60, 5–11

Villarroel, D. (2015, February 26). *How young children learn English through play*. <https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/how-young-children-learn-english-through-play>.

Wibowo, Hanafi and Syarifah, Umi Laila Syarifah (2018). *The Implementation of Go Fish Game in Improving Students' Vocabulary*. Lingua 2(02).

Yahoui, N. (2012). *The Effectiveness of Language Games in Improving Learners' Vocabulary*. Biskra: University of Biskra.

Zhi-liang, L. (2010). *A Study on English Vocabulary Learning Strategies for Non-English Majors in Independent College*.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50946055_A_Study_on_English_Vocabulary_Learning_Strategies_for_Non-English_Majors_in_Independent_College