USING DOT VOTING TECHNIQUE TO INCREASE THE REPORT TEXT SPEAKING SKILL OF THE ELEVENTH GRADERS OF MAN 1 KOTA MAGELANG IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 2016/2017

Anita Apriliyani Ningrum, Sukarno, M. Malik Al Firdaus
English Department, Faculty of Education and Teachers Training
Tidar University
aapriliyani21@gmail.com

Abstract

Speaking is one of the four language skills that is used to express ideas and feelings. The students' speaking skill of the eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang has not achieved the learning target. The objectives of the study are to know how high the use of Dot Voting technique can increase students' learning motivation in the report text speaking of the eleventh grades of MAN 1 Kota Magelang and to know how great the improvement of the students speaking skill who are taught using Dot Voting technique at the eleventh grades of MAN 1 Kota Magelang is. The type of this research is classroom action research. The subject of the research was class XI-Religion 1 of MAN 1 Kota Magelang. The writer used test and non-test instruments (observation, questionnaire, and documentation) to collect the data. Each cycle consists of planning, observing, acting, and reflecting. In analyzing the data, the writer used quantitative and qualitative data. Based on the writer's observation and questionnaire, there is some increase of the students' behavior change after the writer taught using Dot Voting technique in speaking class.

Keywords – Dot Voting Technique, Speaking Skill, Report Text

Introduction

In Indonesia, English as a foreign language has been taught in many levels of education: junior high school, senior high school, and university. English is one of the compulsory subjects in senior high school. The purpose of English teaching in senior high school based on the 2013 Curriculum is to develop English communication competences both oral and written forms which includes the four language skills, they are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Speaking is one of the four language skills that is used to express ideas and feelings. In speaking, the students are expected to be able to speak actively. Fluency in communication is really needed. In other words, the success of speaking is measured from the speech flow of what many people know as the speaking competence which can be indicated by the capability to communicate by using the target language orally. The language elements used in speaking are grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and fluency.

Based on 2013 Curriculum of senior high school, the students are expected to be able to communicate in English. The students should use their own words in speaking. The students also have to know and implement genres of text. Especially for the eleventh graders of senior high school, they must learn many texts. The texts are recount, report, discussion, explanation, analytical exposition, 2 hortatory exposition, news item, anecdote, narrative, procedure, review, and descriptive text.

Based on the writer's observation, the students' speaking skill especially in Religion 1 of the eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang has not achieved the learning target. It can be seen that the average score of speaking skill is 65. It is less than standard minimum score of learning target that is 75. It indicates that the degree of speaking skill of them is still low.

There are two factors that makes the students get score less than 75, that are internal and external factors. One of the external factors is inappropriate technique in teaching speaking. This problem has brought the students are afraid to speak out. It can be seen that they passive to speak out. The condition makes the students talking with their friends. Another, they are busy with their smartphone. In the teaching learning process, the students play smartphone to open media social likes Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, BBM, WhatsApp, Path, and so on. This condition also makes them to play online game. The teacher should use a technique that can

promote speaking skill. By doing this, the students will have a lot of opportunities to speak out and they will be exited to participate in speaking class.

The writer also finds that the class is located near the highway. This condition make the teaching and learning process is not going well and not comfortable for the students to learn. The class should be located far away from the highway to minimalize the noisy situation, 3 because a conducive class can help the students in understanding the material. Another cause, based on an interview with the English teacher, the condition of the class is too noisy. So the students cannot concentration in class learning activity. This condition makes the students are passive, they do not know what they will do. They do not contribute to the learning activities. The teacher should handle class and give the responsibility to the students in teaching learning activities. By doing this, the students hopefully will be more active in English class.

The internal factors are the students also have low learning motivation in speaking class. It can be seen that they keep silent if the teacher asks them. It means that there is no interaction between the teacher and the students. Sometimes, they respond in Indonesian language. Some students respond in English, although they speak in incorrect structure and pronunciation. The teacher should drill and motivated the students in speaking class. The students will have a lot of opportunities to practice and they will be accustomed to pronounce correctly.

The students get difficulties to express their ideas and need a long time to think what they want to speak. The students are anxiety to express their ideas, because they never practice. They are afraid to start speaking, so they run out of time for speak their ideas. The students also have limit vocabularies to speak in English. They have 4 difficulties in choosing the appropriate words, because they rarely practice. Besides that, they still want the teacher to teach English and give the instruction in Indonesian.

Dealing with problem formulation above the writer wants to measure:

1. How high the use of Dot Voting technique can increase students' learning motivation in the report text speaking of the eleventh grades of MAN 1 Kota Magelang.

2. How great the improvement of the students speaking skill who are taught using Dot Voting technique at the eleventh grades of MAN 1 Kota Magelang is.

Woolfolk (2010: 372) states that motivation is an internal state that arouse, direct and maintains behavior. Guay (2010: 712) states that motivation refers to the reasons underlying behavior.

According Ball (2012), motivation can be defined as forces acting either on or within a person to initiate behavior. It is what gets you going. It is what potentially makes you truly enjoy your job. Sukarno (2015: 174) shares the same opinion with Dornyei, he says that motivation is normally referred to as something that supports or encourages an individual to do something.

Based from the explanation the writer concludes that motivation is a forces acting either on or within a person in behavior have a purpose that doing by willingly and powerfully to do something. 7

Cornbelt and Carter (2001) state that speaking is significant to an individual's living processes and experiences as are the ability of seeing and walking. Speaking is also the most natural way to communicate. For most people, the speech is the most basic means of human communication.

Richard (2001: 78) explains that speaking is not only the oral production of written language, but also invades the mastery of wide range of sub skills (Pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension). Harmer (2001) says that speaking is process to retrieve words and phrases memory and assembles them into syntactically and propositionally appropriate sequence. Brown (2004: 140) defines that speaking is a productive skill that can be directly and empirically observed.

Torky (2006: 30) says that speaking is defined operationally in this study as the secondary stage students' ability to express themselves orally, coherently, fluently and appropriately in a given meaningful context to serve both transactional and interactional purposed using correct pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary and adopting the pragmatic and discourse rules of the spoken language.

According Pollard (2008: 33), speaking is one of the most difficult aspects for students to master. This hardly surprising when one considers everything that is involves when speaking: ideas, what to say, pronunciation, how to use grammar and vocabulary, and pronunciation as well as listening to and reacting to the person you are communicating with.

From definitions above, the writer concludes that speaking is interactive process expressing ideas, feelings and opinions to other people using sounds form the words in order to interact,

According to Hartono (2005) text is a unit of meaning which is coherent and appropriate for its context. Carter and McCarthy (2006) state that a text is a stretch of language, either in speech or writing, that is semantically and pragmatically coherent in its real-world context. A

text can range from just one word to sequence to utterance or sentence in speech, a letter, and a novel.

From explanation above, the writer can conclude that a text is oral or written form has meaningful language, which is coherent and appropriate for its context.

Meyers (2005:50) states that recount is the most powerful ways of communicating with others. A good written story lets your reader response to some events in your live as it were own story. They not only understand the action, details and dialogue but the readers in these seem and make it happen for them. 9

Martin (2006) says that report text is report gives fact on a topic and organizes the text so they make sense and are easy to find, to find out about different ways this is done. This text is the result of systematic observation and analysis.

According Djuhairi (2007), report text is study of the result of observation about the place, animal, things or person. On the other hand, it is telling about the factual text that describes the way things are, with reference to whole range of phenomena, natural, syntactic, and social in our environment. Hyland (2009:41) states that report text is a text that consists of an organized factual record of events or classification and description of one or many things.

From all the several definitions above, the writer can be concluded that report text is kind of text is used to describe things in general form and it consists of an organized record of events.

Thayer (2007: 49) states that Dot voting is a very simple and quick technique for students groups to use in setting priorities when there are many options. It can be used to identify where to start in addressing an issue, which project to start first, what is our top core value, etc.

According McCawley (2009: 22), Dot Voting is a technique of giving students group decisions are made through a process of voting or ranking of ideas or alternatives. The process results in a 10 prioritization of recorded ideas or responses to the original issue or question.

According to Segar (2015: 256), Dot voting is a flexible technique for students voting the ideas or topic that it is important and should take precedence to speak. Participants are given identical sets of one or more colored paper dots, one dot per vote, which they stick onto paper sheets, each listing one of the available choices. Dots can be of equal value, or different dot colors can represent ranked choices.

Based on the above definition, the writer summarize that Dot Voting technique is one of teaching technique that can be used to students. It helps students' priorities when there are many options their speaking ideas. This technique use colored paper dots to vote ideas discussed in a group.

Methodology

The type of this research was Classroom Action Research since the major point of the research is to increase the existing classroom condition and students' learning motivation. This approach was to collect and interpret data that involves a definite, repeated process in the cycle of CAR.

The subject of the research was class XI-Religion 1 of the eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang in the school year 2016/2017. The students are 31 people, which consist of 10 males and 21 females.

The writer has carry out the research in eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang. It is located at Jl. Payaman number 1, Payaman village in Secang district, Magelang. It has 12 classes in X, 12 classes in XI and 11 classes in XII, so there are 35 classes.

The techniques of collecting data which has used in this research were non-test technique and test technique. The aims of using these techniques are to know the student's response during the activity.

The technique of analyzing data that was used are quantitative and qualitative data.

1. Quantitative Data

After collecting the data were compared with the score and calculated class mean score. The writer used this formula to calculate class mean score.

$$M = SS/R$$

Explanation:

M : Mean

SS : Students' Score

R : Respondent

2.

Assessment Aspect	Mean of Score			Improvement		
	PC	CI	CII	PC – CI	CI – CII	PC – CII
Speaking	69.74	73.87	81.09	4.13	7.22	11.35

Qualitative Data

The qualitative data was got from data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification.

Finding(s) and Discussion

The writer used observation sheet, questionnaire, documentation and test in Pre-Cycle. Based on the observation sheet, the students' motivation in learning report text speaking skill is 67.73%. Besides that, the results of the questionnaire in pre-cycle shows that 26 students bored with the teacher's explanation. 24 students understand about report text, but they still confused that speak report text. The observation in pre cycle shows that students lack of their learning motivation. For the average score of pre-cycle test is 69.74 and it belongs to fair category.

The writer used observation sheet, questionnaire, documentation and test in Cycle I. Based on the result of the observation and questionnaire, there was improvement in the students behavior changes, such as the students have better participation and enthusiasm to follow learning activity after taught using Dot Voting technique. In Cycle I test, the average score is 73.87 and it belongs to good category. Besides that, there are more students who can speak report text. The questionnaire in this cycle shows that Dot Voting technique in teaching learning process success.

The writer used observation sheet, questionnaire, documentation and test in Cycle II. In this cycle, the average score is 81.09, and it belongs to good category. Based on the result of the cycle II, the students were motivated to join teaching learning process of the English speaking class. They understood the material and the procedures how to apply this technique. The writer stopped the cycle because more than 75% of the students reach the standard minimum score.

Table 1
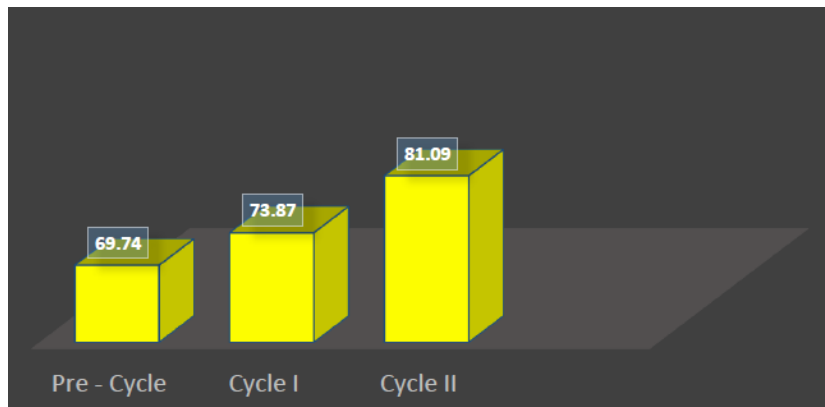
The Result of Report Text Speaking Test in All Cycles

Diagram 1

The Result of Speaking Test in All Cycles

Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis of the data in Pre-Cycle, Cycle I, and Cycle II the writer can conclude that:

1. The use of Dot Voting technique can increase the students' learning motivation in report text speaking skill of the eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang in the school year 2016/2017. In pre-cycle, the writer concluded that the students still had low learning motivation in speaking class. It can be seen from the result of the students' observation score in pre-cycle is 67.73%. In cycle I, the result of the students' observation score is 85.15%. It can be concluded that the students' learning motivation had increased. While, in the cycle II the students had better participation and motivation to engage the Dot Voting technique. It can be seen from their result of the students' observation score is 94.19% and more than 75% of the students are motivated in learning process.

2. There is a great improvement of the report text speaking skill of the eleventh graders of MAN 1 Kota Magelang in the scholl year 2016/2017 who are taught by using Dot Voting technique. It could be seen through the result of the test. The average score in pre – cycle is 69.74. After the treatment it increases to 81.09 at the end of cycle II. It means there is an

increase of 11.35. Every student has made improvement and more than 75% of the class has reached the target.

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