# IMPROVING STUDENTS VOCABULARY  USING EXTENSIVE READING

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**Abstract.**

This article is concerned with how Extensive Reading strategies can improve the learner's vocabulary. In addition, in this article discussed  the related hypotheses used to answer the research issue: how extensive reading can improve students' vocabulary mastery. The importance of vocabulary in conversation cannot be overstated. As a result, students must learn the language to learn English, but they also struggle. The effectiveness of the teaching and learning process is mainly dependent on the ability to memorize. The students believe that mastering vocabulary entails learning the primary meanings of new words.

**Key words:** foreign language learners,  types of vocabulary, extensive reading. Intensive reading, importance of vocabulary, strategies.

For students of English as foreign language learners, vocabulary has a significant role. They should learn an appropriate number of words to communicate well in a foreign language and know how to use them correctly. Students will find difficulties in speaking, reading, listening, and writing without a proportional vocabulary. Moreover, with little or none, they cannot understand the others conveyor's specific ideas. Implementing extensive reading is one of the ways to gain vocabulary mastery. Students can develop their reading abilities and improve their overall language skills by Reading Text. Day and Bamford (2004) assert that extensive reading is an approach to language teaching in which students easily read a lot of materials in the target language.

Vocabulary is described by Neuman and Dwyer (2009, p. 385) as "words we should know to interact efficiently; words in speaking (expressive vocabulary) and words in listening (receptive vocabulary)." As one of the information fields in language, vocabulary plays a vital role in learning a language (Cameron, 2001).

Types of Vocabulary

According to Hoffman (1993, p. 232), stated there are two kinds of vocabulary namely; the core vocabulary and the peripheral vocabulary. The core vocabulary is vocabulary that

contains the words that are used every day while the peripheral vocabulary is the several words that one uses on a routine basis[8].

In relation of vocabulary forms, Nation (2001) claims that there are four types of vocabulary in nonfiction texts:

1. Words that appear often. These terms account for almost 80% of the text's moving words.

2. Technical words. These words make up about 5 percent of the running words in the text. It isused by people who are working in a specialized field.

3. Low-frequency words. These are the words of moderate frequency that do not manage to get into.

4. The high-frequency list. They makeup over 5 percent of the words in an academic text.

Furthermore,  classifies vocabulary into 4 components for training language skills; reading vocabulary, listening vocabulary, writing vocabulary, and speaking vocabulary. The words that readers recognize when reading are referred to as reading vocabulary. When listening to speech, auditory vocabulary refers to all of the words that the listener can identify. The context and tone of the word help to expand this vocabulary. All of the words that a writer can use in writing are referred to as writing vocabulary. While, in speaking vocabulary all of the words can be used in speaking.

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The extensive reading activity allows students to choose the materials based on their preference. They can choose and independently read their reading material for general comprehension and information, and pleasure. If the material is not exciting or too confusing, they could stop to read it. Their reading should be within the comfort zone range, and the material they pick should be read quickly and confidently. Extensive Reading, according to Bell

(2001), is a reading instruction program that has been used as an effective means of improving reading fluency, understanding, and vocabulary grow within ESL or EFL settings.

Ayu (2018) in her research mentions significant effect of using extensive reading where the students can get a lot of vocabulary by reading a lot with the accessible materials. The result shows that before implementing extensive reading activities, students mean scores is in low and were an appropriate category. After performing extensive reading, their scores went up as an excellent category.

Fitriana (2014) used the Class Action Research (CAR) to seek the effectivity of the extensive reading. She conducted a research in two cycles. Her research found that using extensive reading can enrich students' vocabulary in terms of receptive language.

The research differs from those researches in term of the location, sample, subject, research population, year of the study and the number of students Intesive Reading and Extensive Reading.

## 1. Intesive Reading

According to Benettayeb (2010), intensive reading is the type of work completed in a reading class under the teacher's supervision. Students should use intensive reading to improve their basic receptive abilities and techniques. Intensive reading's principal aim is to enhance the ability to interpret signals using syntactic and lexical hints. Intensive reading includes completely analyzing a text to extract as much meaning as possible. This is accomplished by going through with a text and searching up every word, phrase, or collocation you don't understand. This is an activity that needs a lot of concentration and cognitive work. As a result, students who engage in difficult reading must be cautious to conform to defined standards or risk boredom and burnout. If you want to read a text in-depth, you should choose

texts that are both engaging and brief, read for short periods, and do it when your brainpower was at maximum.

## 2. Extensive Reading

Extensive reading is an approach to second language reading. When learners read extensively, they read very easy, enjoyable books to build their reading speed and fluency. Another way to say this is students learn to read by.

Actually reading rather than examining texts by studying the vocabulary, grammar, and phrases. An extensive reading suggests reading for general language improvement and pleasure on topics that interest the learner.

Extensive reading is defined as reading as much as possible for your pleasure at a level of difficulty that allows you to read fluently and swiftly without having to look up terms or translate them into English. It's an exercise that the student can do on his own outside of the classroom.

Furthermore, it may be the sole method for a student to maintain contact with English outside of class. It also reinforces vocabulary and concepts that have previously been taught in the classroom.

Extensive Reading gives students chances to read longer pieces of Reading, which they choose, which they can read at their speed and ability level. This can be done with Graded readers.

There are many reasons why Extensive Reading is good for language development.

Extensive Reading helps learners understand grammar. In textbooks, learners meet hundreds of grammar patterns. However, books do not provide enough meetings with grammar for accurate acquisition to occur. Extensive Reading offers opportunities to see grammar in context to deepen their understanding of how grammar is used. Extensive Reading helps learners to build reading speed and reading fluency. In particular, developing reading speed is important because it allows learners to understand language faster and better.

In addition, Day and Bamford (2004) identified several benefits of Extensive Reading are:

- Extensive Reading can increase interest and motivation. Because the teacher asks the students to read a book their interest in. of course, they were engaged with the story inside it.

- Extensive Reading can improve their vocabulary mastery. Because the students read any book and storybook in a different context so, it helps the students to understand the word.

- Extensive Reading also helps students in improving other language skills such as listening, speaking, and writing. It expands vocabulary and conversation exposure in English.

- Extensive Reading also facilitates acquisition. The effects of language input and intake are recognized in most contemporary theories of second language learning. These needs are fulfilled by extensive reading[1].

In addition there are a lot of benefit of extensive reading namely:

Students Become a good leader it is commonly believed that individuals start reading by doing so and that learning to read should include a major focus on the meaning rather than the text's language. Extensive reading aids students in becoming better readers.

Students increase their vocabulary Extensive Reading has many benefits in that it may help kids expand and maintain their vocabulary.

Students improve writing Elley and Mangubhai (1981) stated Students who read a lot improve their writing skills. it might be related to the reasons that when students learn more language through extensive reading, their language acquisition processes teach the students to produce it in writing

Students improve the entirety of language ability and also to improving their reading and writing skills, research shows that students who read a lot improve their general language skills. Cho and Krashen (1994).

Students become more enthusiastic about reading. It is very motivating for students to know that they can read in English and enjoy it. For this reason, the books must be of interest to students and at a level appropriate to their reading ability. If students find the book interesting and engaging and understand it, they may become more enthusiastic readers. It can also help increase their confidence and self-esteem as language learners.

f. Students develop learner autonomy. Students may read anywhere, at any time, and substantial reading encourages them to become more independent learners. Extensive reading should be a student-led activity to build learner autonomy. That is, students should choose what they read when they read sit, where they read and how often they read it.

Finally, there is an effect of the extensive reading method in improving students' vocabulary mastery. The students are more active and exciting to gain the meaning of the word, and the students also find the strategies how to read English text without

being bored.

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