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THE SIGNIFICANT VARIOUS METHODS OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY MASTERY OF ADVANCED STUDENTS

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Abstract: There many methods of English language learners especially for advanced students to gain their target language based on some theories of concept and elements of the language learned in the academic need. In fact that it is arguable to think there is only the best one of the various methods to master the language well. Certainly it will become a meaningful choice for them which one is to be the best one to do that is suitable in their daily life. In Indonesia, the English learners have to realize that English is as a foreign language since it is not used in daily communication beside mother language such as Malaysia, Singapore, India and so on that the people use English in their daily life as a second language. Therefore they have to find the best method of how to master English well through many kinds of current useful methods stated by some newest experts and competent learners in English or other language than can be alternative choices of the best method.

English learners especially advanced Students of English, Vocabulary mastery is an essential part in foreign language learning as the meanings of new words are very often emphasized, whether in book, in classrooms and out of the classroom. It is also central to language learning of four skills of English and is of paramount importance to language learners. In this article, I summarizes significance of a bunch of various methods used by some experts who have been involved in the field of English or other foreign languages that will be able to be a choice to do of how to master vocabulary well and grab their target language of how to be successful language learners as advanced students of English.

Key words: various methods , vocabulary mastery

Learning English for language learners means learning its four skills namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. Vocabulary becomes an important part of them. What kinds, meaning, and building of words they have to listen, speak, read and write determine their competent in English. Therefore Vocabulary mastery is one of the most important things to master make their English Well. Brown (1987:87) states that “the larger the vocabulary size one has, the better one’s performance in all aspect of English language work will be”. The exact choice of word and appropriate word are helpful to have a good communication in language. One of component that links the listening, speaking, reading is

vocabulary. If the learners have limited vocabulary, it means that they will find difficulties in understanding English.

Many advanced students of English still find some problems of how to apply English well in the classroom or in daily life dealing with this global world. They are shy to speak English because they don't know the appropriate vocabularies have to use in their speaking or comprehend of being to be good listeners. Another question pours their mind are what kinds of suitable words they have to apply in a sentences of written text or what the meaning of the new or words they have read. This problems become challenges for the learners in order to think harder how to solve them. They do not only learn a lot of vocabularies given in the classroom delivered which has limited time but they can explore beyond out of the classroom .Simply the learners have to recognize the new words then try to memorize along with its meaning to handle their lack of vocabulary, but it is not easy as they do. Their lack of vocabulary needs more useful methods that can be chosen to be the best one that will be able of comprehension of listening and reading and how to use in speaking and writing in the classroom or in daily life concerning with this global world.

Global world become a challenging opportunity for the learner of English. There are so many changing and progress in language learning. Eaton, S.E. (2010) stated that the focus in language education in the twenty-first century is no longer on grammar, memorization and learning from rote, but rather using language and cultural knowledge as a means to communicate and connect to others around the globe. Geographical and physical boundaries are being transcended by technology as students learn to reach out to the world around them, using their language and cultural skills to facilitate the connections they are eager to make.

Concerning the facts above, it is expected that the following various methods stated by some experts and competent learners of English or foreign language can offer some alternatives in providing the methods in vocabulary learning. The field of language education is changing at an ever-increasing rate. Traditional notions of education are giving way to newer, more innovative ways of thinking about how we learn and acquire knowledge. Therefore beside educational leaders and lecturers or teachers, the English learners of Advanced students should understand many current trends of the various methods of English vocabulary mastery in language education.

DISCUSSION

1. English Vocabulary

When people communicate with others, they use the words and sounds to deliver their message. If we are going to say something, we have to know the words. It shows that vocabulary knowledge is very important for every person in the world. We need to learn vocabulary and know its meaning in sentences in order to make communication effectively.

“Vocabulary acquisition is increasingly viewed as crucial to language acquisition” (Uberman, 1998, p.20). It is generally believed that “if language structures make up the skeleton of language, then it is vocabulary that provides the vital organ and flesh” (Harmer, 1997, p.153).

No wonder that the researchers have been constantly trying to discover the most effective ways in which new vocabulary items can be acquired in a quick and pleasant way.

2. Definition of Vocabulary

Vocabulary can be defined as " words we must know to communicate effectively; words in speaking (expressive vocabulary) and words in listening (receptive vocabulary)" (Neuman&Dwyer, 2009, p. 385). Hornby (1995) defines vocabulary as "the total number of International Journal of Teaching and Education Vol. III, No. 3 / 2015 24 words in a language; vocabulary is a list of words with their meanings". While Ur (1998)states: "Vocabulary can be defined, roughly, as the words we teach in the foreign language. However, a new item of vocabulary may be more than just a single word: for example, post office, and mother-in-law, which are made up of two or three words but express a single idea. A useful convention is to cover all such cases by talking about vocabulary "items"rather than "words". In addition, Burns (1972) defines vocabulary as" the stock of words which is used by a person, class or profession. According to Zimmerman cited in Coady and Huckin (1998) vocabulary is central to language and of critical importance to the typical language learning. Furthermore, Diamond and Gutlohn (2006) in www.readingrockets.org/article state that vocabulary is the knowledge of words and word meanings.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is the total number of words that are needed to communicate ideas and express the speakers' and writers' meaning and to comprehend ideas for the listeners and readers of the language. That is the reason why it is important to choose some useful various methods to learn and master vocabulary well in English.

3. Kinds of Vocabulary

Based on, Thornbury (2002:22) there are two kinds of English vocabulary to teach. They are:

a. Productive vocabulary

Productive vocabulary is the lexical items, which the learners can use appropriately in speaking and writing. It is also called as active vocabulary, although in fact, it is more difficult to put into practice. It means that to use the productive vocabulary, the learners s are supposed to know how to pronounce it well, they must know and be able to use grammar of the language target, they are also hoped to familiar with collocation and understand the connotation meaning of the words. This type is often used in speaking and writing skill.

b. Receptive vocabulary

Receptive vocabulary is the lexical items that the learners can recognize and understand when they meet them in the context of reading and listening

materials. It is also called as passive vocabulary. Passive vocabulary or comprehension consists of the words comprehended by the people, when they read and listen. From the explaining above, we know that every experts in every book is different in classifying the kinds of vocabulary, because every person has different ways in showing and telling their opinions and ideas. It means that vocabulary is of two kinds function and content words.

4. The Purpose of Vocabulary Mastery

The purpose of mastering English vocabulary for the learners is to make them easier and be able to learn English. Learning a language is learning its vocabulary. The learner cannot learn language without vocabulary. It is impossible because vocabulary is all the words that they use in language. However the mastery of vocabulary also depends on the individual's quality to use the learners' language.

Vocabulary is something very important in any language learning as it is a basic element of a language. For language learners especially advanced learners of English, the vocabulary is often used when they learn to listen, speak, read, and write in the classroom. As it is known, vocabulary is all the words in a language with an explanation of their meanings. Keith, Brett, & William discuss that the learners that have a rich of words to easily use to connect with people, so the learners have nearly similarity of word's meaning about what the speakers said. Furthermore, Jeremy indicates the vocabulary is a one of terms that must be mastery by people to understanding the meaning of words even for competent speakers. Besides, Nation explains that vocabulary is one of important element of language that can be so useful for the learner to find out the synonymous of any words. At last, it can be taken as a conclusion that the vocabulary is a heart of language which have a lot of word and its similarities. It means if the learners are learning or mastering it, the learners can distinguish any meaning of each words.

Nation also states that vocabulary can be gained by the learners if they do the right practice based on the teachers' or lecture' support in the classroom. This mean they have a relationship to enrich the vocabulary of the leaners. They sometimes bring their best approaching of the vocabulary to realize the goal of learning. They must not dismiss the way of one method that applied for. This can be to understood because the systematic and principled approach to vocabulary sometimes does not suit with learners' comprehension. However all the efforts can give support them to choose some other methods which are suitable for them. The learners must find the other approaches to make them mastery the vocabulary well.

Vocabulary mastery is very significant for the learners as the basis of developing language skill. The learners will not understand what the meaning of words in, when they communicate each other, read and write without mastering English vocabulary well. The learners are expected to master as much vocabulary as possible. So they can develop their language skills.

Considering the importance of mastery of vocabulary to improve language skills, the learners' vocabulary mastery should increase the entire of words. However, one thing should be remembered that the mastery of vocabulary depends on the individual quality to use her or his language. "The more words we learn, the more ideas we should have so we can communicate the ideas more effectively" (Pieter 1991:6)

To present the smooth vocabulary, the learners can learn in the four skills in language (listening, speaking, reading, & writing). The reasons why the learners should learn vocabulary will be founded in those skills. They are mentioned as follow :

a. Vocabulary in Listening

When the learners are listening to something, they have to know exactly what they will get after the section of listening. And all they need is the pretty-well vocabulary to dig it. Nation reports there is a big differences between the spoken and the written English, which is a half of words in written English must be mastery to conceiving the spoken English. (I. S. P. Nation, *Teaching & Learning Vocabulary*, 85) That report as well as Richard's list in Brown that one of macroskills of the listening comprehension need ability to distinguish between literal and implied meanings.(H. Douglas Brown 2007: 85) In addition, Norbert tells the reasons why vocabulary was needed in listening which are as follow: (Norbert Schmitt, *Vocabulary in Language Teaching*, 156)

- 1) We can re-expressing the way of telling someone after we listen to something.
- 2) We can deliberately listen to other people's conversation when they do not know that we are listening to.

From the statements above, it can be drawn a conclusion that the learners need to enrich their lexis to understanding a lot of spoken English's words, so they can distinguish the literal and implied meanings to aim the understanding of people's conversation.

b. Vocabulary in Speaking

Based on the subtitle above, it is clear to think that how can the learners say something if the learners did not have an adequate speech of vocabulary? Norbert withdraws a statement that to take a lot of practices like pair-work activities, dictation and paraphrasing exercises, and any other kinds to speak fluently. He then adds that vocabulary in speaking is not difficult as it looks because it required much less for listening and speaking, neither for reading and writing. (Norbert Schmitt, *Vocabulary in Language Teaching*, 156) Brown mentions some abilities of micro skills that must be mastery in oral communication, which are: (H. Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*,)

- 1) The learners need to produce chunks of language of different length.
- 2) The learners have to produce reduced forms of words and phrases.

- 3) The learners ought to use an adequate number of words in order to finish pragmatic aims.
- 4) The learners expected to produce fluent speech at different rates of delivery.

From the explanations above, it means if the learners can retain a lot of English word's chunk, they can easily to develop themselves to increase their comprehension of vocabulary and any other elements of language. Moreover, to make it happened, with a lot of practices and concerning of the major microskills of speaking, it is not hard to speak fluently. Shining example, if the learners can get in the plenty of words to their brain and take many exercises, they can say something a lot better than the native speakers.

c. Vocabulary in Reading

The same question also appears in this section. How can the learners read a book if they did not know the word's meaning of that book? In other hand, if they read a lot of books, they can receive a lot of comprehension about lexis. This thing same as like Brown states that the writers can explore their desire and put it down into their ideas and bring it to their written English's book to make it simply . (H. Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*.) He goes on to say that ability to distinguish literal and implies meaning is one of macroskill's comprehension in reading. (H. Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*) Norbert also tells eventhough the learners can learn incidentally from the verbal exposure, it is still not enough that they can get more wide variety of vocabularies from the English's written text. (Norbert Schmitt, *Vocabulary in Language Teaching*, 150) So, it can be concluded that vocabulary in reading is the most part of it. Reading provides a wide kinds of vocabularies to make a better resource for acquiring a broader range of words than the spoken one.

d. Vocabulary in Writing

Again, the an equal question turns up, how can the learners write something if they can not produce any words? Although Brown points out that there are some required abilities for the learners to achieve writing's comprehension as follow:

(H. Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*)

- 1) The learners have to produce an acceptable core of words.
- 2) The learners get to indicate a particular meaning in different grammatical forms.
- 3) The learners capable to distinguish between literal and implied meanings when writing.

Norbert also tells that there is a big deal from the learners who often use basic vocabulary while the good native speaking writer would use more precise lower frequency words. (Norbert Schmitt, *Vocabulary in Language Teaching*, 155) Heaton also adds that vocabulary is one of attempt to isolate the language areas learnt including the section of writing, because it concerned by these things which are word meanings, word formation, and collocations. (J. B. Heaton, *Writing English Language Tests*, (New York: Longman, 1988), 9) So, it is fine to conclude the statements of the expert above that vocabulary is one of foundation that makes writing more systematic, comprehensive and precisely.

5. Various Methods of Vocabulary Learning

Commonly, there are several valuable methods concerning with learning of vocabulary stated by some theorists as given above and learned by the learners in the classroom. In additionally that there are many kinds of the other choices of methods the learners can choose to add knowledge of how to master the vocabulary well. These various methods submitted by Noel Van Vliet (2017) that stated that learning vocabulary is the most challenging element of learning a language and perhaps the most controversial of the language learners. Therefore she has explored some methods from some experts who are competent in English and other foreign languages. The results are that about 40 methods stated has flooded in her website. The following are some original statements of them which can be the best alternative choice of vocabulary learning methods to do to gain target language as a being successful language learners in global word.

a. Aaron Knight

Aaron Knight is the founder of PhraseMix which aims to help you speak English more naturally and confidently. He also taught English in Japan. Never learn a single word by itself. Learn groups of words that “travel” together. For example, instead of memorizing the word “flock”, memorize the phrase “a flock of sheep”. Instead of remembering the verb “occur”, remember the phrase “if any problems occur”. When you remember phrases instead of single words, you ensure that you know how to actually use the word in at least one sentence.



b. Albert Wolfe

Albert Wolfe is the author of various books. Among them: *Chinese 24/7: Everyday Strategies for Speaking and Understanding Mandarin*. He also teaches English at the Peizheng College in Guangzhou, China and runs the blog *Laowai Chinese*. It's true that vocabulary is the concept that gets the most attention by language learners. My theory is that it's the



concept / element we most easily relate to because it's the one thing we can remember doing (and indeed are still doing) for our first language. But very few people remember much about learning the pronunciation or grammar of their first language, for example.

So if I had to give one vocabulary learning tip, it would be :

There's just no way around memorizing a bunch of words. So put the words where you'll see them as often as possible: on a wall, in a notebook you carry around, on your computer desktop, etc. That way you can get in more review "reps" and memorize them more easily.

c. André Klein

Andre Klein, born in Germany, is the writer behind the great Learn Out Live blog and several books on how to learn German like :



Learning German Through Storytelling.

There are many methods for learning vocabulary, and every learner should experiment with a variety of approaches to see what comes most naturally. The most important part is not fall into a grind, but to find a method one is comfortable with. For some people, using flashcards will work best, while for others writing down new words or using a vocabulary trainer app will do the trick. My personal favorite however is learning languages through creative storytelling. By reading engaging stories (aimed at the student's level) language learners can begin to build emotional and sensory contexts around new vocabulary. Instead of just studying isolated words by rote, new vocabulary can be memorized quicker and deeper because it is linked to characters, places and relationships, just like in real life.

To find out more about this approach, take a look at my article [Your Brain On Storytelling: Foreign Language Learning Through Stories](#).

d. Anne Merritt

Anne Merritt is an EFL lecturer who's currently based in South Korea. She writes about language learning for the Telegraph and her writing has been featured on CNN. If there's one tip I have for learning vocabulary, it's to study it in context. We don't communicate using individual words, we communicate with phrases and sentences. Language students, especially



independent learners, will often flick through vocabulary flashcards or flashcard apps to learn new words. These cards are a great tool, but they're not enough on their own. A student could learn hundreds of new vocabulary items, but none of that matters if they don't know how to apply those words in different contexts. When you learn a new word, look at its place in the sentence, and look at the words that typically appear with it. Look for patterns.

O Is the context usually formal or casual?

O Written or spoken?

O Is the word typically used for one topic only?

If it's a word you don't know, look at context clues to try and deduce meaning

Building your context deduction skills is an invaluable asset in a language learner. Once you've learned the word, try and use it in a few sentences. When I was a child learning French, my teachers were strict about never giving one-word answers. It was an exercise in politeness as well as sentence-building. It was never "No", but instead "No, I don't like bananas" or "No, I haven't seen that movie yet." Back then, it felt rigid and unnecessarily mechanical. Now, I can understand and appreciate what those teachers were doing. Now, when I speak French, I don't have to think twice about applying vocabulary, because using it in context is now second nature.

e. Anthony Metivier

Anthony Metivier is the author of several books about memorizing vocabulary by using his Magnetic Memory Method. He's also the man behind the How to Learn and Memorize the Vocabulary of Any Language video course. He holds a BA and MA in English Literature, an MA in Media & Communications and a PhD in Humanities.



Imagine the following two scenarios, if you will.

John is using index cards to learn foreign language vocabulary. He sits at his dining room table with a dictionary and fills out word after word on card after card.

He carries these cards around with him and occasionally gets around to looking at them on the bus as he goes about his life. Sometimes John uses spaced-repetition software. These feed him the same words again and again until he “guesses” them correctly. Sometimes John gets them right because he’s learned them, but this is rare.

When John fails, the spaced-repetition software puts the words he hasn’t memorized into a loop and hammers them at him again and again until he either gets them or gives up.

It’s all rather tedious.

Now let’s visit Tracy.

She’s a bonnie lass with many of the same experiences as John. She’s filled out index cards and spent hours using them when studying her dream foreign language.

She actually likes spaced-repetition programs because they give her greater exposure to her dream language and when she takes the time to program the software, she can study entire phrases.

The difference between Tracy and John is that Tracy also uses her mind in a completely different way, a way that increased her fluency a hundred fold.

Instead of sitting at the kitchen table with a dictionary and index cards all the time, Tracy often curls up with her dictionary on the couch. She uses a completely different memorization strategy, a Memory Palace technique based on *Ars Memorativa* or mnemonics.

It allows her to absorb words into her mind by drawing upon her past experiences, places she’s familiar with and by exercising her expansive creativity.

This practice also makes her more creative as a result, not to mention far more fluent than John will likely ever be. If there is one recommendation for language learners that I have, it’s to learn a dedicated memorization strategy that uses some form of mnemonics and steers clear of rote learning as a stand-alone method.

I recommend Memory Palaces for reasons I detail at length in my books and my video course.

f. Ben Whately

Ben Whately is the community manager and chief-assistant-to-all-content-creators of Memrise. The key when learning a new piece of vocab is to engage with it. To think about it.



Once you have actually thought about a word, given your mind a way to engage with it and to put it into some sort of context – even an imaginary one – your brain has got something to grip onto and can remember it.

The trouble with learning new words in a foreign language is that you don't have any context to link it to. So you need to find a way to make some context. Finding English words that sound a bit like the foreign word can be a huge help – the sillier, the more ridiculous the better. That is a mnemonic.

As you become more advanced in the language, your store of context within that language will grow, and you won't need to use such elaborate mnemonics. You may find that sample sentences in the foreign language become more useful to you.

Mnemonics and sample sentences are both examples of “mems”. Mems are anything that helps you to put a new word into a context, and make it more than an abstract piece of vocabulary.

Using Mems is my best recommendation to learning lots of vocab, fast!

g. Benny Lewis

Benny Lewis runs the biggest language-learning blog on the web: Fluent in 3 Months. He's also the guy behind behind Fluent in 3 Months Premium, where he shares everything he knows about 'language hacking'. He speaks 11 languages — including American Sign language.



Ask a native speaker what the word is, keep talking to them for practice, an opportunity to use the word will come up and you'll have forgotten it, and then

when you get reminded of it, the embarrassment will burn the word into your memory!

While it's true that flashcard studying in the app Anki, very useful mnemonics given on Memrise.com, and lots of reading in more advanced stages can be effective and how I acquire most of my vocabulary, the first example is the one method that has burned the word into my mind for good every time.

Get out and practice with people!

h. Camille Chevalier-Karfis

Camille (together with her husband Olivier) runs the website French Today where she blogs and offers a series of products and services to help you learn French. She has been teaching French for 19 years.



I am a big fan of “smart” flashcards.

On one side, write the English word, just as a backup, and to test yourself. On the other side, write the word, then the word in a short sentence.

Make the sentence close to “home” – use real people / facts in your life, it will help your brain remember it better. Then write everything there is about that word, in singular and plural with articles, synonyms, notes of pronunciation (specially liaisons or glidings), flags (like “j’attends” doesn’t mean “I attend” – je vais à un concert), anything you can think of.

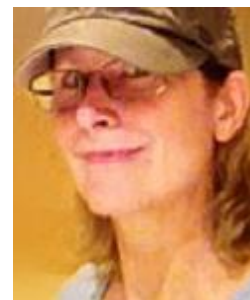
I also think that for beginner and intermediate students at least, working with audio is essential since French is not pronounced the way it is written.

A student who learns French to one day speak it (not only to read or to pass exams) should train to understand “street French”, French like it’s spoken today, and understand the modern glidings and “eaten up” words (words that are so much glided that they totally disappear in spoken French, like the “ne” of je ne veux pas.)

The audio you learn with should be using modern French, but at a level you can grasp: not too fast, yet doing the glidings, and using simple yet useful vocabulary and constructions.

i. Catherine Wentworth

Catherine is the founder of the Women Learn Thai blog where she shares how she makes her way through the Thai language and culture. She lives in Bangkok. It'd have to be repetition.



Whether they use a strict SRS (Spaced Repetition System) or not, reading, writing, and repeating words out loud until they are set in memory is a simple but powerful way to learn new vocabulary.

j. Corinne McKay

Corinne McKay is a certified French to English translator. She's also part of the Board of Directors of the American Translators Association, author of several books about translation and writes on her blog: Thoughts on Translation. I would say: consider learning vocabulary through audio materials.



These days I "update" my French vocabulary by listening to podcasts and watching YouTube videos, and I find that the new words stick with me a lot better!

k. David Mansaray

David Mansaray is addicted to learning and a strong believer in self-directed learning. He's shares his experiences and teaches you to (self) learn more effectively at DavidMansaray.com. He's currently pursuing the Big Self-Education Project with which he aims to answer questions like: How much can one person learn without going to an institution? Trying to describe the world around me regularly in the language I'm learning. This exposes gaps in my vocabulary and gives me ample opportunities for active recall.



For example, I may try to describe what a man crossing the street is wearing. And then I'll ask myself:

- Do I know the name for all his items of clothing in my target language?
- Do I know all of the colors?
- If there's a woman pushing a pram, do I know the word for "pram" in my foreign language?

When I'm exposed to something I don't know I write it down and look it up later.

The possibilities for this method are endless. And it's one of my favorite ways for learning and practicing vocabulary because I can do it at any time of the day and all I need is something to write down new words to look up later.

l. Donovan Lee Mcgrath

A lecturer, writer and researcher, Donovan Lee Mcgrath has taught Swahili since 1993. He's co-author of *Colloquial Swahili: The Complete Course for Beginners* and was also included in the Black 100+ Portrait Exhibition of Britain's Most Influential Black People.



I would have to say make the target language relevant (e.g. tag familiar things around your home using the target language, which should also include such things as shopping lists, etc.).

This should help to raise the language above the level of merely a code (another way of saying something) to something that has relevance to the way you live.

Of course, you can't beat the old faithful index card system (selected words of the first language on one side with the equivalent in the target language on the other – ticking them off as you get them right), but you asked me for one example!

m. Flora Petersen

Flora Petersen is the Communications Manager of Babel.com where you can learn a host of languages online. Babel has 17 million users.



For vocabulary learning there is not one single method. Indeed, there are as many ways as there are personalities in this world.

Embed your new language into your life and into your daily routine, not the other way around! Vocabulary varies with the situations in which you find yourself.

This is why Babbel dedicates a special part of its courses to a vocabulary trainer section called “words and sentences”. You will find 3000 words with example sentences for practical application plus a further 1000 useful sentences for specific everyday situations.

All you need to do is to find a pattern with which you can repeat your newly acquired words regularly.

Vary the situations and ways in which you review your vocabulary, write the words, listen to them, spell them, sing them, be creative and play with them! And take them out with you, which is all the easier with our handy apps.

Don’t lock yourself in your room, as learning in such a way will be exactly what you don’t want it to be: dull and isolating.

Another tip: Be aware of yourself and your goals. Don’t limit your studying to preconceived notions or set situations given by someone else.

What do you talk about in your native language? Saying something in your new language will become much easier once you really want to say it.

Your way of learning changes with your mood. Develop a sense of what works best for you straight away. And don’t be afraid to make mistakes or to forget a word, as this is where interactive flashcards and the Babbel review manager will help you.

n. Idahosa Ness

Idahosa Ness is the creator of the Mimic Method and Flow Training. He teaches people how to sing, rap and mimic foreign languages with a perfect accent.



In my experience as a learner and teacher, the stronger one’s mastery of the sounds and “flow” of the language, the easier it is to pick up new vocab and expressions through simple listening and interaction.

You can memorize an entire dictionary of vocab on paper, but that information is useless if you can’t recognize the sounds of those words in real speech or wrap your mouth around their articulation when trying to express yourself.

So for me the best method is to avoid the trap of turning language-learning into a Vocab Easter Egg Hunt and focus on maximizing real life interactions with native speakers.

o. James Heisig

James Heisig is the author of various books on Japanese and Chinese. Among them the classic: *Remembering the Kanji 1: A Complete Course on How Not To Forget the Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters*. He's also a philosopher in the field of philosophy of religion.



Not being a language teacher, I can only tell you what I do: read, READ, READ.

And to be more specific: begin by reading children's books, and then pass on to the harder stuff.¹⁴ John Fotheringham John Fotheringham is the man behind the blog *Language Mastery*. He's also the author of various guides on how to master a new language.

There are many powerful techniques one can use to acquire vocabulary more efficiently (e.g. spaced repetition, creative mnemonics, strong emotional connections, etc.), but no matter the method, the key is to focus on learning vocabulary in context.

Focus on topics and materials you enjoy, avoiding rote memory, non-contextual vocabulary lists, and flashcards with only single words. If you do use flashcards, make sure they include complete sentences (preferably taken from authentic content you have heard or read).

p. Kerstin Hammes

Kerstin Hammes, a native German speaker, is a language tutor currently teaching German, French and English — both on and offline. She's also the woman behind the *Fluent Language Blog*.



My best vocabulary building method is to ask, check, find out – whenever you don't know a word and it keeps appearing, look it up because it's probably important.

When you're in the country, use everyone you meet as a potential tutor, try out new words on them and make sure you know the local words for "how do you say...".

It doesn't build the most topical vocab, but it will associate most new words with specific memories and makes them stickier. When reading, listening or watching at home, learners should also make an effort to look up new words. Most of the time inferring from the context will do a decent job of teaching them the gist, but anyone who wants to expand their vocabulary should actively look up more unfamiliar words, write them down and revisit them.

This doesn't require travel or even a native speaker.

CONCLUSION

In this global world, the improvement of language learning, especially English always becomes trends in many aspects of language itself and language experts based on their research or experience. The various methods from some experts has given alternative choice of how to master vocabulary well. It can be concluded that vocabulary mastery based on the various methods are memorize the words in the form phrase or sentence, then connect in a certain context through many kind of fun activities in daily life. It can be done by repetition in practicing at four skills of language learning namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. Thus will bring to be successful English language learners.

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