

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the beginning part of this thesis. It is concerned with research context, research problem, research objective, significant of study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

### A. Research Context

Reinforcement technique is one of important thing to do by teacher in manage an activity in the class including the first vital aspect that is students. This reinforcement technique of encouraging, praising, and helping is applicate to encourage the students in learning the study especially English vocabulary and it's tense to psychological aspect. The purposes are to inspirit students in study, to increase the personality, and high self confidence to students and it is hope to implement effectively in teaching and learning activities. This reinforcement technique applicate in Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari Guluk-Guluk.

The researcher found the phenomenon in the research area that is Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari Guluk-Guluk, the researcher observed and asked to teacher in there named Miss Ila, the teacher said that the problems in teaching vocabulary by students are difficult to remember vocabulary and need a reinforcement to help the students in learning vocabulary, beside that the researcher made a clarification about what is the teaching technique that applicate in the kindergarten, the researcher also interest to take the reinforcement technique of encouraging, praising and helping

because rare to conduct it become a title of research study in researcher's university, and this is become a reason why the researcher choose reinforcement technique of encouraging, parsing and helping on the vocabulary learning in Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari as a title of research study.<sup>1</sup> The teacher reinforces the students with encouraging, praising, and helping. The teacher giving encouraging by motivated the students so the students will ready to start the lesson and they can focus to study, the teacher praising the students itself that able to repeat, to follow, to answer the questions by using a sign like give a thumb and give a positive compliment, meanwhile teacher helps the students to write the vocabulary with leading, spelling, and guiding when the students was difficult to do something such as the students giving a low response.

Basically students will have a motivation when the teacher gives a time to pay attention and understand the students, at least it can arise a freedom from difficulty, better for teacher to assume the student's opinion about the efforts that doing by teacher which is the best thing to make the students passionate, such as build a communication. In the fact, build a positive communication is a key to develop a good class. Student that has a personal relationship with the teacher will be motivated to work and study.<sup>2</sup> In build a communication, students can believe the teacher and the teacher knows the students more. From the positive thing the students can interest to know and learn the new thing especially English vocabulary.

There are many ways and answers about encouragement such as good

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<sup>1</sup> Ila, Teacher in Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari, Interview by Mobile Phone, (15 June 2020).

<sup>2</sup> Emma S. McDonald and Dyan M. Hershman, *Guru Dan Kelas Cemerlang!* (Jakarta Barat: Permata Puri Media, 2011), 40.

luck!, you can do it!, do you're the best, etc.<sup>3</sup> The example is one of the way to make the students believe to the potential they have.

There are two keys in this research problems, first is encouraging, praising and helping reinforcement technique and student's vocabulary. Encouraging or encourage is give somebody support, confidence or hope.<sup>4</sup> There is the purpose to make the students be brave and be passion. Praising or praise is express your approval or admiration for somebody/something; worship God.<sup>5</sup> It is an expression that admire to other. Helping or help is do part of the work of somebody; be of use or service to somebody.<sup>6</sup> So that helping is doing an activity for others. It is can conclude that encouraging, praising and helping is blend of saying a word and act that do together in order to increase a mood become a passion in learning lesson especially English.

Second is student's vocabulary, vocabulary that has a meaning all the words that a person knows or uses.<sup>7</sup> The way to talk or doing a communication with people in the world is using a vocabulary that connected each other to form a sentence that can be understood.

The researcher interested to know about the encouraging, praising and helping reinforcement technique on the vocabulary learning in Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari Guluk-Guluk and the application in the class. The reasons are the researcher interested with the application of the reinforcement technique in teaching vocabulary to students in the

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<sup>3</sup> *Tuntas Tuntunan Ke Universitas* (Jakarta Selatan: Graha Pustaka, n.d.), 5.

<sup>4</sup> *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 147.

<sup>5</sup> *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 344.

<sup>6</sup> *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 207.

<sup>7</sup> *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, 495.

kindergarten, the researcher thinks it is important to research because the first determinant to students in study is a reinforcement and the first thing to know language is learn the vocabulary.

## **B. Research Problem**

According to Creswell, research problems are educational issues, controversies, or concern that guide the need for conducting a study.<sup>8</sup> It's mean that an academic problem that researched to bring up a new information that researched. In this part, the researcher formulates the research problems below:

1. How does the teacher applicate the encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique on the vocabulary learning?
2. What are the strengths and the weaknesses in applying the reinforcement technique of encouraging, praising, and helping on the student's vocabulary?

## **C. Research Objective**

Research objective is statement of intent for the study that declares specific goals that investigators plan to achieve in a study.<sup>9</sup> It is used by researcher to deliver an idea or opinion to find or determine the point of research problem.

The objective of this study is to answer the research problems that have formulated by the researcher, they are:

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<sup>8</sup> John W Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (Boston: Pearson Education, 2012), 59.

<sup>9</sup> Creswell, 627.

1. To know how the teacher applicate the encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique on the vocabulary learning.
2. To know the strengths and the weaknesses in applying the encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique on the student's vocabulary.

#### **D. Significant of Study**

Remember that the findings may be unique to the single group or specific context of your study and may not necessarily transfer to other contexts or groups.<sup>10</sup>

This is proof that significant of study divided into 2 kinds, there are:

1. Theoretical significant

This part has a goal to make the reinforcement technique of encouraging, praising, and helping better when applicate in the class.

2. Practical Significant

This part aimed at to individual or a groups; community that bring a benefits such as critics, suggestion, a strengthening performance, quality, and etc. The examples are:

- a. Researcher

Researcher gets knowledge, new partner, and experience, because doing a research study intense.

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<sup>10</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Nelson Edition, 2006), 589.

b. Students

The students motivated to study about vocabulary

c. Teacher

The teacher intense to use the reinforcement technique of encouraging, praising, ad helping on the vocabulary in class

d. Reader

The reader can know about encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique.

### **E. Scope and Limitations**

The need to be explained in this section is the limit on the variables that research, population or subject of research, and location of research.<sup>11</sup>

Scope is area consist of many variables such as population and setting.

Limitations are potential weaknesses or problems with the study identified by the researcher.<sup>12</sup> In other reference, limitation is limits on the variables studied, population, or research subject and research location.<sup>13</sup> So from the explanations, limitation is a limit on the variables that will be research including the place, subject, or setting.

The scope is focus to encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique on the vocabulary meanwhile the limitation at the B level of Kindergarten PGRI Talang Sari Guluk-Guluk.

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<sup>11</sup> Tim Penyusun Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan, 2015), 11.

<sup>12</sup> Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 199.

<sup>13</sup> *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, 11.

## F. Definition of Key Terms

Begin your search of the literature by narrowing your topic to a few key terms using one or two words or short phrases. You should choose these carefully because they are important for initially locating literature in a library or through an internet search.<sup>14</sup>

The researcher must use their own words to make a definition of each key word or key term, there are:

1. Encouraging, praising, and helping reinforcement technique is improving someone by using psychological side.
2. Vocabulary is a collection of words to increase a knowledge of language

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<sup>14</sup> Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 82.