THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GIVING CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE TOWARDS STUDENTS’ SPEAKING ABILITY AT SMA CANDIMAS PANCASARI IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-2017

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Abstract

Based on the school based curriculum (KTSP) speaking is one of skills in mastering English that must be taught and learned in senior high school. SMA Candimas Pancasari is one of schools that used it as a guide in teaching and learning process. The researcher found that they have low ability speaking were indicate because they have lack of self confidence in expressing their idea in English. Thus, the researcher interests to conduct the research entitle The Effectiveness of Using Critical Incident Technique toward the Eleventh Grade Students’ Speaking ability at SMA Candimas Pancasari in Academic Year 2016-2017. The type of research was Quasi Experiment with Randomized Posttest-Only Control Group Design. The main focus of this research was to find out significant difference of improvement of students’ speaking ability at the eleventh year of SMA Candimas Pancasari between students who are taught by using CIT and who are taught by using natural approach. The subject of this research was the eleventh year students of SMA Candimas Pancasari. The researcher took two classes: experimental and control class from the three classes. It means 63 students as the sample from 98 populations. In collecting the data, the researcher used oral presentation test and in analyzing the data, the researcher used SPSS16. Finally, the researcher found that the significant number was 0.000<0.05. Based on the significant result of this study, \( H_1 \) is accepted and \( H_0 \) is rejected. It can be proved from mean score of the students’ speaking ability in postPtest at experimental class was 66.93, while in control class was 56.51. In conclusion, there is a significant difference of improvement in students’ speaking ability between students who are taught by CIT and the students who are taught by using conventional way. Therefore, the difference on mean indicate that the use of CIT is better than use a conventional way, because CIT let the students to share their experience to their friend and by sharing the experience the student can improve their speaking ability with a very fun way.

Keywords: Critical Incident Technique, Speaking, ability, conventional way.

Speaking, is one of the most important skill that expected to be master in learning English, even though the other three skills are also important but most of the English learner believe that the goal of
learning English is to be able to speak English fluently. Speaking is commonly used a medium by the students to establish and present their knowledge at the same time in academic field. In the other word, speaking is a highly required component of language skills, which should be master by the students. The students are assumed to be competent when they can fulfill the purpose of standard and basic competencies of four language skills based on the School Based on Curriculum (KTSP). Since speaking is one of the four skills, which is fully needed in English as a Foreign Language (EFL), it should be mastered well by the students.

There have been many definition of speaking, speaking by definition, is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information (Brown, 1994; Burns & Joyce, 1997). In addition, Chaney (1998: 13) considered that speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non verbal in a variety of context. Harmer (2001) adds that speaking happen when two people are engaged in talking to each other and they are sure that they are doing it for good reason. Their reason maybe that they want to say something, they have some communicative purposes, and they select from their language store. According to Oxford Dictionary of Current English (2009: 414), stated that speaking is the action of conveying information or expressing ones’ thought and feeling in spoken languages. It means that speaking is a productive oral skill. Speaking is also the activity that requires two or more persons. The speaker must consider the other person they are talking to as listeners. Therefore, it is important that everything we want to deliver is conveyed in an effective way. Because speaking is not only producing sound but also a process of achieving goals that involves transferring messages across. Flanders (1979: 13) stated that the importance of public speaking is demonstrated daily through the words of people in all walks of life, words that help move information from one person to another, words that influence the thinking of other,
and words that move people to action.

In language teaching and learning, speaking is considered as a skill to practice and master. In this light, Nunan (2003: 48) stated that speaking is the productive oral skill. It consists of producing systematic verbal utterance to convey meaning. The discussion above concludes that speaking is the ability to express something in a spoken language. Speaking is concerning to put the ideas into words to make other people receive the message that is conveyed.

Based on the preliminary observation and interview in SMA Candimas Pancasari, this school has applied School Based Curriculum (KTSP). This school also provided tourism course as a subject of this school, such as: Food and Beverage Service, Food and Beverage Product, Hotel Accommodations, Front Office, Guiding Technique and also English for Interview. Therefore, this school becomes SMA Plus Pariwisata Candimas Pancasari. It means that the students has to competent either in the regular subject of the curriculum and the tourism course contents and since tourism course is one of the principal subject in this school, the students are expected to have competency in English, mainly in Speaking skill.

This kind of study is already conducted by Yanti (2013) in MAN Model Pekanbaru entitled the effect of using critical incident technique towards the speaking ability of the second year students of MAN 2 Model Pekanbaru. She found that CIT is the better way to increase the students speaking ability by sharing the students’ own experience in front of the class. Therefore, the students can improve their English speaking ability. Considering the strength of Critical Incident Technique (CIT) the writer is interested in conducting a research which relates to the use of CIT. therefore the writer feels it is necessary to conduct a research entitled The Effectiveness of Giving Critical Incident Technique toward the eleventh grade students of SMA Candimas Pancasari in academic year 2016/2017.

The purpose of this study is designed to investigate a significant difference in students’ speaking ability between the students who are
taught by the conventional teaching speaking technique and those who are taught by using Critical Incident Technique in eleventh grade of SMA Candimas Pancasari.

The type of this research is an experimental research. According to Cresswell (2008: 299) stated that experiment is testing an idea (or practice or procedure) to determine whether it influence an outcome or dependent variable. In this research, the writer will use quasi experimental design with randomized control group. This design is identical to the pretest-posttest control group design in all respect except for the random assignment of subject to conditions. It is an appropriate one to this research in order to know the significant difference of using CIT to improve students speaking ability. In this research, the writer will use oral test. It involves two classes, an experiment class and the control class. The experiment class means the students who are given treatment by using CIT, while the control class is a group of students who are not given CIT. In this study, the data were obtained from two samples, namely: experimental group and control group. Class XI IPA was the experimental group, which consisted of 28 students treated by using CIT teaching technique and class XI Bahasa consisted of 35 students was the control group who was taught by conventional teaching technique. The groups were chosen by using random sampling, and given post-test in the last session.

The research was carried out about three months from Monday, 13\textsuperscript{th} March – Monday, 8\textsuperscript{th} May 2017. As it was an experimental study, which focus was implementing new technique that has not applied in certain level of students, there was no matter conduct the study somewhere since it fulfilled the basic requirement of an experimental study in order to make generalization.

The treatments were conducted in 2 times (about two weeks). Then the posttest was administered to both of the groups at the end of the treatment. The post-test was in purpose of direct testing, which implied the testing of performance skill required with text and task as authentic as possible. In this study, the students were given
writing test, which imposed them to speak by the topic that was given by the researcher. The speaking ability test or post-test can be seen on the appendix. The result of students’ speaking were scored based on five criteria adopted from Thornburry (2005) with little modification adjust with students’ level. The rubric involved five components, such as fluency, accuracy, grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation. The population of this study is the eleventh grade students of SMA Candimas Pancasari in academic year 2016-2017. It has 3 classes in eleventh grade which consist of one language class, one science class and one social class. The number of the students in eleventh grade is 98 persons. The population is relatively large, then the writer took only two classes after knowing their homogeneous from their score; XI Bahasa is the experimental group and XI IPA is the control Group. Those are the samples of the research by number of 70 students, 35 for control and 35 for experimental.

There were two variables in this study, independent (X) and dependent (Y) variables. In an experimental research the independent variable is frequently referred to as an experimental or treatment variable and the dependent one refers to the result or outcomes of the study. In addition, Wiersma (1986) state that an independent variable is variable that affects the dependent variable, while the dependent variable is a variable that is being affected by the independent variable. In this study, the independent variable is CIT.

**Method of Data Collection**

In this study, the following procedures were conducted to collect the data, such as:

a. Two groups as the sample of study were select randomly from the population and will assigned another random process to determine the Experimental Group (EG) and the Control Group (CG).

b. The experimental group (EG) was treated by CIT, while control group (CG) will taught by the conventional way.
c. A speaking test (pre-test) was given in both EG and CG to measure their speaking ability.
d. The EG was given the treatment in two weeks.
e. Both of EG and CG were given the same test (post-test) to see the difference result of the technique used.
f. The result of post-test from the two different groups was analyzed by using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis.

The data was collected in form of scores. The result scores from the post - test given to the experimental group and control groups were analyzed using two types of statistical analysis, namely: descriptive statistic and inferential statistic analysis.

3.2.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis can be defined as method involving collection, presentation, and characterization of data in order to describe the various features of data properly (Frankel and Wallen, 1993). The descriptive statistic analyzes the data in term of mean score as the measures of central tendency, median, mode, and standard deviation.

a. Mean

Mean is the sum of scores in a distribution, which is divided by the number of scores in the distribution (Wiersma, 1986:454). The mean score can be calculated by using the formula as follow:

\[ X = \frac{\sum X}{N_1} \quad Y = \frac{\sum Y}{N_2} \]

b. Median

A score point, which is limited on half of upper and lower frequency in a distribution, is called median (Hadi, 2000:249). It means that median is a middle point in asset of data distribution.

c. Mode

Mode is the most score, which is commonly appearing in particular distribution (Frankel and Wallen, 1993:163). On the other word, it is the score that is attained by more students than other any score.

d. Standard Deviation
Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is the positive square root of the variance (Wiersma, 1986:457). Standard deviation can be formulated as follows:

$$SD_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N_1 - 1}}$$

$$SD_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y - \bar{y})^2}{N_2 - 1}}$$

2.5.2 Inferential Statistic

According to Frankel and Wallen (1993), inferential statistic refers to certain types of procedures that allow the researcher to make inference about a population based on findings from the sample. The inferential statistic used to determine the significant deference between the mean of three groups. The obtained data will analyze inferentially by using T-test. The T-test is a parametric test use in order to see whether a difference between means of two samples is significant (Wiersma, 1986:358).

Before conducting the analysis parametrically by using T-Test, the data should be tested in order to find out whether it has normal distribution and homogeneity of variance or not. Moreover, Robert and Torrie (1991) state that the data can be analyzed parametrically by using T-test if it has normal distribution and homogeneity of variance to meet its necessary criteria related to the significance difference of means between group.

a. Testing for Normal Distribution

The normality testing will be done in order to know the obtain data are distributed normally or not. The Kolmogorov – Smirnov Statistic will use as the measurement to investigate the normally.

b. Testing for Homogeneity of Variance

Levene’s test of Equality of error Variance will conduct in order to know the homogeneity of variance data. The test of homogeneity will be done to investigate whether the variances are homogeneous or not. Moreover, Oktiva (2009:66) state that the test of homogeneity between groups also used to convince that the difference which appears in hypothesis testing occurs as result of the difference in group. In Levene statistic test, the variances of groups are considered homogenous since
significance value is higher than 0.05. It indicates that the data are normally distributed. In order word, the variance of groups is equal or homogeneous whenever the significance value (sig.) of the obtained data exceeds 0.05.

c. Hypotheses Testing

After the data were proven homogenous and having normal distribution, parametric test of two independent T-test will administer in order to measure the significant difference between mean of groups. The test produces a value for T (an obtained “T”), which will be check in statistical table in order to determine the level of significance reached. The formula of T-Test can be seen as follows:

\[ t = \frac{X - Y}{S_{x-y}} \]

\[ S_{x-y} = \sqrt{\frac{S_x^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_y^2}{N_2}} \]

\[ s^2 = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2 + \sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \]

There are a number of criteria that can be used to determine the significant difference between the mean score of the sample (Priyanto, 2008). In this study, the comparison between \( t_0 \) (t observed) and \( t_t \) (t critical value / t table) will be used in order to determine whether there is the significant difference between two samples. When the \( t_0 \) exceeds the \( t_t \) critical value, it indicates that there is significant difference between two groups’ mean. Best (1981) states that \( t_t \) critical value refers to the \( t \) value in the \( t \) table based on the \( df \) (degrees of freedom). This study took 0,01 (1%) and 0,05 (5%) alpha level of significances of two – tailed test, since the null hypothesis of the difference will be tested. It means that the minimum risk to make a mistake in rejecting the hypothesis before taking the generalization to the population is 1% and the maximum one is 5%. The criteria can be seen as follows:

a. If \( t_0 > t_t \) (t critical value) indicates that the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means there is significant difference between two samples.

b. If \( t_0 < t_t \) (t critical value) indicates that the alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is no
significant difference between two samples.

In this study, SPSS-PC 16.0 for windows will be used as an effective program which can do the statistical analysis.

After, discussed about the research methodology now let’s move to the result of this study and the discussion of it. In relation to the problem of this study, the obtained data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially to enable in drawing conclusion towards the research hypothesis.

4.1.2 Descriptive Statistic Analysis

In this step, the obtained data were analyzed to find out the mean, median, modus and standard deviation. The mean score was obtained by dividing the total sum of score in distribution with the total numbers of students as participant in each group. From the data analysis using SPSS 16, it could be seen that the mean score of experimental group was higher than the control group. On the other words, the mean score of students who were taught by CIT teaching technique was higher than taught by conventional speaking technique of the teacher. The table provides that the mean score of experimental group was 66.33 and control group was 56.51. The median score of the experimental group was also higher than the control group. The median score of the experimental group was 70.00 and the control group was 50.00. In term of standard deviation, it can be seen from the table that the standard deviation for the experimental group was 16.122 while the standard deviation of control group was 16.337.

Based on the mean score, median score, and standard deviation score of both groups, it could be concluded that the students in experiment group achieved better scores than the students in control group. To prove whether the achievement of both groups differed significantly or not, thus inferential statistic is needed.

4.1.3 Inferential Statistic Analysis

The inferential statistic was used to determine the significant difference between the mean of two
groups. The obtained data was analyzed inferentially by using T-test. The T-test is a parametric statistical test used in order to see whether a difference between means of two samples was significant. This analysis allowed the researcher in order to make a universal inference or generalization about a population based on the obtained data. In parametric statistic, the data should be in normal distribution and have the homogeneity of variance.

Thus, before checking the hypothesis by using T-test, testing normality by Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic was used in this study. Then, Levene statistic was also conducted for testing the homogeneity of variance.

a. Testing for Normal Distribution

As stated previously, Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic was used in testing the normality of variance. In this study, significance value of 0.05 (5%) was used in order to indicate that the data was distributed normally. If significance value exceeds the value of 0.05, it can be categorized that the data have normal distribution.

Based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test that has been done, it could be indicated that the data distribution was normal. The table shows that the significance value of experiment group was 0.161 (>0.05) and control group was 0.097 (>0.05). Since the significance of probability value of all variables exceeds 0.05 (5% alpha of significance), it could be conclude that the distribution of data was normal and it also fulfilled the requirement to process the parametric statistic of using T-test.

b. Testing for Homogeneity of Variance

In this study, a Levene statistic was used in order to assume that the variances of groups are equal. Homogeneity test was one requirement in the analysis of independent sample T-test. The equality of variance was defined by categorical factor variable in Levene statistic. If the significant value exceeds 0.05, it indicates that the variances between groups are homogeneous. The test of homogeneity of variance by using
SPSS-PC 16.0 can be seen in the table follows:

The table shows that the significance value was 0.406 (>0.05), thus it could be concluded that the variances were homogeneous.

c. Hypothesis Testing

As stated previously, the parametric T-test was administered in order to analyze the obtained data in term of significance of the mean difference within two groups.

Based on the result of the study, it can be conclude that the experimental group performed better speaking ability rather than control group. It was proven by the result of the post-test, in which the mean score of experimental group was higher than the mean score of control group. Therefore, we can conclude that the used of CIT gave a significant effect to the eleventh year students of SMA Plus PariwisataCandimas Pancasari in speaking ability.

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