

## **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO THE STUDENT'S IN SPEAKING ABILITY AT SMA NEGERI 1 PULAU RAKYAT**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari hasil korelasi antara pendekatan komunikasi dalam meningkatkan kemauan berbicara siswa SMA Negeri 1 Pulau rakyat 2017/2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen. Populasi penelitian ini menggunakan 2 pararel sampel dari keseluruhan siswa yang berjumlah 156. Sampel terdiri dari kelas XI IPA<sub>1</sub> sebagai kelas control dan kelas eksperimental dari kelas XI IPA<sub>2</sub>. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif yang menggunakan uji T tes. Dari hasil T tes, didapatkan  $F_o = 1,7$  lebih besar dari  $F_1 = 1,67$  dimana  $\alpha = 0,05$  ( $F_o > F_1$ ). Maka dari itu hipotesis no; ditolak dan hipotesis alternative diterima. Maka dari itu dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pendekatan komunikasi dalam kemampuan berbicara siswa.

**Kata Kunci:** *Korelasi, Audio Lingual, Pendekatan Komunikasi, Kemampuan Berbicara*

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study deals with the Correlation between communicative approach to the Student's in Speaking Ability at SMA Negeri 1 Pulau Rakyat In School Year 2017/2018. This study was conducted by experiment research. The population of this research consists of 2 parallel classes eleventh classes of SMA Negeri 1 Pulau Rakyat. The numbers of all students are 156 students. XI IPA<sub>1</sub> as a control group and XI IPA<sub>2</sub> as a experimental group. The research employed a quantitative method with  $t_{test}$  formula in analyzing data, and one technique of collecting data is used oral test. The result of an effect of communicative approach described that  $F_o = 1,7$  higher than  $F_1 = 1,67$  on the significant level of  $\alpha = 0,05$  ( $F_o > F_1$ ). Therefore, the nil hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted. This means that on the significant level of  $\alpha = 0,05$ , there is a significant effect of the communicative approach toward students speaking than audio lingual method. Then the hypothesis, stating that there is a correlation between communicative approach to the students in Speaking Ability at SMA Negeri 1 Pulau Rakyat In School Year 2017/2018.*

**Key Words:** *Correlation, Audio Lingual, Communicative Approach, Speaking Ability*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Problem**

English is the most important language in the world. It is one of the International languages. Therefore, it becomes a mean of communication

among people in the world. So, it is very important for us to learn English. If we use English correctly, we have to learn the language itself (Linguistic Competence) and how to practice English oral or written communication (Linguistic

Performance). When we practice English in communication, we have to know the knowledge of the language. On the contrary, it is useless if one knows the knowledge without practicing in real communication.

Every day we use language for communication. We can't separate from language because language is used to make our life easy in sharing with other people. In globalization era, the people should know the other language, not only in their native language but also in the foreign language especially in English. Because English is an international language, it is spoken by more than two third users in the world. So, learning to speak English well may be the best thing you can do to improve your life. In English there are four skills which compose it. They are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Speaking, as one of the basic skills in English, is important in order to use English actively. Communicative and whole language instructional approaches promote integration of listening, speaking, reading, and writing in ways that reflect natural language use. But opportunities for speaking and listening require structure and planning to support language development. This digest describes what speaking involves and what good speakers do in the process of expressing themselves. In a conclusion, without speaking can be said that, communication cannot be done optimally.

As a foreign, English implemented in curriculum by government. Government as a rule in education introduce English into

primary/elementary school curriculum plans are for all Indonesian children to have minimum of nine years English instruction. It means that English is important for the students to learn.

To learn English absolutely different from learning Indonesian because it is not our mother tongue. In English, there are four skills they are: listening, speaking, reading, writing. In fact many students can't speak English although in simple dialogue for they are rare to practice their English in the classroom or they never practice it because have no self confidence. It is never important to master speaking well. To master speaking ability, students must be trained to use English in communication orally. The frequency in using the language will determine the success in speaking ability. Without implementing the experience of learning the language in the real life, it is difficult for the students to master speaking ability. Hence, speaking competence can be accomplish by practicing it orally.

## **II. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

### **A. Location and Time of Research**

This research was conducted the eleventh class on SMA Negeri 1 Pulau Rakyat Kabupaten Asahan in school year 2017/2018. The research would take after deal of lecture's agreement.

**B. Population of The Research**

**1) Population**

Arikunto (2002:102) said that population is the whole number of the subjects or person under observation. The population of this research would take from the second year students of SMA Negeri 1 Pulau Rakyat. There were 5 classes. They were in table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 The Number of Eleventh Students**

No	Class	Students
1	XI IPA <sub>1</sub>	32
2	XI IPA <sub>2</sub>	32
3	XI IPA <sub>3</sub>	32
4	XI IPS <sub>1</sub>	30
5	XI IPS <sub>2</sub>	30

**2) Sample**

Sample is a half of population (Arikuto, 2006:107), the writer used one group pretest post test sample. The writer used random sampling. XI IPA<sub>1</sub> as a control group and XI IPA<sub>2</sub> as experimental group with two variables X as independent variable, and Y as a bound variable.

**C. Variable of the Research**

The variable of the research are:

- Audio lingual method as an independent variable
- Communicative approach method as a independent variable
- Speaking as a dependent variable

**D. Design of Research**

In this research, experimental research method would applied. The experimental research would use one

group pre test and post test to find out the effect of treatment therefore in the experimental. In the experimental group, the sample would thought by using communicative approach. Then the following design had implemented:

**Table 2.2 Design of Research**

Group	Pre Test	Treatment	Post Test
Experimental	0	X <sub>1</sub>	0
Control	0	X <sub>2</sub>	0

X<sub>1</sub> = the experimental group, where the sample thought by communication approach

X<sub>2</sub> = the control group, where the sample thought by audio lingual.

**E. Instrument of Collecting Data**

In collecting data, the writer used pre test instrument.

a. Test

The writer would ask the students to retell story by orally. In preparing the test, teacher should be aware of appropriate material that should be done by the students. In this way, to know their vocabulary, grammar, attitude, content and meaning.

b. Interview

Interview is use to figure out the causes of students' difficulties using question tag in past tense. It is a close interview. Firstly, all the students will ask to get out from the classroom to make the

class quite. Secondly, the students will called one by one with pieces of paper. Thirdly, the writer will ask the students about the wrong answer that have answered by the students.

### F. Technique of Analyzing Data

To prove the hypothesis of the research, the data will analyze by applying the formula as following:

$$M_x = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

Where:

$M_x$  = mean

$\sum fx$  = interval of x and y.

N = sample.

The writer use Sudjono (2007: 284) like bellow:

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{m1-m2}}$$

where:

To = t observasion

$M_1$  = Mean pretest

$M_2$  = Mean posttest

$SE_{M1-M2}$  = Standard error of the sample

$$SE_M = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

where,

$$SE_{M1-M2} = \sqrt{SE_{M1}^2 + SE_{M2}^2}$$

If  $t_o < t_t$  so  $H_o$  is deny and if  $t_o > t_t$  in  $\alpha = 0,05$  to consultation "r" so  $H_o$  is accepted.

To find the correlation between the variable, the writer use Arikunto statement (2006:273), value rxy showed the index correlation of the variable:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\overline{x.y}}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

Where:

R= correlation

$\bar{x}$  = mean x

$\bar{y}$  = mean y

### III. DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Collection

The procedure of analyzing the data collection would conducted by administrating bellow. The test given was answer retell a story orally.

**Table 3.1 the Comparative of Students Test**

N	Exp erimental	Infor mation	No	Cont rol	Infor mation
1	80	Succe ss	1	78	Succe ss
2	35	Failed	2	52	Failed
3	43	Failed	3	50	Failed
4	85	Succe ss	4	32	Failed
5	80	Succe ss	5	80	Succe ss
6	80	Succe ss	6	52	Failed
7	37	Failed	7	37	Failed
8	46	Failed	8	36	Failed
9	80	Succe ss	9	43	Failed
10	46	Failed	10	38	Failed
11	80	Succe ss	11	37	Failed
12	80	Succe ss	12	60	Failed
13	80	Succe ss	13	35	Failed
14	80	Succe ss	14	35	Failed

4		ss			
1	41	Failed	15	31	Failed
5					
1	79	Failed	16	80	Succe
6					ss
1	59	Failed	17	80	Succe
7					ss
1	80	Succe	18	80	Succe
8		ss			ss
1	80	Succe	19	80	Succe
9		ss			ss
2	80	Succe	20	89	Succe
0		ss			ss
2	75	Succe	21	80	Succe
1		ss			ss
2	44	Failed	22	80	Succe
2					ss
2	86	Succe	23	36	Failed
3		ss			
2	34	Failed	24	32	Failed
4					
2	61	Failed	25	54	Failed
5					
2	34	Failed	26	51	Failed
6					
2	44	Failed	27	94	Succe
7					ss
2	75	Failed	28	32	Failed
8					
2	80	Succe	29	43	Failed
9		ss			
3	80	Succe	30	34	Failed
0		ss			
3	86	Succe	31	75	Succe
1		ss			ss
3	87	Succe	32	75	Succe
2		ss			ss
	2137			1781	
	66,7			55,6	

**Table 3.2 the Students Test**

No.	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY <sup>2</sup>
1	80	78	6400	6084	12642
2	35	52	1225	2704	4016
3	43	50	1849	2500	4442

4	85	32	7225	1024	8366
5	80	80	6400	6400	12960
6	80	52	6400	2704	9236
7	37	37	1369	1369	2812
8	46	36	2116	1296	3494
9	80	43	6400	1849	8372
10	46	38	2116	1444	3644
11	80	37	6400	1369	7886
12	80	60	6400	3600	10140
13	80	35	6400	1225	7740
14	80	35	6400	1225	7740
15	41	31	1681	961	2714
16	79	80	6241	6400	12800
17	59	80	3481	6400	10020
18	80	80	6400	6400	12960
19	80	80	6400	6400	12960
20	80	89	6400	7921	14490
21	75	80	5625	6400	12180
22	44	80	1936	6400	8460
23	86	36	7396	1296	8814
24	34	32	1156	1024	2246
25	61	54	3721	2916	6752
26	34	51	1156	2601	3842
27	44	94	1936	8836	10910
28	75	32	5625	1024	6756
29	80	43	6400	1849	8372
30	80	34	6400	1156	7670
31	86	75	7396	5625	13182
32	87	75	7569	5625	13356
	2137	1781	45667	3171	77426
			69	961	48
	66,7	55,6	4813.	3563	8499.
			0938	.34	19

From table 4.5 shown :

N = 32

Rx = 2137

Ry = 1781

x :

Highest Score: 87

Lowest Score : 34

$$R_x = \frac{F}{N}$$

$$x = \frac{2137}{32}$$

$$= 66,7$$

y :

Highest = 94

Lowest = 32

Total nilai keseluruhan = 1781

$$R_y = \frac{F}{N}$$

$$y = \frac{1781}{32}$$

$$= 55,6$$

N : sample

$\sum x$  : mean of communicative approach test in speaking

$\sum y$  : mean of audio lingual test in speaking

$\bar{x}$  : value (x) – value ( $\sum x$ )

$\bar{y}$  : value (y) – value ( $\sum y$ )

Xy :  $\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$

The test will count by pearson product correlation formula :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{7742648}{\sqrt{(4566769)(3171961)}}$$

$$= \frac{7742648}{\sqrt{14485613164009}}$$

$$= \frac{7742648}{3805997} = 2.$$

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The mean of control 88,6 and experimental group was 66,9. Standard deviation of the control group 38,7 and experimental group was 76,4 with the number of the students 32 for the control and 32 for the experimental group. The result of calculation of the t test shows that the result the  $t_{\text{observed}}$  (1,70) is bigger than  $t_{\text{table}}$  (1.67). it means that the hypothesis is accepted.

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