CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study, statements of the problem, aims of the study, the scope of the study, research hypotheses, research design, data collection, data analysis, significance of the study, and clarification of the key terms.

1.1 Background

For most of the people, speaking proficiency has been something crucial in this modern era. They regard speaking as the most important skill they have to master, and they assess their progress in terms of their accomplishments in spoken communication. Speaking takes part in more than 50 % communications in the society. For example, trading, shopping, banking, bargaining, and financing. It means that people need to speak to do almost all of their activities. Therefore, people from various ages regard speaking as a crucial skill to be mastered, so that they try to improve their speaking skill.

However, improving the English speaking skill is not an easy thing to be done in Indonesia, because English is not the mother language of Indonesia. There are so many problems that have to be noticed, such as the purposes of the speaking. The

purpose of the speaking determines the words, the sentences and the form that have to be used, because the form and meaning of speaking are dependent on the context. That makes speakers have to think a lot about their words and sentences chosen. Another problem that has to be noticed that is speaking is a sort of productive skill which is used in oral model. It means that through speaking the people produce words, expressions, or utterances to express their ideas and feelings as well as to respond towards particular situation. And the producing thing is not a simple thing to do (Brown, 1994).

Actually, there are so many things that can be done to solve the speaking problem, such as using the new methodology to teach speaking or using the effective and attractive media in teaching learning process.

The use of media can boost the language teaching to be more creative. Harmer stated (2007:177) that a range of objects, pictures and other things can be used as instructional media to present and manipulate language and to involve students in the activities. Actually, there are a lot of media that can be used in teaching language. One of them can be from song.

Students learn a lot of songs since they were child. Students can also compose songs for the storybook they have read and then sing the song they have composed in the classroom. Songs and music can add variety to the class. A song hides the nature

of exercises making them look like fun when in reality students are working with the language in the way we want them to (Ersoz et al. 2006).

Gardner in his *Multiple Intelligences Theory* (2000) also stated that Songs can be effective media to teach English in the classroom. Song is comfortable and memorable for the students, and so makes students remember the language. If students feel comfortable with the situation of the class, it will be easier for the teacher to make the students understand with the material.

Regarding the importance of speaking in learning English, the research will investigate the use of song in teaching speaking procedural text. By doing the research, it is aimed to find out the effectiveness of the use of song in improving students' speaking ability.

1.2 Research Questions

The research investigates the following questions:

1. Is the use of song in teaching speaking procedural texts effective in improving students' speaking ability?

2. What are the responses of the students toward the use of song in teaching speaking procedural texts?

1.3   Aims of the Research

The aims of the research are stated as follows:

1. To find out whether the use of song in teaching speaking procedural texts effective or not in improving students' speaking ability.

2. To find out the responses of the students toward the use of song in teaching speaking procedural texts.

1.4   Significance of the Research

The research is expected to have implications to the use of the media carried out in the English classroom. And the research is also expected to be a reference for English teachers to develop an innovative teaching learning process, especially in teaching speaking procedural text

The research may also inspire other researchers to research issues which are related with the use of song in teaching speaking procedural text and the findings later will also provide some information to conduct other investigation in the similar field for other researcher.

1.5   Research Methodology

1.5.1   Research Design

Quantitative method in the forms of quasi-experimental design is employed in the research, with nonrandomized or non-equivalent pre-test and posttest groups. The design is used because, as suggested by Nunan (1992), the conditions of the research do not allow the rearrangement of students into different groups or classes. Furthermore, the design allows for attempts to fulfill standards of the true experimental design as closely as possible (Hatch and Farhady, 1982)

The quasi-experimental design using nonrandomized pre-test and post-test design can be depicted as follows:

Table 1.1

The Quasi-Experimental Design

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-Test
Experimental	O_1	X	O_2
Control	O_3	-	O_4

Note:

X   = the treatment for the true experiment

O_1 = the observation of pre-test in experimental class

O_2 = the observation of post-test in the experimental class

O_3 = the observation of pre-test in the control class

O_4 = the observation of post-test in the control class

(Campbell and Stanley, 1963, as cited in Cohen and Manion, 1994: 169)

A variable can be defined as an attribute of a person or of an object which varies from person to person or from object to object. In research, variables can be classified as dependent and independent variables. The independent variable is the variable which is selected, manipulated, and measured by the researcher, while the dependent variable is the variable which a researcher observes to determine the effect of the independent variable (Hatch and Farhady, 1982). The independent variable of the research is the use of song and the dependent variable is the scores of speaking procedural text.

Hypothesis is defined as a formal affirmative statement predicting a single research outcome, a tentative explanation of the relationship between two or more variables. It also limits the focus of the investigation to a definite target and determines what observations are to be made (Best, 1981). The hypotheses of the research are as follows:

- H_0: There is no significant difference in mean adjustment level between the experimental group who received the song as the media and control group who did not.

$$H_0: \overline{X_1} = \overline{X_2}$$

- Ha: There is significant difference in mean adjustment level between the experimental group who received the song as the media and control group who did not.

$$H_a: \overline{X_1} \neq \overline{X_2}$$

1.5.2 Data Collection

Data in the research are collected through several ways, namely pre-test, post-test and questionnaire. Pre-test is administered to both group before the treatment and post-test is administered to both groups after the treatment. In addition, questionnaires are collected from students from experimental group only to find out the students' responses toward the use of song in teaching speaking procedural text.

The procedural of the research comprised several steps. The first was organizing teaching speaking procedural texts in experimental and control groups. The experimental group is given a treatment by using songs as the media while the control group is given conventional teaching media, such as marker and whiteboard. The second is organizing the research instruments; they are procedural texts speaking

test and the questionnaires. Previously, procedural texts are pilot tested and analyzed in order to find out the validity of the instrument.

The third step is administering pre-test to both groups. It is aimed to find out students' initial ability of speaking procedural texts. The fourth step is organizing the lesson plans and conducting teaching experiment using songs as the media in experimental group. The fifth is administering post-test to both groups in order to find out whether or not there is a significant difference between the two groups. Questionnaires are carried out in experimental group to find out the students' responses toward the using of songs in teaching speaking procedural texts. The last is analyzing the data. All data which are obtained from pre-test, pos-test and questionnaires are analyzed through the data analysis procedural.

1.5.3 Data Analysis

Quantitative approach is utilized to analyze data in the research. The data from pre-test and post-test are analyzed using SPSS 16.0 for windows. The procedural of analyzing the data of students' score comprised two steps. The first is analyzing test of normality distribution and homogeneity variances taken from students' pre-test and post-test scored. The test of normality distribution and homogeneity variances are done as requirements to conduct independent sample t-test in SPSS 16.0. They are aimed to find out the degree of significance of students'

ability in speaking procedural texts of both groups whether in pre-test or post-test. Paired sample t-test is also employed to see a progress between scores from pre-test and from post-test in both groups. Then the effect size is calculated after acquiring the result of independent t-test on post-test scores. It intends to measure in what extend the effect size of independent variable on dependent variable (Coolidge, 200).

The data obtained from questionnaires are analyzed by calculating the frequency of students who chose the items given. The questionnaires are sorted into analytical categories in order to analyze the different points made by the students. After that, the findings of the research are summarized to determine the effectiveness of using song in teaching speaking procedural texts and the responses of students toward the using of this media.

1.6 Clarification Of Term

For avoiding oversight or misunderstanding on the research, some terms need to be described as follows:

1. The definition of song based on Cambridge dictionary is a usually short piece of music with words which are sung to sing a song, and the act of singing, or singing when considered generally

2. The definition of procedural text in Cambridge dictionary is the text about step to make something or a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way.

1.7   Paper Organization

The paper is divided into five chapters. The paper of the research is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 Introduction

This chapter contains the background of the research, the research questions, the aims of the research, the research methodology, the clarification of terms, and the organization of the paper.

Chapter 2 Theoretical Foundation

This chapter includes the theories that support the research. This chapter focuses on the review of related theories and literatures.

Chapter 3 Methodology

This chapter provides the application of the research based on the methodology that is explained in chapter 1.

Chapter 4 Finding and Discussion

The result that is found is discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 5 Conclusion and Suggestion

The conclusion and suggestions of the research are served in this chapter.