

**DEVELOPING VOCABULARY IN LEARNING SPEAKING ENGLISH OF USAHA
JASA WISATA DEPARTEMENT THROUGH AUSSIE SLANG VOCABULARY
BOOK AT LKP ALOHA EDU TEGALDLIMO IN G-LAND BOBBY'S SURF CAMP
BANYUWANGI IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022**

Wahid Abdul Rozaq

English Education Department Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Islamic Institute
of Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi

rozaqsongo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research uses research and development (R&D) methods. The development procedure follows the Borg and Gall procedure which generally can be carried out by involving 10 main steps, namely: 1) research and information collecting, 2) planning data, 3) developing preliminary from product, 4) preliminary field testing, 5) main product revision, 6) main field testing, 7) operational product revision, 8) operational field testing, 9) final product revision, 10) Dimensions and implementation. then for research conducted in the scope of undergraduate, the research is limited to five stages, namely 1) research and information collecting, 2) planning, 3) developing preliminary from product, 4) preliminary field testing, 5) main product revision. The results of the assessment in the first question indicate that the English vocabulary card media has a very good feasibility according to media experts getting a percentage of 96%, material experts 100%, , teacher assessments 97,75% and student responses 91,23% which means this Learning Media is "Very Appropriate" to use.

KeyWords: *Developing, Speaking Skill, Improve, Australian slang vocabulary*

A. Introduction

In learning a language, it certainly will not be separated from learning vocabulary, because vocabulary has a very vital role in determining the smooth communication. Likewise, in learning English. Other than that, the vocabulary is the first thing that needs to be learned and mastered. Without knowing the vocabulary, the learners will not be able to speak well and understand the foreigner said. (Thornburry also adds, by quoting David Wilkins). vocabulary is the most essential part of learning English besides the other language skills such as reading, listening, and speaking. By mastering many vocabularies, we will easily understand paragraphs in English, write an essay in English, and communicate verbally in English. As stated by Bambang Yudi Cahyono (2008 : 01) in his journal, without vocabulary, students will not be able to listen, speak, read, or write the language because vocabulary promotes the mastery of those language skills.¹ In listening, students' vocabulary knowledge influences their

understanding of teacher's speech, class discussion, and other speeches. In speaking, they can choose the words to deliver their ideas and communicate actively. In reading, students' vocabulary knowledge affects their ability to understand and comprehend a text. In addition, dealing with writing, students' vocabulary knowledge also influences how clear they convey their thoughts to the reader. In short, the existence of vocabulary in English is one of the requirements to be able to master English.

Generally, English language has four skills, such as listening skill, speaking skill, reading skill, and writing skill. But speaking is the most important skill in English language. According to Campbell (1978:32) and Umar (2019:156) speaking is an activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the first. Moreover, interaction process between a listener and a speaker is also speaking, the messages from a speaker to listener orally which is delivered by the process of communication is also in orally's communication is speaking. A foreign language teacher needs a special selection of communicative approaches in language teaching, techniques and methods which can be operated in the classroom to the present of materials. Sometimes, when organizing, planning and also speaking instruction, methods and instructional approaches the combination is used by most of the teachers. Speaking is an interactive real time of activity to express meaning to interact with others that unplanned and just continues based on situations.

LKP Aloha Educational Center is an English Language Course Institute, founded by Mr. RIDWAN (John) on 8th of December, 1994 in Kedunggebang Village Tegaldlimo District, Banyuwangi Regency. LKP Aloha Educational Center has graduated of ex-students around 10.000 who spread throughout Indonesia. Most of ex-students (alumni) continue their studies and work both at home and abroad. LKP Aloha Educational Center program is open at any time (http://alohaeducational.blogspot.com/p/profil_03.html) accessed on 13th of October, 2021).) LKP Aloha Edu is one and another LKP in Banyuwangi, it is located in Jalan DRWS Husodo Kedunggebang village Tegaldlimo district, exactly Banyuwangi regency which has many programs, such as: the foreign language (English language, Japanese language, Mandarin language), restaurant, hotel accommodation, tourist service businesses. LKP Aloha Edu has good facilities, such as : there are 9 classes, there is the enough parking area, there is dormitory for female and male students self, office, mosque, there are many the enough class room facility, Toilet, warehouse, house keeping lab, restaurant lab (<https://www.englishindo.com/2011/12/bahasa-slang-definisi-dan-contoh.html?m=1>) accessed on 13th of October, 2021) Other that it has good staff, and students who always support this research. This LKP also is partnering with many tourism industries such as hotel, restaurant, home stay, camp, institution. For instance, this school is very supportive to be conducted research studies, it makes the researcher has the intention to conduct research studies in that LKP. this LKP is very support to be conducted research studies.

When the researcher did English teaching practice (PPL) at the USAHA JASA WISATA CLASS in LKP ALOHA EDU, the researcher found that the students still had problem in their speaking. Mostly some students had no experience to speak with the Australian so from that case the students get some problems for on the job training (OJT) at Bobby's surf camp. The first, students were confused when they heard Australian's accent, The second, the students

did not know the vocabulary in the context, especially the slang vocabulary that related to Australian's speakers activity for example (arvo: afternoon, brekkie breakfast, choccy: chocolate, G'day: hallo, lappy: laptop, sarvo: gas station, ta: thank you, ripper: very good, etc) (<https://heclpare.com/australian-slang>) accessed on 15th of october, 2021) so when they are on the job training at bobby's surf camp the students feel difficult to communicate with Australian speakers. Because the Australian speakers always use slang vocabulary in every communication. It is the big problem which the students undergone. From those cases, we can take the concluding that aloha Edu must give the teaching of slang vocabulary to students which focused on Usaha Jasa Wisata students.

the researcher used the Australian slang Vocabulary as a learning strategy to develop students' vocabulary knowledge in this study. It is cause Slang vocabulary is very popular in English language. Reporting from the *English Centers for Adults*, some of the advantages of using slang are that it makes communication easier, avoids communication mistakes, and can help express feelings (<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.tirto.id/mengenal-bahasa-slang-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apa-manfaatnya-ev5S>). Many people from non native don't understand when they speak with the native's speakers. Because the native's speakers use slang vocabularies in any conversation. The example of slang vocabulary such as : (Cash : Money, Prat : Fool, Chill out : Relax, Bust : Broken, Cool : Fashionable, The kids : Children). It causes the slang vocabularies is called the informal language. Slang Vocabulary is a vocabs which is very informal, used mostly in speech by people who know each other well. From the definition which swan said above, we can take Conclusion that slang is the types of vocabularies that very informal (According to swan (2005:526)). This strategy (Using slang vocabulary) emphasizes discovery learning of students to the specific word, where students will list slang vocabulary words which they do not know and believe those are important to know then. (<https://www.englishindo.com/2011/12/bahasa-slang-definisi-dan-contoh.html?m=1>) accessed on 13th of October 2021) Because of that one many native speakers use slang vocabulary when on their communication. Likewise Australian's speakers, they has unique language, not only that one, but also the slang vocabularies which Australian's speakers used is unique also. So learning slang vocabulary especially Australian slang vocabulary is important to improve speaking skill above all at Usaha Jasa Wisata class (LKP Aloha Edu) that do job training at bobby's surf camp in G-LAND. To see the problem above the researcher gives the solution with this thesis which has the title is developing Australian slang vocabulary to improve student's speaking skill of Usaha Jasa Wisata Department at LKP aloha Edu Tegaldimo in g-land bobby's surf camp Banyuwangi in academic year 2021/2022.

The researcher takes the title also inspired and supported by some previous theses such as : Barbara A. Wasik ■ Charlene Iannone-Campbell (2012 *International Reading Association*) developing vocabulary through purposeful, strategic conversations)), Sa'adatuddaroen (Developing Students' Vocabulary Knowledge through Daily Journal Vocabulary), mimi tarina (developing students' vocabulary through short story in rural area).

B. Research problem and objective of research

Based on the background of the study above, the research problem of formulation are : (1) How to develop of Australian slang vocabulary book in learning English at Usaha Jasa Wisata class? (2) Can this product be effective for students? And Based on the formulation of the research problem, the purpose of the research is (1) To find out the product of Australian slang vocabulary. (2) to know the effect of Australian slang vocabulary to improve speaking skill at Usaha Jasa Wisata student of Aloha Edu in Bobby's surf camp.

C. Aussie slang vocabulary

According to Alastair Morrison (a linguist) this is called slang or shrines. This language combines the Cockney style from Ireland with words from Aboriginal languages. Australian English is more similar to British English than American English because Australia is a British Commonwealth country. They also often abbreviate words and then add "o" or "ie" at the end of the word, for example "Australia" will change to "Aussie", "Afternoon" becomes "Arvo". Considering the large number of Indonesian students studying in this kangaroo country, there's nothing wrong with getting to know the Australian "slang" language that is often used in everyday life so that you won't be surprised when you talk to friends in OZ. (<https://www.educationone-indo.com/bahasa-slang-australia/>) accessed on 14th of October, 2021).

D. Literature review

1. Definition of Speaking Skill

Based on Rodry Jones (1989) on Nining, (2014:7) it is vital that what you say is delivered in the most advantageous way in a shape of communication is speaking. How you say something can be as essential as what you say in getting which means across. In accordance with that point, speaking is realized as communication, therefore, speakers are required to be in a position to specify what they want to say as effectively as possible in order to convey the message. Speaking is about making people understand speaker's feeling and ideas by doing an act of communication using language. At the time people produce utterances, they deliver their meanings, feelings, ideas and desires by Cameron (2001: 40) on Intan, (2015:15). The students must think about the ideas that they wish to express. They must be able to articulate English sound well by changing the positions of lips, jaws, and tongue. Besides, the learners should be consciously aware of the appropriate functional expression as well as grammatical, lexical and cultural features needed to express the idea, be a sensitive person to whom they speak and also the situation in which the conversation takes place. Lastly, the learners must have the abilities to change the direction of their thoughts on the basis of the person's responses by (Weny, 2019:19). In addition, the skill of four in English which students must consider is speaking. Moreover, it can assist students to create a good communication orally and directly to others by involving statement, expression, opinion and their knowledge experience.

2. Basic Types of speaking

1. Imitative : students are focused on showing vowels, certain elements of a form of language, and furthermore this done in terms of drill.

2. Intensive : To exhibit competence in a narrow band of grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or phonological relationships is designed by The production of short stretches of oral language.
3. Responsive : Responsive encompass interplay and check comprehension but at the rather restricted stage of very shorts conversations, preferred greetings and small talk, simple requests and remarks
4. Transactional (dialogue) :The specific information conveyed and exchanged by carrying out Transactional language to extend responsive language form.
5. Interpersonal (dialogue) : the other form of conversation which bring more purpose of maintaining social relationship than the transmission of the fact and information. It involves some factors that makes learners obtain tricky words as follows: (1) casual register, (2) Colloquial language, (3) Emotionally charged language, (4) slang, (5) ellipsis, (6) sarcasm a covert “ agenda”.
6. Extensive (monologue) : in the form of oral reports, summaries is extended monologue or probably short speeches are given by students at intermediate and advance levels. Students can plan and arrange it in advance.

3. Aspect of Speaking

1. Fluency : Speaker can be stated as fluent speaker if he/she can use the language rapidly and confidently, with few hesitations or unnatural pause, false starts, word searches, etc.
2. Accuracy : Accuracy deals with the grammatical structures which cover some aspects like part of speech, tense, phrase, sentence, etc
3. Pronunciation : Furthermore at the advance level the pronunciation goals can focus on elements that enhance communication which will cover stress pattern, intonation, voice quality, etc.

E. Vocabulary

a) Definition of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the important components of English which is essential for children to learn. Stahl (2005) said that vocabulary knowledge is knowledge; the knowledge of a word not only implies a definition but also how that word fits into the situation. Instruction in vocabulary involves far more than looking up words in a dictionary and using the words in a sentence. Al-Dersi (2013) stated that, the vocabulary mastery can help EFL learners speaking when they talk to others, and interpreting the word, or when reading and listening. On the other hand, they do not get the language of meaningful communication. According to Razali (2013), in general, the people use several words which they have known when they learn a new language.

b) Australian slang

Aussie is an English-Australian language which is one of the youngest dialects among other versions of the English language. Australian English is starting to be widely used in various countries that have bilateral relations with Australia. (<https://www.superprof.co.id/blog/bahasa-inggris-dengan-dialek-australia/>)

c) Principle for teaching speaking skills

According to Brown (2001:275-276) as follow: (1) Focus on both fluency and accuracy, depending on your objective. To make a good speaking both fluency and accuracy is the thing which make student's speaking meaningful and also the speaking itself merely tends to the object they have as their topic. (2) Provide intrinsically motivating technique. Teacher should know what the students 'needs for their meaningful knowledge towards their intention and last purpose. (3) Encourage the use of authentic language in meaningful context. This has one thing to do with the teacher themselves to carry out the real and meaningful words towards the students as they have some meaningful and authentic utterance which related to the major. (4) Provide appropriate feedback and correction When the moment is ready as the teacher, they should understand by listening and speaking to their students in order to be able to give correct and appropriate feedback to the students. (5) Capitalize on the natural link between speaking and listening. This still strengthened the fourth principle that speaking and listening skill had better combine both of them to obtain and produce a comprehension interaction. (6). Give students opportunities to initiate oral communication. The most important of teaching speaking is we must give the students the time more to speak especially speak english than the teacher and this way can improve the student's speaking skill, and let them to take their time to initiate the conversation. (7). Encourage the development of speaking strategies. Teachers also become a very important in teaching speaking process by giving the correct or understandable strategies to accomplish the oral communicative purpose in order to have a good chance to practice. Right here are the strategies of it such as: (1) Asking for clarification(what)? (2) Asking someone to repeat something (huh? excuse me) (3) Using fillers (uh, I mean, well, btw, something like that, etc) (4) Using conversation maintenance cues (uh-huh, right, yeah, okay, hm) (5) Getting someone's attention (hey, say, so) (6) Using paraphrase for structures one can't produces (7) Appealing for assistance from the interlocutor (to get a word, phrase for example) (8) Using formulaic expression (at the survival stage) how much does it cost? How do you get to the? (9) Using mime nonverbal expression to convey meaning.

F. Research methodology

a) Research Method

According to Borg and Gall (1983), Research and Development (R&D) study in education is to develop and validate the educational products and the steps consisting of study findings, developing the products based on the findings, field testing and revising the product.oin Sugiyono (2017:297) The steps in the R&D includes such as (1) Potential and Problems, (2) Data Collection, (3) Product Design, (4) Design Validation,(5) Design Revision, (6) Product Trial, (7) Product Revision, (8) Usage Trial, (9) Product Revision, (10) Mass Production . It strengthened by Nana syaodiah (2013:151&298). in this Borg and Gall study, for Strata One (S1) only up to the seventh step, such as potential and problems, data collection, product design, design validation, design improvement, product testing, and product revision. (Wina sanjaya, n.d.)

b) Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation : In this research, the researcher became a non participant. The researcher observed without participating or taking any active part in the situation (McDonough and

McDonough, 1997, p. 434).

2. Interview : Interviews consist of oral questions asked by the interviewer and oral responses by the research participants (Gall, Gall, and Borg, 2007, p. 228).
3. Questionnaire : printed forms that ask the same questions of all individuals in the sample and for which respondents record their answers in verbal form (Gall, Gall, and Borg, 2007, p. 228).

c) Data Analysis Techniques

1. Validation Questionnaire : According to Sugiyono (2017:166) that After the questionnaire was validated by the validator and English subject teacher, then the questionnaire was analyzed and presented.
2. Using Score rubric (**Adapted based on Jeremy harmer, 2007**) : The researcher used scoring rubric to analysed students' score in introducing to native speaker.

G. Research and Development Results

1. Results of Potential and Problem Analysis

The learning process is one of the important phases in gaining knowledge, this triggers the author to seek and understand the problems that occur during the learning process. the author observes and participates in the learning process at lkp aloha edu tegaldlimo banyuwangi at usaha jasa wisata class. In this observation, the researcher focus more on improving students' speaking skills, especially in the Australian English language sector, which in fact is difficult to understand due to different accents, and often uses slang in their daily conversations. The reality in the field, many students do not understand what Australians are talking about, so they often miss communication, such as when guests from Australia order food such as sausages (Snag), sandwiches(Sammie), etc. using their language, so most of the students who intern right there (bobby's surf camp) didn't understand what was ordered. After knowing the problems that occur in the field, the writer conducts interviews with educators and students, the writer concluded that the main problem that hinders the difficulty of students in understanding Australians when speaking and improving their speaking skills is the lack of knowledge of the English spoken by Australians, resulting in miss-communication. The first step that must be done is to find out what media is suitable so that it can be used to help students improve their speaking skills with the aussie slang vocabulary book media.

2. Data Collection

After the potential and problems can be shown factually and up to date, then it is necessary to carry out various information that can be used as material for planning certain products that are expected to overcome these problems. Information collection is carried out after analyzing problems in the field the lack of knowledge about the Australian English language obtained in the tourism service business class. making it difficult for students interning at Bobby's Surf Camp to understand what the Australian guest was talking about. they (students) only focus on developing general English speaking. This is the main factor for miscommunication. In addition to carrying out the analysis described above, researchers are still not satisfied with the results of the analysis obtained. Therefore, the researchers also conducted a T-test on students in the tourism business department. *(for the record, they already have the ability to speak global English which is not too bad. But they always miss*

communication when talking to Australians) The researcher conducted a pre-test on 10 students before doing the treatment or field test first. they are not given supply of Aussie slang vocabulary so that researchers know how much they know about English from Australia, which has vocabs, accents, pronunciation which are some of them different from global English. Apart from that, the majority of guests at Bobby's Surf Camp G-LAND are identical to Australian guests. so that students in the tourism service business class at LKP Aloha edu who will later be interning there are required to be able and understand what the Australian guest is talking about.

3. Product Design

This aussie slang vocabulary book was created using the Microsoft Word application with the following steps: (1) Open a Microsoft word worksheet, (2) Then click home on the menu bar above, (3) then set the writing font to time new roman, (4) for writing of pronunciation, it can take from (<https://easypronunciation.com/en/american-english-pronunciation-ipa-chart>) and copy-paste.

4. Result of product validation phase I

Before validation to media experts, material experts and experiments to students were carried out, the test instrument for media experts and material experts was validated first first by the supervisor. After the instrument is said to be valid by the supervisor, the validation stage is carried out to six experts.

5. Design revision

The first stage of validation can show the level of validity of the learning media if it is used during the learning process. Each expert gave suggestions to add or improve this aussie slang vocabulary book. In addition to the media created, experts or validators also provide suggestions for improvement regarding the material presented, both content and arranging. The list of revisions above is done after collecting revisions from the 3 experts. The revision of the material expert is more concerned with the quality of the content of the material, the suitability of the product with the material and the writing. There are some material in the product that is wrong in writing, there is no word class and phonetic symbols to make it easier for readers. In media experts, this product was asked to improve the writing font and distinguish between symbol fonts and words. so that it can be easier to learn. All revisions from media and material experts have been carried out so that this product is suitable for using.

6. Product Trial (field testing)

The stages of testing carried out by researchers is small group trials but before carrying out the trials the researchers also involving English teachers at LKp Aloha Edu Banyuwangi, she is Mrs. Yeni Wulandari, M. Pd. to assess the products developed from the aspects of practicality, appearance, design, materials and learning. But right here, the researcher do research by himself. And Mrs. Yeni wulandari M. Pd as supervisor what i did. For tratmernt, i give the usaha jasa wisata students about aussie slang vocabulary book. And i teach them about the aussie pronunciation, the words class of aussie slang word, create the sentence with aussie slang vocabulary book. Sometime, i give them the video and audio about aussie speakers, i ask them to describe something (*but it must including 1 or more of aussie slang*). It is aimed to

make common of students to speak english (*focus on aussie*) and easy to understand what aussie speakers sayings when they are on job training at bobby's surf camp G-LAND. The treatment is happened for 21days (28th of february-20th of march).

7. Product revision

After a limited trial or small group trial was conducted to determine the feasibility of this Australian slang vocabulary book, the product was said to be of very high feasibility, so no re-testing and revision were carried out. Furthermore, this Australian slang vocabulary book media can be used as a learning medium to improve students' speaking skills at LKP Aloha Edu Tegaldlimo Banyuwangi

H. Discussion

Research and product development was carried out with an early stage planning carried out by observations and interviews conducted in the tourism service business class at LKP Aloha Edu Tegaldlimo Banyuwangi. It is known that many students complain when they talk to Australians, because they only focus on learning English in general. The initial step taken in improving students' speaking skills was through the Aussie slang vocabulary book. This media has collected material that is in accordance with the existing syllabus. After that, just make a design using Microsoft word software. In accordance with the standards for making books, the materials, letters and colors are adapted to the students. The product that has been developed is then validated by several experts before being tested, validation is carried out by 2 experts, namely 1 material expert, and 1 media expert and 1 English subject teacher.

1. Media Expert Assessment Results

The validation carried out by media experts includes two aspects. Namely practicality and material. The assessment of practicality is based on the quality of the book which is easy to use, the instructions for use are easy to understand and the advantages of this media in terms of practicality get a score of 95%. Meanwhile, the assessment of appearance is about the appearance of the Aussie slang vocabulary book, such as color, design, font and print selection. This aspect of the display gets a score of 84%. In the second stage, based on the table above, the results of validation by media experts obtained in the practical aspect got a score of 100%, in the display aspect got a score of 92%. The results of the media validation in the second stage get an average of 96%. Which means this media is "Very good/valid to use"

Material Expert Assessment Results

In the validation carried out by the material expert validator there are two aspects that are assessed, namely: The first phase of material validation assesses aspects of the quality of the material, and aspects of learning. Based on the table of the results of the first stage of validation by one expert and one English teacher, the following data were obtained: the material aspect regarding the suitability of the material presented with the learning media made, obtained a score of 100%. For the learning aspect in terms of learning motivation, students get a score of 96%. The average of these two aspects is 98%. The results of the validation by material experts obtained in the second stage on the material aspect got a score of 100%. The implementation aspect assesses the accuracy of the material used in learning to get a score of 100%. Some of these assessments, on average, get a score of 100%, based on the validity level

of the 100% score in the "very good" category and the material can be stated in accordance with the Aussie slang vocabulary book media developed.

2. Teacher's Response

The teacher's response was taken from the English teacher at LKp Aloha Edu Tegaldlimo Banyuwangi, namely Mrs. Yeni Wulandari, M. Pd to assess the product developed from the aspects of practicality, appearance, material and learning. The consideration of researchers to involve teachers in assessing products is because teachers are prospective users and implementers of learning. From this assessment, it can be seen that in the practical aspect, the percentage of feasibility is 95%, in the second aspect of the display, the percentage of feasibility is 93,3% in the third aspect of the material, the percentage of 100%, the 4th aspect of learning, gets a feasibility percentage of 100%. Total score average percentage 97,75%

3. Product Trial

This trial was carried out in the tourism service business class at LKp Aloha Edu Tegaldlimo Banyuwangi with a small-scale trial consisting of 10 students who filled out a checklist sheet with the following percentage results, a small-scale trial. Based on assessment which held by expert and teacher above, the researcher also take the assessment of speaking skill that had got the result is 78,4. It is showed that the researching is successful because the criteria of assessment from lkp aloha is 75. Finally, This Aussie slang vocabulary book reached the very good category or very interesting. With an average rating of 91,23% which is included in the very good category.

I. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was developing australian slang vocabulary to improve students speaking skill of usaha jasa wisata departement at lkp aloha edu tegaldlimo in g-land bobby's surf camp banyuwangi. As stated in the research objectives, this study aimed: (1) To find out the product of Australian slang vocabulary and (2) to know the effect Australian slang vocabulary to improve speaking skill at Usaha Jasa Wisata student of aloha Edu in bobby's surf camp. Aussie slang vocabulary book media containing Australian slang vocabulary is designed according to the existing material and curriculum with the aim of improving students' speaking skills in tourism business classes (usaha jasa wisata class) when talking to speakers from Australia. This book has been successfully developed using Microsoft Word software. There are three materials in this aussie slang vocabulary book, namely aussie slang A-Z, slang a saurus and diminutives. This Research and Development was carried out according to the Borg and Gall method which consisted of 10 steps which were then simplified into 7 steps, namely potential problems, data collection, product design, design validation, product revision, product testing, and product revision.

The feasibility level for the media gets a score of 96% and the material is 100%. The teacher's response gets a score of 97,75%. And the students response gets score of 91,23% has reached the very feasible criteria, which means that this media aussie slang vocabulary book is very "appropriate" to use. It's the answering for the first question in the research problem, and the answer for second question is $= 0.00 < 0.05$. Its meanthat the pre-test and

post-test there are differences very significant. Soduring treatment for teaching speaking using aussie slang vocabulary as media is very useful..

References

- Alqahtani, Mofareh:2015. *The Importance of Vocabulary in Language Learning and How to be Taught*. International Journal of Teaching and Education, Vol. 3, No. 3.
- Barbara A. Wasik ■ Charlene Iannone-Campbell:2012. *developing vocabulary through purposeful, strategic conversations*” (International Reading Association)
- H, Hiebert Elfrieda dan Michael L.Kamil:2013. *Teaching and Learning Vocabulary Bringing Research to Practice*. Cambridge Language Teaching Library,UK .
- Hasan sastra Negara:2015. *Konsep dasar matematika untuk pgsd*.
- Heni Mularsih:2017. *Belajar dan Pembelajaran serta Pemanfaatan Sumber Belajar*.
- Horby: 2010. *Oxport Advanced Learner’s dictionary or current English*. Newyork: Oxford universitas press.
- Karwono, idham: 2014. *Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Sebagai Bahasa Asing Kutubkhanah*. Jurnal Penelitian sosial keagamaan, Vol.17, No.1.
- Kurniawati, Dewi: 2014. *Keefektifan Pengajaran Kosakata Bahasa Inggris Pada Anak Sekolah Dasar Dengan Menggunakan Flash Card Terampil*. TERAMPIL Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Dasar, Vo 1 No 1.
- mimi tarina :2001. *Developing students’ vocabulary through short story in rural area”*. *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, UK.
- Nyoman mardik. *Pengembangan Multimedia Dalam Pembelajaran Kosakata Bahasa Inggris Di SD*. Jurnal Pendidikan.
- Prayogo Utomo, D: 2021. *Implementing Direct Practice with The Native Speakers to Improve Speaking Skill of usaha jasa wisata departement at lkp aloha tegalddimo in g-land bobby’s surf camp banyuwangi in Academic Year 2020/2021*.
- Sa’adatuddaroen: 2018/2019. *Developing Students’ Vocabulary Knowledge through Daily Journal Vocabulary*.
- Shodiq Nor, M: 2013. *Implementing Direct Practice with The Native Speakers to Improve Speaking Skill of The Tenth Grade Students of Smk 17 Agustus 1945 Muncar Banyuwangi in Academic Year 2012-2013*. Islamic University of Malang Postgraduate Program English Education Department.
- Sugiyono:2017. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D* Bandung: Penerbit Alfabet.

Wasik, B.A., & Hindman, A.H: 2011b. Improving vocabulary and pre-literacy skills of at-risk preschoolers through teacher professional development. Journal of Educational Psychology,

Wira sanjaya:2013. Penelitian pendidikan jenis, metode, dan prosedur.