**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**2.1 Theoretical Framework**

**2.1.1 Definition of English Vocabulary**

Vocabulary is the basic material to build language which plays a fundamental role in communication. No matter how well the students learn grammar, no matter how successfully they mastery, without expressing a wide range of meanings, communication cannot meaningfull.

Advanced learners can generally communicate well, having learnt all the basic structure of the language. However, they need to broaden their vocabulary to express themselves more clearly and appropriately in a wide range of situations.

According Melieta (2016), vocabulary is one the essential apititudes that should be well understood by the learners in learning new language. It exists in in the four fundamental skills fo arranging the sentences. Vocabulary mastery helps the people to communicate well, to understand the meaning words. Receptive vocabulary means words that learners recognized and understand when they are used in context.

The reseacher concludes that vocabulary is important elements in language that can not separated from learning English. It is hard to masterylearning English without understanding vocabulary. Vocabulary is the first learning to build language learning and as the basic mastery skill of English.

**2.1.1.1 Type of Vocabulary**

Djiwandono (2009:14-15) has devided vocabulary in the specific references, such as :

a) High-Frequency words

There is a small group of high frequency which very important because these words cover a very large proportion of the running words in spoken and written texts and occur in all kinds of uses of the language.

b)Academic words

The text is from an academic textbook and contains many words that are common in different kinds of academic text.

c)Technical words

The text contains some words that are very closely related to the topic and subject of the text.

d)Low-frequency words.

They consist of technical words for other subject areas, proper nouns, words that almost got the high-frequency list and words that learner rarely meet in our use of the language.

**2.1.1.2 Teaching Vocabulary**

Teaching is an activity or process of transforming knowledge to help someone require changes and develops their skills, attitudes, ideas and appreciations. Teaching vocabulary helps students understand and communicate with others in English. In the past, teaching and learning vocabulay were often given little priority in second language programs, but recently there has been a renewed interest in the nature of vocabulary and its role in learning and teaching.

According to Schmitt (2010: 117) in partical teaching, teachers should give attention to particular words and “formulaic language”, use various type of direct vocabulary-enhancing activities or tasks in class, and give repeated attention to frequent, related words during class.

Learning English language requires students to learn the basic it is vocabulary. Without knowledge of English vocabulary, students are not able to communicate well in English. Students cannot deliver or receive messages effectively. Vocabulary has an importance role in learning a foreign language, as it one of the language component. Another technique teaching vocabulary such as Teaching vocabulary by using object, teaching vocabulary using drawing and picture, teaching vocabulary by using mime, expressions and gestures and the last teaching vocabulary by drilling, spelling and active involvement.

**2.1.2 Concept of Story Telling**

Story telling consist two words, story and telling. According Cambridge Dictionary, story is a description, either true or imaginative, of a connected series of events. Taylor (2013) defined story telling as the act of an individual verbally recounting to one or more listeners, without the use of written text, a reasonable of an event or series of event.

According to Mart (2012), story telling combined with total physical response can motivate young learners and beneficial to their learning English vocabulary, sentence patterns, and comprehension.

People in all times and places have told stories. In the oral tradition, story telling includes the teller and the audience. The story teller creates the experience, while the audience preceives the message and creates personal mental images from the words hear. Every people love stories with meaningful context, natural repetitio, lovely characters and interesting plots can be uses to develop language skill.

Coconi in Inayah (2015: 30) defined story telling is the communicating of events through the use of words and sounds. This is an art of expression and improvisation, which revolves around a plot or narrative point of view. There are a number of different types of story telling that are shared within many different cultures of the world, aiming to spread moral value, entertainment, inspiration and advice.

The development of a sense of story allows students to make better predictions, to increase awareness of cause and effect, and develop other ability. Story telling has many affective benefits for social and emotical develop between storyteller and listener is established.

**2.1.2.1 Type of Story Telling**

There are some type and purpose of story telling according to Coconi in Inayah (2015 : 31) :

1) Cultural story telling

Cultural story telling is defined by the transmetting and conveying of certain values, morals and beliefs. These stories are passed down from generation in an engaging and memorable form. The stories that are given to children in an attempt to teach them the meaning of religion might be understood.

2) Family story telling.

Family story telling is thought of as the spoken history of a family, maintaining and preseving a long line of various events and experiences, while keeping traditions and expactations alright. Story telling that concerns a family heritage allows for a family identity to emerge, often bringing with it the finest traits of an ancestral history as a reminderto live up to something. This type of story can provide those who hear it with the motivation to live up to past family achievement.

3) Personal story telling.

Through living, every one is in the constant and on going process of composing a personal story . The stories are formed personally and concern individual lives. They are composed to remember, change and find meaning to life. Through personals Story telling might also take the form of a biography or a biographical novel.

4) Apocryphal story telling.

Appocryphal stories are presented to thr listener as unlikely and often unbelievable thruts, or doubtful stories told as fact. These stories are more commonly known as “ urban myth”, “Appocryphal” derives from the Greek word “aporypho”, meaning “hidden”. Generally, this is a type of story telling that revolves around things of fear or things that cannot be fully understood.

**2.1.2.2 Technique of Story Telling**

According to Nelly (2014), story telling is actually the oldest way to deliver message or to explain the word. There are some technique story telling :

1. Have enemy and a hero.

Stories need a good guy and bad guy or also called hero and an enemy the story tell how the heo beats the enemy. It means the story more intersted and complicated.

1. Use conflict.

Conflict is how the friction between the enemy and hero manifest. The conflict is describe obstacle from main character, if the hero has no struggle, then the story is a weakness.

1. Omit any irrelevant detail.

Omit any detail that does not move the story forward or develop the characters. This about keeping the readers’ attention.

4) Tell the story like talking.

5) Make it visual.

There is a reason story books are mostly pictures, and that so many of the greatest stories ever told have been made into movies.

6) Make it personal & easy to related.

7) Additions Surprise.

**2.1.2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Story Telling**

Accordingto Agustina (2019 : 24-25), There are some advantages and disadvantages by applying story telling in teaching learning process :

Advantages :

1.Cultivates imagination and meditation.

1. Helps with formulation of listening skill
2. Stimulate interest and learning.
3. Furnishes the time for creative expression.
4. Provides a close contact with the srudents.

Disadvantages :

1. May lead to discipline problems unless attenttion is paid to students’ attention

spans and their interest.

2. Difficult if the class room is crowded and some students’ cannot see.

3. Some times difficult to find words that all in a particular group will understan.

**2.1.3 Media**

Media are as tools that used in learning process. It can be easy for the teachers to do learning process because media can support teaching in the learning process. It also can make teacher to be easier to convey their material purpose and the students will be easier understand the material. Media can be used effectively in formal situations where students are working independently or teacher is working with other group students.

Media is also called something that brings messages or information that has function or purpose certainly. Media are all of types and copies which are used to send message or information Arsyad, (2016: 3). Media are also called as if as tool of communication to conduct teaching and learning process effectively.

The use of media enhances teaching and learning complements traditional approaches in learning. Effective instruction builds bridges between students knowledge and the learning objectives of the course. Using media can engage students said students retention of knowledge, motivate interest in the subject matter, and illustrate the relevance of many concepts.

By using media, teacher can make teaching learning process run well, either can get the goal of teaching also make learning process effective and efficient.

**2.1.3.1 Type of Media**

According to Djamarah and Zain ( 2010: 124), there are 3 kinds of media :

1)Audio media is media that only show the sound such as radio cassette recorder etc.

2)Visual media is media that only show a picture without a sound. The example of this media is strip, slides, photo etc.

3)Audio visual media is the media which show a picture and sound. This media is divide into four categories :

 a)Quite audio visual is media that show a sound and quite picture. Example sound slides.

 b)Movement audio visual is this media show the sound and the piture that can move.

Example : cartoon or animation movie.

c)Pure audio visual is both of sound and picture are from one source. Example: video cassette, film.

d)Not pure audio visual is both sound and picture come from another source. Example : the picture from LCD projector and the sound come from active speaker.

According to Arsyad ( 2016 : 79), there are five type of media :

1)Human Media

Human Media is the old media that used to communication and sending some message or information. For the example socrate tutorial style ( make question in own mind to describe).

2)Print Media

Print Media is one of common media such as book, journal, megazine and paper.

3)Visual Media

Visual media is a important media in teaching and learning process. It can be easy to understand ( Example : from organisation and elaborate structure) and easy to remind. It can make student more spirit to accept the materials. The form of visual media such as : (a) Delegation picture, (b) Diagram, (c) Map, and (d) Graph.

4)Audio-Visual Media

Audio-Visual Media is the visual media that consolidate with sound to production.

5)Computer Media

Computer is a manager in teaching learning process. We can call it Computer-Managed –Instruction ( CMI).

**2.1.3.2 Concepts of Movie.**

According Margono (2010: 3) defines that movie is a good alternative media for teaching vocabulary. It is an interesting which given audio visual examples through the acting in the scenes. The advantages of using movies, beside strength their understanding of those new vocabulary, the students can also learn the visual image of the things they learn so that they will remember the words, the meaning and how use those words in daily life.

Movie is one of entertainment media which is interesting for all generation. It contains cultural element, moral message, educations, lifestyles, politics and history. The movie becomes so familiar in this era. Movie has moral values that can use in teaching. Movie can be a good media to learn English language and get feedback positive value. People can absorb the positive value which can be learned by watching the movie.

**2.1.3.3 Animation Movie**

Puspitaningrum (2017 : 46) said animation movie is a kind of movie which involves sound, recording a series of drawing manipulating in animate object, one frame in one time. When projected, the sequence of frames take on the illusion of motion. This movies uses computer graphics in creating animated images.

Another opinion about animation movie given by Kuchimachi (2013), he states that animation moovie is rapid display of images to create an illusions of movement. They have the power to gain the attention of a person for hours together without boring them and sometimes are extremely helpful. They help us show and generate interest in something which we otherwise would not entertain. It means that animation movie is kind of movie that used movement images to give entertain to the audience.

**2.1.3.4 The Advantages of Movie**

According to Sadiman (2011: 69) the advantages of movie as media are :

1. Movie is a common learning denominator.

2. Movie is a kind media to explaining a process slow motion and repitition will clarification the description and illustration.

3. Movie is able to show the past or historical event.

4. Movie can wander swiftly from one country to another, the horizon become wide, the outside world can brought into the class room.

5. Movie presents theories and practices from spesific quality otherwise.

6. Movie gives stimulate or motivate to children activity.

7. Movie gets attract children attention.

8. The movie will overcome limitations of our sense.

9. Movie can bring in an expert and listen its voice in the classroom.

10. Movie uses technique like colour, slow motion, animation and else to display certain item.

11. Movie is more realistic, repetation, stopped, and others, appropriate what we need. The abstract things become clearly.

The advantages of using movies, beside strangethen their understanding of those new vocabulary, the students can also learn the visual image of the things they learn so that they will remember the words, the meaning and how to use those words in their daily life. The movie has good moral massage that can take the advantages. The moral message in the movie ussualy can influence an attitude of the people.

* + - 1. **Synopsis of Animation Movie**

The Story “I was Born and Raised in Jail “ about a girl that spent her life in prison, not because of guilty or do criminal. She did not want get out of prison . Eventhough that happen she did not also in there forever . This movie is telling us the journey a girl which born and raised in jail include her process to be brave. The advantages the researcher found from movie are people that watching this movie can change a value about prisioners also more respect and this movie gives motivation about problem solving.

**2.1.4 Teaching Vocabulary by Using Story Telling**

In this method of improving vocabulary achievement, the students may have certain ways : memorizing, finding some difficult words of the text on the dictionary, and predicting meaning based on the text.

Story telling one of technique that will facilitate the students learning vocabulary. The researcher wants to make senior high school students interested in studying vocabulary . It can give the students opportunity to remember the words and understand sentence easily.

This technique is interactive activity using words and action to make the listeners imagine the story. Story telling can improve students’ vocabulary very well.

**2.1.5 Relevant of Reseach**

There are many studies related the research give bellow :

1.The Technique of story telling was explored by Herni Muliani (2010) entitled “The Use of Story Telling to Improve Students Vocabulary Mastery”. The aim of this research was to know whether applying story telling could develop student’s vocabulary mastery and their motivation in learning English of the fifth grades students in the academic year 2009/2010. Population of this research was students of MI (Madrasah Ibtidaiyah) Pancuran.

2.Dewi Nur Halimah entitled Improving The Students’ Vocabulary Mastery (2010) By Using Story Telling. The aim of this research is to know the process of improving students’ vocabulary mastery by using story telling for sevent seventh grade students of SMP Ta’mirul Islam Surakarta in the academic year 2016/2017.

**2.2Conceptual Framework**

Story telling is a universal function of language and one of the main ingredients of casual conversation. Using story telling students can pratice listening and speaking. It is a interactive way but the researcher only want to found out achievement on students’ vocabulary.

Story telling can be a very effective teaching tool as long as it is adapted to the students profiency level, interest, age and needs. Story telling also be uses to stimulate students imagination, critical thinking and creative. The story telling also can help students advance slowly learning of foreign language- in our case, English.

Learning English language requires students to learn the basic it is vocabulary. Without knowledge of English vocabulary, students are not able to communicate well in English. Students cannot deliver or receive messages effectively. Using story telling in animation movie in teaching English to Senior high school students can also improve students’ vocabulary. Students do not only get fun learning in evironment, but they also get new vocabulary from the movie they watch.

Beside, the students enjoy listening to stories through movie they can motivate to tell stories to other or applied in personal live. When the students get moral value from the movie.