



# Effectiveness of Multimedia Strategy on Sanskrit Language Vocabulary of Students of Sanskrit Subject

DR. SAPNA J. PATEL

## 1. Introduction

Vocabulary can be defined as a word within a particular language which is known to a person. With growing age, people incline to develop vocabulary. It is considered as a very important communicative tool which improves a person's knowledge. It also helps one to attain the knowledge and help in better communication. Vocabulary is a list or collection of words or of words and phrases usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined where all the words known and used by a person are related to a specific subject.

Thus, Words, or phrases or group of words can be termed as vocabulary. Vocabulary includes idioms, synonyms, antonyms and word lists. A Vocabulary usually increases with the age and serves as a fundamental tool for the communication. To have grasped vocabulary is of much importance because you will be arbitrated based on the words you use. The more words you know, the more you will be able to understand what you read or hear. Better you will be able to say what you want to when speaking or writing.

In present study, the researcher studied the multimedia strategy on Sanskrit language vocabulary of Students of Sanskrit Subject.

## 2. Vocabulary

Oxford (1990) claims that,

“Vocabulary is “by far the most sizeable and unmanageable component in the learning of any language, whether a foreign or one's mother tongue, because of tens of thousands of different meanings.”

According to Schmitt (1999),

“Vocabulary has traditionally been one of the language components measured in language tests.”

According to Merriam-Webster online dictionary,

“A list or collection of words or of words and phrases usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined.”

“A sum or stock of words employed by a language, group, individual, or work or in a field of knowledge.”

“A supply of expressive techniques or devices.”

In present research, the researcher will construct a list of words in Sanskrit subject to study the development of vocabulary in students.

## 3. Variables of the study

The variables of the present study are as follows.

1. Independent variables

1. Group

-Experimental

-Controlled

2. Gender

-Male

-Female

2. Dependent variables  
Scores or post-test

#### 4. Limitations of the study

1. The present study was conducted in a selected Arts College of Patan city.
2. The researcher selected the students of Sanskrit Subject of Gujarati medium Arts College for this study.

#### 5. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the effect of multimedia strategy on Sanskrit language vocabulary of Students of Sanskrit Subject.
2. To study the effect of multimedia strategy on Sanskrit language vocabulary of Students of Sanskrit Subject in the context of group.
3. To study the effect of multimedia strategy on Sanskrit language vocabulary of Students of Sanskrit Subject in the context of gender.

#### 6. Hypotheses

- Ho<sub>1</sub> There is no significant difference between the mean scores of post-test obtained by the students of experimental group and controlled group.
- Ho<sub>2</sub> There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Male and Female of experimental group.

#### 7. Research Methodology

The researcher had to study the effectiveness of multimedia strategy on Sanskrit vocabulary of students of standard 9. Two different groups were formed for this study. One group was experimental group and another group was controlled group. Researcher used experimental research method for this study.

There are mainly three experimental designs:

1. Pre-experimental research design
2. True experimental research design
3. Quasi experimental research design

From above three designs, the researcher used true experimental research design. From different true experimental research designs, the researcher used only post-test equivalent group design.

The layout of experimentation is as follows:

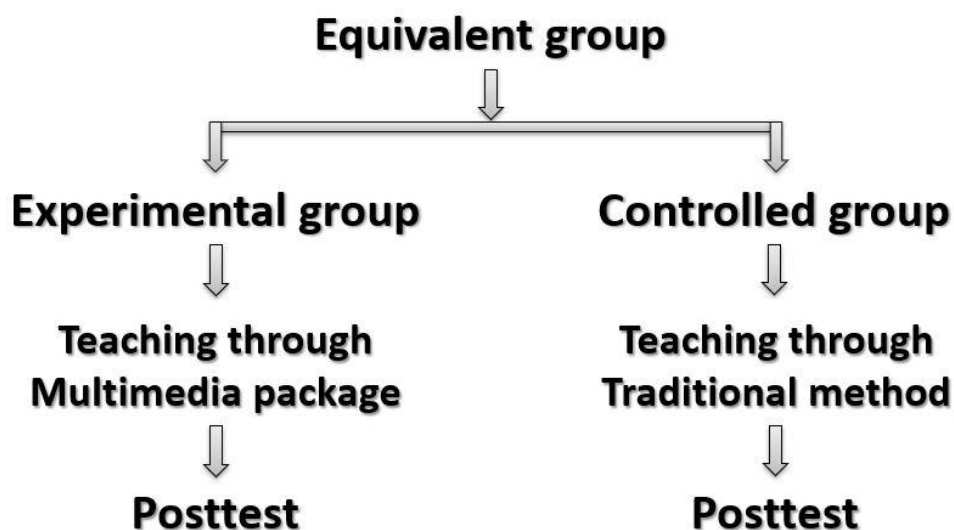


Figure 2: Experimental Design

The researcher formed two equivalent groups on the basis of result of previous test of College. Match pair technique was used to form two equivalent groups. The students of both groups were treated with different teaching techniques. The experimental group was treated with multimedia strategy and controlled group was treated with traditional teaching method. After experimentation, a post-test was given to the students of both the groups.

## 8. Sample of the study

Sample of the study was as below.

**Table 1: Sample of the study**

Group	Experimental	Controlled	Total
Male	29	26	55
Female	21	24	45
Total	50	50	100

50 students in experimental group and 50 students in controlled group was selected. In experimental group there were 29 Male and 21 Female, in controlled group there were 26 Male and 24 Female. Overall, 100 students were selected as a sample.

## 9. Research Tool

### 1. Multimedia package

The researcher listed 200 difficult words of Sanskrit Subject of Arts faculty. A multimedia package to develop vocabulary in Sanskrit subject was developed by the researcher comprising these 200 words.

### 2. Achievement test

An achievement test of vocabulary in Sanskrit subject of 30 marks was developed by the researcher.

## 10. Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher treated two different groups with different teaching methods to develop vocabulary in Sanskrit subject. It took almost 7 days to complete the experimentation. After experimentation a 30 marks post test was conducted. The students were given 1 hour to complete this test.

## 11. Data Analysis

To check the hypotheses, t-test was performed. The results of t-test are mentioned in tables below.  $H_0$  There is no significant difference between the mean scores of post test obtained by the students of experimental group and controlled group.

**Table 2: Results of t-test of mean scores obtained by the students of experimental group and controlled group**

Group	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Experimental	50	27.48	4.21	1.56	2.97	0.01
Controlled	50	22.86	4.53			

df	0.05	0.01
98	1.98	2.63

From above table, means scores of students of experimental group and controlled group are 27.48 and 22.86, standard deviations are 4.21 and 4.53, standard error of deviation is 1.56 and calculated t-value is 2.97.

For  $df=98$ , table t-values are 1.98 at 0.05 level and 2.63 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is more than table t-values at both the levels. Thus, hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores of students of experimental group and controlled group.

Moreover, mean score of students of experimental group is more than mean score of students of controlled group. Therefore, it is revealed that the multimedia strategy is more effective on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary than traditional teaching method.

Ho<sub>2</sub> There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Male and Female of experimental group.

**Table 2: Results of t-test of mean scores obtained by the Male and Female of experimental group**

Experimental Group	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Male	29	26.44	4.22	2.69	0.77	NS
Female	21	28.52	4.87			

df	0.05	0.01
48	2.01	2.68

From above table, means scores of Male and Female of experimental group are 26.44 and 28.52, standard deviations are 4.22 and 4.87, standard error of deviation is 2.69 and calculated t-value is 0.77.

For df=48, table t-values are 2.01 at 0.05 level and 2.68 at 0.01 level. Calculated t-value is less than table t-values at both the levels. Thus, hypothesis is not rejected and there is no significant difference between mean scores of Male and Female of experimental group. Therefore, it is revealed that the multimedia strategy is equally effective on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary of Male and Female.

## 12. Findings

1. The multimedia strategy is more effective on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary than traditional teaching method.
2. The multimedia strategy is equally effective on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary of Male and Female.

## 13. Conclusion

The main objective of researcher was to study the effectiveness of multimedia strategy on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary. The researcher performed an experimentation on two equivalent groups. The experimental group was treated with multimedia strategy while controlled group was treated with traditional teaching method. It was revealed that the multimedia strategy is more effective on development of Sanskrit language vocabulary than traditional teaching method. It was also revealed that the multimedia strategy is equally effective on Male and Female.

## References

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