

**PROFILING STUDENTS' HIGH-FREQUENCY VOCABULARY OF
MANADO STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
(A CORPUS STUDY)**

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted as Partial Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd) of
English Education Study Program

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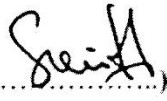
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THESIS RATIFICATION


The thesis entitled “*Profiling Students’ High-Frequency Vocabulary of Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies (a Corpus Study)*” compiled by Mohamad Raihan Praba Tahir with student registration number 1926017, a student of English Education Study Program, has been examined and defended in the Munaqasyah session held on January 26th of 2024. Thus, the thesis has been declared acceptable as one of the requirements to obtain *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd) degree with several improvements.

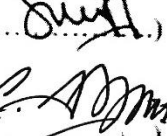
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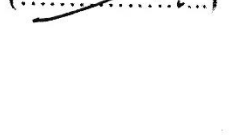
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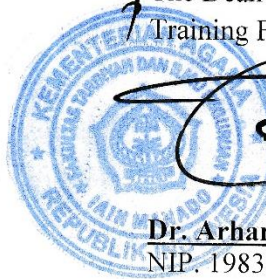

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ABSTRACT

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This study investigates the high-frequency vocabulary profile of first-year students at Institut Agama Islam Negeri Manado. Based on the research question, this study aims to describe the lexical composition of first-year students' high-frequency words by measuring the types and tokens produced in the vocabulary test. To answer the research question, the researcher applied a quantitative research design and utilized AntWordProfiler by Laurance Anthony as a medium to generate statistical information from the vocabulary. Based on the analysis, they produced 1548 types and 9681 tokens. In addition, they showed proficiency in 1093 types of high-frequency vocabulary in General Service List (GSL) 1 and 2, which have 7288 types in total. Based on the breakdown, they have 731 types in GSL 1, which consists of 4114 types, and 362 in GSL 2, which consists of 3708 types. From these findings, the study concluded that the high-frequency vocabulary coverage of the first-year students was low. They only have about 15% of the types from GSL 1 and GSL 2 in total, with only about 18% of the types of vocabulary in GSL 1 and about 10% in GSL 2.

Keywords: Corpus, Vocabulary, High-Frequency Words.

مستخلص البحث

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البحث	: تحديد ملامح المفردات عالية التكرار لدى الطلاب IAIN Manado (دراسة
متنوعة)	

يبحث هذا البحث في ملف المفردات عالية التردد للطلاب الجدد في معهد مانادو الإسلامي الحكومي. بناء على سؤال البحث، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف التركيب المعجمي للكلمات عالية التكرار لدى الطلاب الجدد من خلال قياس الأنواع والرموز المنتجة في اختبارات المفردات. للإجابة على أسئلة البحث، تستخدم هذه الدراسة تصميم بحث كمي وتستخدم AntWordProfiler بواسطة Laurence Anthony كوسيلة لتوليد معلومات إحصائية من المفردات. وبناء على نتائج التحليل، أنتجوا ١٥٤٨ نوعاً و٩٦٨١ رمزا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فقد أثبتوا كفاءتهم في ١٠٩٣ نوعاً من المفردات عالية التردد في قائمة الخدمات العامة 1 (GSL) و٢ والتي تحتوي على ٧٢٨٨ نوعاً في المجموع. بناءً على الحل، لديهم ٧٣١ نوعاً في 1 GSL الذي يتكون من ٤١١٤ نوعاً، و٣٦٢ نوعاً في 2 GSL الذي يتكون من ٣٧٠٨ نوعاً. ومن هذه النتائج، خلصت نتائج البحث إلى أن تغطية المفردات عالية التردد لدى الطلاب الجدد كانت منخفضة نسبياً. لديهم فقط حوالي ١٥% من أنواع 1 GSL و 2 GSL إجمالاً، مع إتقان حوالي ١٨% فقط من أنواع المفردات في 1 GSL وحوالي ١٠% في 2 GSL.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المجموعة، المفردات، الكلمات عالية التردد.

ABSTRAK

Mohamad Raihan Praba Tahir. (2024). *Profiling Students' High-Frequency Vocabulary of Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies (a Corpus Study)*. Skripsi. Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan. Insititut Agama Islam Negeri Manado.

Penelitian ini menyelidiki profil kosakata berfrekuensi tinggi dari mahasiswa baru di Institut Agama Islam Negeri Manado. Berdasarkan pertanyaan penelitian, studi ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan komposisi leksikal dari kata-kata frekuensi tinggi mahasiswa baru dengan mengukur *types* dan *tokens* yang dihasilkan dalam tes kosakata. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, studi ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif dan mengutilisasikan AntWordProfiler oleh Laurance Anthony sebagai media untuk menghasilkan informasi statistik dari kosakata. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, mereka menghasilkan 1548 *types* dan 9681 *tokens*. Selain itu, mereka menunjukkan kecakapan dalam 1093 *types* dari kosakata frekuensi tinggi dalam *General Service List (GSL)* 1 dan 2 yang memiliki 7288 *types* secara total. Berdasarkan pemecahannya, mereka memiliki 731 *types* di dalam *GSL* 1 yang terdiri atas 4114 *types*, dan 362 *types* dalam *GSL* 2 yang terdiri dari 3708 *types*. Dari temuan ini, hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa cakupan kosakata frekuensi tinggi dari mahasiswa baru tergolong rendah. Mereka hanya memiliki sekitar 15% *types* dari *GSL* 1 dan *GSL* 2 secara total, dengan hanya menguasai sekitar 18% *types* dari kosakata dalam *GSL* 1 dan sekitar 10% dalam *GSL* 2.

Kata Kunci: Korpus, Kosakata, Kata-Kata Frekuensi Tinggi.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The present study aims to examine the vocabulary knowledge of students at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. For the significance, by examining the students' vocabulary, this study seeks to provide valuable insights and contribute to a deeper understanding of vocabulary profile of the students, since vocabulary knowledge holds significance in learning English. For instance, it serves as a fundamental pillar for fostering effective communication and attaining overall linguistic proficiency as a comprehensive understanding of vocabulary is essential for both effective communication skills and the process of learning a second language.¹

As additional significance, the findings of the research contribute to curriculum and material development of English language learning at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. The contribution to the curriculum and material development by the findings of the present research is the in form of corpus, compiled collection of authentic language.² From the corpus, the lecturers of English language could understand the vocabulary knowledge of the students. Hence, from the findings, the lecturers could design appropriate material and curriculum in the teaching and learning of English for the students. For instance, the lecturers could provide suitable vocabulary lists, textbooks, and learning that students need.

¹ Mofareh Alqahtani, "the Importance of Vocabulary in Language Learning and How to be Taught", *International Journal of Teaching and Education* 3, no. 3 (2015): p. 22.

² Lynne Flowerdew, *Corpora and Language Education* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), p. 3.

In addition, regarding to relevant verse of the noble Qur'an with the present research, in fifth verse of *ar-Rahman* surah, Allah *Subhanahu wa-ta'ala* says:

الشمس والقمر بحسبان

Translation: The Sun and the moon run on their fixed courses (exactly) calculated with measured out stages for each (for reckoning).³

From the Religion Ministry of Indonesia, the *Tahlili* interpretation of the verse is “Allah mentions that the sun and moon, which are among the largest celestial bodies, revolve in their own precise orbits. As a result, seasonal changes occur. By taking these changes into account, humans can manage agriculture, trade, education, and other aspects of life.”⁴ In the interpretation, Allah arranges the occurrence of everything in the universe. Furthermore, Allah measures the size, position, and rotation of the moon and the sun which results in alternating night and day. Thus, by alternating time, Allah creates nighttime for rest and daytime for work and provides easiness for humans in regulating their activities.

Additionally, the meaning of this verse shares similarity with the purpose of the present research. For instance, similar as mentioned before, by examining the students' vocabulary at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies, the lecturers of English could measure the students' strengths and weaknesses of vocabulary knowledge. Thus, the lecturers could have easiness in providing

³ Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan, *Translation of the Meanings of the Noble Qur'an in the English Language* (Madinah: King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur'an, 2008), p. 730.

⁴ “Qur'an Kemenag,” *the Qur'an Website of Indonesia Religion Ministry* (Jakarta: Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an).
quran.kemenag.go.id/quran/per-ayat/surah/55?from=5&to=78 (June 15, 2023)

specific and appropriate material and curriculum that the students need in the learning for enhancing their linguistic abilities such as reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

In this context, to measure students' vocabulary, the utilization of Corpus Linguistics stands out as a reliable and appropriate method. Corpus Linguistics is a method to examine and draw conclusion of attested language use such as written records and spoken recordings.⁵ Moreover, recent studies have utilized Corpus Linguistics as the mean to vocabulary learning material development as written in the previous studies of the present research.

Despite the plethora of findings in Corpus Linguistics research, there is a notable gap. For instance, research in Corpus Linguistics examined textbooks in general, however study in learner's corpora such as in a university context were not studied extensively, especially at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. Thus, the present research intends to fill the gap and adds new insights into the current literature of Corpus Linguistics.

B. *Research Limitations*

The present research has certain limitations. First, the present research focuses only on analyzing the high-frequency words of the students. Second, the first and second of General Service List (GSL) by Michael West (1953) which contain 2000 High-frequency word families are utilized as the high-frequency words filter. Last, the data of the research are 209 test results by the first semester students in the academic year of 2022/2023 of Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies.

⁵ Tony McEnery and Costas Gabrielatos, "English Corpus Linguistics," in Bas Aarts and April McMahon, eds., *the Handbook of English Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 34.

C. Research Question

The present study focuses to answer the following research question: how is the students' vocabulary profile of high-frequency words at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies?

D. Research Objective

In accordance with the research inquiry, this study aims to describe the lexical compositions of students' high-frequency words at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies by examining the word types and tokens.

E. Significance of the Study

Given the intended research objective, this study anticipates generating advantages in EFL, both theoretical and practical. The specific benefits of this research encompass the following:

1. Theoretical Significance

a. To English Tutors of the Language Center

Profiling the vocabulary of students provides valuable insights of their language proficiency that help the language tutors in tailoring their teaching materials and curriculum to address the specific needs of the students. For instance, by understanding the vocabulary gaps and strengths of the students, the tutors can design targeted vocabulary instruction programs to enhance their overall language skills.

b. To Curriculum and Material Developers

The analysis of students' vocabulary through corpus profiling contributes to curriculum development in EFL. It reveals the vocabulary size and range of the students. This information can be utilized to

create appropriate vocabulary lists, textbooks, and teaching materials that align with the students' linguistic abilities and goals.

c. To Learners

By profiling the vocabulary of students, the learners gain a deeper understanding of their vocabulary strengths and weaknesses. This knowledge empowers them to take ownership of their learning process and make informed decisions regarding vocabulary acquisition strategies. It encourages self-directed learning and allows students to focus on the specific vocabulary areas that require improvement, leading to increased learner autonomy.

2. Practical Significance

a. To Corpus Linguistics Literature

This research contributes to the field of Corpus Linguistics by applying its methodologies and techniques to investigate vocabulary profiles of students. In addition, it demonstrates the practical application of Corpus Linguistics in language education.

b. To Second Language Acquisition (SLA) Theory

The thesis provides empirical evidence regarding the vocabulary acquisition patterns of students. It adds to the existing body of knowledge in second language acquisition by examining the vocabulary profiles of learners at a specific stage of their language learning journey. This research can contribute to SLA theories and inform future studies on vocabulary acquisition and development.

F. Definitions of Key Terms

1. Vocabulary

Vocabulary refers to all the words that a person knows and uses, and all the words of a language.⁶

2. High Frequency Words

High frequency words are defined as the words that have large proportions of coverage in both spoken and written language.⁷

3. Corpus

Corpus is defined as a large collection of written or spoken texts that is used for language research.⁸

4. Token

Token is a counting unit for each word occurrence in a text, used for frequency counting of words in corpus linguistics.⁹

5. Type

Type is a counting unit of each occurred word form in a text, used as word frequency counting of corpus linguistics.¹⁰

⁶ “Vocabulary,” *Oxford Learner’s Dictionary*.
oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/vocabulary (June 6, 2023)

⁷ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001), p. 11 & 13.

⁸ “Corpus,” *Collins Dictionary*.
collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/corpus (June 6, 2023)

⁹ Vaclav Brezina, *Statistics in Corpus Linguistics: A Practical Guide* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), p. 39.

¹⁰ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 7.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. *Vocabulary*

1. **Vocabulary Definition**

Referenced from Cambridge Dictionary, vocabulary has three meanings. First, vocabulary encompasses all words in a language. Second, vocabulary terms to the words known or used by an individual. Last, it pertains to the words used when discussing a specific subject.¹¹ In addition, vocabulary has the equal meaning with ‘lexis,’ the words and meaningful units of a language.¹² All in all, vocabulary refers to every existing word of a language, Further, vocabulary is the words that a person uses or knows. In addition, vocabulary is used words in a specific subject. Last, vocabulary shares similar meaning with ‘lexis’ which means language words and meaningful unit.

2. **Vocabulary Importance**

In language learning, vocabulary plays an important role since the central of communicative competence and second language acquisition is vocabulary.¹³ Moreover, second language learners are conscious of limitations in vocabulary knowledge affect their ability to communicate in a target language.¹⁴ Thus, vocabulary forms the fundamental building block of

¹¹ “Vocabulary,” *Cambridge Dictionary*.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/vocabulary> (June 30, 2023).

¹² The ESRC Centre for Corpus Approaches to Social Science, *Corpus Linguistics: Some Key Terms* (Lancaster: CASS, 2013), p. 6.

¹³ Mofareh Alqahtani, “the Importance of Vocabulary in Language Learning and How to be Taught”, *International Journal of Teaching and Education* 3, no. 3 (2015): p. 22.

¹⁴ John Read, “Research in Teaching Vocabulary”, *Annual Review of Applied* 24, no. 7 (2004): p. 146.

language proficiency, as the essential foundation for learners to engage in reading, listening, writing, and speaking.¹⁵ To conclude, the significance of vocabulary in language learning is undeniable. As the core of communicative competence and second language acquisition, vocabulary. Further, the awareness among the learners that limitations in vocabulary knowledge impact their ability to communicate in the target language underscores the importance of vocabulary. Thus, prioritizing vocabulary learning is necessary for the learners to enhance their linguistic abilities.

3. Vocabulary Typology

Nation's vocabulary classification is the main reference to classify vocabulary in the present study. Nation classifies vocabulary into four groups based on the frequency of occurrence. The following are the brief explanations of the classification.

a. High-Frequency Words

High-frequency words are termed as the words that cover a large proportion of used words in spoken and written language; hence, high-frequency words occur in every use of the language. For instance, General Service List (GSL) by Michael West (1953) is a classic list of high frequency vocabulary that has 2,000 word families.¹⁶ In short, high-frequency words are the essential building blocks of language, appearing consistently in both spoken and written communication.

¹⁵ Jack Richards and Will Renandya, *Methodology in Language Teaching*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 265.

¹⁶ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 11 & 13.

b. Academic Words

Academic words are defined as frequently used words in various kinds of academic texts. In other words, academic words are necessary for the use of English in academic purposes.¹⁷ Thus, academic words are vital components for successful communication in English within academic context.

c. Technical Words

Technical words are related words of a text in a specific subject. Thus, technical words differ from a subject to another subject.¹⁸ In essence, technical words serve as the language building blocks within specific fields.

d. Low-frequency Words

Low-frequency words are infrequent words in a text. Thus, low-frequency words take up a small portion in a text. For instance, some moderate frequency words consist of low-frequency words. Further, many proper names are low-frequency words.¹⁹ To sum, Low-frequency words are rarely used words of language users.

In summary, high-frequency words are fundamental elements in language, consistently present in both spoken and written communication. Similarly, academic words play a crucial role in effective English communication within academic contexts. On the other hand, technical words serve as essential building blocks within specific fields, reflecting the spe-

¹⁷ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 12.

¹⁸ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 12.

¹⁹ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 19-20.

cialized language of various subjects. Lastly, low-frequency words, being infrequent and constituting a small portion of text, include some moderately used terms and numerous proper names.

4. Vocabulary Profiling

The word “profiling” refers to the act of collecting information of something to give a description of it.²⁰ Hence, combined with the word ‘vocabulary’, the term ‘vocabulary profiling’ is the construction of vocabulary profile, the description of vocabulary related to level and coverage of words.

5. Vocabulary Counting

In the present study, token and type terms are used for counting vocabulary. These terms are important since they are the basis to count and determine vocabulary content.²¹ To elaborate further, a detailed explanation of these terms follows.

a. Token

Token refers to every single word occurrence in a text.²² Thus, every word that occurs in a text is counted as 1 token. For instance, this sentence, ‘*I love you as you love me*’ has 7 tokens. From the sentence, each word occurrence is counted as 1 token even though there are 2 words which occur 2 times, ‘*you*’ and ‘*love*’.

²⁰ “Profiling,” *Oxford Learner’s Dictionary*.
<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/profiling> (August 30, 2023).

²¹ Simbuka, Srifani. “The Islamic Religious Studies Technical Vocabulary (IRSTV): a Corpus-Based Study to Inform Materials Development”, *Dissertation* (Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia School of Postgraduate Studies, 2019), p. 34.

²² Vaclav Brezina, *Statistics in Corpus Linguistics: A Practical Guide*, p. 39.

b. Type

Type terms as every word form occurrence in a text. As an example, in the previous sentence, ‘*I love you as you love me,*’ there are 5 types of words which are ‘*I*’, ‘*love*’, ‘*you*’, ‘*as*’, and ‘*me*’. In this sentence, the words ‘*love*’ and ‘*you*’ occur two times however they are counted as 1 type each. Thus, each same word in a text is counted 1 type even though the occurrence of the words is more than one.²³

To conclude, token is the counting unit for each word in a text. Further, type is the counting unit of each word form that occurs in a text. For instance, in the sentence ‘*I love you as you love me,*’, there are 7 tokens and 5 types of words.

B. Corpus Linguistics

1. Corpus Linguistics Definition

As an applied linguistics approach, Corpus Linguistics is a current method for analyzing language.²⁴ In the last few decades, Corpus Linguistics enables to support empirical studies of language use that have generalizability and validity of research findings.²⁵ Further, experts in the field describe that Corpus Linguistics is not a branch of linguistics or a linguistic theory, but rather a methodology.²⁶ In sum, Corpus Linguistics is a method

²³ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 7.

²⁴ Laurence Anthony, “a Critical Look at Software Tools in Corpus Linguistics”, *Linguistic Research* 30, no. 2 (2013): p. 141.

²⁵ Douglas Biber, “Corpus-Based and Corpus-Driven Analyses of Language Variation and Use,” in Bernd Heine and Heiko Narrog, eds., *the Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis*, 2nd Edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015), p. 1.

²⁶ Tony McEnery and Costas Gabrielatos, “English Corpus Linguistics,” in Bas Aarts and April McMahon, eds., *the Handbook of English Linguistics*, p. 34.

for language analysis. Over recent decades, it has facilitated empirical examinations into language usage, contributing to research findings that possess broad applicability and research validity. Moreover, Corpus Linguistics should be perceived not as a distinct linguistic field or theoretical framework, but as a methodology.

2. Corpus Linguistics Characteristics

Corpus Linguistics has the following characteristics. First, Corpus Linguistics analyses the natural texts of language, thus it is empirical. Second, Corpus Linguistics utilizes computers and software to store, analyze, and manage input and output data. Third, Corpus Linguistics analysis is both quantitative and qualitative.²⁷In summary, Corpus Linguistics utilizes empirical analysis by studying authentic language. Further, this methodology employs computer technology for data storage, analysis, and management. In addition, Corpus Linguistics embraces both quantitative and qualitative approaches in its analysis, although quantitative one often takes precedence in its studies and literature.

3. Corpus Definition and Use

As empirical the data of Corpus Linguistics, corpus is the collection of authentic spoken or written language which is compiled for a particular purpose.²⁸ Essentially, the term “corpus” refers to any gathered collection of texts that is used to study language use.²⁹ Further, the purpose of building a corpus is for describing and providing an explanation of lan-

²⁷ Simbuka, Srifani. “The Islamic Religious Studies Technical Vocabulary (IRSTV): a Corpus-Based Study to Inform Materials Development”, *Dissertation*, p. 14.

²⁸ Lynne Flowerdew, *Corpora and Language Education*, p. 3.

²⁹ Martin Weisser, *Practical Corpus Linguistics* (Chichester: John Wiley and Sons, 2016), p. 1.

guage structure and use.³⁰ In conclusion, corpus is the collections of natural spoken or written language for language research. The term corpus encompasses any compilation texts utilized to study language use. Additionally, the primary aim behind constructing a corpus is to describe and offer insights related to the structure and use of a language.

4. Typology of Corpus

Corpora can be categorized into three groups as grouped by Weiser. Synchronic and diachronic corpora, general and specific corpora, and static and dynamic corpora. The following discussions provide in-depth and detailed explanations of each corpus category.

a. Synchronic & Diachronic Corpora

Synchronic corpora, designed to represent contemporary languages, are distinguished from diachronic corpora. Diachronic corpora are specifically created to document languages that have become obsolete historically. Another notable contrast between these two corpus types lies in their data sources. Synchronic corpora are compiled from the data of presently spoken languages. In contrast, diachronic corpora utilize data from historical or ancient languages, such as "Shakespeare's English." These corpora typically include outdated words, words with antiquated spelling, or characters that are unfamiliar and have fallen out of use in contemporary texts.³¹

³⁰ Simbuka, Srifani. "The Islamic Religious Studies Technical Vocabulary (IRSTV): a Corpus-Based Study to Inform Materials Development", *Dissertation*, p. 16.

³¹ Srifani Simbuka et al., "What's Out There? A Literature Study on the Typology of English Corpora and Their Contribution to ELT", *Proceeding AISELT* 3, no. 3 (2019): p. 280.

b. General & Specific Corpora

Weisser (2016) additionally categorizes corpora based on their intended purposes, distinguishing between general and domain-specific corpora. General corpora encompass a wide range of language varieties, modes, and text genres, aiming to be representative of the entire language. Consequently, a single corpus from this category can be utilized in multiple research endeavors addressing diverse objectives. In contrast, domain-specific corpora, also known as field-specific corpora, often focus on specific linguistic variations, modes, or genres.³²

c. Static & Dynamic Corpora

Concerning the adaptability of corpora in expanding their size, Weisser (2016) differentiates between static and dynamic corpora. The key distinctions between these subtypes of corpora are related to the timeframe employed in data collection and their size. dynamic corpora are built based on a specific sampling frame and gradually expand to include more texts over time at a particular moment. Dynamic corpora are designed to accurately reflect the language they represent. Consequently, the sizes of this corpora tend to grow over time, whereas the size of static corpora remains fixed. The changes in dynamic corpora are anticipated as they are

³² Srifani Simbuka et al., “What’s Out There? A Literature Study on the Typology of English Corpora and Their Contribution to ELT”, p. 283.

intended to continually mirror, or monitor, the dynamic shifts in the language they portray.³³

C. Previous Studies

This section aims to explore a series of relevant previous studies that share similarities in the research topic and methodology of the present study. By examining these studies, the researcher places the present study within the broader scholarly discourse and pinpoints the gap in the existing literature of corpus study. In addition, by drawing upon the following relevant studies, the researcher justifies the need for the present study.

To begin with, Simbuka (2019) in her dissertation titled “the Islamic Religious Studies Technical Vocabulary (IRSTV): a Corpus-Based Study to Inform Materials Development,” developed the Technical Vocabulary of Islamic Religious Studies (IRSTV) to cater to the specific requirements of first-year English language learners enrolled in Indonesian Islamic tertiary education. The aim of the study was to compile a comprehensive list of word types extracted from five key sub-disciplines within Islamic Religious Studies (IRS), namely the science of Qur'an, the science of Hadiths, Islamic law and jurisprudence, Islamic philosophy, and theology, as well as Islamic mysticism theology, which are commonly taught in Indonesian Islamic universities and colleges. Drawing upon the corpus of Islamic Religious Studies Textbooks (CIRSTIISI), which encompassed 18,058-word types and 305,701 tokens, Simbuka identified 262-word types (equivalent to 239 lemmas) within the IRSTV list that were deemed essential for English as a Foreign Language

³³ Srifani Simbuka et al., “What’s Out There? A Literature Study on the Typology of English Corpora and Their Contribution to ELT”, p. 284-285.

(EFL) students studying at Indonesian Islamic universities, state institutes, and colleges to acquire.

Further, Rozaq (2019) conducted an undergraduate thesis titled "Corpus Analysis of Academic Vocabulary in Students' Thesis Proposals at the English Teacher Education Department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya." The study employed a quantitative method to analyze the use of academic words in the thesis proposals of seventh-semester students during the 2018/2019 academic year, using the AntWordProfiler app. The researcher utilized Coxhead's Academic Vocabulary List as the measurement instrument of academic words in the application. The findings revealed a high usage of academic vocabulary by the students. Approximately 11.92% of the 66,419 running words consisted of academic word tokens. Therefore, the students' work can be categorized as academic writing. Furthermore, the significance of this study lies in its contribution to understanding the students' proficiency in using academic vocabulary in their academic writing, which could have implications for language instruction and curriculum development.

Furthermore, Novi (2021) conducted an undergraduate thesis entitled "Learners' Corpora in Students' Blogs of English Writing." The study employed a quantitative corpus analysis to examine the writing of five international students' blogs. In this study, the researcher used AntConc software to analyze and categorize word classes, including nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, interjections, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, auxiliaries, and the verb "be." In the findings, the results revealed that the students produced 731 words and 2667 tokens. Furthermore, the findings of this research contribute to existing theories on learner's corpora and enhance the understanding of the variability in learners' use of the English language.

Moreover, Asnidar (2021) conducted a study titled "Profiling the Vocabulary of English Coursebooks Used in ELT for Non-English Majors at Manado State Islamic Institute: A Corpus-Based Study" to examine the vocabulary coverage and word types based on Nation's typology of vocabulary in three English coursebooks at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. The study employed a quantitative descriptive design and utilized AntWordProfiler to gather statistical and frequency information on the vocabulary present in the coursebooks. Further, the results indicate that the three coursebooks contain a total of 63,130 tokens and 5,290-word types. From the tokens and types, High-Frequency words comprise 87.76% of the tokens and 55.16% of the word types, emphasizing their prominence and significance within the coursebooks. In addition, the study identifies 6.17% of the words as Academic words, indicating the presence of specialized vocabulary relevant to academic contexts. Furthermore, 6.07% of the words are categorized as Low-Frequency words. Thus, the study's findings have implications for curriculum design and English language teaching practices at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. For instance, by understanding the vocabulary composition of the coursebooks, educators can make informed decisions about the selection and prioritization of vocabulary to enhance students' language learning experience.

Last, in a study conducted by Khasanah (2021) entitled "a Corpus Study of English Vocabulary in Textbooks Constructed by the English Teacher Forum of Junior High School in Tuban," a corpus-based analysis was conducted to investigate the vocabulary used in five textbooks created by the English teacher forum of Junior High School in Tuban. The study utilized AntWordProfiler and found a total of 82,918 tokens and 6,669 types in the textbooks. Among these, high-frequency words such as nouns, verbs, and determiners

were the most frequently used. Additionally, the study identified 282 academic word families, which accounted for 2.51% of the tokens. Hence, the research provides teachers with the vocabulary that needs to be taught to students based on the textbooks to meet the curriculum expectations.

Further, based on previous related studies, the research employed a Corpus Linguistics approach in their research design. This common methodology involves analyzing large collections of written or spoken texts for language analysis, with a specific focus on investigating vocabulary-related aspects such as usage, composition, profiling, or analysis. In addition, these studies aim to inform language teaching and learning practices, including materials development, curriculum design, and understanding learners' vocabulary needs. Despite the plethora of findings in this area, there is a notable gap in the literature of corpus linguistics. For instance, much research in Corpus Linguistics examined textbooks in general, however learners' corpora such as in a university context were not studied extensively, especially at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. Thus, the present research aims to address the gap and provides new insights into the current literature of Corpus Linguistics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. *Research Design*

The present research implemented quantitative research design to address the research question. In corpus study, the design is the common methodology as an approach.³⁴ For instance, to rank frequency of vocabulary, the design is mostly applied.³⁵

B. *Research Setting*

The present research took place at the Language Centre of Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. Since, the Language Centre has the data of the students' vocabulary in the form of test results.

C. *Research Data*

The researcher used secondary data, a type of data that is compiled and publicized by others,³⁶ taken from the Language Center which were the vocabulary test results of pre-tests in the language matriculation program in the academic year of 2022/2023. There were more than 500 data in total; however, only 209 test results were utilized due to a significant amount of missing data and some students did not complete the test. In addition, the researcher used these data since the type of learning approach, genre/text-based approach, in Indonesia has not changed and the scope of this research is high-frequency

³⁴ Paul Baker et al., "Sketching Muslims: a Corpus Driven Analysis of Representations Around the Word 'Muslim' in the British Press 1998-2009", *Applied Linguistics* 34, no. 3 (2013): p. 258.

³⁵ Asnidar. "Profiling the Vocabulary of English Coursebooks Used in ELT for Non-English Majors at Manado State Islamic Institute: Corpus-Based Study", *Undergraduate Thesis* (Manado: Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Manado, 2021), p. 23.

³⁶ Almasdi Syahza, *Metodologi Penelitian* (Pekanbaru: UR Press, 2021), p. 90.

words which occur frequently in written language; hence, the analysis result might be identical in the academic year of 2024/2025.

D. Research Instrument

The researcher utilized AntWordProfiler by Laurence Anthony as the research instrument. This program allows its users to generate the statistic and frequency of vocabulary in a corpus, compares the corpus with a set of vocabulary level list based on research, and provides coverage of each vocabulary level in a corpus to profile vocabulary.³⁷

E. Data Collection Technique

The researcher used documentation, the act of collecting research data by recording the data.³⁸ The researcher collected the test results by scanning and converting the test results into digital format, files since AntWordProfiler requires digital data to analyze the data. Below are the examples of test result and the converted one.

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANASSA
UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA
Jl. No. 3, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan 1, Kec. Sekeloa, Kabupaten Manasssa, Sulawesi Selatan 90911

INSTRUKSI DAN DAFTAR KATA BAHASA INDONESIA KE ENGLISH (CALIBRATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name : Fika Ihsan Ihsan
Class : Te

1. IN BOLDTYPE, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANING IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
2. IN ITALIC, THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN ENGLISH.

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Auntie ✓
2.	Kakak	Cousin ✓
3.	Orang tua (ayah-ibu)	Parents (father - mother) ✓
4.	Kakak beradik perempuan	Sister - sister ✓
5.	Nama kelengkapan	clan ✓
6.	Kami	father ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	headmaster ✓
8.	Prisani	Nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	Administration staff ✓
10.	Dosen	Lecturer ✓
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Pertemuan jalan	crossroads ✓
13.	Di samping sebelah	side ✓
14.	Kampus	University ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	headquarters ✓
16.	Tugas	Duty ✓
17.	Kerita kelas	in the class ✓
18.	Kejurusan/kelas	subjects ✓
19.	Buku teks	text books ✓

Auntie cousin parents
father mother brother
sister clan cashier
headmaster nurse
administration staff
lecturer airport
crossroads side
university headquarters
duty subjects text books

3.1 Real Data Example

3.2 Converted Data Example

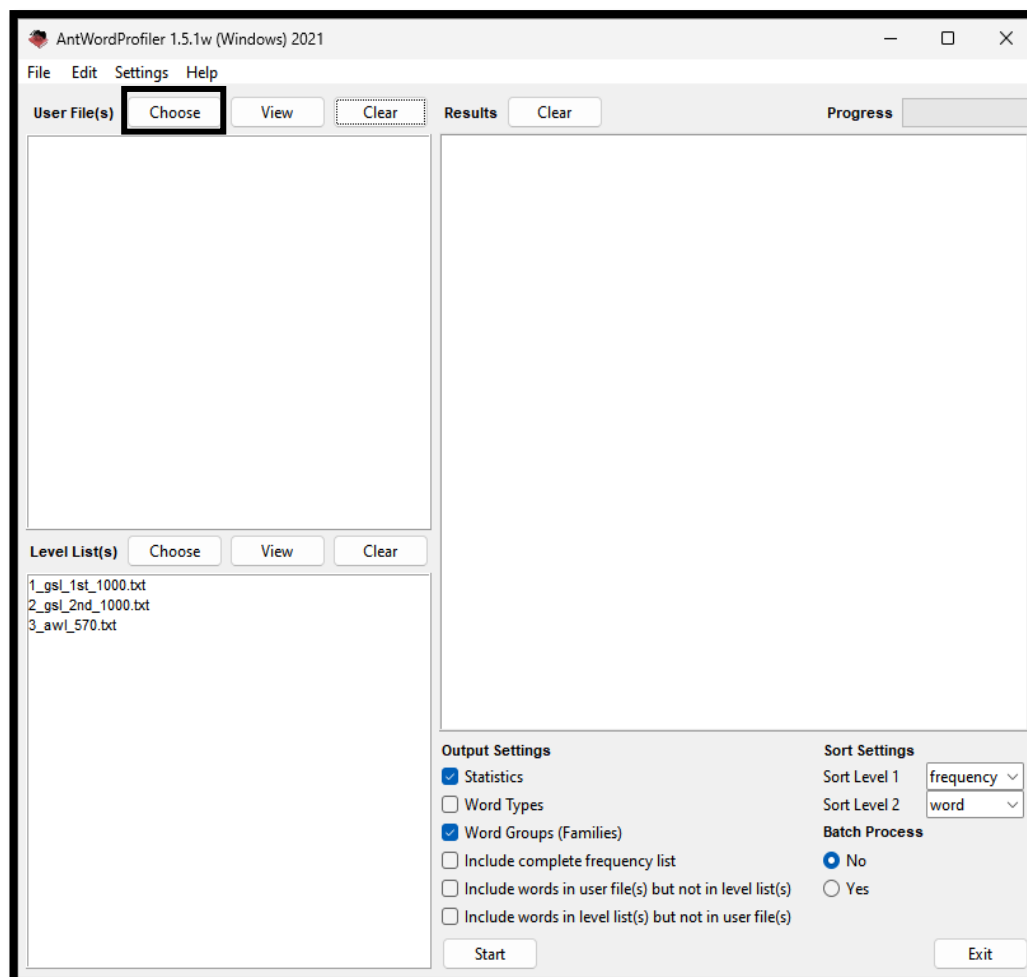
³⁷ Laurence Anthony, *AntWordProfiler (Windows, Macintosh OS X, and Linux)*. <https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antwordprofiler/releases/AntWordProfiler141/help.pdf> (7 July 2023), p. 1-2.

³⁸ Hardani et. al., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Ilmu, 2020), p. 149.

F. Procedures of Analyzing the Data

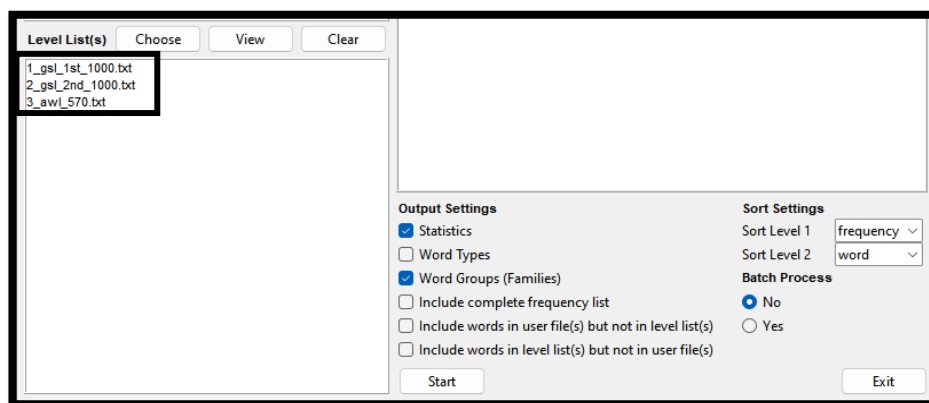
There are several procedures to analyze the data with AntWordProfiler. The following are the steps.

1. First is opening the program, by pressing $\text{⌘} + \text{Q}$ then type “AntWordProfiler” then click the program.
2. Upload the converted data into the program by clicking “Choose” (See figure 3.3) in “User File(s)” and search the converted data then click it. The following is the interface of AntWordProfiler.



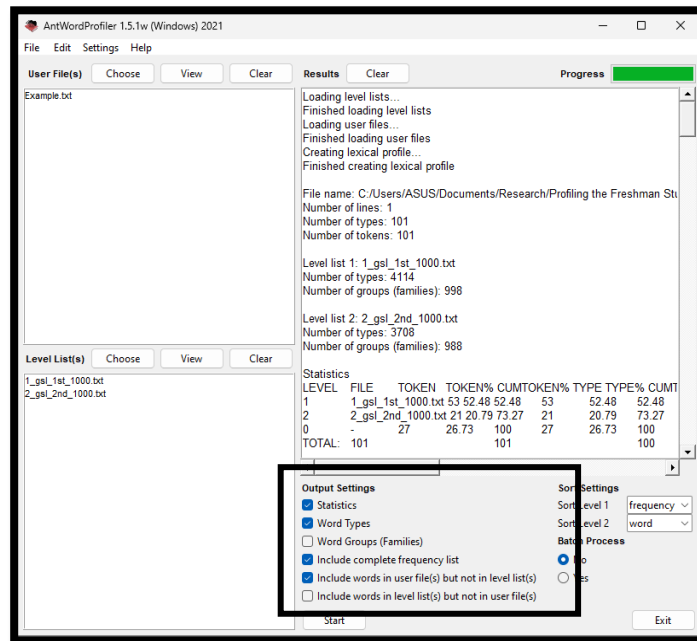
3.3 AntWordProfiler Interface

- Remove the default academic vocabulary filter of the app, AWL_570 since the present research only focused on analyzing the High-frequency words, by clicking the AWL then click on “clear”. In addition, Michael’s GSL (1953), is the default High-frequency vocabulary filter in the app. Figure 3.4 shows the section of Level List. vocabulary filter section.



3.4 User Level Lists of Vocabulary

- After that, before starting the analysis, click the check boxes of “statistics”, “word types”, “complete frequency list” and “include words in user file(s) but not in level list” for generating the statistic information of words based on checked check boxes. In addition, in this step, the researcher did not include word group (families) and the complete statistic information of types and tokens of GSL in level list since the present research only aims to analyze the user files by using the GSL as the vocabulary filter. Thus, the research does not check the word group and words in level list(s) check boxes. The 3.5 figure shows the check boxes section.



3.5 Check Boxes of AntWordProfiler

- Then, press the start below the check boxes. After that, the results were shown on the “Results” section, on the right. The result consisted of statistical information of the data. The information included types and tokens based on the checked boxes for profiling vocabulary of the converted data. The following figures show an example of converted data analysis results based on “statistics”, “word types”, “complete frequency list” and “include words in user file(s) but not in level list”.

Statistics										
LEVEL	FILE	TOKEN	TOKEN%	CUMTOKEN%	TYPE	TYPE%	CUMTYPE%	GROUP	GROUP%	CUMGROUP%
1	1_gsl_1st_1000.txt	53	52.48	52.48	53	52.48	52.48	52	52.00	52
2	2_gsl_2nd_1000.txt	21	20.79	73.27	21	20.79	73.27	21	21.00	73
0	-	27	26.73	100	27	26.73	100	27	27.00	100
TOTAL:		101		101						100

Table of ranges: Types	
Types	No. of Files
101	1

Table of ranges: Groups	
Groups	No. of Files
73	1

3.6 Statistics Result Example of Converted Data by AntWordProfile

Types Found In Base List 1 File name: 1_gsl_1st_1000.txt				Types Found In Base List 2 File name: 2_gsl_2nd_1000.txt			
Type	Range	Freq	uf_1	Type	Range	Freq	uf_1
beauty	1	1	1	bag	1	1	1
believe	1	1	1	belt	1	1	1
books	1	1	1	bicycle	1	1	1
brother	1	1	1	birthday	1	1	1
car	1	1	1	chair	1	1	1
circle	1	1	1	clothes	1	1	1
class	1	1	1	cousin	1	1	1
colour	1	1	1	diamond	1	1	1
cover	1	1	1	fat	1	1	1
director	1	1	1	lazy	1	1	1
door	1	1	1	nurse	1	1	1
down	1	1	1	parents	1	1	1
duty	1	1	1	sand	1	1	1
enough	1	1	1	shirt	1	1	1
eye	1	1	1	shoes	1	1	1
father	1	1	1	sick	1	1	1
fine	1	1	1	skirt	1	1	1
flower	1	1	1	staff	1	1	1
food	1	1	1	tall	1	1	1
friend	1	1	1	ugly	1	1	1
gift	1	1	1	worship	1	1	1
gold	1	1	1				
happy	1	1	1				
heaven	1	1	1				

3.7 The Example Lists of High-Frequency words in the Converted Data

Those are the steps to analyze the data with AntWordProfiler. Furthermore, the procedures were utilized with 209 pre-test results of the students to profile their vocabulary. After analyzing the vocabulary, the researcher described in detail the findings in the next chapter.

G. Research Procedures

To address the research questions, the following procedures were conducted by the researcher.

1. Collecting the data of research in Language Center of IAIN Manado.
2. Converting the data into electronic data using Notepad app
3. Opening the AntWordProfiler
4. Uploading the converted research data in the application.

5. Removing the default academic vocabulary filter (AWL) since the present research only aims to analyze high-frequency words, by using the default high-frequency vocabulary filter, GSL.
6. Clicking all check boxes to show complete statistical information.
7. Analyzing the research data using AntWordProfiler by clicking the “start” button.
8. Describing the vocabulary profile of the students.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

Based on the analysis result, this research unveils the extent of students' vocabulary mastery and its coverage within GSL 1 and GSL 2. The findings show that the students generated a total of 9681 tokens and 1584 types. Below is the of the analysis result in form of a table; additionally, the following discussions explain in depth and detail related to the findings.

FILE	TOKEN	TOKEN%	CUMTOKEN%	TYPE	TYPE%	CUMTYPE%
GSL 1	5870	60.63	60.63	731	47.19	47.19
GSL 2	2557	26.41	87.04	362	23.37	70.56
NON GSL	1254	12.95	99.99	456	29.44	100
TOTAL	9681			1584		

Table 4.1. Analysis Result of Students' Vocabulary by AntWordProfiler

Table 4.1 presents the information related to the analysis results by AntWordProfiler, specifically detailing the vocabulary coverage by the students. The "FILE" column lists the categories of vocabulary. The "TOKEN" column displays the total number of tokens in each category. The "TOKEN%" column shows the coverage percentage of tokens of overall token count. The "CUMTOKEN%" column denotes the cumulative percentage of tokens of each category. Similarly, the "TYPE" column represents the total number of types. Furthermore, the "TYPE%" and "CUMTYPE" columns provide details of the total of type coverage percentage and the cumulative percentage of each category.

Based on the first row of table 4.1, in GSL 1, the students have 5870 tokens, representing 60.63% of the total tokens. In addition, there are 731 types covered by them, constituting 47.19% of overall types. On the second row, in GSL 2, the students cover 2557 tokens, accounting for 26.41% of overall tokens. In term of types, the students' coverage is 362 types, making up 23.37% of the total types. Lastly, the third row of the presents non GSL words that the students addressed. There are 1254 tokens, corresponding to 12.95% of overall tokens, and 456 types, contributing to 29.44% of total types, in this category.

B. Discussion

Based on the findings, the results inferred that the students' vocabulary coverage of high-frequency words is considered low. From the combined types amount of both GSL that is consisted of 7288 types, there are only 1093 types that the students covered. In simpler terms, the students addressed approximately 15% for the word lists. Thus, it becomes apparent that the students have low number of vocabulary mastery in GSL 1 and GSL 2.

Commencing with the analysis of vocabulary coverage for the first GSL, it is observed that the students have a total amount of 731-word types within the GSL 1, a comprehensive list comprising 4114 types. This signifies a relatively modest coverage, as the students encompassed approximately 18% of the word types present in GSL 1. In addition, table 4.2 shows the top 25 words that the students have in GSL 1; the complete list of the students' vocabulary coverage in GSL 1 is in appendix 1.

Rank	Word-Types	Frequency
1	book	161
2	table	124
3	door	119
4	hand	103
5	you	91
6	black	85
7	blue	80
8	car	77
9	white	71
10	red	68
11	teacher	66
12	water	65
13	dog	63
14	eyes	59
15	green	59
16	window	59
17	house	57
18	flower	54
19	school	54
20	class	51
21	fish	51
22	good	50
23	beautiful	48
24	home	46
25	sun	42

Table 4.2. Top 25 Frequent Words of the Students in GSL 1

Furthermore, the analysis of words coverage for the second GSL reveals that the students cover 362-word types within this lexical domain that consists of 3708 types of words. This indicates a notable but limited coverage since the students addressed approximately 10% of the word types present in GSL 2. Essentially, it is evident that the students' vocabulary range within the second GSL is narrow. Table 4.3 displays the top 25 words which the students cover in GSL 2; in addition, the complete vocabulary coverage table of GSL 2 by the students is in appendix 2.

Rank	Word-Types	Frequency
1	bag	106
2	chair	103
3	pen	90
4	hair	78
5	shoes	77
6	cat	73
7	lamp	69
8	yellow	58
9	nose	55
10	shirt	55
11	apple	53
12	phone	46
13	pencil	43
14	pink	39
15	angry	35
16	clock	32
17	chicken	31
18	key	29
19	rain	29
20	hospital	28
21	sad	28
22	uncle	27
23	cow	25
24	finger	24
25	Purple	24

Table 4.3. Top 25 Frequent Words of the Students in GSL 2

Thus, with an overall inclusion of just 15% from a combined lexicon of in both GSLs, the students exhibit a low level of proficiency in high-frequency words. The specific analyses of GSL 1 and GSL 2 further emphasize this notion, with modest coverage at approximately 18% and 10% of word types, respectively. Henceforth, these findings lead to certain implications based on theories, previous studies, and vocabulary learning.

To begin with, building upon Read's theory that highlights the pivotal role of vocabulary as fundamental blocks of language, the findings underscore the critical importance of vocabulary proficiency. The observed low vocabulary coverage among students suggests a potential barrier to their comprehension of concepts and texts; as Read's theory posits, a deficiency in vocabulary may contribute to difficulties in understanding larger linguistic structures such as sentences, paragraphs, and texts.³⁹ Therefore, addressing and enhancing students' vocabulary mastery becomes crucial for fostering improved reading comprehension and linguistic competence.

In addition, based on Nation's theory, high-frequency words encompass a significant portion of the words encountered in both spoken and written language, appearing across various contexts and language usages; thus, the significance of this category of words is substantial.⁴⁰ In the findings, the observed low coverage of high-frequency words among students implies a potential limitation in their language proficiency. Thus, addressing this deficiency becomes imperative for enhancing overall language competence and facilitating better communication skills in various language uses.

Furthermore, the present study findings correlate with the other research findings such as by Simbuka (2019). In the context of Islamic Religious Studies (IRS) in Indonesian Islamic State Institutes (IISI), there are 234,922 tokens from the total existed words, covering 76.85% of the total running words and 4,520 word types (25.03% of the total word types) belonged to high-frequency words of both GSL 1 & GSL 2, in five major sub-disciplines

³⁹ John Read, *Assessing Vocabulary*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 1.

⁴⁰ Paul Nation, *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*, p. 13.

of IRS such as Islamic Philosophy and Theology, the Science of Qur'an, Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, the Science of Hadith, and Islamic Mysticism Theology.⁴¹ On the other hand, the students only covered approximately 15% of GSLs. Consequently, the students might face challenges in fully comprehending complex religious texts and expressing nuanced theological concepts, potentially limiting their ability to engage deeply with the broader academic discourse within Islamic Religious Studies.

Similarly, research by Asnidar (2021) and Simbuka & Nagauleng (2021), note that four English for Specific Purpose (ESP) textbooks utilized in various schools of Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies contain sufficient high-frequency vocabulary, encompassing 84.14% of the high-frequency words listed in the GSL.⁴² Considering the present research revealing a low coverage of high-frequency words among students, this alignment raises critical concerns. The disparity between the vocabulary emphasized in the ELT textbooks and the actual vocabulary mastery of the students suggests a potential disadvantage. The students, having a vocabulary coverage of only 15%, may encounter challenges in comprehending and utilizing the high-frequency words extensively present in the ESP textbooks. This discrepancy underscores the need for a targeted approach in ELT. For instance, language tutor of the language center must focus on building students' vocabulary of GSL and postpone teaching specific vocabulary such as Islamic Religious Studies Technical Vocabulary (IRSTV) by Simbuka (2019).

⁴¹ Srifani Simbuka et al., "a Corpus-Based Study on the Technical Vocabulary of Islamic Religious Studies", *TEFLIN Journal* 30, no. 1 (2019): p. 58-59.

⁴² Srifani Simbuka and Andi M. Nagauleng, "a Corpus-Informed Materials Evaluation of EFL Textbooks and Teachers' Generated Materials in Indonesian Islamic Universities", *al-Ishlah: Jurnal Pendidikan* 13, no. 3 (2021): p.1

Moreover, as another research implication, utilizing corpus research findings, such as in the present study, as a reference of learning material is supported by several studies. For instance, research by Tosun and Sofu (2023) investigated the considerable potential of utilization pedagogical corpora in enhancing the vocabulary acquisition of beginner learners. Based on their findings, the results of vocabulary tests in this study indicated that students who engaged with the corpora performed better than those who underwent conventional vocabulary instruction in both the post-test and delayed post-test assessments. Furthermore, they also expressed an increased awareness of various aspects of words, including part-of-speech information, diverse meanings and usages, lexicon-grammatical structures, and collocations.⁴³

In addition to the benefits of using corpus research findings, another research by Paker and Ozcan (2017) assessed the effective of corpus-based material for enhancing vocabulary learning. In their findings, a comparison of post-test scores between experimental and control groups showed a statistically significant difference, with the experimental group outperforming the control group. Hence, it can be asserted that the use of corpus-based vocabulary materials is more effective compared to traditional textbooks or dictionaries.⁴⁴

To add more, a study by Elsherbini and Ali (2017) examined the positive impacts of corpus-based activities in enhancing students' grammar and vocabulary. The study involved two groups of 104 freshmen enrolled in a business English course at Sadat Academy for Management Sciences in Egypt,

⁴³ Sibel Tosun and Hatice Sofu, "the Effectiveness Data-Driven Vocabulary Learning: Hands-on Concordancing through a Pedagogical Corpus", *Journal of Language and Education* 9, no. 3 (2023): p. 176.

⁴⁴ Turan Paker and Yeliz Ozcan, "the Effectiveness of Using Corpus-Based Materials in Vocabulary Teaching", *International Journal of Language Academy* 5, no. 1 (2017): p. 71.

with 54 students in the experimental group and 50 in the control group. Over an 11-week period, the experimental group received training in corpus usage and engaged in corpus-based activities, while the control group relied solely on the course book for instruction. Then, their findings revealed a significant improvement in the experimental group, with higher post-test scores than pre-test scores. Additionally, the experimental group outperformed the control group in post-test scores for both grammar and vocabulary.⁴⁵

Last, the findings of this study imply the accumulation of subpar language learning of schools in North Sulawesi. Even though the students have English as an obligatory subject in elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school level, their vocabulary proficiency is at low level. Thus, this opens further investigation for other researchers to find out the causes of this shortfall, and results in language tutors in university to work hard for coping the students' inadequacy.

All in all, the low proficiency level of the high frequency vocabulary by the students leads to several implications. First, the discrepancies between high frequency vocabulary and the students' actual mastery that suggest a potential disadvantage such as limitation in fully comprehending the texts. Second, the findings inform the language tutors of the language centers related to students' high frequency vocabulary coverage. Third, the findings unveil the accumulation of poor language learning in North Sulawesi schools is, prompting further research into the causes and the effort of the tutors to address students' shortfall.

⁴⁵ Saneia Elsherbini and Amira Ali, "the Effects of Corpus-Based Activities on EFL University Students' Grammar and Vocabulary and Their Attitudes toward Corpus", *Journal of Research in Curriculum, Instruction and Education Technology* 3, no. 1 (2017): p. 1.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. *Conclusion*

The present research meticulously examined the high frequency words of the students at Manado State Institute of Islamic Studies. This study investigated the extent of tokens and types of high-frequency vocabulary that the students have. The researcher utilized AntWordProfiler by Laurence Anthony to analyze and generate the statistical information of vocabulary coverage by the students. Based on the findings, the students produced 5870 tokens belonged and 731 types that belong to GSL 1, 2557 tokens and 362 belonging to GSL 2, and 1254 token and 456 types considered as non GSL. Hence, the results reveal that the students have a low level of high frequency vocabulary proficiency since they only cover 18% of words in GSL 1 which consists 4114 types and 10% words in GSL 2 that has 3708 types. In total inclusion, the students' coverage of combined GSL 1 and GSL 2 words is 15%, which exhibits modest level of vocabulary coverage.

B. *Suggestions*

This section provides targeted suggestions derived from the findings of the study. Furthermore, these academically oriented suggestions aim not only to bridge the identified gaps in high-frequency vocabulary proficiency but to offer tangible pathways for the refinement of pedagogical approaches, curriculum development, and future research initiatives. Specifically, the following points are suggestions for language tutors, the language center, the students, and researchers.

1. For Language Tutors of the Language Center

To start with, for the tutors, they should design and implement targeted vocabulary instruction strategies that address the identified gaps in high-frequency word proficiency based on the research findings. By developing lesson plans focused on improving specific areas of lower proficiency, the lecturers can tailor their teaching based on the needs of their students.

2. For the Language Center

The language center should consider revising and enhancing the English language curriculum by integrating targeted vocabulary learning goals. Additionally, updating teaching materials to align with the specific needs of students will contribute to a more effective language learning environment.

3. For the Students

To the students, it is hope that they learn the English lesson in class by the campus with diligent and consistency to enhance their proficiency of the language use throughout their education pursuit.

4. For Researchers

Researchers should conduct follow-up research, to explore a broader range of vocabulary beyond high-frequency words, such as investigating the proficiency of students in specialized and academic vocabulary, and the causes of modest coverage level of vocabulary by the students.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Students' High-Frequency Words Coverage of GSL 1 Table

Rank	Word-Types	Frequency
1	book	161
2	table	124
3	door	119
4	hand	103
5	you	91
6	black	85
7	blue	80
8	car	77
9	white	71
10	red	68
11	teacher	66
12	water	65
13	dog	63
14	eyes	59
15	green	59
16	window	59
17	house	57
18	flower	54
19	school	54
20	class	51
21	fish	51
22	good	50
23	beautiful	48
24	home	46
25	sun	42
26	eye	41
27	paper	40
28	I	38
29	drink	37
30	love	37
31	ring	37
32	eat	36
33	moon	36
34	night	36
35	father	34
36	sleep	34
37	morning	32
38	milk	31
39	mother	30
40	room	30

41	Lips	29
42	What	29
43	face	28
44	fire	28
45	floor	28
46	food	28
47	money	28
48	mouth	28
49	sky	28
50	tree	28
51	friend	27
52	open	26
53	run	26
54	ear	25
55	head	25
56	why	25
57	day	24
58	ball	23
59	bird	23
60	happy	23
61	long	23
62	number	23
63	see	23
64	air	22
65	family	22
66	glass	22
67	go	22
68	no	22
69	we	22
70	windows	21
71	back	20
72	fly	20
73	hot	20
74	now	20
75	close	19
76	star	19
77	student	19
78	new	18
79	people	18
80	read	18
81	she	18
82	short	18
83	sister	18
84	time	18

85	wall	18
86	watch	18
87	write	18
88	he	17
89	how	17
90	up	17
91	who	17
92	and	16
93	brother	16
94	city	16
95	cry	16
96	me	16
97	song	16
98	they	16
99	when	16
100	girl	15
101	one	15
102	sea	15
103	smile	15
104	where	15
105	year	15
106	bad	14
107	color	14
108	dark	14
109	doctor	14
110	like	14
111	look	14
112	walk	14
113	big	13
114	cloud	13
115	dream	13
116	dress	13
117	help	13
118	in	13
119	light	13
120	man	13
121	month	13
122	mountain	13
123	reading	13
124	right	13
125	sing	13
126	yes	13
127	child	12
128	drawing	12

129	follow	12
130	from	12
131	left	12
132	play	12
133	story	12
134	women	12
135	work	12
136	boy	11
137	buy	11
138	call	11
139	egg	11
140	glasses	11
141	god	11
142	horse	11
143	husband	11
144	know	11
145	life	11
146	name	11
147	study	11
148	wife	11
149	animal	10
150	bed	10
151	do	10
152	friends	10
153	human	10
154	picture	10
155	salt	10
156	three	10
157	world	10
158	writing	10
159	alone	9
160	board	9
161	body	9
162	can	9
163	colour	9
164	down	9
165	garden	9
166	gold	9
167	heart	9
168	last	9
169	library	9
170	my	9
171	not	9
172	sit	9

173	son	9
174	speak	9
175	talk	9
176	to	9
177	two	9
178	wait	9
179	woman	9
180	because	8
181	drive	8
182	game	8
183	little	8
184	married	8
185	office	8
186	street	8
187	after	7
188	always	7
189	building	7
190	care	7
191	four	7
192	hard	7
193	listen	7
194	many	7
195	marker	7
196	mine	7
197	out	7
198	ruler	7
199	singing	7
200	six	7
201	speaking	7
202	start	7
203	ten	7
204	today	7
205	welcome	7
206	wood	7
207	answer	6
208	bedroom	6
209	fast	6
210	five	6
211	for	6
212	have	6
213	just	6
214	later	6
215	lie	6
216	music	6

217	nine	6
218	old	6
219	seven	6
220	singer	6
221	soft	6
222	stand	6
223	take	6
224	touch	6
225	train	6
226	university	6
227	with	6
228	word	6
229	about	5
230	am	5
231	are	5
232	army	5
233	before	5
234	blood	5
235	boat	5
236	box	5
237	bread	5
238	children	5
239	come	5
240	country	5
241	cut	5
242	daughter	5
243	easy	5
244	eight	5
245	first	5
246	fresh	5
247	give	5
248	is	5
249	it	5
250	king	5
251	live	5
252	living	5
253	market	5
254	meet	5
255	note	5
256	party	5
257	pretty	5
258	say	5
259	small	5
260	snow	5

261	stop	5
262	strong	5
263	sunday	5
264	sweet	5
265	wind	5
266	young	5
267	again	4
268	animals	4
269	break	4
270	cold	4
271	colors	4
272	driver	4
273	ears	4
274	end	4
275	everything	4
276	example	4
277	feel	4
278	fine	4
279	fishing	4
280	flowers	4
281	friendly	4
282	here	4
283	hope	4
284	iron	4
285	kind	4
286	language	4
287	laugh	4
288	leader	4
289	maybe	4
290	miss	4
291	myself	4
292	our	4
293	person	4
294	promise	4
295	queen	4
296	religion	4
297	ride	4
298	ship	4
299	someone	4
300	store	4
301	tell	4
302	this	4
303	true	4
304	try	4

305	under	4
306	us	4
307	winter	4
308	your	4
309	all	3
310	art	3
311	bear	3
312	beauty	3
313	behind	3
314	bring	3
315	build	3
316	castle	3
317	church	3
318	done	3
319	earth	3
320	eleven	3
321	everyday	3
322	fall	3
323	famous	3
324	finish	3
325	forest	3
326	friday	3
327	future	3
328	gift	3
329	him	3
330	introduction	3
331	lake	3
332	law	3
333	listening	3
334	lost	3
335	make	3
336	minute	3
337	minutes	3
338	monday	3
339	much	3
340	north	3
341	off	3
342	oil	3
343	pay	3
344	place	3
345	please	3
346	power	3
347	present	3
348	question	3

349	real	3
350	road	3
351	save	3
352	saw	3
353	shoulder	3
354	size	3
355	soldier	3
356	speed	3
357	stay	3
358	step	3
359	surprise	3
360	think	3
361	together	3
362	voice	3
363	way	3
364	week	3
365	without	3
366	wonderful	3
367	wrong	3
368	accept	2
369	action	2
370	actor	2
371	add	2
372	address	2
373	adventure	2
374	arm	2
375	ask	2
376	asking	2
377	bank	2
378	basic	2
379	be	2
380	begin	2
381	better	2
382	bright	2
383	but	2
384	calling	2
385	change	2
386	circle	2
387	could	2
388	course	2
389	dead	2
390	dear	2
391	eating	2
392	ending	2

393	enemy	2
394	english	2
395	enough	2
396	evening	2
397	everyone	2
398	exercise	2
399	explain	2
400	fail	2
401	farmer	2
402	following	2
403	free	2
404	front	2
405	games	2
406	going	2
407	great	2
408	hands	2
409	heaven	2
410	her	2
411	high	2
412	hold	2
413	hour	2
414	hours	2
415	hundred	2
416	if	2
417	kingdom	2
418	lawyer	2
419	learn	2
420	learning	2
421	liar	2
422	line	2
423	lip	2
424	low	2
425	may	2
426	meaning	2
427	men	2
428	near	2
429	need	2
430	newspaper	2
431	of	2
432	on	2
433	only	2
434	opinion	2
435	or	2
436	page	2

437	peace	2
438	permission	2
439	pictures	2
440	playing	2
441	president	2
442	price	2
443	problem	2
444	public	2
445	ready	2
446	really	2
447	remember	2
448	rich	2
449	rings	2
450	rock	2
451	rose	2
452	saturday	2
453	seat	2
454	secretary	2
455	seller	2
456	send	2
457	should	2
458	silver	2
459	sleepy	2
460	somebody	2
461	something	2
462	sound	2
463	station	2
464	stone	2
465	sure	2
466	sword	2
467	that	2
468	their	2
469	them	2
470	thing	2
471	thinking	2
472	throw	2
473	travel	2
474	turn	2
475	twelve	2
476	village	2
477	waiting	2
478	walking	2
479	want	2
480	will	2

481	win	2
482	windy	2
483	wise	2
484	wish	2
485	working	2
486	years	2
487	yesterday	2
488	yours	2
489	a	1
490	accepted	1
491	across	1
492	age	1
493	agree	1
494	allow	1
495	along	1
496	anything	1
497	arms	1
498	artist	1
499	at	1
500	attack	1
501	august	1
502	become	1
503	believe	1
504	believing	1
505	belong	1
506	below	1
507	best	1
508	between	1
509	beyond	1
510	birds	1
511	boarding	1
512	born	1
513	boys	1
514	business	1
515	by	1
516	captain	1
517	careful	1
518	cars	1
519	case	1
520	cause	1
521	charge	1
522	clear	1
523	closed	1
524	clouds	1

525	college	1
526	colours	1
527	corn	1
528	cover	1
529	cross	1
530	crown	1
531	crying	1
532	currently	1
533	dad	1
534	daily	1
535	danger	1
536	days	1
537	death	1
538	december	1
539	decide	1
540	deep	1
541	desert	1
542	deserts	1
543	development	1
544	die	1
545	died	1
546	different	1
547	disrespect	1
548	draw	1
549	driving	1
550	drop	1
551	drunk	1
552	dry	1
553	dryer	1
554	east	1
555	enjoy	1
556	every	1
557	expensive	1
558	experience	1
559	fact	1
560	far	1
561	favorite	1
562	fear	1
563	february	1
564	field	1
565	fight	1
566	fighter	1
567	finishing	1
568	fix	1

569	flying	1
570	followers	1
571	force	1
572	forests	1
573	form	1
574	found	1
575	freedom	1
576	friendship	1
577	get	1
578	goddess	1
579	ground	1
580	group	1
581	grow	1
582	hearing	1
583	hers	1
584	hill	1
585	his	1
586	history	1
587	homes	1
588	houses	1
589	important	1
590	independence	1
591	independent	1
592	industry	1
593	interest	1
594	introduce	1
595	its	1
596	itself	1
597	january	1
598	join	1
599	joints	1
600	july	1
601	june	1
602	kill	1
603	knowledge	1
604	land	1
605	landing	1
606	latter	1
607	laughing	1
608	lead	1
609	leave	1
610	less	1
611	let	1
612	letter	1

613	lose	1
614	loss	1
615	machine	1
616	made	1
617	march	1
618	mark	1
619	master	1
620	material	1
621	mean	1
622	member	1
623	memory	1
624	middle	1
625	might	1
626	mines	1
627	minister	1
628	months	1
629	mountains	1
630	move	1
631	movement	1
632	must	1
633	never	1
634	next	1
635	notes	1
636	nothing	1
637	october	1
638	ours	1
639	over	1
640	paint	1
641	past	1
642	paying	1
643	plan	1
644	plant	1
645	plants	1
646	poor	1
647	position	1
648	post	1
649	proof	1
650	pull	1
651	put	1
652	recording	1
653	relation	1
654	relationship	1
655	reply	1
656	rider	1

657	ringing	1
658	rule	1
659	rules	1
660	running	1
661	safe	1
662	sailor	1
663	saying	1
664	scene	1
665	science	1
666	seasons	1
667	second	1
668	secret	1
669	seen	1
670	servant	1
671	setting	1
672	shadow	1
673	shake	1
674	share	1
675	shine	1
676	show	1
677	side	1
678	silent	1
679	simple	1
680	single	1
681	sir	1
682	sleeping	1
683	so	1
684	social	1
685	society	1
686	some	1
687	sometime	1
688	soul	1
689	space	1
690	speech	1
691	stars	1
692	starting	1
693	stories	1
694	strange	1
695	stranger	1
696	summer	1
697	sunny	1
698	sunshine	1
699	talking	1
700	tear	1

701	telling	1
702	test	1
703	theirs	1
704	there	1
705	times	1
706	too	1
707	town	1
708	traveling	1
709	trust	1
710	tuesday	1
711	twenty	1
712	type	1
713	typing	1
714	understand	1
715	use	1
716	view	1
717	visit	1
718	watching	1
719	wave	1
720	waves	1
721	wear	1
722	wearing	1
723	weekend	1
724	west	1
725	which	1
726	wild	1
727	winner	1
728	wooden	1
729	words	1
730	worker	1

APPENDIX 2

Students' High-Frequency Words Coverage of GSL 2 Table

Rank	Word-Types	Frequency
1	bag	106
2	chair	103
3	pen	90
4	hair	78
5	shoes	77
6	cat	73
7	lamp	69
8	yellow	58
9	nose	55
10	t-shirt	55
11	apple	53
12	phone	46
13	pencil	43
14	pink	39
15	angry	35
16	clock	32
17	chicken	31
18	key	29
19	rain	29
20	hospital	28
21	sad	28
22	uncle	27
23	cow	25
24	finger	24
25	purple	24
26	cool	23
27	fruit	22
28	sugar	22
29	bottle	21
30	cooking	21
31	pig	21
32	elephant	20
33	grandfather	20
34	police	20
35	rice	20
36	brown	19
37	grandmother	19
38	sick	19
39	thank	19
40	hungry	17

41	tea	16
42	teeth	16
43	afternoon	15
44	shoe	15
45	duck	14
46	foot	14
47	mouse	14
48	spoon	14
49	umbrella	14
50	monkey	13
51	snake	13
52	ugly	13
53	camera	12
54	hat	11
55	orange	11
56	rabbit	11
57	sorry	11
58	tall	11
59	tooth	11
60	wash	11
61	cook	10
62	plate	10
63	airplane	9
64	clothes	9
65	dance	9
66	ice	9
67	kitchen	9
68	knife	9
69	baby	8
70	bus	8
71	butter	8
72	card	8
73	clean	8
74	jump	8
75	lazy	8
76	nail	8
77	plane	8
78	soap	8
79	stupid	8
80	brain	7
81	cake	7
82	grandma	7
83	sand	7
84	skin	7

85	tired	7
86	brush	6
87	fat	6
88	flag	6
89	grass	6
90	nails	6
91	parents	6
92	roof	6
93	sheep	6
94	shopping	6
95	smoking	6
96	tomorrow	6
97	towel	6
98	chairs	5
99	coffee	5
100	dirty	5
101	fork	5
102	goat	5
103	holiday	5
104	neck	5
105	nice	5
106	perfect	5
107	shower	5
108	skirt	5
109	slow	5
110	translate	5
111	wake	5
112	bone	4
113	cheese	4
114	cup	4
115	desk	4
116	dinner	4
117	fan	4
118	football	4
119	fun	4
120	grandpa	4
121	hate	4
122	humble	4
123	ink	4
124	lonely	4
125	lunch	4
126	park	4
127	pray	4
128	swim	4

129	swimming	4
130	tonight	4
131	angle	3
132	attention	3
133	bags	3
134	begging	3
135	bicycle	3
136	birthday	3
137	borrow	3
138	bow	3
139	cleaning	3
140	clever	3
141	curtain	3
142	diamond	3
143	fruits	3
144	island	3
145	kick	3
146	knee	3
147	leg	3
148	nurse	3
149	rope	3
150	smoke	3
151	socks	3
152	soup	3
153	thin	3
154	tongue	3
155	absent	2
156	accuse	2
157	advice	2
158	arrow	2
159	bath	2
160	beans	2
161	beg	2
162	belt	2
163	blind	2
164	bowl	2
165	bucket	2
166	busy	2
167	calm	2
168	cap	2
169	chalk	2
170	cheating	2
171	climb	2
172	comb	2

173	confused	2
174	congratulations	2
175	cream	2
176	curtains	2
177	dancer	2
178	deer	2
179	devil	2
180	fried	2
181	handle	2
182	healthy	2
183	hotel	2
184	imagine	2
185	kiss	2
186	ladder	2
187	lamps	2
188	manager	2
189	map	2
190	pain	2
191	pan	2
192	pause	2
193	pens	2
194	pool	2
195	push	2
196	restaurant	2
197	screen	2
198	shop	2
199	stomach	2
200	storm	2
201	sweat	2
202	tower	2
203	veil	2
204	verb	2
205	wine	2
206	worry	2
207	admire	1
208	afraid	1
209	anger	1
210	anxiety	1
211	apologize	1
212	arched	1
213	aunty	1
214	autumn	1
215	awake	1
216	axe	1

217	basket	1
218	beard	1
219	beast	1
220	beat	1
221	behave	1
222	birth	1
223	boil	1
224	bones	1
225	brave	1
226	breakfast	1
227	breath	1
228	brick	1
229	camping	1
230	caves	1
231	chain	1
232	cheat	1
233	chest	1
234	coat	1
235	collection	1
236	complain	1
237	confess	1
238	connect	1
239	connection	1
240	copy	1
241	correction	1
242	crash	1
243	criminal	1
244	crush	1
245	curse	1
246	dancing	1
247	debt	1
248	deserve	1
249	dining	1
250	dirt	1
251	disgusted	1
252	electricity	1
253	empty	1
254	false	1
255	fault	1
256	film	1
257	fingers	1
258	flash	1
259	flood	1
260	frame	1

261	frying	1
262	funny	1
263	grateful	1
264	grey	1
265	guessing	1
266	gun	1
267	hairs	1
268	hammer	1
269	healing	1
270	hiding	1
271	hotels	1
272	hurt	1
273	imagination	1
274	information	1
275	insect	1
276	invite	1
277	jealous	1
278	juice	1
279	keys	1
280	knees	1
281	leaf	1
282	legs	1
283	lesson	1
284	list	1
285	lock	1
286	luck	1
287	mad	1
288	male	1
289	managing	1
290	mat	1
291	meal	1
292	meat	1
293	melt	1
294	message	1
295	messages	1
296	minerals	1
297	motion	1
298	nephew	1
299	niece	1
300	noun	1
301	ocean	1
302	passenger	1
303	paste	1
304	patient	1

305	pet	1
306	pin	1
307	pipes	1
308	poison	1
309	polite	1
310	powder	1
311	practice	1
312	prayer	1
313	praying	1
314	prisoner	1
315	quick	1
316	quickly	1
317	rabbits	1
318	rat	1
319	remind	1
320	request	1
321	ripe	1
322	robbers	1
323	scissors	1
324	search	1
325	seed	1
326	self	1
327	sheet	1
328	shirts	1
329	shock	1
330	shout	1
331	silk	1
332	sink	1
333	skills	1
334	slip	1
335	smooth	1
336	sock	1
337	spell	1
338	sport	1
339	staff	1
340	steam	1
341	straight	1
342	taste	1
343	taxi	1
344	thief	1
345	ticket	1
346	tidy	1
347	tie	1
348	tools	1

349	toy	1
350	trip	1
351	universe	1
352	upset	1
353	warm	1
354	washing	1
355	weapon	1
356	weather	1
357	whip	1
358	whistle	1
359	wings	1
360	woke	1
361	worm	1
362	zero	1

APPENDIX 3
SAMPLE OF REAL DATA



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
 INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANADO
 UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA

Jl. Dr. S.H. Sarundjang Kawasan Ringrad I Kota Manado, Kode Pos 95128 Email: upb@iain-manado.ac.id

INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	NOVIA KURNIASARI ASJANE
Class	:	B 5

71 benar

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH: 21 Benar 71

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt
2.	Sepupu	Siblings
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - Mother → PARENTS
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Siblings → Brother, Sister
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name
6.	Kasir	
7.	Kepala sekolah	
8.	Perawat	Nurse
9.	Staff administrasi	Administration Staff
10.	Dosen	Lecturer
11.	Bandara	Airport
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	
14.	Kampus	Campus
15.	Kantor pusat	Office
16.	Tugas	Practice
17.	Ketua kelas	
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	Text Book

1. Cantik : Beautiful	• you : kamu	• Uncle : Paman
• Cantik : Handsome	• Food : makanan	• Putih : white
• Pensil : Pencil	• like : suka	• Blue : biru
• Pen : Pen	• love : cinta	• Pink : Merah muda
• Tas : Bag	• Understand : Pemahaman	• red : merah
• why : kenapa	• alright : Oke, baiklah	• Silk : Sutra
• Exercise : Latihan	• Graduation : Lulusan	• milk : susu
• Adverb : kata keterangan	• Sad : Sedih	• Stadium : Stadion X
• Adjective : kata sifat	• ending : Akhir	• Restaurant : tempat makan
• Verb : kata kerja	• Man : manusia X	• People : orang
• Woman : Wanita	• Material : materi	• Place : tempat
• Hospital : Rumah sakit	• machine : Bahan X	• Animal : hewan
• Baik : Good	• I'am : saya	• monkey : monyet
• Buruk : Bad	• Small : kecil	• Vocal : suara
• Preposition : kata depan	• long : Panjang	• Building : Bangunan
• Antique : antik	• Flower : Bunga	• Cantin : kantin X
• How : Bagaimana	• Warm : hangat	• Hair : rambut
• What : apa	• Fast : cepat	
• When : siapa X	• Car : mobil	
• Where : dimana	• motor cycle : sepeda motor	
• Door : Pintu	• cat : kucing	
• table : meja	• Cooking : memasak	
• Chair : kursi	• Lamp : lampu	
• White board : Papan tulis	• Absent : apa	
• Struktur : Struktur X	• Permission : ijin	
• Vocabulary : kata-kata X	• Present : hadir	
• Apple : Apel	• help : Tolong	
• Banana : Pisang	• Indonesian : Indonesia	
• Mosque : Masjid	• English : Inggris	
• Green : hijau	• Drawing : menggambar	
• Brown : coklat	• read : baca	
• Black : hitam	• reading : membaca	
• Yellow : kuning	• writing : menulis	
• Red : merah	• listening : Mendengarkan	
• Yes : ya	• Run : kata benda	
• No : tidak	• Day : hari	
• Connection : koneksi	• Program : kata ganti	
• Information : informasi	• Example : contoh	
• My : saya X	• Introduction : Perkenalan	



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANADO
UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA

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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Divya Distyani kampak
Class	:	5

74 benar

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH!

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt
2.	Sepupu	Cousin
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father and mother
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	brothers
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family Name
6.	Kasir	cashier
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principal
8.	Perawat	Nurse
9.	Staff administrasi	Administrative staff
10.	Dosen	Lecturer
11.	Bandara	Airport
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Adjacent
14.	Kampus	campus
15.	Kantor pusat	
16.	Tugas	Duty
17.	Ketua kelas	
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject
19.	Buku Teks	textbook

I.	• kamu : you	• Pasar : Market
	• Rumah : House	• Suara : voice
	• Sekolah : School	• Bintang : Star
	• Pulpen : Ballpoint X	• wajah : Face
	• meja : table	• Orans : orange
	• ular : Snake	• Ungu : Purple
	• Gajah : Elephant	• Jam tangan : hand watch
	• matahari : Sun	• Dapur : kitchen
	• Bulan : moon	• Ruangan : Room
	• Singa : Lion	• monyet : monkey
	• Pensil : Pencil	• Putih : white
	• Sepatu : shoes	• Baju : T-shirt
	• Jelek : ugly	• Belanja : shopping
	• kertas : Paper	• Tunggu : wait
	• Mobil : car	• menunggu : waiting
	• Rumah : House	• mencuci : washing
	• lampu : lamp	• mata : eye
	• Penghapus : eraser	• Gelas : cup
	• Payung : Umbrella	• Apel : Apple
	• Nenek : Grandmother	• Jambu : Guava
	• Bangun : wake up X	• Banana : Pisang
	• cuci : wash	• mulut : mouth
	• meja : table	• lari : Run
	• tangan : Hand	• Advocaad : Avocado
	• Jam : watch	• Air : water
	• Pintu : door	• Panas : Hot
	• Bersih : clean	• Dingin : cool
	• Tas : Bag	• Salju : Snow
	• can tik : Beauty	• Hujan : Rain
	• Mangga : mango	• Jeruk : orange
	• Telepon : Phone	• Labu : Pumpkin
	• Mata : eyes	• Telinga : ear
	• Hijau : Green	• Sabun : Soap
	• Kuning : Yellow	
	• Putih : white	
	• Merah : Red	
	• kartu : card	
	• Sat Pam : Security	
	• Cincin : Ring	
	• Biru : Blue	
	• Hitam : Black	
	• Kunci : key	
	• kucing : cat	
	• Teman : friend	
	• Sayp : me	
	• warno - warni : Rainbow X	



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Muhammad Taufiqurridho
Class	:	6 (sif)

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	aunt ✓
2.	Sepupu	cousin ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - mother ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	brother - sister ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	family x
6.	Kasir	cashier ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	school master x
8.	Perawat	nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	administrator x
10.	Dosen	lectur ✓
11.	Bandara	airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	crossroads ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	bening x
14.	Kampus	collage ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	head office ✓
16.	Tugas	exam. x
17.	Ketua kelas	class master x
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject ✓
19.	Buku Teks	notes x

* Vocabulary :

- book = Buku
- class = kelas
- Pen = Pulpen
- chair = kursi
- table = meja
- door = pintu
- windows = jendela
- board = papan
- boat = ~~kapal~~ Perahu
- key = kunci

- water = air
- fire = api
- sand = pasir
- air = udara
- lightning = petir
- sea = laut
- ear = telinga
- planet = planet
- plant = tanaman
- boarding school = pesantren
- Punishment = hukuman

- kick = ~~menendang~~ tendang
- punch = ~~menukul~~ pukul
- wall = tembok
- glass = kaca
- mug = cangkir
- lunch = makan siang
- breakfast = sarapan
- dinner = makan malam
- snack = makanan ringan
- shoes = sepatu

- Fruits = buah-buahan
- apple = apel
- orange = jeruk
- grape = anggur
- watermelon = semangka
- lemon = jeruk nipis
- banana = pisang
- durian = durian
- pineapple = nanas
- strawberry = stroberi

- animals = hewan-hewan
- lion = singa
- tiger = harimau
- bear = beruang
- sheep = domba
- goat = kambing
- moose = rusa tanduk besar
- eagle = elang
- chicken = ayam
- dog = anjing



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Meli Pebrani Utra
Class	:	6

I. IN 30 MINUTES WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt ✓
2.	Sepupu	Cousin ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents (Father - mother) ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brothers / siblings ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name ✓
6.	Kasir	Cashier ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principal ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	Administrative staff ✓
10.	Dosen	Lecturer ✓
11.	Bandara	Air Port ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crossroads ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Beside / next to ✓
14.	Kampus	Campus ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	central kantor ✗
16.	Tugas	Task ✓
17.	Ketua kelas	Warp ✗
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Lesson ✓ ✗
19.	Buku Teks	Textbook ✓

<u>English</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>
1. Book	- Buku
2. Pen	- Pulpen
3. what	- Apa
4. Sorry	- maaf
5. When	- kapan
6. Just	- hanya
7. thank you	- terima kasih
8. about	- tentang
8 I	- Saya
9. you	- Anda (kamu)
10. number	- Angka
11. dog	- anjing
12. cat	- kucing
13. elephant	- gajah
14. money	- uang
15. monkey	- monyet
16. Apple	- Apel
17. Chicken	- Ayam
18. Family	- keluarga
19. Tas	- bag
20. Black	- hitam
21. white	- putih
22. color	- warna
23. crazy	- gila
24. Stupid	- bodoh
25. Mother	- Ibu
26. Father	- Bapak
27. No	- tidak
28. don't	- jangan
29. Aunt	- tante
30. Uncle	- Paman



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	: Maulana Toduho
Class	: Kelas 8

I. IN 30 MINUTES WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.

1 24 30

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

2 104 50

80

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt ✓
2.	Sepupu	X
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Mother Father ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother / Sister ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family Family Name ✓
6.	Kasir	X
7.	Kepala sekolah	Headmaster ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse X
9.	Staf administrasi	Administrators Administration Staff / Admin ✓
10.	Dosen	X
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Cross Road ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Beside ✓
14.	Kampus	Campus / University ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	X
16.	Tugas	Homework X
17.	Ketua kelas	Class Leader ✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	X
19.	Buku Teks	Text Book X

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood = Kayu - Book = Buku - Pen = Pulpen - Pencil = Pensil - Rock = Batu - Chair = Kursi - Table = Meja - Mirror = Cermin - Window = Jendela - Backpack = Tas - Shoes = Sepatu - Paper = Lembar - Grass = Rumput - Diamond = Berlian - Coconut = Kelapa - Apple = Apel - Grape = Anggur - Banana = Pisang - Bread = Roti - Bicycle = Sepeda - Clock = Jam - Bucket = Ember - Mask = Topeng - Tree = Pohon - Stitch = Jahitan - Suit = Jas - Era = Zaman - Hand = Tangan - Egg = Telur - White = Putih - Water = Air - Light = Cahaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iron = Besi - Gold = Emas - Water = Air - Fire = Api - Coat = Jaket - Bottle = Botol - Hot Drink = Minuman Panas - Ink = Tinta - Night = Malam - Climb = Memanjat - Fishing = Memancing - Bus Stop = Halte - Fall = Jatuh - Ball = Bola - Picture = Foto - Shadow = Bayangan - Garden = Taman - Sword = Pedang - Archer = Penembak - Lizard = Kadal - Knight = Kesatria - Prince = Pangeran - Princess = Putri - Light = Penerangan - Basketball = Bola Basket - Child = Anak Kecil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed = Benih - Number = Nomor - Invisible = Tidak Terlihat - Sleep = Tidur - Key = Kunci - Leader = Pemimpin - Best = Terbaik - Skin = Kulit - Catch = Tangkap - City = Kota - Wash = Cuci - Tree = Pohon - Lead = Timah - Bone = Tulang - End = Akhir - Queen = Ratu - King = Raja - Star = Bintang - Spoon = Sendok - Blind = Buta - Ride = Menunggangi - Ark = Kapal - Build = Membangun - Store = Toko - Try = Mencoba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End = Berakhir - Man = Laki-laki - Women = Perempuan - Computer = Komputer - People = Orang - Mother = Ibu - Soldier = Tentara - Police = Polisi - Light = Cahaya - Duck = Bebek - Lamp = Lampu - City = Kota - State = Negara - East = Timur - Cost = Biaya - Strong = Kuat - Captain = Kapten - Hunter = Pemburu - Jesus = Yesus - King = Raja - Knife = Pisau - Axe = Kapak
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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANADO
UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA

Jl. Dr. S.H. Sarundjang Kawasan Ringrad I Kota Manado, Kode Pos 95128 Email: upb@iain-manado.ac.id

INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	: Wahyu Hidayat Jati Karyanto (Sapulan)
Class	: Kelas 8

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Uncle Aunt ✓
2.	Sepupu	Brother/sister Daughter ✗
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father/mother (Parents) ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother/sister ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name ✓
6.	Kasir	Cashier ✗
7.	Ketua sekolah	Head master ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse Nancy ✗
9.	Staf administrasi	Administration staff ✓
10.	Dosen	✗
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crossroads ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Beside ✓
14.	Kampus	University ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	Post office ✓
16.	Tugas	Assignment ✓
17.	Ketua kelas	Class leader class leader ✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	✗
19.	Buku Teks	Texts Book ✗

Egg : Telur	House : Rumah	Pictures : Gambar	Kids : Anak kecil
Book : Buku	School : Sekolah	Grass : Rumput	father : Ayah
Chair : chair	Chair : Jemuran	Glass : kaca	mother : Ibu
Plane : Pesawat	Clothier : Baju	Window : Jendela	Son : Anak
Train : kereta	Pen : Papan	Door : Pintu	Parents : orang tua

Table : meja	Enough : cukup	Hair : Rambut	Clock : Jam
Game : Permainan	Mustache : kumis	finger : Jari	Bed : Tempat tidur
Play : main	Beard : Janggut	Pants : Celana	Bath : kamar mandi
Empty : Habis	Eyes : Mata	Computer : Komputer	Bad : Buruk
Television : Televisi	Paper : kertas	field : lapangan	Low : Sifat

floor : lantai	Apple : Apel	water : Air	Human : manusia
Roof top : Atap	Pineapple : nanas	watch : nonton	library : Perpustakaan
Build : Membangun	Tree : Pohon	Drink : minuman	Canteen : kantin
Banana : Pisang	forest : hutan	Cafe shop : warung kopi	Goat : kambing
Sea : Laut	desert : Gurun	Buy : Beli	Behind : di belakang

Actor : Aktor	Teacher : Guru	Mountain : Gunung	Good : Bagus	Hell : Neraka
Labour : Buruh	Student : murid	Beach : Pantai	Glove : sarung tangan	Religion : Agama
Lawyer : Pengacara	Swimming : Berenang	Secretary : Sekretaris	Kitchen : dapur	Ball : Bola
Police : Polisi	Cook : masak	woman : Wanita	Island : Pulau	Badminton : Bulu tangkis
soldier : Tentara	farmer : petani	God : Tuhan	shark : Hiu	football : sepak bola
Jacket : Jaket	Bike : Sepeda	married : menikah	star : Bintang	Devil : Iblis
Hat : Topi	math : motor	work : kerja	sun : matahari	Poison : Racun
sun glasses : kaca mata	Teeth : gigi	North : Utara	moon : Bulan	smash : Hantam
car : mobil	Tool : Alat	Touch : sentuh	light : cahaya	Box : Kotak
motorcycle : motor	for : untuk	sky : langit	Dark : kegelapan	math : matematika



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Ananda Cholik
Class	:	9

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA 89
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH: 36

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Auntie ↵
2.	Sepupu	Cousin ↵
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents ↵
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Siblings ↵
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name ↵
6.	Kasir	
7.	Kepala sekolah	Headmaster ↵
8.	Perawat	Nurse ↵
9.	Staff administrasi	administration staff ↵
10.	Dosen	lecturer ↵
11.	Bandara	AirPort ↵
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crossroad ↵
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Beside ↵
14.	Kampus	University / campus ↵
15.	Kantor pusat	Headquarters ↵
16.	Tugas	Assignment ↵
17.	Ketua kelas	
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	Text Book ↵

I - Saya	Ants - Semut	Rainbow - Pelangi	lonely - kesepian
You - kamu	Pig - Babi	Building - Bangunan	lock - V'ket
They - mereka	Dog - Anjing	sky - langit	Everyday - setiap hari
Father - ayah	Bone - tulang	cloud - awan	Everyone - setiap orang
Mother - Ibu	Nails - kuku	Plane - Pesawat	
Grandmother - Nenek	Sound - suara	Sun - matahari	
Grandfather - Kakek	↳ LARA	Fly - terbang / lalat	Anytime - kapan saja
Whiteboard - Papan tulis (Putih)		John - kuning	Thank you - terima kasih
blackboard - Papan tulis (hitam)		Red - merah	
Soccer - Sepak bola		Green - hijau	Shirt - Baju
ball - bola	watermelon	blue - biru	Pants - Celana
Pillow - bantal	↳ Semangka	white - putih	Tree - Pohon
Chair - kursi		library - Perpustakaan	Three - tiga
Table - meja	song	Reference - Referensi	one - satu
Sunglasses - kacamata	↳ lagu	finger - jari	two - dua
Shoes - Sepatu	Pineapple	Sand - Pasir	four - empat
Clock - Jam dinding	↳ Nanas	Sugar Sugar - Gula	five - lima
Bag - Tas		Salt - Garam	six - enam
Pen - Pena	Money	Pepper - lada	seven - tujuh
Hat - topi	↳ uang	hair stop - berhenti	eight - delapan
Steen - sendok		hair - Rambut	nine - sembilan
Motorcycle - motor	Ring	Mouse - Tikus	ten - sepuluh
Window - Jendela	↳ cincin	Cat - kucing	Tea - teh
Beautiful - Cantik		Crocodile - Buaya	Eleven - sebelas
big Door - Pintu	Earrings	Chicken - ayam	Twelve - dua belas
Book - Buku	↳ anting	Cow - sapi	one hundred - seratus
ladder - tangga		sheep - domba	wall - dinding
car - mobil	BoPo	Goat - kambing	Earth - bumi
Eye - mata	↳ tali	All - semua	Parents - orang tua
ear - telinga		men - lelaki	
mouth - mulut	Family	women - wanita	Iron - Besi
tooth - gigi	Family	Daughter - Anak Perempuan	fire - api
face - wajah	↳ keluarga	Son - Anak laki-laki	water - air
Heart - hati		Remember - Ingat	air - angin
love - cinta	World	last - terakhir	wood - kayu
Rain - hujan	↳ dunia	Crazy - gila	Rock - Batu
		Rhythm - Ritmo	
		House - Rumah	



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST


Name : Novia Natalia Pauf
 Class : 9

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunty
2.	Sepupu	Cousin
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents (father/mother)
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Sister-brother / siblings
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	family Name / family
6.	Kasir	Cashier
7.	Kepala sekolah	headmaster / principal
8.	Perawat	Nurse
9.	Staff administrasi	staff administration
10.	Dosen	lecture
11.	Bandara	Airport
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Interfection
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Reside
14.	Kampus	Campus
15.	Kantor pusat	headoffice / main office
16.	Tugas	Task
17.	Ketua kelas	leaders of the class / head of the class
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	subject
19.	Buku Teks	textbook

tofu: tahu
 Beat: daging
 Milk: susu
 bird: burung
 plane: pesawat
 Collage: Kanvas
 artist: artis
 Relation: hubungan
 far: jauh
 Near: dekat
 they: mereka
 we: kita
 team: tim
 pink: merah muda
 People: orang

Bag: tas	heat: topi	going: pergi
Bottle: Botol	Red: merah	store: toko
water: air	white: putih	dance: Menari
Head. cover: hijab.	black: hitam	fat
Smartphone: Ponsel pintar	Me: Saya	Cow: sapi
chair: Kursi	you: Kamu	Chicken: Ayam.
hand: tangan	Paint: Cat	egg: telur
Whiteboard: papan tulis.	Building: bangunan	Wooden: Kayu
faculty: fakultas	fanon: Kerusakan	Pig: babi
Majoring: jurusan.	Boyfriend: pacar.	Keyboard: keyboard
Ring: cincin	Purple: ungu	tea: teh
Bestfriend: sahabat	Scholarship: beasiswa	Coffee: kopi
Boy: cowok	table: Meja	Organization: organisasi
girl: perempuan	Room: Ruangan	Water: air
White: putih	house: Rumah	Apple: Apel
grey: abu-abu	Motorcycle: Motor	Asking: bertanya
god: Tuhan	eye: Mata	way: jalan
easy: mudah	hand: tangan	permission: permissão
hard: ad susah	Mouth: mulut	Roomate: teman se kamar
eat: Makan	lip: bibir	Pretty: cantik
Drink: Minum	finger: jari	Cute: lucu
Breakfast: Sarapan	nose	handcane: gantungan
Lunch: makan siang	hair: Rambut.	Why: Mengapa
Dinner: makan malam	ear: telinga	how: bagaimana
Wakeup: Mengantuk	Make up: Riasan	when: kapan
holiday: liburan	Lipstick: lipstick.	who: siapa
Song: lagu	Face: wajah	what: apa.
Sing: menyanyi	Mole: hidung	saw: melihat
shopping: belanja	love: cinta	where: dimana
Healthy: sehat	Dog: Anjing	Clean: bersih
sick: sakit	Cat: kucing.	promise: janji
	Snake: Ular.	Angry: marah
	job: Kerja	ex: mantan
	Bag: tas	New: baru.
	Subscribe: berlangganan	Member: anggota
	buy: beli	Pay: bayar
	Cheek: pipi	Vegetables: sayuran
		fruit: buah



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANADO
UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA
 Jl. Dr. S.H. Sarundjang Kawasan Ringroad 1 Kota Manado, Kode Pos 95128 Email: upp@iain-manado.ac.id

20	Teman sekelas	classmate
21	Rak Buku	bookcorner
22	Denda	fine
23	Referensi	reference
24	Penerbit	publisher
25	Menyampul (buku)	cover
26	Manfaat/keuntungan	benefit
27	Direktur	director
28	Wawancara	interview
29	Pemasaran	marketing
30	Bekerja	work
31	Ulang tahun	birthday
32	Tahun baru	new year
33	Riang/ceria	happy / cheerfull
34	Hadiah	gift
35	Merayakan	celebrate
36	Malaikat	angel
37	Percaya/mempercayai	believe
38	Ajaran	
39	Syurga	Heaven
40	Menyembah	

1. Door - pintu
 window - jendela
 teacher - guru
 student - murid
 book - buku
 Reading - Membaca
 Car - mobil
 shoes - sepatu
 sunglasses - go kaca mata
 Air conditioner - pendingin ruangan
 see - lihat
 Borrow - pinjam

Person: Orang
 skincare: Perawatan wajah
 elephant: gajah
 mouse: tikus
 perfume - wewangian / minyak wangi
 lamp: lampu
 soup: soper
 from: dari
 for: untuk
 peace: damai
 Mirror: Cermin
 Minute: menit
 Hour: jam

Jumping: berkejar
 fire: Api
 memory: ingatan
 Remember: ingat
 steps: banyak / langkah
 fat: gemuk
 forever: selamanya
 friendly: ramah
 Ice: es / beku
 Hot: panas
 beach: pantai

ghost: hantu	Dark: gelap	
sky: langit	watermelon: semangka	
blue: biru	purple: ungu	
playing: bermain	class: kelas	
star: bintang	calm: tenang	
sea: lautan	know: tahu	
moon: bulan	now: sekarang	
light: cahaya	later: nanti	
every every: setiap	bring: bawa	
Day: hari	old: tua	
Sun: matahari	years: tahun	
malam: night	lazy: malas	
blouse: terbayang	young: muda	
year: tahun	was born: lahir	
month: bulan	put, cool: dingin	
telling: menjelaskan	kid: Anak-Anak	
story: cerita	kind: baik hati	
food: makanan	worth: utam	
mess: berantakan	fish: ikan	
tidy: rapi	stand	
help: bantu	order	
walk: jalan	business	
fast: cepat	house	
fly: terbang		
Dream: mimpi		
sleep: tidur		
wake up: bangun		
take: ambil		
some: beberapa		
tired: lelah		
steam: uap		
heart: hati		
student: siswa		
timer: waktu		
that: itu		

bottom: bagian bawah	door: pintu
calculator: kalkulator	invitation: undangan
reputation: reputasi	introduce: memperkenalkan
mountain: gunung	introduce: memperkenalkan
profession: profesi	introduce: memperkenalkan
group: kelompok	introduce: memperkenalkan
from: dari	introduce: memperkenalkan
for: untuk	introduce: memperkenalkan
because: karena	introduce: memperkenalkan
teacher: guru	introduce: memperkenalkan
student: siswa	introduce: memperkenalkan
time: waktu	introduce: memperkenalkan
that: itu	introduce: memperkenalkan



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 UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA

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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Maria Danarthy Ayu
Class	:	PAI 1B kelas II

69 benar

I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

9 benar

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt ✓
2.	Sepupu	cousent ✗ sp
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother / sister ✗
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family Name ✓
6.	Kasir	casir ✗
7.	Kepala sekolah	
8.	Perawat	
9.	Staff administrasi	administrator staff ✗
10.	Dosen	
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	
14.	Kampus	universitas ✗
15.	Kantor pusat	
16.	Tugas	
17.	Ketua kelas	
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	Book 1/2

1. - chair : kursi ✓
2. - table : meja ✓
3. - windows : jendela ✓
4. - shoes : sepatu ✓
5. - food : makanan ✓
6. - white board : papan tulis
7. - Lamp : lampu ✓

8. - Floor : lantai ✓
9. - Flower : bunga ✓
10. - Angry : marah ✓
11. - Sad : sedih ✓
12. - Black : Hitam ✓
13. - white : putih ✓



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MANADO
UNIT PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA

Jl. Dr. S.H. Sarundjang Kawasan Ringroad I Kota Manado, Kode Pos 95128 Email: upb@iain-manado.ac.id

20	Teman sekelas	
21.	Rak Buku	Friends x
22.	Denda	
23.	Referensi	
24.	Penerbit	REFERENC x
25.	Menyampul (buku)	
26.	Manfaat/keuntungan	cover ✓
27.	Direktur	
28.	Wawancara	
29.	Pemasaran	
30.	Bekerja	work ✓
31.	Ulang tahun	Birthday x
32.	Tahun baru	New Year ✓
33.	Riang/ceria	HAPPY x
34.	Hadiah	Suprise x
35.	Merayakan	
36.	Malaikat	Angel ✓
37.	Percaya/mempercayai	
38.	Ajaran	
39.	Syurga	Haven x
40.	Menyembah	

14. - color = warna ✓
 15. - eraser = penghapus ✓
 16. - Flag = bendera ✓
 17. - City = kota ✓
 18. - Hell = neraka ✓
 19. - fire = api ✓
 20. - car = mobil ✓
 21. - care = peduli ✓
 22. - fish = ikan ✓
 23. - siblings = kembar x
 24. - cloud = awan ✓
 25. - sun = matahari ✓
 26. - Rambut = hair ✓
 27. - eyes = mata ✓
 28. - nose = hidung ✓
 29. - mouth = mulut ✓
 30. - hand = tangan ✓
 31. - card = kartu ✓
 32. - motorcycle x = sepeda motor
 33. - coconut = kelapa ✓
 34. - crocodile = buaya ✓
 35. - monkey = monyet ✓
 36. - Big = besar ✓
 37. - Gold = emas ✓
 38. - Finger = jari ✓



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Mawaddah Warahma Lihawa
Class	:	II

100 benar

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

12 benar

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English	
1.	Tante	aunt	✓
2.	Sepupu		X
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father: Ayah, Ibu: Mother (Parents)	✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	brother / sister	✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family	X
6.	Kasir	Cassir	✓
7.	Kepala sekolah		
8.	Perawat		
9.	Staff administrasi		
10.	Dosen	teacher	
11.	Bandara	Airport	X
12.	Persimpangan jalan		✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah		
14.	Kampus	University	X
15.	Kantor pusat	Office	✓
16.	Tugas	homework	X
17.	Ketua kelas		
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah		
19.	Buku Teks	teks book	✓

- ✓ 26. beautiful : Cantik
- ✓ 27. handsome : Ganteng
- ✓ 28. Black : hitam
- ✓ 29. Brown : Coklat
- ✓ 30. Green : Hijau
- ✓ 31. Blue : Biru
- ✓ 32. Yellow : Kuning
- ✓ 33. Cat : Kucing
- ✓ 32. tall : tinggi
- ✓ 33. Short : Pendek
- ✓ 34. Dog : Anjing
- ✓ 35. ~~eat~~ drink : minuman
- ✓ 36. Coconut : kelapa
- ✓ 37. big : besar
- ✓ 38. Small : kecil
- ✓ 39. School : Sekolah
- ✓ 40. Last night : Tadi malam
- ✓ 41. every day : setiap hari
- ✓ 42. diligent : Rajin
- ✓ 43. Lazy : Malas
- ✓ 44. Red : Merah
- ✓ 45. White : Putih
- ✓ 46. Size : Ukuran
- ✓ 47. lamp : lampu
- ✓ 48. ~~teacher~~ ^{Room} : ~~guru~~ ^{Ruang}
- ✓ 49. Milk : Susu
- ✓ 50. ~~coffee~~ ^{coffee} : kopi → Coffe
- ✓ 51. Pig : Babi
- ✓ 52. Skin : Kulit
- ✓ 53. Candy : Permen
- ✓ 54. bread : Roti
- ✓ 55. butter : Mentega
- ✓ 56. egg : telur
- ✓ 57. Spoon : Sendok
- ✓ 58. and : dan
- ✓ 59. Flower : Bunga
- ✓ 60. tomato : tomat
- ✓ 61. Motorcycle : Motor
- ✓ 62. Car : Mobil
- ✓ 63. Office : Kantor
- ✓ 64. eyes : Mata
- ✓ 65. floor : lantai
- ✓ 66. Good morning : Selamat Pagi
- ✓ 67. Good night : Selamat Malam
- ✓ 68. Good afternoon : Selamat sore
- ✓ 69. Clock : Jam
- ✓ 70. Rabbit : kelinci
- ✓ 71. Cow : sapi
- ✓ 72. Ink : tinta
- ✓ 73. Bed : tempat tidur
- ✓ 74. Mirror : Cermin
- ✓ 75. Girl : wanita / perempuan
- ✓ 76. Man : laki-laki
- ✓ 77. Mouse : Tikus
- ✓ 78. Handphone : Gadget / Hp
- ✓ 79. ear : telinga
- ✓ 80. tooth : gigi
- ✓ 81. Neck : leher
- ✓ 82. Oil : Minyak
- ✓ 83. fresh : Segar
- ✓ 84. Fish : Ikan
- ✓ 85. Meet : bertemu
- ✓ 86. ~~am~~ Sad : Sedih
- ✓ 87. angry : Marah
- ✓ 88. bird : burung
- ✓ 89. people : Manusia / orang-orang
- ✓ 90. day : Hari
- ✓ 91. Week : Minggu
- ✓ 92. Month : bulan
- ✓ 93. Sunday : hari minggu
- ✓ 94. Snack : Cebisan
- ✓ 95. blanket : Selimut
- ✓ 96. Seafood : Makanan laut
- ✓ 97. crab : kepiting
- ✓ 98. Crazy : Gila
- ✓ 99. Stupid : bodoh
- ✓ 100. Smart : Pintar

potato	= kentang ✓
40. mosque	= masjid ✓
41. Red	= merah ✓
42. Yellow	= kuning ✓
43. Green	= hijau ✓
44. Brown	= coklat ✓
45. Grey	= abu-abu ✓
46. Apple	= apel ✓
47. Grape	= anggur ✓
48. watermelon	= semangka ✓
49. melon	= melon ✓
50. Fruit	= buah ✓
51. Tomato	= tomat ✓
52. onion	= bawang ✓
53. chili x	= cabe ✓
54. Good morning	= selamat pagi ✓
55. Good afternoon	= selamat siang ✓
56. Grandmother	= nenek ✓
57. Grandfather	= kakek ✓
58. baby	= bayi ✓
59. cry	= menangis ✓
60. Guava	= jambu ✓
61. rose	= mawar ✓
62. beautiful	= cantik ✓
63. handsome	= ganteng ✓
64. ugly	= jelek ✓
65. Sugar	= gula ✓
66. Salt x	= garam ✓
67. Time	= waktu ✓
68. O'clock x	= jam ✓
69. Fresh	= segar ✓
70. building	= bangunan ✓
71. house	= rumah ✓
72. door	= pintu ✓
73. basket ball	= bola basket ✓
74. ball	= bola ✓
75. Tall	= tinggi ✓



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Noviyanti Goe.
Class	:	12.

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunty ✓
2.	Sepupu	Cousin ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - mother ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother - Sister ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name ✓
6.	Kesir	Cashier ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principal ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	administrative staff ✓
10.	Dosen	Teacher ✓
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crossroads ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	beside ✓
14.	Kampus	Campus ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	Home office ✗
16.	Tugas	Assignment ✓
17.	Ketua kelas	head of the class ✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject Study ✓
19.	Buku Teks	Text Book ✓

1. Answer

1. What ⇒ Apa
2. Gift ⇒ hadiah
3. Chair ⇒ kursi
4. Eye ⇒ mata
5. Pelangi ⇒ rainbow
6. Book ⇒ Buku
7. Bag ⇒ tas
8. Bottle ⇒ Botol
9. Table ⇒ meja
10. When ⇒ kapan

11. Car ⇒ mobil
12. Door ⇒ pintu
13. Motorcycle ⇒ Sepeda motor
14. You ⇒ kamu
15. Him ⇒ Dia
16. Bird ⇒ burung
17. Children ⇒ anak-anak
18. Listen ⇒ dengar
19. Wait ⇒ tunggu
20. Waiting ⇒ menunggu

21. Flower ⇒ Bunga
22. Payung ⇒ Umbrella
23. Look ⇒ Lihat
24. Pantai ⇒ Beach
25. Like ⇒ Suka
26. She (s) ⇒ Dia perempuan
27. He is ⇒ Dia laki-laki
28. Charge ⇒ Biaya
29. Queen ⇒ Ratu
30. King ⇒ Raja

31. Work ⇒ Kerja
32. Movie ⇒ Film
33. Camera ⇒ Kamera
34. Watch ⇒ Jam tangan
35. Head ⇒ Kepala
36. Nose ⇒ Hidung
37. Windows ⇒ Jendela
38. Key ⇒ Kunci
39. Start ⇒ Mulai
40. Dark ⇒ Gelap

41. Dolphin ⇒ Lumba-lumba
42. Fish ⇒ Ikan
43. Elephant ⇒ Gajah
44. Snake ⇒ Ular
45. Cat ⇒ Kucing
46. Butterfly ⇒ kupu-kupu
47. Handphone ⇒ HP

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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Fady Alvan Mardampit
Class	:	12 Class

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English	
1.	Tante	Aunt	✓
2.	Sepupu	Cousin	✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents	✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Siblings	✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family Name	✓
6.	Kasir	Cashier	✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	head school	✓
8.	Perawat	nurse	✓
9.	Staff administrasi	staff	✓
10.	Dosen	Lecturer	✓
11.	Bandara	Air Plane	✗
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Wall street	✗
13.	Di samping/sebelah	side	✓
14.	Kampus	College/university	✓
15.	Kantor pusat	office	✗
16.	Tugas	Duty	✗
17.	Ketua kelas	Leader Class	✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject	✓
19.	Buku Teks	Note Book	✗

I

1. Tomato = Tomat
2. Mango = Mangga
3. Wolf = Serigala
4. Walking = Berjalan
5. Street = Jalan
6. Food = Makanan
7. Street food = Makanan jalanan
8. Bag = Tas
9. Swift = Kursi
10. Table = Meja
11. Car = Mobil
12. Motor Cycle = Motor
13. Machine = Mesin
14. Lamp = Lampu
15. Plate = Piring
16. Fork = Garpu
17. Town = Kota (kecil)
18. City = Kota (besar)
19. Village = Desa
20. Shoe = Sepatu
21. Pant = Celana
22. Cloth = Baju
23. Hat = Topi
24. Pen = Pulpen
25. Pencil = Pensil
26. House = Rumah
27. Hotel = Hotel
28. Cycle = Sepeda
29. Milk = Susu
30. Chocolate = Cokelat
31. Cheese = Keju
32. Moon = Bulan
33. Sun = Matahari
34. Dog = Anjing
35. Cat = Kucing
36. Fish = Ikan
37. Snake = Ular
38. Duck = Bebek
39. Chicken = Ayam
40. Monkey = Monyet
41. Pink = Merah Muda
42. Black = Hitam
43. Red = Merah
44. Red = Merah
45. Beer = Biru
46. Yellow = Kuning
47. White = Putih
48. Brown = Cokelat
49. Purple = Ungu
50. Key = Kunci
51. Bathroom = Kamar mandi
52. Bedroom = Kamar
53. Living room = Ruang tamu
54. Cook = Memasak
55. Sit = Duduk
56. Drink = Minum
57. Water = Air
58. Wind = Angin
59. Banana = Pisang
60. Fruit = Buah

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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	: Muhamad. Dava. Alfarizi. Taftazan
Class	: Ekonomi syariah (A) (14)

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH: 70 30B

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt / Auntie
2.	Sepupu	Cousin
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - mother
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother - Sister
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	family
6.	Kasir	Chasior / Cashior
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principal / Headmaster
8.	Perawat	nurso
9.	Staff administrasi	Administrative Staff
10.	Dosen	Lecturer
11.	Bandara	Airport
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crossroads
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Beside
14.	Kampus	campus
15.	Kantor pusat	headquarters
16.	Tugas	Duty
17.	Ketua kelas	head of the class
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject
19.	Buku Teks	Text book

1. L hair : rambut
2. ayo : mata
3. nose : hidung
4. face : wajah
5. Ear : telinga
6. Mouth : mulut
7. Tooth : gigi
8. Chin : dagu

9. Shoulder : pundak
10. Chest : dada
11. Back : punggung
12. Arm : lengan
13. Hands : Tangan
14. Leg : kaki
15. Knee : lutut
16. Finger : jari

17. Backpack : ransel
18. Ballpoint : bolpoin
19. Badshat : sprei
20. Blanka : lembaran
21. Carpet : karpet
22. Chair : kursi
23. Curtains : tirai
24. Pictura : foto
25. Hangar : pangsang

26. Mirror : Cermin	66. Deserts : gurun pasir
27. Pillow : Bantal	67. Flowers : bunga
28. Stool : Bangku	68. Forests : Hutan
29. Table : Meja	69. Ice : es
30. Cup : Cangkir	70. Air : udara
31. Fork : garpu	
32. Glass : gelas	
33. Kettle : Teko	
34. Plate : piring	
35. Spoon : sendok	
36. Soap : Sabun	
37. Basin : Baskom	
38. Brush : Sikat	
39. Comb : sisir	
40. Dipper : gayung	
41. Faucet : keran	
42. Hand soap : Sabun	
43. Lavatory : WC	
44. Mat : karpet	
45. Shampoo : sampo	
46. Scissors : gunting	
47. Shower : pancuran	
48. Sink : wastafel	
49. Tissue : Tisu	
50. Toothbrush : sikat gigi	
51. Towel : Handuk	
52. Glue : lem	
53. Map : peta	
54. Paint : cat	
55. Paper : kertas	
56. Pencil : pensil	
57. Ruler : penggaris	
58. Computer : komputer	
59. Fan : Kipas angin	
60. Lamp : Lampu	
61. Refrigerator : Kulkas	
62. Wall clock : Jam dinding	
63. Television : Televisi	
64. Beaches : Pantai	
65. Caves : Gua	



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Anisa Sulita Dingsih Surotama.
Class	:	M / HES D 1.

I. IN 30 MINUTES WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

56 = 33

29 = 36

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No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	aunt
2.	Sepupu	cousin
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	parent.
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	brothers
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	family name.
6.	Kasir	cashier
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principal
8.	Perawat	
9.	Staff administrasi	
10.	Dosen	lect lecture
11.	Bandara	airport.
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	side.
14.	Kampus	campus
15.	Kantor pusat	headquarters
16.	Tugas	Duty
17.	Ketua kelas	head of the class
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	studying
19.	Buku Teks	Texts books

Table : Meja
 Gold : emas
 Car : Mobil
 God : Tuhan.

~~Chair~~

Fish : Ikan
 Chair : Kursi / Bangku

Book : Buku

And : dan

Wait : tunggu

In : dalam

Exit : Keluar

Run : lari

Maybe : mungkin. ✕

Class : Kelas

Home : Rumah.

Bag : anjing

Watermelon : semangka.

Go : pergi

Stay : tinggal.

I : saya

Lamp : lampu

Penis : Poltek.

Water : Air.

Welcome : Selamat datang. ✕

Dress : baju

Bag : tas

Chicken : Ayam.

Appel : Apel. ✕

Panda : Panda.

Follow : ikuti

Like : Suka

Room : Ruang

Hand : tangan.

Sit : duduk.

Eyes : mata.

Doll : boneka.

Driver : sopir

Pepper : lertat.

Red : Merah.

Pink : Merah muda.

Blue : biru

Black : hitam

~~Green~~

Green : hijau

Sugar : gula

Tea : teh

Coffee : Kopi ✕

Milk : susu

Foot : Makanan.

Good : baik

Brain : Otak / Pikiran.

Liver : hati

~~Teacher~~

Teacher : Guru ✕

Student : Murid.

Women : wanita.

Man : pria

Children : ~~anak~~ anak-anak.

Sister : kakak perempuan.

Dear : hati

Life : hidup.

Yellow : kuning

Angry : marah.

Birds : burung ✕



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name : Nurjanah Natalus - 22129002
 Class : 16 Saia chanioga

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN TO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	aunt
2.	Sepupu	Cousin
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parent
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	brother - sister
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family
6.	Kasir	cashier
7.	Kepala sekolah	head school
8.	Perawat	nurse
9.	Staff administrasi	Staff administration
10.	Dosen	lecturer
11.	Bandara	airport
12.	Persimpangan jalan	First
13.	Di samping/sebelah	left side / right side
14.	Kampus	campus
15.	Kantor pusat	headquarters
16.	Tugas	cellones
17.	Ketua kelas	class leader
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	Book teks

2. table : Meja

book : buku

lamp : lampu

chair : kursi

balpoin : pinball

bag : tas

Mosque : Masjid

leptop : laptop

Mouse : Maus

Shoss : Sepatu

aircondurme : ac

bed : tempat tidur

clozet : tempat ganti baju

handphone : hp	lupure : tempat makan
Water : air	army : tentara
Food : Makanan	doctor : dokter
Fruit : buah	beer
Class : kelas	headphone : headset
bodylotion : handbodi	music : musik
Shampo : Shampo	bing : panyanyi
Hadie : hadie	MUG : gelas
Shoe : sepatu	Snack : camilan
Animal : hewan	

Book for:

Problem : buku	Book : buku
Page : halaman	Page : halaman
Chapter : bab	Chapter : bab
Section : bagian	Section : bagian
Paragraph : paragraf	Paragraph : paragraf
Sentence : kalimat	Sentence : kalimat
Word : kata	Word : kata



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Nanda Pupita Korengberg : 22129013
Class	:	16 : Miss Sabu Charing

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
 II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunt
2.	Sejupu	Cover x
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Mother - Father x
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Siblings
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family name
6.	Kasir	Cashier
7.	Kepala sekolah	head school x
8.	Perawat	Nurse x
9.	Staff administrasi	Administration staff
10.	Dosen	
11.	Bandara	
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	
14.	Kampus	Campus
15.	Kantor pusat	
16.	Tugas	Duty
17.	Ketua kelas	class leader x
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	Text book

* - Book = Buku
 - Table = Meja
 - Room = Ruang
 - flower = Bunga
 - Rose = Mawar
 - following = Mengikuti
 - flowers = Berikut

- hair = Rambut
 - hand = Tangan
 - Face = Muka
 - Angry = Marah
 - Friend = Teman
 - Drawing = Gambar
 - Humble = Rendah



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20.	Teman sekelas	
21.	Rak Buku	class friend x
22.	Denda	class
23.	Referensi	Review
24.	Penerbit	Publisher
25.	Menyampul (buku)	
26.	Manfaat/keuntungan	Benefit x
27.	Direktur	Director
28.	Wawancara	Interview
29.	Pemasaran	Marketing
30.	Bekerja	Work
31.	Ulang tahun	Birthday
32.	Tahun baru	New year
33.	Riang/ceria	Cheerful
34.	Hadiah	Gift
35.	Merayakan	Celebration
36.	Malaikat	Angel
37.	Percaya/mempercayai	Believe
38.	Ajaran	Story x
39.	Syurga	Heaven
40.	Menyembah	to worship

- Meaning = Berpikir

- Mug = gelas

- Garden = kebun

- Chef = koki

- Driver = Supir

- Door = Pintu

- Back = kembali

- Class = kelas

- Eraser = Penghapus

- Lost = hilang

- Blanket = Selimut

- Teacher = Guru

- Kids = Anak

- Miss = keponakan perempuan

- Daughter = Anak perempuan

- Son = Anak laki-laki

- Live = Tinggal

- School = Sekolah

- Short = Pendek

- Poolpoint = Pulpen

- Grandma = Nenek

- Grandpa = Kakek

- Family = keluarga

- Human = Manusia



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	Mutsaroh Shifah Abu Shafwan tubi
Class	:	6

I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA. 92

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH: 25

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	aunt X
2.	Sepupu	cousins ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Siblings ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family ✓
6.	Kasir	Cashier ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	headmaster ✓
8.	Perawat	nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	administration staff
10.	Dosen	lecture ✓
11.	Bandara	airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	besides ✓
14.	Kampus	university / college ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	
16.	Tugas	homework ✓
17.	Ketua kelas	head class
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	subject ✓
19.	Buku Teks	book text ✓

56	menyewa	menyewa	Bagging
57	kereta	kereta	Train
58	Pesawat	pesawat	air plane
59	kapal	kapal	ship
60	snow	snow	snow
61	kuda	kuda	horse
62	lumba-lumba	lumba-lumba	Dolphin
63	lepu-lepu	lepu-lepu	Butterfly
64	pohon	pohon	tree
65	boneka	boneka	doll
67	Atap	atap	Roof top
58	linen	linen	linen
59	Bantal	bantal	Pillow
70	Sunshine	sinor matahari	Sunor matahari
71	Sunflower	bunga matahari	Bunga matahari
72	awan	clouds	clouds
73	Rumah - Rumah	houses	houses
74	Jalan	Road	Road
75	Pegangan pintu	door handle	door handle
76	Museum	Museum	Museum
77	masker	mask	mask
78	Sukun	Cherry Blossom	Cherry Blossom
79	Pretty Face	centik	centik
80	Magnificent	mega	mega menggunakan
81	Perkam	recording	recording
82	Buah	Fruit	Fruit
83	Pantai	Beach	Beach
84	Pipa	Pipes	Pipes
85	Labin	Cabinet	Cabinet
86	ginger	jahe	jahe
87	laut	sea	sea
88	Pelaut	Sailor	Sailor
89	goddess	dewi	dewi
90	Berangin	windy	windy
91	Hot	Panas	Panas
92	chocolate	chocolat	chocolat
93	Ratu	queen	queen
94	Putri	Princess	Princess
95	Raja	king	king
96	kerajaan	kingdom	kingdom
97	Rockstar	Rockstar	Rockstar
98	nerds	geek	geek
99	Hauwat	100000	100000
100	gerye : church	101. menerima = accepted	you: kamu
101	mosque : masjid	102. gula : sugar	found = menemukan
102	giraffe : jerapah	103. mentega : Butter	me: aku
103	fau : rope	104. garam : salt	cat = kucing
104	Perampir : robbers	105. cakaran : scrap	arched = melengkung
105	Uampir : vampire	106. hancur : Break	Position = posisi
106	sofa : couch	107. kecal : grumpy	condit = tak bisa
107	Bush : grass	108. Fine : baik	stor = Berhenti
108	Parasut : Pull	109. Fun : seru	vision = penglihatan
109	Tidak setuju : Denial	110. wid = luar	seraming = perale
110		111. lere = kerdus	
111		112. kerdus = kerdus	



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20	Temannya	class mate ↵
21.	Rak Buku	Book shelf ↵
22.	Denda	Charge ↵
23.	Referensi	Reference ↵
24.	Penerbit	
25.	Menyampul (buku)	cover ↵
26.	Manfaat/keuntungan	
27.	Direktur	Director
28.	Wawancara	Interview ↵
29.	Pemasaran	
30.	Bekerja	working ↵
31.	Ulang tahun	Birthday ↵
32.	Tahun baru	New Year ↵
33.	Riang/ceria	Happy ↵
34.	Hadiah	Present ↵
35.	Merayakan	Celebrate ↵
36.	Malaikat	Angel
37.	Percaya/mempercayai	trust ↵
38.	Ajaran	
39.	Syurga	heaven ↵
40.	Menyembah	worship ↵

41.	Song	lagu
42.	Majalah	magazine
43.	Tiang	Tower
44.	Sepatu	Shoes
45.	Buku	Book
46.	HP/ponse	HandPhone
47.	Jaket	Jackeet
48.	Gantung	to hanging
49.	horden	Curtain
50.	Rain	Hujan
51.	cerah	Sunny
52.	Hubungan	Relationship
53.	teman	Friend
54.	PLUmbuB BIRTH	UPLOSS
55.	Anger	ke marahan



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	: Andi Muhammad Fauzy Hendra
Class	: Matkulasi 15 / AS 1A

I. IN 30 MINUTES WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA. 103

II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH: 15

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunty 1
2.	Sepupu	Cousin 2
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Parents 3
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Brother 4
5.	Nama keuarga/fam	Family
6.	Kasir	
7.	Kepala sekolah	Principle 5
8.	Perawat	
9.	Staff administrasi	
10.	Dosen	
11.	Bandara	airport 1
12.	Persimpangan jalan	
13.	Di samping/sebelah	
14.	Kampus	Universitas
15.	Kantor pusat	Head office
16.	Tugas	
17.	Ketua kelas	Leader class 1
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	
19.	Buku Teks	

- 1.
- Eye => mata
 - Ear => telinga
 - Teacher => Guru
 - Door => Pintu
 - Window => Jendela
 - Hand => tangan
 - Punch => pukuk
 - Angry => Marah
 - Food => Makanan
 - Drink => Minuman
 - Water => air
 - Fire => tembaki
 - Sand => Pasir
 - Chair => Kursi
 - Table => Meja
 - Shoes => Sepatu
 - Glasses => kacamata
 - Glass => kaca
 - Head => Kepala
 - Mouth => Mulut
 - Tooth => Gigi
 - God => Tuhan
 - Pray => berdoa
 - Bag => Tas
 - Begging => menaruh
 - Use => Pakai
 - Yes => Iya
 - No => tidak
 - Bottle => Botol
 - Chicken => Ayam
 - Duck => Bebek
 - Cat => kucing
 - Owl => burung hantu
 - Bird => burung
 - Lion => singa
 - Rice => Nasi
 - Fish => ikan
 - Board => Papan
 - Proof => Bukti
 - rooftop => Atap
 - Bark => kulit pohon
 - Here => disini
 - Her => Dia (perempuan)
 - Him => Dia (laki-laki)
 - Shark => Hiu
 - Father => Ayah
 - Mother => Ibu
 - Stepmother => Ibu tiri
 - Step father => Ayah tiri
 - Grand mother => Nenek
 - Grand father => Kakek
 - Milk => Susu
 - You => kamu
 - They => mereka
 - We => kami
 - Verb => kata kerja
 - Red => Merah
 - Blue => Biru
 - Brown => coklat
 - white => putih
 - Gold => Emas
 - Green => Hijau
 - Purple => ungu
 - Yellow => kuning
 - Black => Hitam
 - Rainbow => Pelangi
 - Rain => Hujan
 - Sky => langit
 - Tree => Pohon
 - Crazy => gila
 - Today => hari ini
 - Man => lelaki
 - Girl => wanita
 - Baby => bayi
 - What => Apa
 - How => Bagaimana
 - When => kapan
 - Why => kenapa
 - Who => siapa
 - Sugar => gula
 - live => ~~hidup~~ hidup
 - life => ~~hidup~~ kehidupan
 - Star => bintang
 - Home => rumah
 - Garden => Halaman
 - look => lihat
 - see => melihat
 - Alone => Sendirian
 - lonely => Sendiri
 - Hat => Topi
 - Cow => sapi
 - Tiger => Harimau
 - Crocodile => Buaya
 - Giraffe => Jerapah
 - Because => karena
 - Happy => senang
 - Note => catatan



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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM

PRE-TEST

Name	:	SHELLA PAPEO
Class	:	18

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Aunty ✓
2.	Sepupu	Sister - Brother ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - Mother ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Sister - Brother / siblings ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Family Name ✓
6.	Kasir	Casir ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	Head Master ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	Administrasi Staff ✓
10.	Dosen	Lecture ✓
11.	Bandara	Airport ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Crassroad ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	Baude ✓
14.	Kampus	Campus ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	Headquarters ✓
16.	Tugas	duty ✗
17.	Ketua kelas	head of the class ✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject ✓
19.	Buku Teks	Book text ✓

Kosa - kata

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. duduk | = sit | 11. Tinggi | = tall |
| 2. Membaca | = read | 12. Ramah | = friendly |
| 3. Pergi | = go | 13. Cerdas | = clever |
| 4. Beautiful | = cantik | 14. Memasak | = cook |
| 5. Pintar | = smart | 15. berjalan | = walk |
| 6. Ganteng | = handsome | 17. Menulis | = write |
| 7. Mulai | = Begin | 18. Mencuci | = wash |
| 8. Sempurna | = perfect | 19. Meja | = table |
| 9. Penyanyi | = singer | 20. Kakek - Nenek | = Grandfather - Grandmother |
| 10. Keren | = cool | | |





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INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH (MATRICULATION) PROGRAM
 PRE-TEST

Name	:	Sheila Amerati Palabuga
Class	:	18

- I. IN 30 MINUTES, WRITE AS MANY ENGLISH WORDS THAT YOU KNOW PLUS THEIR MEANINGS IN BAHASA INDONESIA.
- II. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS INTO ENGLISH:

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1.	Tante	Auntie ✓
2.	Sepupu	Cousin ✓
3.	Orangtua (bapak-ibu)	Father - mother ✓
4.	Kakak-beradik/bersaudara	Sibling ✓
5.	Nama keluarga/fam	Clan ✓
6.	Kasir	Cashier ✓
7.	Kepala sekolah	Head master ✓
8.	Perawat	Nurse ✓
9.	Staff administrasi	Administrative staff ✓
10.	Dosen	Lecturer ✓
11.	Bandara	Air port ✓
12.	Persimpangan jalan	Cross road ✓
13.	Di samping/sebelah	beside ✓
14.	Kampus	University ✓
15.	Kantor pusat	head off the fire office ✗
16.	Tugas	home work ✓
17.	Ketua kelas	head of the class ✓
18.	Mata pelajaran/kuliah	Subject ✓
19.	Buku Teks	text book ✓

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. White = Putih | 31. Angry = marah |
| 2. Soap = Sabun | 32. Hate = benci |
| 3. Book = Buku | 33. You = Kamu |
| 4. Kelas = Class | 34. Bathroom = kamar mandi |
| 5. Egg = Telur | 35. Friend = teman |
| 6. Door = Pintu | 36. Real = Nyata |
| 7. Ambulance = Ambulans | |
| 8. Colour = warna | |
| 9. Pencil = Pensil | |
| 10. Hospital = Rumah Sakit | |
| 11. Home = Rumah. | |
| 12. Banana = Pisang | |
| 13. Because = Karena | |
| 14. Milk = Susu | |
| 15. Apple = Apel | |
| 16. Pillow = bantal | |
| 17. Lamp = lampu | |
| 18. Black = hitam | |
| 19. Yellow = Kuning | |
| 20. Pink = merah muda | |
| 21. Red = merah | |
| 22. Green = hijau | |
| 23. Blue = biru | |
| 24. Purple = ungu | |
| 25. Massage = Pijat | |
| 26. Dog = anjing | |
| 27. Fish = ikan | |
| 28. Car = mobil | |
| 29. Fox = musuh | |
| 30. Hand = tangan | |



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Senior High School : SMK Cokroaminoto Manado

Manado, February 26, 2024

The Researcher,



Mohamad Raihan Praba Tahir