

THE USE OF BAMBOO DANCING TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY IN INTERPERSONAL CONVERSATION

(An Experimental Research at the Seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang)

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ABSTRACT: This research investigates about The Use of Bamboo Dancing Technique to Improve Students' Speaking Ability in Interpersonal Conversation. The research conducted based on the main problem: 1) How is students' speaking abilities before using Bamboo-Dancing Technique at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang? 2) How is the effectiveness of using Bamboo-Dancing Technique to improve students' speaking ability in interpersonal conversation at seventh grade of SMP 16 Kota Serang?. The aims of this research are: 1) To investigate students' speaking abilities before using Bamboo-Dancing at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang. 2) To identify the effectiveness of using Bamboo-Dancing Technique to improve students' speaking ability in interpersonal conversation at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang. The researcher used quasi experiment. To answer the question, the researcher collected the data from 48 students by divided two classes, one class as experimental class by applying bamboo dancing technique and another class as control class without applying bamboo dancing technique. The population in this research is the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang year 2017/2018, while class VII C as experimental class and class VII D as control class. The result of this research show that the hypothesis null is rejected, it showed from the significant statistical value 5% = 1,67 and significant 1% = 2,41 and the result of

$t_o = 6,3$. Based on the data calculating of t-test can be conclude that bamboo dancing technique is effective in teaching speaking at VII C of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang.

Keywords: Bamboo Dancing Technique, Speaking Ability, Interpersonal Conversation.

BACKGROUND

There are two common problems faced by the students in doing interpersonal conversation. First is they don't know the expressions used for stating, asking, giving, and also responding to the conversation, and the second they also get the confused in the turn taking, when they have to ask/ state and when they have to answer/give responses. The fact that the students in the seventh graders get the difficulties in interpersonal conversation is experienced by the writer while doing observation in the SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang, and when the writer did observation in another school. When the researcher asked the students to practice interpersonal conversation in pairs with the theme introducing the others, the students didn't know how to started the conversation first, what should be said at the first time, and what expressions must be used.

By seeing these problems, teacher should find other techniques in teaching interpersonal conversation. As we know that in speaking activities, it will make the students always practice the conversation. So, to make them practice the conversation easily, it will be better to put the students in the group work/ pair work as elaborative by cooperative learning technique in which students learn the material in a group work. Related to the difficulties faced by the students in interpersonal conversation, teachers need cooperative technique which will make the students really active and participate in the learning process as stated by Slavin that "Cooperative learning is an instructional method in which students are put in small groups through which students work together to maximize their own and each other's learning".

There are many activities to make a fun activity while teaching interpersonal conversation in the classroom, and many kinds of techniques that can be used to teach. One of them is bamboo-dancing. Suprijono says "Bamboo-dancing technique is one of the

cooperative techniques which make the learners enjoy, be fun, and be active in the learning process and also helps the learners to practice interpersonal conversation easily”.

Based on those statement above, the writer can draw conclusion that bamboo-dancing is one of interesting technique that can helps students to be brave in giving opinion or say something while speaking activity in the classroom, the writer decides to conduct a study entitled **“The Use of Bamboo-Dancing Technique to Improve Students’ Speaking Ability in Interpersonal Conversation”**.

The Statements of the Problems

Based on background of research above, the writer can identify the problems follows: (1) How is students’ speaking abilities before using Bamboo-Dancing Technique at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang? (2) How is the effectiveness of using Bamboo-Dancing Technique to improve students’ speaking ability in interpersonal conversation at seventh grade of SMP 16 Kota Serang?.

The Aims of the Research

Based on the statements of problem, the aims of research are follows: (1) To investigate students’ speaking abilities before using Bamboo-Dancing at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang. 2) To identify the effectiveness of using Bamboo-Dancing Technique to improve students’ speaking ability in interpersonal conversation at seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang. The researcher used quasi experiment.

METHOD

This study attempted to find out the use of bamboo dancing technique to improve students’ spewaking ability in interpersonal conversation. Thereby, to achieve the precise measurement of the use of bamboo dancing technique to improve students’ speaking ability in interpersonal conversation. Thus, this study would be best conduct in an experimental design. There are two variables employed in this study: independent and dependent variables. The subjects of this study were IX-C (experimental group) and IX-D (control group).

Instrument

The instrument for treatment in this research is oral test that the researcher will give to the students as the test during teaching learning process whether in experiment class or control class. For the experiment class the students will give direction to describe themselves than the teacher gives treatment using bamboo dancing technique. For control class the student same as the experimental class but not using bambmboo dancing technique.

Technique of Data Collections and Data Analysis

This study was conducted in three stages: pre-experimental stage, experimental stage, and post-experimental stage. In pre-experimental stage, some preparations were done before applying this study like reviewing curriculum and syllabus, developing the test instrument, and trying out the test. In the experimental stage, three activities were done: pre-test, treatment and posttest. In this stage, the students' scores were analyzed and interpreted. Some statistical calculations were also made. The purpose of the calculation was to be able to see the significant difference between the results of pretest of both groups and also between the results of posttest of both groups. Based on the statistical calculation, conclusion was made. After the data of both groups were recorded, they were analyzed using Independent Sample t-test with the help of fisher formula.

FINDINGS

The Scores of Distribution Frequency

No	Score		x_1	x_2	X_1^2	X_2^2
	X_1	X_2				
1	79	57	6,75	-5	45,5625	25
2	79	61	6,75	-1	45,5625	1
3	63	57	-9,25	-5	85,5625	25
4	67	57	-5,25	-5	27,5625	25
5	73	63	0,75	1	0,5625	1

6	81	57	8,75	-5	76,5625	25
7	73	57	0,75	-5	0,5625	25
8	69	57	-3,25	-5	10,5625	25
9	79	63	6,75	1	45,5625	1
10	67	67	-5,25	5	27,5625	25
11	73	65	0,75	3	0,5625	9
12	63	61	-9,25	-1	85,5625	1
13	73	61	0,75	-1	0,5625	1
14	67	69	-5,25	7	27,5625	49
15	73	57	0,75	-5	0,5625	25
16	79	73	6,75	11	45,5625	121
17	63	67	-9,25	5	85,5625	25
18	67	69	-5,25	7	27,5625	49
19	73	67	0,75	5	0,5625	25
20	79	63	6,75	1	45,5625	1
21	63	57	-9,25	-5	85,5625	25
22	79	67	6,75	5	45,5625	25
23	73	57	0,75	-5	0,5625	25
24	79	59	6,75	-3	45,5625	9
Σ	1734	1488			862,5	568

Note :

X_1 = Score Post-test (Experimental Class)

X_2 = Score Post-test (Control Class)

x_1 = $X_1 - M_1$ (Mean X_1)

x_2 = $X_2 - M_2$ (Mean X_2)

X_1^2 = The Squared Value of x_1

X_2^2 = The Squared Value of x_2

From the table above, the researcher got the data $\sum X_1 = 1734$, $\sum X_2 = 1488$, $\sum X_1^2 = 862,5$, $\sum X_2^2 = 568$ where as $N_1 = 24$ and $N_2 = 24$. After that the researcher calculated them based on the the-test formula, the steps as follow :

1. Determine mean of variable X_1 and X_2

$$\text{Variable } X_1 \quad M_1 = \frac{\sum X_1}{N_1} = \frac{1734}{24} = 72,25$$

$$\text{Variable } X_2 \quad M_2 = \frac{\sum X_2}{N_2} = \frac{1488}{24} = 62$$

2. Determine t-test

$$\sum X_1^2 = 862,5$$

$$\sum X_2^2 = 568$$

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 24 + 24 - 2 = 46$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(\sum X_1^2 + X_2^2)(N_1 + N_2)}{(N_1 + N_2 - 2)(N_1 \cdot N_2)}}} \\ &= \frac{72,25 - 62}{\sqrt{\frac{(862,5 + 568)(24 + 24)}{(24 + 24 - 2)(24 \cdot 24)}}} \\ &= \frac{10,25}{\sqrt{\frac{(1430,5)(48)}{(46)(576)}}} \\ &= \frac{10,25}{\sqrt{31,097 \times 0,083}} \\ &= \frac{10,25}{\sqrt{2,581}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{10,25}{1,606}$$

$$= 6,3$$

So after the researcher calculates this data based on the formula t-test, the obtained t_o or $t_{observation}$ was 6,3. The data obtained from experiment class and control class were calculated with the assumption as follow :

If $t_o > t_t$: the alternative hypothesis was accepted. It means there was significant effect of teaching speaking in interpersonal conversation using bamboo dancing technique than without using bamboo dancing technique. If $t_o < t_t$: null hypothesis was rejected. It means there was no significant effect of teaching speaking in interpersonal conversation using bamboo dancing technique than without it.

From the result of calculation above, it is obtained that the value of t_o ($t_{observation}$) was 6.3, the degree of freedom (df) = 46. In the degree significance 5% = 1,678 in degree of significance 1% = 2,410. After that, the researcher compared the data with t_t (t table) both in degree significance 5% and 1%. Therefore $t_o : t_t = 6,3 > 1,678$ in degree of significance 5% and $t_o : t_t = 6,3 > 2,410$ in degree significance 1%.

The statistic hypothesis states that if t_o is higher than t_t , it shows that H_a (alternative hypothesis) of the result is accepted and H_o (null hypothesis) is rejected. It means that there was an effect of teaching speaking in interpersonal conversation using bamboo dancing technique.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The students speaking ability at the seventh grade of SMP Negeri 16 Kota Serang before given treatment are low. It can be seen from the result of Pre-Test at the experimental class, the lowest score was 40 and the highest score was 73 and students' average score was 47,5. The result of the pre-test at the control class, the

lowest score was 36 and the highest score was 63 and students' average score was 50,91.

2. Using bamboo dancing technique in teaching speaking was effective in improving students' speaking ability. It can be seen from the result of students' post-test which bigger than pre-test. The average of experimental class in pre-test was 47,5 while the post-test was 72,25. While the average score of control class was 50,91 in pre-test and 62 in post-test. From the result of the calculation above, it was obtained that the value of t -observation was 6,3. The degree of freedom was 46, with level significance 5% = 1,678 and with level significance 1% = 2,410. So $t_o > t_t = 6,3 > 1,678$ or $t_o < t_t = 6,3 < 2,410$. It means the researcher rejected $H_0 : t_o < t_t$ that there was no significant influence between students' taught by using bamboo dancing technique without using bamboo dancing technique and accept $H_a : t_o > t_t$ there was the influence between students taught by using bamboo dancing technique without it. Based on explanation above shows that the difference treatment makes difference result in experimental class which using bamboo dancing technique and control class without it, it means bamboo dancing technique was more effective than not use it.