CUE CARD AS MEDIA FOR TEACHING SPEAKING IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

by Muhammad Saibani Wiyanto

Submission date: 27-Apr-2022 10:38AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1821527347

File name: Proceeding_Internasional_TEFLIN_2016_Unipa.pdf (1.26M)

Word count: 6624

Character count: 61311





THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN INDONESIA & ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - UNIVERSITY OF PGRI ADI BUANA SURABAYA



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16.	Titah Kinasih	(Adi Buana University)
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18	.Maslakhatin	(Adi Buana University)

EXTERNAL REVIEWERS

1.	Abdul Ghani Abu	(University Pendidikan Sultan Idris Malaysia	1
1.	Abdul Glialli Abu	(Chiversity I chalankan Saltan lans Malaysia	,

Mohamad Razak Abdul Karim
 Aslam Khan Bin Samahs Khan
 (Open University Malaysia)
 (Institute of Teacher Education)

International Languages Campus Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia)

4. Noriah Talib (Institute of Teacher Education

International Languages Campus Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia)

5. Fazlinah Binti Said (Institute of Teacher Education

International Languages Campus Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia)

6. Rozanna Noraini Amiruddin Albakri (Institute of Teacher Education

International Languages Campus Kuala

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30. Rida Wahyuningrum

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(Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic

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(Universitas Surabaya) (Universitas Wijaya Kusuma)

(Universitas Wijaya Kusuma)

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Tantra Sakre

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CUE CARD AS MEDIA FOR TEACHING SPEAKING IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Muhammad Saibani Wiyanto

msaibaw@yahoo.com STKIP PGRI JOMBANG

ABSTRACT

Speaking is a process of communication between at least two people. Some students are difficult to practice it. The biggest problem is shyness, nervousness, and feeling affraid. Making students are interested to speaking. It needs solution. Media is one of them. Cue card is interesting media for teaching speaking. The research aims to know the significant of the media used. Quasi-experimental non randomized was used. The population was SMAN Jogoroto Jombang and the sample was X MIA-2 class for experimental class and X MIA-1 as control class. The instrument to collect the data was oral test. T-test was used for analyzing the data. On the statistical calculation for post-test using t-test. It found that $t_{value} > t_{table}$ or 7.348>2.05. from the data, it indicated that there is significance. The gained score of Experimental class was higher than score of control group. Increasing students' achievement can be used a media. Cue card is alternatively for teacher teaching speaking in Senior High School.

Keywords: Cue card, teaching speaking

INTRODUCTION

English is a foreign language in Indonesia. English was given to the students of Junior and Senior High levels as a compulsory subject. Until now, English is still taught from the elementary level as a local Comprehension, up to the High School level as compulsory subject. It means that a student, at least has six years opportunity to learn English and hopefully master it. However, it is still hard to search for the qualified graduates who have good English mastery.

To answer the unsatisfactory result of English teaching in Indonesia, the government should take a look at several possible factors. Such factors like teacher's factor (the teaching skill, technique, the use of visual aids, and so forth), students' factor (motivation, willingness), relevant curriculum, and any other facilities must work together in affecting the final result of teaching.

Teaching English becomes of one important subject which taught in a senior high school. Some of the schools use the new curriculum that is the implementation 2013 curriculum. The students should more active when teaching learning process in the class. The students are able to develop their communicative competence both in oral and written form.

The implementation 2013 curriculum there are four skills that should be mastered by the students; listening, speaking, reading, writing. All of those skills should be integrated in the development of the language. Actually same as the curriculum before, but this curriculum especially teaching English the students should be understand well about the material because the allocation to teach English in the class decreased than the allocation in curriculum before.

In order to the students can easily understand the material with the limited allocation. The teachers give some techniques or motivate to the students, such as use the interest media in class. The students can be integrating of the four language skill, in order that they can communicate with other people using English.

To have good English students should be learn English deeply. In learning English, there are four language skills that should be mastered by students. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Speaking is one of important skill because to communicate with other people we should to speak. If we want to speak English fluently, we should to learn many aspects consider i.e. grammar, pronunciation, intonations, stress, vocabulary, and so forth are significant.

Speaking is very important because speaking and human being cannot be separated from each other. Realizing that language in the oral form is not the same as the language use in the written form. Speaking is the productive skill and used to express the ideas and to communicate.

When we communicate we convey the message, which is meaningful. It comes from the meaning which is expressed in the form of speech act.

In order to teach speaking successfully, a teacher should concern about the quality of the teacher, students' motivation, and interest. The use of media somehow would help the students to reach the objective of teaching. Gerlach and Ely in Arsyad (2011:3) define media as any person, material or event that establishes conditions which enable learners/students to acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes. From the definitions above, it can be concluded that media are tools (a thing, a real thing) used by the teacher. In the other side, media can be attractive and give instructions to the students to focus about material that have been given by a teacher.

That are kinds of media teacher can be choose one of them is use in the classroom. One of visual media is cue card. Cue card is interesting card to its simplicity and attractiveness. Besides inexpensive, the process of making it is not quite complicated. A teacher sometimes needs creativity to make the cards more attractive. Cue card as the modification of picture has many advantages, one of which is that it is clearly visible. Thus, when students are asked to describe something/someone in detail, cue cards can help them to produce the description easily.

The media should be appropriate with the material which given to the students. The text becomes the goal of English language learning which should be achieved by the students because this is the communication purpose of English language learning. There are many kinds of texts in English which are taught in the level of senior high school. They are narrative, recount, spoof, anecdote, analytical, hortatory, procedure, review, explanation, discussion and news item.

There are many kinds of text above, the writer choose one of the text. It is descriptive text. Descriptive text is describe something can be person, place or thing. The appropriate media if we teach descriptive text is cue card. Because cue card can help the students to speak English fluently. The article was focused on Cue Card as media teaching speaking skill.

METHOD

The article used quasi experimental research design, in choosing the experimental group and control group the researcher used nonrandomized design in this research. The researcher took X MIA-1 as the control group and X MIA-2 as the experimental group.

A population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects (Ary, 148:2010). In this research, the population is all of tenth class in SMA N Jogoroto Jombang. The population of tenth grade SMA N Jogoroto consists of seven classes X MIA-1, X MIA-2, X MIA-3, X IS-1, X IS-2, X IS-3, and X IS-4. There are 179 students.

A sample is a portion of a population (Ary, 148:2010). In this research, researcher chosen X MIA-2 as experimental group with 28 students as the sample to be observed by using cue card media and X MIA-1 as the control group with 28 students without using media. The researcher chosen this class based on the rank of class. In this sample, the researcher wanted to know the effectiveness speaking skill by using cue card.

Variable is called the experimental treatment or the independent variable (Ary, 26:2010). The independent variable was the conditions or characteristic in teaching learning process such as using method or media. The dependent variables was the condition or characteristic that the result of the teaching learning process or students achievement in class.

- Variable X (independent variable) the independent variable in this researched was the using
 of cue card media in teaching descriptive text
- Variable Y (dependent variable) the dependent variable in this researched was the student achievement in speaking

According to (Ary,2010:276) Instrumentation is a problem in longitudinal research because the way measures are made may change over a period of time. Instrumentation used in collecting the data in order the data to be accurate, complete, and systematic data, so that easy to be processed.

Instrument was very important in the research because its function as the device to collect the data. This instrument help the researcher to find out what they need to know from the research. Without instrument the researcher could not analyze the data has gotten. In this research the instrumentation was test.

In data collection technique, some techniques are applied. Before the data is collected, some steps should be done in conducting this research. The steps are prepared to enable the researcher easy to conduct the research and get the accurate data. Here some steps done:

- 1. The researcher took one class and give try out to the students
- 2. The researcher gave a pretest to the students of X MIA-1 as control group and the students of X MIA-2 as experimental class
- 3. Applying treatment cue cards in teaching descriptive text for experimental group
- 4. Giving post test in the end of treatment for experimental and control group
- 5. Analyzed the data has gotten.

In analyzing the data, the researcher shows the data and analyzes all of the data in classroom activity. Then the numbers of correct answers from pre-test and posttest are analyzed by using dependent sample T-test formula. The score of t-test would be counted by using SPSS 16. It is used to determine the significant or not significant difference the mean of pretest and posttest of the class.

RESULT

To know the effectiveness of using cue card in speaking descriptive text was done by proving whether there is significant effect of cue card in teaching speaking descriptive text. After collecting all of the data, it was calculated by using SPSS 16. The data compared between pretest and posttest score in the class.

The result of try out

The pretest was held on 6 March 2014, the students had to make some description free title about person, tourism object and historical place. Then the students choose one of them and do it in group. Each group contents two members (pair). After the students finish the task, each group came forward in front of class to speak the descriptive text that they have done. Teacher gave the score when the students came forward. This pretest can help knowing how students' speaking ability before they get the media or learning about descriptive text. The scoring table is presented:

Table 1 Try Out Score

	1 40	T 1						
No.	Name	С	V	G	P	F	Total	Score
1	ADH	4	3	3	2	1	13	52
2	AMM	4	3	3	2	1	13	52
3	ADA	5	4	3	4	3	19	76
4	BAS	4	3	4	3	2	16	64
5	DSD	4	4	5	3	2	18	72
6	FWM	5	4	3	2	3	17	68
7	FAH	4	3	2	3	3	15	60
8	HFO	4	3	2	3	3	15	60
9	IL	5	4	4	3	2	18	72
10	I	5	4	3	2	3	17	68
11	JUA	4	3	2	3	2	14	56
12	KAA	5	4	3	3	2	17	68
13	LS	4	3	4	3	2	16	64
14	MDA	5	4	3	3	3	18	72
15	MA	4	3	3	2	2	14	56
16	NWA	5	4	3	4	3	19	76
17	RAH	4	3	2	3	2	14	56
18	RMA	4	4	5	3	2	18	72
19	RAW	4	3	3	3	3	16	64

20	SKA	4	3	3	4	2	16	64
21	SAS	5	4	3	3	2	17	68
22	SA	5	4	4	3	2	18	72
23	TW	4	3	2	3	2	14	56
24	YAA	5	4	3	4	3	19	76
25	ZU	5	4	3	3	3	18	72
26	RM	5	4	3	4	3	19	76
27	AB	4	3	2	3	2	14	56
28	APN	4	3	3	4	3	17	68
		rata	65.57143					

The result of Pre-test experimental and control class

The pretest was held on 11^{and} 12March 2014, the students had to make some description free title about person, tourism object and historical place. Then the students choose one of them and do it in group. Each group contents two members (pair). After the students finish the task, each group came forward in front of class to speak the descriptive text that they have done. Teacher gave the score when the students came forward. This pretest can help knowing how students' speaking ability before they get the media or learning about descriptive text. The scoring table is presented:

Table 2 Pretest Score of Control Class

	Table							
No.	Name	C	V	of Sco	P	F	Total	Score
1	ARF	4	4	4	3	3	18	72
2	ADR	4	3	3	4	3	17	68
3	APH	4	3	3	3	3	16	64
4	AP	4	3	4	3	3	17	68
5	BSN	4	3	3	2	3	15	60
6	DAK	5	4	3	3	4	19	76
7	FAH	4	3	4	3	3	17	68
8	HS	4	3	3	2	3	15	60
9	HW	4	3	3	3	4	17	68
10	IB	4	3	3	3	4	17	68
11	IBC	4	3	3	3	3	16	64
12	LAW	4	3	3	2	3	15	60
13	LBR	4	3	3	2	4	16	64
14	MA	4	4	4	3	3	18	72
15	MIP	5	4	4	3	4	20	80
16	MB	4	3	4	3	3	17	68
17	MH	5	4	4	3	4	20	80
18	NM	4	4	3	3	4	18	72
19	NA	4	3	3	4	3	17	68
20	NHF	4	4	3	3	4	18	72
21	RF	4	3	3	3	4	17	68
22	RK	5	4	3	3	4	19	76
23	SM	4	3	3	2	4	16	64
24	SM	4	3	3	3	4	17	68
25	TSL	4	3	4	3	3	17	68

26	UFF	4	3	3	2	3	15	60
27	VAI	4	4	3	3	3	17	68
28	YNP	4	4	3	3	3	17	68
		Mea	68,29					

Table 3 Pretest Score of Experimental Class

	Table 5 Fieldst Score (
No.	Name	С	V	G	P	F	Total	Score			
1	AS	5	4	3	4	3	19	76			
2	AMR	4	3	4	3	2	16	64			
3	AC	5	4	4	4	3	20	80			
4	BHF	4	4	3	2	2	15	60			
5	DPN	3	2	3	3	2	13	52			
6	ER	4	4	3	4	2	17	68			
7	FEP	4	4	2	2	1	13	52			
8	HAW	4	3	3	4	3	17	68			
9	IR	5	4	4	3	2	18	72			
10	IAS	4	4	3	3	2	16	64			
11	JSB	4	5	4	3	3	19	76			
12	K	5	4	4	3	2	18	72			
13	LLA	4	4	3	2	2	15	60			
14	MA	4	3	4	3	2	16	64			
15	MSD	4	5	4	3	3	19	76			
16	MM	5	4	4	3	2	18	72			
17	MFR	4	3	4	3	2	16	64			
18	MRN	4	3	4	3	2	16	64			
19	NEA	4	3	3	4	3	17	68			
20	NEW	5	4	4	3	2	18	72			
21	NSA	3	2	3	3	2	13	52			
22	NN	4	5	4	3	3	19	76			
23	PM	5	4	4	4	3	20	80			
24	RNS	4	5	4	3	3	19	76			
25	SW	4	4	2	2	1	13	52			
26	TA	5	4	3	4	3	19	76			
27	UNH	4	4	3	3	2	16	64			
28	WBD	4	4	3	4	2	17	68			
	rata-rata nilai										

The article gave speaking test that consist of five aspects such as; comprehension, vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and fluency. Based on the result of students' score above, the researcher took validity and reliability test.

The result of Post-test experimental and control class

The posttests held on 25 and 26 April 2014 in control class the teacher explain about descriptive text and give some example of descriptive text. The students had to make some description free title about person, tourism object and historical place. Students choose one of them and do it in group. In control class each group content two members (pair) as they can without gave by some treatment. In experimental class, teacher gave the task to students by

using medi. The media is cue card which explained by teacher before give posttest to the students. The scoring table is presented:

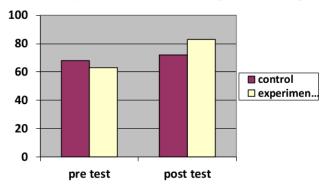
Table 4 Post test Score of control Class

	Aspects of Score									
No.	Name	C	V	G	Р	F	Total	Score		
1	ARF	4	3	2	4	2	15	60		
2	ADR	4	3	2	4	3	16	64		
3	APH	5	4	4	3	4	20	80		
4	AP	4	4	3	2	4	17	68		
5	BSN	5	4	3	4	3	19	76		
6	DAK	5	4	3	2	4	18	72		
7	FAH	4	3	2	4	3	16	64		
8	HS	4	3	2	4	3	16	64		
9	HW	5	4	2	4	4	19	76		
10	IB	5	4	3	2	4	18	72		
11	IBC	4	3	3	2	3	15	60		
12	LAW	5	2	3	4	4	18	72		
13	LBR	4	4	3	2	4	17	68		
14	MA	5	4	2	4	4	19	76		
15	MIP	4	3	3	2	3	15	60		
16	MB	5	4	4	3	4	20	80		
17	MH	4	3	4	3	1	15	60		
18	NM	5	4	3	4	3	19	76		
19	NA	5	4	2	3	3	17	68		
20	NHF	5	4	2	3	3	17	68		
21	RF	5	4	3	3	4	19	76		
22	RK	4	5	4	3	3	19	76		
23	SM	4	3	3	1	4	15	60		
24	SM	5	3	5	4	3	20	80		
25	TSL	4	5	4	3	3	19	76		
26	UFF	5	3	5	4	3	20	80		
27	VAI	4	4	3	1	3	15	60		
28	YNP	5	4	3	3	4	19	76		
		rata	-rata	nilai				70,29		

Table 5 Post test Score of experimental Class

	Table 3 Tost test se			of Sco			G.			
No.	Name	С	V	G	P	F	Total	Score		
1	AS	5	5	5	4	3	22	88		
2	AMR	5	4	4	3	3	19	76		
3	AC	5	4	4	4	3	20	80		
4	BHF	5	4	4	3	3	19	76		
5	DPN	5	5	4	3	3	20	80		
6	ER	5	4	4	4	3	20	80		
7	FEP	5	4	4	4	3	20	80		
8	HAW	5	5	4	5	3	22	88		
9	IR	5	4	4	4	3	20	80		
10	IAS	5	5	4	4	2	20	80		
11	JSB	5	5	5	4	3	22	88		
12	K	5	4	4	4	4	21	84		
13	LLA	5	4	4	4	3	20	80		
14	MA	5	5	4	4	4	22	88		
15	MSD	5	5	4	4	3	21	84		
16	MM	5	5	4	4	2	20	80		
17	MFR	5	5	4	5	3	22	88		
18	MRN	5	5	4	4	3	21	84		
19	NEA	4	4	4	4	2	18	72		
20	NEW	5	4	4	4	2	19	76		
21	NSA	5	5	4	3	3	20	80		
22	NN	5	5	4	4	2	20	80		
23	PM	5	5	4	4	2	20	80		
24	RNS	5	5	4	5	3	22	88		
25	SW	5	5	5	4	3	22	88		
26	TA	5	5	5	4	3	22	88		
27	UNH	5	5	4	4	3	21	84		
28	WBD	5	5	4	4	3	21	84		
	rata-rata nilai									

Picture 1 Diagram Mean Of Control and Experimental Group



Based on Table 5, we had known the difference between pretest in control and experimental group. The differences between control group pretest and experimental group

pretest was small. Whereas, the differences between control post test and experimental post test was high. The result of this study showed that through cue card, the students did the

exercise easily and students score after getting cue card is better than studens didn't get cue card. After the researcher get post test score of control and experimental, the researcher calculating post test by using SPSS 16. The purpose of calculate post test score was to know the effectiveness of using cue card in speaking skill.

Table, 6 Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Pair 1 Control	70,29	28	7.256	1.271
Experimental	82,29	28	4.545	0.859

First table is Paired sample statistics table show the pair scores experimental and control class. The mean score of experimental is 82.29, whereas control is 70.29. Number of subjects are 28. Standard deviation experimental is 4.545 and control is 7.256. Standard error experimental is 0.859, whereas control is 1.371. It indicated that the mean of experimental higher than control. It means that there was significant different in the result of experimental and control test.

Second table is paired sample test, to show the t-test and confidence interval. Based on table .7 after the two tests was calculated by using SPSS 16, the researcher got t value -7.348 of the calculation. Then the result of t value compared with the level of significant of 5% and degree of freedom 27 the t-table is 2.05. It could be seen from calculation of the significant different between t-value -7.348 and t-table was 2.05.

From the significance different between t-value of experimental and control test then compared with t-table, the researcher conclude that the result was t-value > t-table. It proved there was significance effect of using cue card in teaching speaking skill of descriptive text. So, Ha was received and Ho was rejected. It is effective of using cue card to increase speaking skill.

CONCLUSION

Teaching speaking skill in descriptive text by using cue card is effective. Based on the result of the data finding and data analysis, researcher makes some other conclusions related to them. First, teaching students to have a good speaking skill might be looked like a hard work for a teacher. But, this paradigm can be changed as long as the teacher has motivation in the teaching learning process. Learner needs motivation to learn english because motivation can awaken their spirit and can increase their score. Second, speaking is important to learn because it is one of the four skills that are compulsory to every student to master it. Teacher could make teaching speaking more attractive. So, students can enjoy and fun when learn English without feel bored. It would help students to like speaking and anxiously might increase student skill in speaking. Third, the students would be enthusiasm if there was some new innovations that attract their atention. There are so many simple media that have big role in brightening the situation to convey the material. To make the teaching learning process to be fun, teacher should creative to choosen the media that relate with the material. One of media that help the teacher to make the students be fun and speak English easily is cue card. From the cue cards the students can describe their idea and speak spontaneity, they found the identification and description of the cue cards and teacher gives the score in the speaking test. This research showed that cue card was really effective to be used. The result of t-test was indicate that cue card can be used and can increase students achievements.

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