A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TPR (TOTAL PHYSICAL RESPONSE) AND LECTURE METHOD TO THE EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY OF SMP NEGERI 4 PADANGSIDIMPUAN

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Abstract : This research is aimed to find out the way theimproving speaking ability of the student throught role play, and the factors that influences the improving of the students. The research is classroom action research in three cycle. The cycle consist of this research is *plan, action, observation, dan reflection.*The data were collected through interview, direct observation, andobservational. This research find out that the use of role play improving speaking of the student through using interesting media, subject of the lesson, attractive activity in the classroom, classroom management, teacher approach and method of the teacher teaching in the classroom. The aim of the research wantS to know, effect of TPR (Total Physical Response) on the students' in vocabulary mastery. The population of the research was the eight grade of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan further, the sample of the research included of 68. Then they were divided in TPR method group and lecture method group, ach of the group consist of 34 students. The research conducted by quantitative method and the types of the research was comparative research, in collecting the writer used the instrument of the research, multiple choice test namely, the tests of 40 items tests. However the hypothesis of the research was "there was a significant comparative of TPR (Total Physical Response) and lecture for eight grade of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan Students to words vocabulary mastery. After setting the data needed from the samples, the writer was analyzed the result of the research by used t-test formula: as follows:

$$to = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{\text{SE} \, m_1 - m_2}$$ After calculating analyzing the data, it was found that t-test is 1 it means that there is a significant comparative of TPR (Total Physical Response) method to the students' vocabulary mastery of the eight grade of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan. It mean that the hypothesis of the research is accepted.

Keywords: *TPR (Total Physical Response, Lecture Method And Students' Vocabulary Master*

Introduction

Language is a tool of communication, and the basic fundamental function in communication. There are so many language in this world and every language has a different characteristic and difficulties. Language also has connection with four aspects; they are listening, speaking writing and reading which is very important for our life. The people cannot ignore language and the people have to study it. Language, especially English is very essential to

be learned especially in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia has priority in order to develop and give the chance to all of the population In Indonesia. This statement can be seen through the opening of Indonesia's Institution. Realizing to this statement, the government always create to the education field. The create to the education field can be seen through the building of the curriculum, it is based competence and standard of competences.

The curriculum is stressing to the students skill, ability and interest on their subject. interest has a big influence to learn, because if the learning materials learned by the students do not conform to their interest, the students will not study field, because there is no interest for them. English is very important and all Indonesia are hoped to be able to master English. The government also do not be a silent to faced it, the government states the language material as a field lesson study at the education national institution to realize the language as a topic study to all level study In Indonesia like as English and language.

In teaching English there are many problem face by students to master four skill in English such as. Grammar, structure, pronunciation, vocabulary, semantic, etc. this case happen, because teaching strategy is less. Teaching method is a knowledge that tell about strategy in submitting learning material. There are many kinds of teaching method in teaching language. Such as CLT (Communicative Language Teaching), CTL (Contextual Teaching Learning), TPR (Total Physical Response) (Total Physical Response), etc. TPR is one of the teaching method in teaching language. This use coordination between command, speech, and action do to teaching. Language through physic activity. The purpose of TPR method is can help the students in understanding the vocabulary which speak by teaching.

Then lecture method is still the most frequently used method of instructtion. This use of pauses during the lecture for direct oral questioning creates interaction between instructor and trainee. The purposes of lectures is it can be used to stimulate students element in a subject it can also be used to inspire people.

Based on the explanation above the writer wanted to do a research on the comparative of TPR (Total Physical Response) and lecture method to vocabulary Mastery to the eight grade students of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan.

Theoretical Frame Work

Talking about the definition of teaching there refers to a particular approach to instruction that includes its goals syntax, it is relevant to Slavin,(2000: 141) says: Teach is usually defined as a change in a individual causal by experience. Change caused by development (such as glowing taller) are not instances of learning nether are characteristic of individuals than are present at birth (such as reflexes and response to hunger or pain)

however, humans do so much learning from the day of their birth (and some say earlier) that learning and development are inseparably linked.

Then, Erwin in http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/ accessed December 2017 states that: "Teaching taking, credit for some one else's learning if a kid learned something, and I caused that learning, I would get, I taught him, teaching in relationship between teacher and learner the learner gets the benefit of the learning, while the teacher gets credit for the teaching". TPR (total Physical Response) is a method of teaching language using Physical movement to reach to verbal input. In order to reduce student inhibitions and lower their afecttive filter. According, to Zainil (2003:52): "TPR (Total Physical Response) is language teaching method built around the coordination of speech and action".

Then, according to Asher (1982:52) says "TPR method is a research method for making the coordination of speech and action". He also states that, "TPR is based on the concept than the assimilation of information skill can be significantly accuser acted through the use of the Kinesthetic sensory system which, Indent ally, is under use except for the instruction of pre-school children.

Total Physical Response is based on the principle that learners learn best when Scoot Thorburi (2005:57) says: "engaged (both Physically and mentally In the language learning process where the process are in the four steps below":

Step 1.

The teacher ask two students to come the front of the class where there are there chairs placed is a now. Facing the rest of the class.

Step 2.

The teacher the names of Various, Features of the classroom such as board, door, table, window, chair, floor, simply by pointing to each one and saying its named a few times while students listening.

Step 3.

With one students the teacher them demonstrates the meaning of do…by telling the students. Stand up. Don't walk, Don't turn around. Sit down…Indicating when it is appropriated, but with the inclusion of the negative form. Don't…

Step 4

The teacher writes the following table on the board. He reads sentences from it aloud, asking students to repeat them, before uniting them down in their books.

Based of quotation above, the writer concludes that TPR is learning method to teach the language by using physic activity.

Lecture method is refers to the teaching produce involved in clarifycation or explanation of the students of some major idea, this method lays emphasis on the penetration of contents. According to devise Lour Kevin (1981: 15) "Lecture method is a widely used and well know method of imparting know logiest in some situation it is called a speech." Further,

Slamet in http:// lecture method accessed Mei 2011 says that, "lecture method is still the most frequently used method of instruction, however, presenting a lecture without pausing for interaction with trains can be ineffective regardless of your skill as a speak er. Jannes in http:www.shvoong.com/learning method access on Mei 2017 also says that, lecture method is not conductive to meeting students individual needs lecturing brings with it the problem of limited attention span on the part of the learners.

Types of lecture method was: Although lectures very anonymously, the normally fall into one of three types, some lectures are problem centered. A lecture will begin with the presentation of a problem. For instance, the problem of finding sours of energy, the lecture then present two on there solutions casual, oil, nature gas, solar, nu clear before considering the advantages of each the lecture typically and with a solution.

Other lecture present a particular point of view or argument a chiel accutive speaking to a group of ménages, a sales manager bridling a stall meeting. In either case, a goal or a principle would be states and the supporting data outline. After considering some of the problem cicely to be encountered a plan or point of view is them stained.

The most common type of lecture involves presenting a body of knowledge. Most lectures in higher education are of this tips. It is the east est type of lecture to prepare and

deliver. Each point is made one by one. Leading up to some soul of conclusion. A typical example would be a lecture describing the benefits of good maintenance-financial organizational, technical, haman and costumer relations.

Vocabulary is a build of subject in English that should be learning. Hornby (1986: 478) says "Vocabulary is collection of word that can be used by a person of people in professsion to expression their mind. The added vocabulary is total number of words in language". Then, Philips (1955:74) says, vocabulary is grammar need to be taught In Content and the children should always to be given plenty of opportunities to use the language that they have learned In class. Furthermore, Enwil in http://en-.wiki.vidia.org/wiki accessed November 2017, "Vocabulary Is defined as "all the words know and use by a Particular person however, the words known and used by particular person do not constitute all the words a person is Expensed to person do not constitute all the words a person is expensed to".

It can be concluded that Vocabulary is the text call of written language which are called words; the communication does not go to smoothly if the speakers do not use right words.

Method

Actually, the type of the research was conducted by experimental, it was relevant according to Suharsimi Arikunto (1998:3) stated that, "Expe-

riment method is the way to find out the change, effect relationship between two factory and it is happened by research with eliminate unless or avoid other factor can be influence". The purpose experiment research is to compare between two or more group after experiment. Experiment research is a attempt by the research of feet the result of one experiment, by doing: this, the research attempt to determine of predicate what may occur.

Based on previous statement, the research aimed to compare two conditions, in this case, to compare teaching a technique in vocabulary mastering between TPR technique with conventional teaching.

The Design of the Research can Be Seen:

Class	Pre-test	Post-test	Treatment
VIII-A	√	-	Using TPR Method
VIII-B	√	-	Using lecture method

The Sample of the Research

Class	Male	Female	Total
VIII-A	10	24	34
VIII-B	14	20	34
Total	24	44	68

The Definition of Operational Variable

The operational variable of the research included of two variables they are X and Y. The students implementation TPR was X variable and vocabulary mastery Y variable.
1. TPR (Total Physical Response) is a language teaching method built around the coordination of speech and action Madrasyah Tsanawiyah Ittihadul Mubalghin Ujung Gading.
2. Vocabulary mastery is a collection of words that can be used by people in their mind.
3. Lecture method is refer to the teaching procedure involved in clarification on explanation of the student.

The Technique of Collecting Data

The research needs data, without collecting data, it is impossible to do the research. Data are the one of very important roles. The common ways In collecting data were:
1. Class divided in to two rooms, the first is control class and the second is experimental class.
2. Gave pre-test to both classes
   a. The question and answer sheets are distributed early.
   b. The introduction and explain what to do on the answer sheet.
   c. Time 60 minutes
   d. Collected the answers.
3. The data were analyzed.

After collecting the data, provide ways which can be done namely:
1. The description analysis mean to get the description of the both approaches and.
2. The statistic analysis means to set the comparison or difference, whether it is accepted on rejected.

To test the hypothesis above, it needs a technique of the data analysis by using the formula of "t" tes according to Anas Soedijono as follow :

$$to = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{SE\,m_1 - m_2}$$

Data Description

In this chapter, the writer collected the data through TPR (Total Physical Response) method in order to measure both student's score for pre-test

The result of the student's vocabulary mastery by using TPR (Total Physical Response)

No	The students' initial name	The score of student
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	AHR	80
2	AN	60
3	BAM	85
4	ARK	60
5	AHA	65
6	IW	70
7	EM	65
8	FH	85
9	KHH	70
10	MS	55
11	MR	65
12	RRW	85
13	RI	65
14	NA	65
15	NUA	55
16	SA	90
17	ST	60
18	YS	80
19	YR	65
20	YUR	75
21	YUI	70
22	AHZ	85
23	GW	55
24	AZI	70
25	AGW	80
26	HB	80
27	IAR	90
28	JA	65
29	LB	70
30	LT	95
31	MA	70
32	MG	80

33	MAP	75
34	MAR	80
	Total	2465

Based on the above calculation, it can be know than the sum of students is (2465) of 34 students.

To set the mean of the data by formula as follow

$$\text{Mx or } m_1 = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2465}{34}$$

$$= 72{,}5$$

It also can be stated that their ability vocabulary mastery is good enough. After getting the value of means (m), it can be concluded as the following categories.

1. If the value of M is equal or more than 55 (M > 55) It is categorized in to "Good Category" or students didn't have problem in vocabulary mastery.
2. If the value of M is less that 55 (M < 55) is categorized in to " low category" students have problem in vocabulary mastery.

The distribution frequency of TPR (Total Physical Response)

Interval	Median	Frequency	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
55 - 61	58	6	27,6
62 - 68	65	7	20,6

69 - 75	72	8	23,5
76 - 82	80	6	17,6
83 - 89	85	4	11,7
90 - 96	95	3	9,0
	Total	34	100

From the distribution of frequ-ency above, it can be seen 6 that from 34 students' get the score of 55-61 (27,6%), 7 from 34 students' get the score of 62 – 68 (20,6%), 8 from 34 students' get the score of 69-75 (23,5%), 6 from 34 students' get the score of 76 – 82 (17,6%) and the last 4 from 34 students' get the score of 83 – 89 (11,7%) and the last 3 from 34 students' get the score of 90 – 96 (90,0%) to, made it clear the writer.

The result of the students' vocabulary mastery by suing lecture method

No	The students' initial name	The score of student
		score
1	ARH	55
2	AML	65
3	ARR	60
4	BEN	95
5	BPG	75
6	DAG	80
7	ESA	65

8	EGY	65
9	FHN	70
10	GNG	55
11	GNN	65
12	HDN	80
13	IWD	75
14	JIB	65
15	JAT	70
16	JNN	65
17	KRI	55
18	KRN	70
19	MGL	75
20	MFG	85
21	NHY	80
22	NLI	60
23	NTI	60
24	ORN	80
25	RIH	75
26	RHA	85
27	SHO	80
28	VL	80
29	YND	65
30	YMI	70
31	ZLK	85
32	ZLA	85
33	OAW	60

34	RIA	70
	Total	2405

Based on the above calculation, it can be know than the sum of students is (2405) of 34 students. To set the mean of the data by formula as follow

$$Mx \text{ or } m_1 = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2405}{34}$$

$$= 70{,}73$$

After getting the value of mean it can be conclude as the following categories

1. If the value of M is equal or more than 55 (M > 55) It is categorized in to "Good Category" or students didn't have problem in vocabulary mastery.
2. If the value of M is less that 55 (M < 55) is categorized in to " low category" students have problem in vocabulary mastery.

The distribution frequency of lecture method

Interval	Median	Frequency	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
55 - 61	58	7	20,5
62 - 68	65	8	23,6
69 - 75	72	9	26,5
76 - 82	80	6	17,6
83 - 89	85	3	8,8

90 - 96	95	1	3,0
	Total	34	100

From the distribution of frequency above, it can be seen 7 that from 34 students' get the score of 55-61 (20,5%), 8 from 34 students' get the score of 62 – 68 (23,6%), 9 from 34 students' get the score of 69-75 (26,5%), 6 from 34 students' get the score of 76 – 82 (17,6%) and the last 3 from 34 students' get the score of 83 – 89 (8,8%) and the last 1 from 34 students' get the score of 90 – 96 (3,0%) to, made it clear the writer. Further, the explanation of the descripttion of teaching vocabulary y lecture method

The Testing of hypothesis

Based on the above theoretical conducted, there variety can quests that the result of earning by using TPR is better than using lecture method and TPR (total physical response is a significant different result between the use the both lecture method.

To investigate these explanation, it should be conducted of hypothesis whether it is accepted or rejectted in this research, the writer references to alternative hypothesis, it means than the are some factors can help to reach The result namely by using TPR (total physical response and lecture method).

The alternative hypothesis can be accepted if this calculation of the both approach has conducted in this

case it said the calculation score (t_t) which has significant degree of 5%. In turn the alternative hypothesis is rejected if the calculation score (t_o) is lower than be table score (t_t) the table score can be see on appendixes.

To get the calculation core (t_o) by using formula of "t" as it has been explained on the chapter III above namely :

$$to = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{SE\,m_1 - m_2}$$

The writer also enclose the table of the calculation to get mean and the standard deviation from the result of learning.

The Calculation to get mean and The Standard Deviation

No	X_1	X_2	X_1^2	X_2^2	$X_1 \cdot X_2$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	80	55	6400	3025	4400
2	60	65	3600	4225	3900
3	85	60	7225	3600	5100
4	60	95	3600	9025	5700
5	65	75	4225	5625	4875
6	70	80	4900	6400	5600
7	65	65	4225	4225	4225
8	85	65	7225	4225	5525
9	70	70	4900	4900	4900
10	55	55	3025	3025	3025
11	65	65	4225	4225	4225
12	85	80	7225	6400	6800
13	65	75	4225	5625	4875
14	65	65	4225	4225	4225

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15	55	70	3025	4900	3850
16	90	65	8100	4225	5850
17	60	55	3600	3025	3300
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18	80	70	6400	4900	5600
19	65	75	4225	5625	4875
20	75	85	5625	7225	6375
21	70	80	4900	6400	5600
22	85	60	7225	3600	5100
23	55	60	3025	3600	3300
24	70	80	4900	6400	5600
25	80	75	6400	5625	6000
26	80	85	6400	7225	6800
27	90	80	8100	6400	7200
28	65	80	4225	6400	5200
29	70	65	4900	4225	4550
30	95	70	9025	4900	6650
31	70	85	4900	7225	5950
32	80	85	6400	7225	6800
33	75	60	5625	3600	4500
34	80	70	6400	4900	5600
	$\sum X_1=$ 2465	$\sum X_2=$ 2405	$\sum X_1^2=$ 182625	$\sum X_2^2=$ 173375	$\sum X_1 \cdot \sum X_2=$ 174475

In conducting the calculation to above formula, we should get the score of mean variable x_1, mean variable x_2, standard deviation of variable x, standard devotion of variable x_2, standard error mean variable x_1, standard error mean

variable x_2 and score of to formula as follow :

1) Mean variable x on mean variable x_1 by formula as follow :

Mx, or $m_1 =$

$$\frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{2465}{34} = 72,5$$

2) Mean variable 1 or mean variable x_2 by formula as follow :

Mx$_2$, or $m_2 =$

$$\frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{2405}{34} = 70,73$$

3) Standard deviation of score variable x_1 by formula as follow :

$$Sdx_1 \ or Sd_1 = \frac{\sqrt{N(\sum x_1^{\,2}) - (\sum x_1)}}{N(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{34(182625) - (2465}}{34(34-1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6206785}}{1122}$$

$$= \sqrt{553,89}$$

$$= 74,37$$

4) Standard deviation of score variable x_2 by formula as follow :

$$Sdx_2 \ or Sd_2 = \frac{\sqrt{N(\sum x_2^{\,2}) - (\sum x_2)}}{N(N-1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{34(173375) - (2405)}}{34(34-1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5892345}}{1122}$$

$$= \sqrt{5251,64}$$

$$= 72,46$$

5) Standard error mean variable x_1, by formula as follow

6) $SEMx_2$ or $SE\ Mx_1 = \dfrac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$

$$= \dfrac{74,37}{34-1}$$

$$= \dfrac{74,37}{33}$$

$$= 2,25$$

7) Standard error mean variable x_2, by formula as follow

$SEMx_2$ or $SE\ Mx_1 = \dfrac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$

$$= \dfrac{72,46}{34-1}$$

$$= \dfrac{72,66}{33}$$

$$= 2,20$$

8) To get product moment correlation coefficient ($rx_1 . x_2$)

$$r = \dfrac{N(\sum x_1 - x_2) - (\sum x_1 - x_2)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum x_1^2 - (\sum x_1)^2\}\{N\sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_2)^2\}}}$$

$$= \dfrac{34(174475) - (2465)(2405)}{\sqrt{\{34.(34.182625) - (2465)^2\}\{(34.173375) - (2405)^2\}}}$$

$$= \dfrac{5932150 - 5928325}{\sqrt{\{6209250 - 6076225)(5894750 - 5784025)}}$$

$$= \dfrac{3825}{\sqrt{(133025)(110725)}}$$

$$= \dfrac{3825}{\sqrt{14729193}}$$

$$= \dfrac{3825}{3837,863}$$

$$= 0,9$$

9) Standard error between mean variable x_1 and mean variable x_2 by formula as follow :

$SEMx_1 - M_2$

$$= \sqrt{SEMx_1^2 + SEMx_2^2 - (2.mx_1x_2)(SEM_1)(SEM_2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2,25)^2 + (2,20)^2 - (2.(0,9)(2,25)(2,20)}$$

$$= \sqrt{650625 + 4,84(8,91)}$$

$$= \sqrt{9,9 - 8,9}$$

$$= 1$$

10) To get score of "t" by formula as follow :

$$to = \dfrac{m_1 - m_2}{SEm_1 - m_2}$$

$$to = \dfrac{72,5 - 70,73}{2,25 - 1}$$

$$to = \dfrac{1,77}{1,25}$$

$$to = 1,4$$

In getting the data from the both groups is assumed than the data TPR is better because in this method the students can be more effective in the foreign language and emphasizes the acquisition of a general communicative ability by giving enhances to the learner to the language themselves.

Conclussion

Based on the data analysis and calculation of research data, the writer is going to conclude as follow:

1. The ability of the eight students of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan in vocabulary by using TPR (total physical response) method is better 72,5.

2. The ability of eight students of SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidimpuan in vocabulary mastery by using lecture method is good 70,73.
3. The hypothesis of this research is accepted, it means there is comvarative of TPR (Total Physical Response) method and lecture method on students' achievement in vocabulary mastery.

Suggestion

Based on the conclussion, the writer would like to give some suggestion as follow:
1. The students should improve their ability of language use especially in vocabulary mastery and TPR (Total Physical Response) method in English.
2. It is strongly suggested to English teacher to teach vocabulary using lecture method.
3. It is suggested to head master to motivate English teachers to develop their ability in teaching English for Vocabulary using TPR (Total Physical Response) and lecture method.

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