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### THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN EFL CLASSROOM AT STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PEKANBARU

### **THESIS**

Submitted to State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Magister in English Education





BY:

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POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU 1442 H./ 2021 M.



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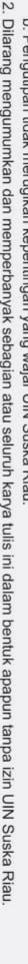
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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, all praises belong to Allah SWT. By His guidance and blessing, the researcher has accomplished this final research paper as an academic requirement to finish her master degree. Then, may shalawat and salam always be presented to the last messenger of Allah, Prophet Muhammad SAW who has inspired and lightened many people up all around the world.

This thesis is submitted in partial requirements for the master degree in English Education at Postgraduate Program of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. The thesis entitled "The Implementation of the Authentic Materials in EFL Classroom at a State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru".

The researcher would like to express her deepest thanks and sincere gratitude to:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Hairunas, M.Ag., as the Rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau
- Prof. Dr. Ilyas Husti, MA., as the Director of Postgraduate Program State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.
- Dr. Hj. Andi Murniati, M.Pd., as the Chairperson of Islamic Education Study Program of Postgraduate Program State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.
- Dr. H. Abdullah Hasan, M.Sc., as the researcher's first consultant. Thank you very much for valuable motivation and guidance to accomplish this thesis.
- 5. Dr. Hj. Helmiati, M.Ag., as the researcher's second consultant. Thank you very much for valuable suggestion and correction to accomplish this thesis.
- All of the lecturers and staffs of Postgraduate Program State Islamic 6. University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, for the valuable insight, help, motivation, and inspiration for the researcher.



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- 7. Ibu Wan Roswita, M.Pd., as the Headmaster of State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, then Mam Syaripah Nur, Mam Nurnauli, Mam Molizarni and Pak Irfan. Thank you very much for valuable help and cooperation.
- 8. Researcher's beloved parents: Mamah, Aba, Atok Almarhumah Oma who always give her uncountable compassion, care, advice, and support. Thank you for the du'a and thank you for never giving up on her. Nothing can repay all of your kindness.
- 9. Both researcher's a lovely little sister and a sweet little brother: Siti Nurhamidatun Nisaa and M. Zayid Al-Husna. Thank you for always cheer her up and support her in up and down of her life.
- 10. Researcher's second family: Om Egi, Aunty Yaya, Ale, Uncle, Adek Maryam, Mama Yasin, Papa Yasin, Abang Yasin, Kakak Meccadina and her big family. Thank you for endless support and care for the researcher.
- 11. Special thanks to researcher' partner in crime Kurniawan Eka Putra, S. Kom., researcher' bestie Hildayanti Witri, M.Pd., Mericas, The Gunjeng, and researchers' classmates in PBI 2018 (A). The researcher would like to say thank you very much for everything. I love you 3000!

Criticisms, comments, and suggestions are really appreciated to improve this thesis. May Allah Almighty, the lord of universe, bless all of us.

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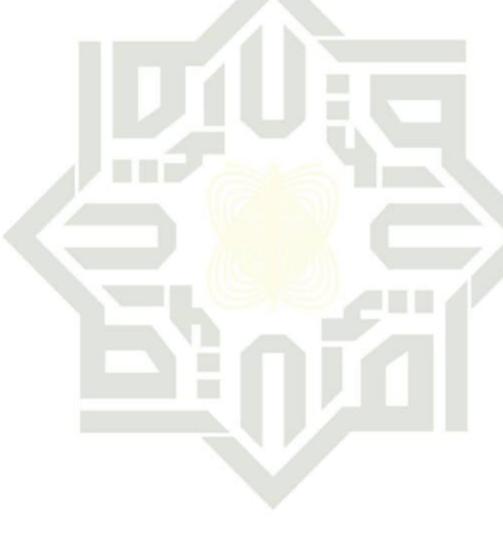
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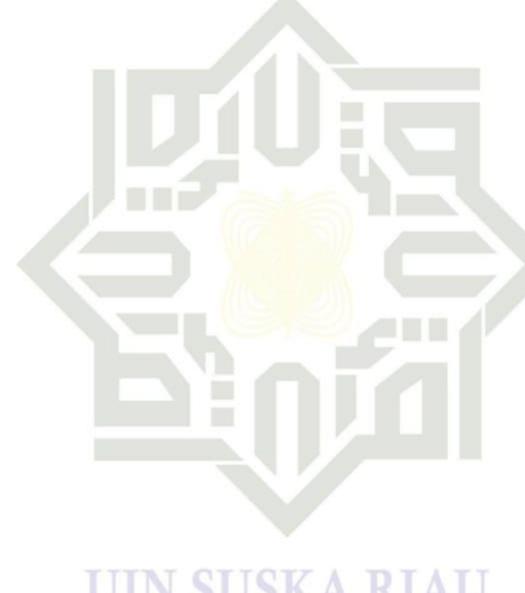
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### TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

### 1. Single Consonant

Arabic Alphabet	Name	Latin Alphabet
1	Alif	A
ب	Ba	В
ت	Ta	T
ث	Tsa	Ts
ح	Jim	J
۲	На	Н
Ċ	Kha	Kh
7	Da	D
ذ	Dzal	Dz
)	Ra	R
ز	Zai	Z
Uu Uu	Sin	S
ش	Syin	Sy
ص	Shad	Sh
ض	Dhad	Dh
ط	Tha	Th
ظ	Zha	Zh
ع	ʻain	ć
غ	Ghain	Gh
ف	Fa	F
ق	Qaf	Q
ای	Kaf	K
J	Lam	L
٩	Mim	M
ن	Nun	N
9	Waw	W
٥	На	H
۶	Hamzah	¢
ي	Ya	Y

### 2. Double Consonant

The double consonant is written double, for instance Mritten al-ammah

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3. Short Vowel Fathah is written  $\alpha$ .

Fathah is written  $\alpha$ , for instance الشريعة (syari'ah), Kasrah is written i, for instance زولو ما (al-Jibali) and *dhommah* is written u, for instance زولو ما

### 4. Double Vowel

is written aw, وا is written aw, عنو is written ay, and وا is written ay, and وا is written ay.

### 5. Ta' Marbuthah

The stopped Ta' Marbuthah in the last verse h, for instance الشريعة is written syari'ah, unless it has been taken into the Indonesian standard, for instance mayit. However, when it is read out, it is written t, for instance al-maytatu in Arabic: الميتاتو

### 6. Article Alif Lam

The article Alif Lam followed by Qomariyah dan Syamsiah letters is written al, for instance المسلم is written al-Muslimu, unless when it is the name of person followed by the word Allah, for instance, 'Abdullah (عبد الله)

### 7. Capital Letter

The capitalization is adjusted with the enhanced Indonesian spelling.

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### **ABSTRACT**

Siti Nurul Falah, (2021): The Implementation of the Authentic Materials in EFL Classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru

This research aimed to investigate the implementation of the authentic materials in EFL classroom and the difficulties encountered by teachers in using authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. By using a qualitative approach, the researcher collected the data from three participants. These participants consisted of teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. They were teacher A, teacher B, and teacher C. They explained their own ways when teaching by using authentic materials and they elaborated their difficulties in implementing the authentic materials in their English classes. The difficulties encountered by the teachers in preparing the authentic materials was about finding the suitable materials that will be used in English class. Another difficulty was the lack of skill in using technology. In terms of implementing the authentic materials in teaching English, the researcher found out that the teachers did not have much difficulties in teaching English by using authentic materials. The difficulties were about the passive students and unsupportive teaching media. Some of students might find the authentic materials were too difficult for them which could lead the students became passive in English classroom. The difficulty in assessing authentic materials was about there was no certain rank or reference value to measure the students' comprehension toward the use of authentic materials. The teacher couldn't give the objective assessment in using authentic materials which later became subjective, no longer objective since the teachers assessed students' performances in English lessons through all teaching and learning process. Even if the teachers have set the criteria, but it was still difficult to become objective while they are assessing their students. Furthermore, there were some recommendations that were potentially useful to know the implementation of authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. The recommendations could be useful for the teacher, the curriculum developer, government, also the future researchers.

Keywords: Authentic Material, EFL Classroom

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### **ABSTRAK**

### Siti Nurul Falah, (2021): Implementasi Materi Otentik di Kelas EFL SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi materi otentik di kelas EFL dan kesulitan yang dihadapi guru dalam menggunakan materi otentik di kelas EFL di SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, peneliti mengumpulkan data dari tiga partisipan. Peserta ini terdiri dari para guru di SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru. Mereka adalah guru A, guru B, dan guru C. Mereka menjelaskan cara mereka sendiri ketika mengajar dengan menggunakan bahan otentik dan mereka menguraikan kesulitan mereka dalam menerapkan bahan otentik di kelas bahasa Inggris mereka. Kesulitan yang dihadapi guru dalam mempersiapkan materi otentik adalah menemukan materi yang cocok untuk digunakan di kelas bahasa Inggris. Kesulitan lain adalah kurangnya keterampilan dalam menggunakan teknologi. Dalam hal penerapan materi otentik dalam pengajaran bahasa Inggris, peneliti menemukan bahwa para guru tidak mengalami banyak kesulitan dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan materi otentik. Kendalanya adalah siswa yang pasif dan media pembelajaran yang kurang mendukung. Beberapa siswa mungkin menganggap materi otentik terlalu sulit bagi mereka yang dapat menyebabkan siswa menjadi pasif di kelas bahasa Inggris. Kesulitan dalam menilai materi otentik adalah tidak adanya peringkat atau nilai acuan tertentu untuk mengukur pemahaman siswa terhadap penggunaan materi otentik. Guru tidak bisa memberikan penilaian yang objektif dalam menggunakan materi otentik yang kemudian menjadi subjektif, tidak lagi objektif karena guru menilai kinerja siswa dalam pelajaran bahasa Inggris melalui semua proses belajar mengajar. Meskipun para guru telah menetapkan kriteria, tetapi masih sulit untuk bersikap objektif saat mereka menilai siswanya. Selanjutnya, terdapat beberapa rekomendasi yang berpotensi berguna untuk mengetahui penerapan materi otentik dan kesulitan guru dalam menggunakan materi otentik di kelas EFL di SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru. Rekomendasi tersebut dapat bermanfaat bagi guru, pengembang kurikulum, pemerintah, serta peneliti selanjutnya.

Kata Kunci: Materi Otentik, Kelas EFL



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### ملخص

سيتي نور الفاضلة (٢٠٢١): فحص الصعوبات التي يوجه بما المعلمون في استخدام المواد الأصلية لصف اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية ١ باكنبارو

هذا البحث يهدف إلى معرفة تطبيق المواد الأصلية وصعوبات التي يوجه بما المعلمون في استخدام المواد الأصلية في صف اللغة الإنجيلزية كلغة أجنبية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكمية المحتبارو. واستخدمت الباحثة مدخلا نوعيا بجمع البيانات من ثلاثة مشاركين الذي يتكون من المعلمين في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية الماكنبارو و هم معلم أ ومعلم ب ومعلم ج. وشرحوا طريقتهم بحواد الأصلية وشرح صعوباتهم في تطبيق المواد الأصلية بأنهم يوجه بصعوبات في أثناء التدريس باستخدام المواد الأصلية لصف اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية. وأشارت نتيجة البحث إلى أن معلمين اللغة الإنجليزية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية الماكنبارو لهم صعوبات في التدريس باستخدام المواد الأصلية. وهذه الصعوبات تبداء من تهيئة المواد وتطبيق المواد الأصلية و وضع النتيجة. وحلول لتغلب على تلك الصعوبات هي اختيار مواد التعليم ثم بحث المواد على أساس خصائص الطلاب وتشخيص الطلاب وتقديم البيان إليهم والتوصيات لتعريف الصعوبات في استخدام المواد الأصلية لصف اللغة الإنجليزية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية الماكنبارو. وافادت اللك التوصيات للمعلمين ومتطورين المناهج الدراسية الحكومية و الباحثين أيضا.

الكلمات المفاتيح : المواد الأصلية، صف اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية

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### **CHAPTER I** INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia's recent educational policy has focused on responding to the challenges of globalization and internationalization. As English has achieved the status of a main international language which has to be learnt by the students, the government of Indonesia has been actively expanding the teaching of English as an essential part of the school curriculum. As a foreign language, English has been one of the compulsory subjects from junior high school to university. Even now, it has become an additional subject from kindergarten to elementary school. Teaching and learning English at schools are established and arranged based on curriculum which has been implemented by Department of National Education, that is, 2013 curriculum. To meet students' needs, English is programmed by using 2013 curriculum requires the four skills of English should be learnt by the students. In brief, 2013 curriculum is a guide for teaching and learning English and requires students to actively engage in English teaching and learning process.

Due to the implementation of an English curriculum in schools, a teacher plays an important role in helping students to learn English, (Mandasari, 2015). In order to help students to learn English better, it is recommended that teachers create creative and rich-English sources especially in using authentic materials in EFL classroom. In addition, teaching material is one of the vital components in teaching and learning processes. It may assist both teachers and students to achieve learning objectives stated in the curriculum.

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The purpose of learning a foreign language is having benefit from practical use. Therefore, most language teachers will consider whether it is sufficient to use course books to teach the language. These course books are considered artificial because they are only designed for teaching purposes, or whether authentic materials should be used to support the learner's learning process in general and develop reading skills in particular. It makes language teachers tend to look for materials that better reflect the actual language of the students, which will be encountered outside the classroom. Grammar practices, drills, exercises, reading comprehension tasks and listening texts found in common textbooks are necessary, but students need to be exposed to and have access to the same language as how native speakers typically use. Therefore, authentic materials have great contribution to achieve learning objectives in 2013 curriculum.

Krashen (1983) implied that Native-like fluency is what all learners and teachers expect to have. Read (2001) states that teaching and learning materials are critical ingredients for learning processes, and the intended curriculum cannot be successfully run without them. Therefore, materials used in the classroom will give a huge influence on the process and the result of teaching learning activities. Teachers should be able to design and select appropriate materials utilized in the teaching learning activity since they can be a help or a danger for teaching learning processes. If the materials are not chosen properly, they can lead to major problems. Moreover, several steps should be taken by teachers when designing materials namely finding, selecting, evaluating, and adapting processes (McGrath, 2002). Hence, designing and selecting materials are a big challenge for teachers.

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The use of authentic materials in EFL classes is not a new method since teachers started to implement it as a result of the existence of communicative language teaching in 1970s. The teaching procedure had implemented several method, audio-lingual approaches from grammar translation communicative approach, and genre-based approach, and the current approach (applied in Indonesia), a scientific approach. These methods have changed the way teachers teach English foreign languages to students. Yet, the most interesting fact about the teaching and learning process emerged when it comes to communicative approach where in this approach the term authentic material begins to exist and is deeply applied in the teaching process of EFL.

Moreover, this approach focused on how the teaching and learning English in the classroom really useful when real situation is engaged. Krashen (as cited in Yavani, 2017) implies that Native-like fluency is what all learners and teachers expected to have. Read (2001) states that teaching and learning materials are critical ingredients for learning processes, and the intended curriculum cannot be successfully run without them. If the materials are not chosen properly, they can lead to major problems. Meanwhile, Kilickaya (2004) defines authentic materials as the materials which bring real-life settings as an exposure to the real language usage in order to prepare students to deal with real world situation. The use of authentic materials in EFL classroom is expected to restore the real purpose of learning a foreign language in school which makes students able to use it in the actual situations (Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014).

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Peacock (as cited in Yavani, 2017) points out several reasons why authentic materials are essentially important in teaching foreign language: First, they prepare students for real life situations. Second, they meet students' needs. Third, they affect students' motivation positively. Fourth, they encourage teachers to adopt effective teaching methods. Five, they present authentic cultural information. Authentic materials therefore, help students to realize the relationship between the language presented in the classroom and the language used in real world situations. Gebhard (as cited in Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014) claims authentic materials serve a context in language learning. In addition, authentic materials accommodate the gap between the language being taught in the classroom and the language used by native speakers in actual situations.

ESL and EFL teachers all over the world includes in Indonesia have been practicing language teaching using authentic materials. The sources of authentic materials that can be used in the classroom are unlimited, but the most common are newspapers, magazines, videos, TV shows, movies, songs, and literature. The Internet is the most useful one. Whereas newspapers and any other printed materials date very quickly, the Internet will be constantly updated, not only visually stimulating, but also interactive, so it is advocating a more active way of teaching, rather than a passive way. Authentic materials therefore, help learners realize the relationship between the language presented in the classroom and the language used in real world situations. Genhard (1996) claims authentic materials serve a context in language learning. In addition, authentic materials accommodate

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the gap between the language being taught in the classroom and the language used by native in real situations.

Many researchers in Indonesia have also explored authentic materials. It reveals the effectiveness of implementing authentic materials through four skills; reading, listening, speaking and writing. Authentic materials are also very valuable to improve the enthusiasm of students in the learning process. In terms of reading, experimental studies have found that the use of real materials can increase students' interest in reading (Aryati and Anggaira, 2016; Firmansyah, 2015). In terms of listening, facts have proved that the use of real materials can effectively improve students' listening comprehension (Octasari and Hastini, 2014; Hapsari and Ratri, 2014). Positive impacts also found in writing skills by improvements in three aspects; content, language use and (Mardaningsih, Ida and Fitri, 2015). These data indicate that the use of real materials in teaching can have a positive impact.

Although they have a positive impact on teaching and learning, their implementation has caused controversy for some language teachers. Its concern deals with the culture of the language use within the materials provided. They can be divided into the following categories: vocabulary complexity, structure complexity, material content and material length (Richards, 2001; Kilickaya, 2004). These problems make it difficult for students to better understand the materials used in learning, and may decrease the motivation of students to learn English, thereby causing students to become passive in language classes. For teachers, they have encountered difficulties in accessing the authentic materials

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themselves, which is due to the complexity of the appropriate level and the materials that teachers need to use when teaching certain students. Some materials are matched to a certain level, which only leads to the availability of materials on certain levels either. This situation adds the burden in applying authentic materials during teaching and learning EFL.

Based on the researcher's preliminary observation on 2nd February 2020 with the English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, the researcher found out the problems came from three English teachers at that school. Even though the teachers knew about authentic materials and they have experienced teacher training progam about how to implement them in teaching and learning process, in fact, from three English teachers at that school, only two of them often utilize authentic materials such as BBC news videos, short dialogues audios, short English texts, etc. Meanwhile, one of the teachers rarely used authentic materials because of some barriers in using them in the classroom. Despite the positive impacts of those materials toward the learning process, the three English teachers agreed that there were some considerations that they faced in preparing the authentic materials before bringing them to the EFL classroom and some difficulties in using them for teaching English as well.

Reffering to preliminary interview with the English teachers, the teachers have different ways in implementing authentic materials in their English classes and there is still hesitation regarding the use of authentic materials in EFL classroom due to some difficulties they might encounter. Thus, the researcher wanted to understand more deeply about the implementation of authentic materials

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and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials. Based on the explanation and phenomena above, it was necessary for the researcher to conduct a research entitled: "The Implementation of the Authentic Materials in EFL Classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru".

### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, which is located at sultan Syarif Qasim Street, is one of the public educational institutions in Pekanbaru. This school requires an English subject as a compulsory subject. To meet students' needs of English, English subject is programmed by using 2013 curriculum which requires the four skills of English should be learnt by the students. In brief, 2013 Curriculum is a guide for teaching and learning English in this school. In term of 2013 curriculum, it requires students to actively engage in English teaching and learning process. To help students learning English better, teachers are suggested to create creative and rich-English sources classroom. Thus, in terms of English language teaching, the teachers used 2013 Curriculum which implies the use of authentic materials in English teaching and learning process.

Based on the interview with three English teachers, the teachers explained that they have experienced teacher training program in using authentic materials for English classes. From three English teachers, two teachers explained that they actively used authentic materials in English teaching process. They often used native audios, English videos, realia, and the English texts from other resources than textbooks. Meanwhile, one of the English teachers elaborated that she seldom

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to utilize authentic materials in teaching process. Moreover, the teachers agreed that it would be easier for them to use English textbooks only rather than the authentic materials since there were challenges in using them for teaching English. They believed preparing authentic materials was required much time and preparation. Thus, it would be easier for them to use textbooks only in teaching English instead of using authentic materials along with pedagogical supports.

The reasons why teachers sometimes decide to use a textbook only than using authentic materials along with textbook in managing their lesson in the classroom, for instance; saving time in giving direction to lessons, guiding discussion and facilitating in giving homework, and also will be easier, wellorganized, more convenient, and faster in terms of teaching and learning activity process. However, the materials offered in the textbooks are not entirely suited to what students want to learn, need to know, and whether they are motivated or not. According Shrum and Glisan (1994, p. 28) state that:

> "unfortunately, many textbooks contain poorly motivated and illogically sequenced texts and dialogues that do not reflect real-world language or situations, although they usually contain multiple examples of the grammar being presented."

As regards the statement before, using appropriate materials (for instance authentic materials) is one of varying alternatives to create beneficial atmosphere in learning English. In line with Al Azri and Al-Rashdi (2014, p. 3) utter:

> "using inappropriate materials make learners face difficulties in learning a foreign language. Learners need to be motivated to success in learning any language. In order to help learners learn better, many researchers suggest using the authentic materials."

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In practicing the authentic materials, the teachers have different ways in implementing them in their English classes. The teachers find several problems that they faced while using authentic materials. One of the reasons because the authentic materials were different from other materials like contrived materials. Authentic materials show the real of English itself or the nature of English so they get difficulties in choosing the authentic materials appropriately for their students. By using authentic materials, the teachers realized that it can increase students' motivation to engage them more in English learning process. In contrast, the authentic materials could be too difficult for some students in certain topics which could lead them became passive in classroom. It was one of challenges that the teachers faced in applying authentic materials in the EFL classroom. Moreover, the researcher believed there were still other problems found by the teachers. The implementation of authentic materials and teachers' difficulties when they taught by using authentic materials were interesting to be studied.

Based on the phenomena about authentic materials that the researcher found through the preliminary interview with the English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru and also there was still hesitation regarding the implementation of using materials in EFL classroom due to some difficulties encountered by the teachers. Regarding the controversy within the theories about the authentic materials and also the phenomena that was found by the researcher at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, the researcher believed the issue of authentic materials was still crucial to be explored. Thus, the researcher investigated how the implementation of authentic materials is and what difficulties

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encountered by the English teachers in implementing authentic materials in EFL classroom are.

### 1.3 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study was to explore the implementation of authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru context. Besides, it also aimed to explore the teachers' difficulties in using the authentic materials when they teach English. In conducting this research, the researcher interviewed three English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. The authentic materials used in this study cover four skills. They are speaking, listening, reading and writing. Authentic materials in this study are audio-visual materials, printed materials and realia as pegadogical support along with textbook.

### 1.4 Purpose and Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the implementation of authentic materials in EFL classroom.

But, in particular, the following points have been stipulated as the objectives of this study, as follows:

- 1. To explore the implementation of authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru.
- 2. To explore the teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru.

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### 1.5 Research Questions

The principal aim of this study was to investigate the the implementation of authentic materials in English language teaching. This present study attempts to find answers to the following questions:

- 1. How is the implementation of authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru?
- 2. What difficulties are encountered by the teachers in using authentic materials in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru?

### 1.6 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study hopefully contributes to the literature in educational field by providing a synthesis of relevant frameworks for investigating the implementation of authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in English teaching and learning process. The study is expected to give benefits and information for certain groups or people, especially for those who concern in pedagogical areas and educational fields.

Practically, the results of the study can be used as guidance for both teachers and practitioners in English language teaching in conducting analysis of using authentic materials in teaching English. Especially, for the English teachers, this possibly can be a reference to consider the implementation of authentic materials as an alternative source along with textbook and what should be noticed especially about challenges and difficulties in selecting authentic materials before bringing and implementing them into the classroom. Besides, for the next researcher, the

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result of this research can be used as a source of the opinion that can be taken as a reference for another investigation in the same area in different context.

### 1.7 Rationale of the Study

Kilickaya (2004) defines authentic materials are the materials which bring real-life settings as an exposure to the real language usage in order to prepare students to deal with real world situations. It reveals the effectiveness of the implementation in four skills; reading, listening, speaking and writing. It is also valuable to increase student's motivation during the teaching and learning process. In addition, teaching language authentically is very important to be implemented especially for foreign language learners. It will motivate the learners. The learners will feel that they are learning the target language. There are also other advantages in authentic materials for language teaching as what Jack C. Richard (2001) quoted from Philips, Shettlesworth, Clarke and Peacock state that authentic materials have good effects to motivate the students. First, authentic materials give authentic cultural information about the target language. Second, they also provide exposure to real language and relate more closely to students' needs. The last, they can support a more creative approach to teaching.

Many empirical studies have shown the positive effects of authentic materials taken by learners who have opportunities to interact and deal with them. Studies, such as Miller (2005) and Thanajaro (2000) have shown the use of authentic materials which lead to aural language development. In addition, Otte (2006) studied the impact of aural authentic texts on listening comprehension

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abilities. He found that exposure to authentic materials would lead to better listening comprehension abilities and motivation of the language learners. By the same way, the study of Herron and Seay (as cited in Obaid and Ibrahim, 2018) showed that the language learners listening to authentic radio tapes as regular classroom activities had demonstrated greater listening comprehension than others. Moreover, many experts of language teaching and pedagogy state that applying authentic materials would improve the communicative ability of the learners (Guariento and Morely, 2001).

Brantmeier (as cited in Zhafarghandi, Barekat and Homaei, 2014) state that real life reading comprehension texts should be used as an essential part of language curriculum. Moreover, Hadley (2001, p.97) points out:

"use of real or simulated travel documents, hotel registration forms, biographical data sheet train and plane schedules, authentic restaurant menus, labels, signs, newspapers, and magazine will acquaint students more directly with real language than will any set of contrived classroom materials used alone..."

Referring to the importance of authentic materials and the only few amounts of study that explore teachers' difficulties in applying authentic materials in EFL classroom, hence, the researcher considered that authentic materials was, still, as an important issue for EFL teachers to be investigated. Hopefully, the result of this study would become the reference to consider possible difficulties that will be faced in teaching English by using authentic materials and how to overcome those challenges. In addition, it might become consideration when using authentic materials as an alternative source along with textbook and what should be noticed in selecting authentic materials before bringing them into the classroom.

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### 1.8 The Definition of Key Terms

There are some operational terms employed in this study substantially important to be defined clearly to avoid misunderstanding, as follows:

### 1. Authentic Materials

Nunan (as cited in Zhafarghandi, Barekat and Homaei, 2014 p.186) defines authentic materials as "any teaching material which has not been specifically produced for the purposes of language teaching but is created to fulfill some social purpose in the language community in which it was produced". The similar idea is also mentioned by Kilickaya (2004) who promotes authentic materials are an exposure to the real context of everyday life language and how native speakers use it for their daily live purposes. In this research, the term "authentic materials" refer to any tools/materials other than textbooks and modules used by the teachers to teach English in classroom.

In addition, Richards and Schmidt (2010) define authentic materials in language teaching as a distinction between materials that have been specially prepared to illustrate or practice specific teaching points (such as reading passages, listening texts, or model conversations) and those that have been taken from real world sources. Texts which are taken from newspapers, magazines, etc., and tapes of natural speech taken from ordinary radio or television program etc., are called authentic materials. It is argued that these are preferred classroom resources since they illustrate authentic language use (in testing) the extent to which test tasks correspond to language use in a non-test (i.e, target language use) situation.

2. EFL

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According to Cambridge dictionary, EFL is an abbreviation for "English as a Foreign Language". English as a Foreign Language, or EFL, refers to learning and using English as an additional language in a non-English speaking country. In Indonesia, English has a status of a foreign language. For years it has been used mostly for academic purposes and it will remain so for years to come. Besides, there are only a few speech communities which use English in daily life. Thus, the use of English is confined to formal situations only.

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### **CHAPTER II** LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Concept of Authentic Materials

### 2.1.1 Definition of Authentic Materials

The term of "authentic material" etymologically comes from two words, they are authentic and material. Authenticity, in the context of language learning materials, can be described as the degree of congruence between the language of learning materials and the features of target language used. It is suggested that no contrived or simplified version of language should be used in a language task as far as possible. Without the use of authentic materials while exposing students to EFL situation, it is difficult to anticipate how the students will perform in the real situation. In fact, the use of a simplified text tells us nothing much about a student's actual communicative ability. Therefore, in a communicative language classroom, authentic materials should be used to facilitate the learning process.

Tatsuki (2006) states that the term authenticity is defined similarly with genuineness, realness, truthfulness, validity, and reliability. Similarly, according to Kosten (2014) the term of authenticity can be defined as a term that is related to notions of realness or trueness to origin. Meanwhile, materials mean any objects or aspects that can be used to facilitate teaching and learning language. For examples of materials are textbooks, handouts, videos, dictionaries, and any other sources of language input (Tomlinson, 2010, as cited in Rania, 2016).

Authentic materials have long been known and used in teaching and learning field. As a result, there are so many definitions about authentic materials that had

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been defined by many experts differently. According to Polio (as cited in Belaid, 2015) authentic materials are materials that are not purposely created for educational language purposes. The materials are produced for real life purposes and communication of native speakers which refers to spoken and written materials. Heitler (2005) states that any texts that written by native English speakers for native English speakers are authentic materials.

Morrow (as cited in Vu-Tran, 2017) states: "an authentic text is a stretch of real language, produced by a real speaker or writer for a real audience and designed to convey a real message of sort." In line with Morrow, Cook (as cited in Vu-Tran, 2017) defines those as real examples of language produced by native speakers. Harmer (as cited in Vu-Tran, 2017) stresses on the realness of certain materials by stating that authentic materials are those written for native speakers of the language with the real purposes. Similarly, Bacon and Finnemann (as cited in Vu-Tran, 2017) also provide a definition putting emphasis on the production of and the intention for native speakers. More recently, Kilickaya (2004) stresses on the "exposure to the real usage of the everyday life language" and how the materials are used by native speakers for their own purposes in daily lives.

It can easily be understood from the presented viewpoints of classifying what are authentic materials and what are not, together with the omission of the pedagogical purposes in adapting the materials, those authors seem to overemphasize on the existence of what is indicated as "the production by native speakers". These many cited definitions have presented a prevailing belief among English language teachers that only native-speaker-produced materials can be of Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber



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satisfactory quality to be utilized as authentic materials. Whether or not this belief is appropriate in the dramatically changing context of English language teaching in this century is still to be discussed. The consequence, however, has arisen with some researchers employing only definitions that indicate the native-produced materials in their practice.

Some scholars define the term authentic materials in various statements. Rogers and Medley (as cited in Santos, 2009) define authentic materials as language samples (both oral and written) that reflect a naturalness of form, and an appropriateness of cultural and situational context that would be found in the language as used by native speakers. As Nunan (as cited in Zhafarghandi, Barekat and Homaei, 2014) asserts that authentic materials are not always produced for the purpose of language teaching. In addition, Polio (2014) supports the definitions about the authentic materials that the authentic materials are not designed officially for teaching and learning purposes. They are written to supply native speakers with real-life information. Polio also adds that there are two kinds of authentic materials, namely written and spoken authentic materials. Lingzhu & Yuanyan (2010) define the authentic listening materials as genuine instanced of language use, like natural conversation among native speakers with spontaneous speech. The authentic listening materials are unscripted, natural, and spontaneous spoken language materials, such as interviews, lectures, and conversations.

As Kramsch (as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) points out that authentic materials refer to everyday language used, it is not intended to academic purposes. The term of authentic materials or authentic texts refers to any 'written or spoken texts'

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which are commonly not intended to language teaching (Tomlinson, as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) Similarly, Wallace (as cited in Berardo, 2006) defines authentic texts as real-life text, not written for pedagogical purposes. According to Hussein (2014) authentic materials are any types of materials that are taken from the real world, and they are not specifically created for language teaching purposes. Therefore, these materials are likely not provided or spesifically designed for teaching English especially to non-native speakers.

The materials that can be found in real life that considered as authentic materials are advertisements, interviews, radio programs, and literatures. Furthermore, Laniro (2007) emphasizes that authentic materials are not created specifically to be used in the classroom, but they make excellent learning tools for students precisely because they are authentic such as printed materials, videos, and audio-visuals materials that students encounter in their daily lives, such as registration forms, job applications, menus, personal letters, voice mail messages, radio programs, and videos.

Moreover, (Little and Singleton, as cited in Dina, 2015) defined authentic text as a text that was created to fulfill some social purposes in the language community in which it was produced. The term authentic has been used as a reaction against the prefabricated patterns of the textbooks while authentic texts were the non-pedagogical texts used to help learners improving not only their communication skills but also their cultural competences.

In addition, Richards and Schmidt (2010) define authentic materials in language teaching as a distinction between materials that have been specially

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prepared to illustrate or practice specific teaching points (such as reading passages or model conversations) and those that have been taken from real world sources. Texts which are taken from newspapers, magazines, etc., and tapes of natural speech taken from ordinary radio or television program etc., are called authentic materials. It is argued that these are preferred classroom resources since they illustrate authentic language use (in testing) the extent to which test tasks correspond to language use in a non-test (i.e, target language use) situation.

# 2.1.2 Types of Authentic Materials

In using authentic materials as teaching and learning materials, teachers can use various types of the materials that can make the teaching and learning process more innovative and more interesting. By using various materials, they can help and benefit teachers in presenting lessons better. Authentic materials are commonly categorized into four types: audio visual materials, visual materials, printed materials, and realia (Maxim 2002; Alkhuli 2006; Polio 2014). These materials can be used differently depending on the objectives of learning. Moreover, Otte (2006) describes variety types of authentic materials utilized in the learning processes can make the teaching and learning activities more fascinating for the students.

The first type of authentic materials is audio materials. Audio materials as asserted by Alkhuli (as cited in Sujono, 2017) consisting of all materials to which students should listen to get the main information. Some examples of audio materials are radio programming, taped conversation, songs, advertisements and announcements. Maxim (as cited in Sujono, 2017) indicates that offering students

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to the authentic audio material is significant for their learning progress since it guides them to get used to the way native speakers speak English including their vocabulary, intonation, fluency, and pronounciation.

The second type of authentic materials is visual materials. Polio (2014) defines authentic visual materials are those materials in which students can obtain information by seeing the materials. The samples of authentic visual materials are pictures, photograph, postcards, schedule boards, street signs, and wordless picture books. Then, Polio further declares that authentic visual materials become the most suitable materials to be applied for lower-level students to catch their attentions and interests.

The third type of authentic materials is printed materials. These materials according to Genhard (2006) are all materials in the form of books, sheets, or set of papers. The examples of them are magazines, newspapers, restaurant menus, movie reviews, memoranda, diaries, greeting cards, story books, brochures, telephone books and song lyrics. Genhard further elaborates that bringing authentic printed materials to the classroom is believed can make students realize that a high number of stuffs have been produced in the real life which use English as the language.

The last type of authentic materials is realia. According to Herre and Jordan (as cited in Kheider, 2012) realia is a term which refers to tangible things and concrete objects that are used in the classroom to construct real life situations in the classroom. Realia—everyday objects or artifacts that can be used as teaching aids, such as clothing, coins, food, handicrafts, utensils, and tools. In addition,

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EFL teachers can invite their students to bring their own pictures and realia for use with Show and Tell activities. The goal of such activities is to help students develop cultural awareness and encourage students to develop intercultural communication skills. Krieger (2005, p. 15) suggests that EFL teachers can facilitate this process by helping students to "reflect on their own culture and consider alternate views from other cultures". First, develop clear guidelines for selecting and presenting pictures or realia. Then invite their students to give brief oral presentations about their pictures or realia. At the end of each presentation, the presenter's classmates can be encouraged to ask questions.

According to Genhard (as cited in Lingzhu & Yuanyan, 2010) authentic materials can be classified into three categories:

- 1. Authentic audio-visual materials: television commercials, quiz shows, cartoons, news clips, comedy shows, soap operas, professionally audiotaped short stories and novels, radio ads, songs, and documentaries.
- Authentic visual materials: slides, photographs, paintings, children's artwork, stickfigure drawings, wordless street signs, pictures from magazine, newspapers or internet, postcard pictures, and wordless pictures.
- 3. Authentic printed materials: newspaper articles, advertisements, sports reports, lyrics of songs, restaurant menus, street signs, cereal boxes, product wrappers, tourist information brochures, university catalogs, telephone books, maps, manual instructions, greeting cards, and bus schedules.

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In line with Genhard, Darwish (2014) elaborates that basically, authentic materials include anything that used as a part of communication. There are four types of authentic materials, EFL/ESL teachers have used such as:

- 1. Authentic Listening/Viewing Materials Short films, TV commercials, quiz shows, cartoons, movies, professionally
- 2. Authentic Visual Materials Slides, photographs, paintings, drawings by children, calendar pictures, pictures from travel, postcard pictures, and wordless picture books.

audio taped short stories and novels, children's songs, and education video.

- 3. Authentic Printed Materials Cartoons, advertisements, short stories, children's songs lyrics, restaurant menus, street signs, postcards, currency, world/city maps, calendars, comic books. greeting cards, business cards, grocery coupons, bus/plane/train, and list of schedules.
- 4. Realia Used in EFL/ESL Classrooms Dolls, puppets, folded paper, stuffed and toy animals, plants, accecories etc.

Furthermore, the sources of authentic materials that can be used in the classroom (whether spoken or written) are infinite, but the most common materials are newspapers, magazines, TV programs, movies, videos/DVDs, radios and recordings, songs, rhymes and poems, pictures, charts, diagrams, advertisements, realia such as tickets; leaflets; posters; instruction manuals; menus; maps; books; dictionaries; storybooks; original letters; post cards; timetables; and the world outside the classroom: shop, library, museum, art gallery, theatre, telephone,

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cinema, and menus which are useful for anyone who needs English to travel abroad, particularly if their language level is pre-intermediate or below (Ellis, as cited in Rahim, 2014).

Moreover, in this modern era, the internet is known as the most useful resource of teaching and learning materials. While newspapers, magazines, brochures and any other printed materials date very quickly, the internet is continuously updated. From a more practical point of view, the internet is a modern-day reality. Most of students use the internet as well as for teachers, it provides ease of access to endless amounts of many different types of materials.

## 2.1.3 Sources of Authentic Materials

In using authentic materials, English teachers and learners can find the materials easily from any sources that they could find in their daily lives, that make the materials are more accessible to be used. According to Hussein (2013); Akbari and Razavi (2016), the sources of authentic materials are infinite and endless. Moreover, the extension of technology and media that are more sophisticated and modern also influence the accessibility of sources of authentic materials. Furthermore, Ciornei and Dina (2014, p.276) states that "multimedia technology affords the learner multiple ways of learning a language from real-life material. It is a powerful blend of computer, video, photography, and sound. The materials available on the internet can meet all demands, according to level and interest in language teaching".

As a result, there are many sources of authentic materials that can be found by the teachers and learners in providing proper authentic materials either to be

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used in classroom or outside of classroom. The most commonly sources of authentic materials to be used are newspapers, magazines, TV programs, videos, literature, and the internet (Omid and Azam, 2016). Furthermore, according to

Hussein (2013) the most common sources are newspapers, magazines, TV

programs, movies, Video / DVD, radio and recordings, songs, rhymes and poems, pictures, charts, diagrams, advertisements.

In addition, Berardo (2006) elaborates that the most common sources that

are used are newspapers, magazines, TV programs, movies, songs, literature, and

internet. Among the sources, the internet is the most useful source due to it is

continuously updated and more visually stimulating as well as being more

interactive for language teaching and learning. The internet is a modern-day

reality, since most of students use it in their daily-life so it becomes one of the

sources for them to learn other languages especially English. For teachers, using

the internet gives the easiest access for them to find endless different types of

teaching materials.

2.1.4 The Use of Authentic Materials in English Classroom

Many researchers have suggested the use of the authentic materials in language teaching and learning in English classes. The authenticity of the

materials can increase language skills, motivation, and interest of students in

learning a language. Berardo (2006, p. 64) notes that "one of the reasons why

authentic materials are employed in the classroom of English language teaching is

to make a close contact with the target language as much as possible". It means

that learners are intended to have a direct experience of how the language works in

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the real situation. Researchers (Peacock; Porter and Roberts as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) found that the more students interact with the real of the target language in the classroom activities, the higher their interest in learning. Aligned with this, Nuttal (as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) points out that authentic texts can be motivating because they are proof that the language is used for real-life purposes by real people.

Moreover, authentic listening texts are effective for all learners, not merely to advanced level, if the model of the material is adjusted to their level of language proficiency (Morrison, as cited in Fithriyah, 2015). Therefore, in teachinglistening skills, teachers do not only rely on the prepared texts, but also need to search and explore various materials which expose the real environment, up-todate, and appropriate for students.

Even though most teachers and scholars agree that authentic materials give benefit to teaching listening skills, some researchers still argue about their effectiveness in developing aural skill. These kinds of texts have a range of restrains; thus, can give 'limited' advantage to teaching language skills (Hinkel, as cited in Fithriyah, 2015). This is because the language in these materials is aimed specially for native speakers (L1) in which the language difficulty is higher and may not appropriate for use in the classroom of L2 or EFL levels.

For instance, in a L1 conversation, the speed of speech is very fast and the language used is normally standard English or informal language. This is also supported by Joiner, Adkins and Eykyn (as cited in Fithriyah, 2015), who note that learners can be very frightened because of the high speed of authentic speaking.

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Therefore, if learners of L2 or EFL are given this kind of material, they will find difficulty in catching and understanding the listening text. Although there are two contradictory opinions about the effectiveness of using authentic materials for teaching listening skills in the classroom, most of researchers agree that these texts should be presented with proper strategies and approaches. Furthermore, the level of learners should also be taken as consideration in order to take full advantages of the materials.

In addition, according to Kilickaya (2004) most of teachers all over the

world agree that the use of authentic texts or materials is beneficial to the language learning process. Authentic materials that are used as learning materials can help teachers in delivering lessons properly in the real context of the language based on how the way of the language used in real life. Furthermore, in using the materials, the teaching and learning process not only can be held in a classroom but also outside of classroom because the authenticity of the materials. However, teachers need to consider the level of his or her students' abilities to make the teaching and learning process more effective and successful. Authentic materials can be used for any level such as beginner, intermediate, and advance. Teachers just need to adjust the level of the materials with the level of the students. Due to the materials are authentic, teachers and students can easily find and choose any activities of learning. The varieties of source and type of the materials will motivate students in learning and make the learning activities more interesting and more creative. Apsari (2014) says that authentic materials are often more interesting because they reflect real life phenomena.

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In addition, Kozhevnikova (2013) states that all kinds of authentic materials are beneficial for students to help them creating English atmosphere since the materials bring the authenticity in a classroom and motivate students to learn more about the target language and culture. Moreover, teachers should consider the age and proficiency level of their students to use authentic materials.

According to Qamariah (2016), she suggests strategies in implementing authentic materials in EFL classroom based on modification from the publication, Creating Authentic Materials and Activities for the Adult Literacy Classroom: A Handbook for Practitioners, which can be free downloaded from www.ncsall.net, as follows:

1. Begin with a needs assessment or need analysis

The first step in using authentic materials is recognizing students, teachers and institution's needs and objectives. This can be done in many ways. Arranging personal interviews with students, conducting weekly learner focus groups and discussions or managing needs assessment questionnaires or surveys. Regardless of the method of assessment, the key objective is to identify each student's objectives. Teachers may need to make several efforts and reframe questions many times before students narrow their responses from an abstract, "I want to learn to read" to a more detailed, "I want to be able to read road maps and freeway signs so I can travel outside of my neighborhood."

2. Engage students to contribute in identifying authentic materials

Students may be confused when the teachers ask them to bring order forms, vouchers, recipes, and other non-school materials into the classroom. They may

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3. Collect local materials.

think these materials inappropriate for school, based on their earlier academic practices or their cultural perspectives. Yet the teachers can engage them in conversations about the logic for using authentic materials and ask them to collect and bring authentic materials to into the classroom to support learning objectives.

Some teachers have a habit of collecting authentic materials wherever they go in the community. Authentic texts vary by type, region, and context. Research tells us students will benefit more from using local authentic materials than using ones that are a step removed from their lives (Jacobson, Degener, and Purcell-Gates, 2003). For example, generic charts and maps from life skills coursebook may not be as motivating to students as the local theater schedule, local rainfall charts, or the bus map. There is the wisdom of local authentic materials presented online, such as exhibition agendas, library schedules, and recipes for exotic favorite regional dishes.

4. Use authentic materials in authentic ways.

It is vital to use materials in authentic ways, not in traditional school-based ways. The function of authentic materials often will define how teachers use them. For example, it is far more valuable to use a current newspaper to search for relevant information, such as what the weather will be tomorrow or the best place to hangout than it is to use an outdated newspaper to locate proper nouns. The first example shows the authentic use of materials; a second is a school-based approach. Keeping Authenticity at the forefront, teachers can help students to:

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- Create and update personal calendars and address books,
- Write postcards they will mail after class, b.
- Make shopping lists they will use on weekend, or
- Respond to an e-mail from their teachers.
- 5. Inform students of the challenges ahead.

Authentic texts can be challenging for students. Depending on the nature of the text, teachers should inform students about problems they may meet in reading a letter from the principal of the school or studying the small text on theater's tickets. Even if the student cannot read every word of the theater's ticket, the teachers can scaffold (provides temporary help for students to diminish the density of a task) his or her reading skills and diminish the complexity of the text by helping with vocabulary and teaching scanning skills. Some teachers scaffold students' check-writing skills by showing cards that show the spelling of each number. Although students may not independently read theater's tickets or write checks, they will run-through reading real-life materials, and the pleasure of solving real-life problems will provide powerful encouragements for future learning in the classroom. Another means of scaffolding is teaching shortcuts, such as scanning for expiration dates on coupons. With practice, students can locate expiration dates quickly and enjoy the rewards of using coupons.

6. Assess in authentic ways.

Students generally like having their learning assessed in authentic ways. The teachers can keep a graphic representation linking performance on the same task week to week until the student masters the skill. Multiple-choice or fill-in-the

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blank tests are not always authentic to assess a skill such as an invoice matching. Reproducing the task is a more meaningful way to assess learning because it shows how the student will complete the task in the real world. It shows exactly what the student came to class to learn.

To sum up, in teaching English teachers must not always use authentic materials or textbooks in their classrooms. Sometimes, they can be switched or used both of them. Foppoli (as cited in Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014) suggests that teachers not only can use course books in teaching, but they also can use authentic materials to support and enhance their students' learning. In addition, Nunan (as cited in Oura, 2012) says that it is not realistic for teachers to use only authentic materials in the classroom, and students should less depend on the use of authentic materials due to encountering too much contrived dialogs and listening text in classroom will cause their learning task be more difficult. He also says that it is important for learners to listen and read authentic materials as many different kinds as possible. This will help to motivate the students by bringing the content and the subject matter to life for them, and enable them to make the important connections between the classroom world and the real world.

## 2.1.5 The Level of Students in Using Authentic Materials

To use authentic materials in English classroom, teachers must consider the level of their students' abilities. That will help the teachers to choose and use appropriate materials which suit the level of their students. If the materials are beyond the students' abilities or levels, it might lead to demotivate and discourage learners from learning the target language (Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014). In this



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case, that is the roles of teachers in measuring the appropriateness of authentic materials which they use in their classroom. In teaching language process, there are commonly three levels of learners, that is, beginner, intermediate, and advanced. Learners of elementary level have the lowest language competency among others. Because of their limitations, such as lack of vocabulary, listening activity might be very difficult for them. They can merely do a very simple instruction of language task. (Guariento and Morley, 2001).

Regarding to the practice of teaching authentic materials, researchers are still debating about at which level of language learners that these kinds of materials can be applied. Some researchers argue that authentic texts may not be appropriate to apply to learners whose language proficiency is low or under intermediate level. The teachers can start to use the materials for the beginner level to advanced level. Miller (as cited in Hussein, 2013) states that any levels of students can manage using authentic materials, even lower level of students. On the other hand, according to Kilickaya (2004) authentic materials can be used only for advanced and intermediate level.

Guariento and Morley (2001), claim that authentic texts are appropriate for 'post-intermediate level, because for beginner level 'even with quite simple tasks' they may feel discouraged and bewildered when these materials are employed. On the other hand, Morrison (as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) claims that authentic materials can be used from elementary to advanced learners. He also gives examples of lesson plans of how these texts can be applied in these levels of learners. As a model of authentic materials in teaching listening, he chooses radio lak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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broadcast. At lower-level class, he provides six stages of authentic listening activity and five stages for advanced students.

However, Guariento and Morley (2001) claims that the use of authentic materials is available for the use in classroom at post-intermediate level, by considering at this level most of the students have mastered more vocabulary and structures of the target language. Meanwhile, for the use of authentic materials at lower level, they stated that the use of authentic materials may cause the students feeling demotivated and frustrated since they less mastering lexical items and sructures that are used in the target language.

# 2.1.6 The Implementation of Authentic Materials

Thomas (2014) suggests in selecting and implementing authentic materials, EFL teachers should focus on local relevance and help their students stay connected to their reality: the local context in which they live outside the EFL classroom. Also, consider the students' personal interests and keep the authentic materials engaging, short, and appropriate to students' proficiency levels. Finally, invite the students to contribute their own examples of authentic materials. Facilitate opportunities to work with the same text in various ways—for example, with speaking, listening, reading, writing, grammar, and vocabulary activities. Vary the classroom practice structures by asking students to work as individuals, in pairs, in small groups, or with the whole class. Innovative uses of repetition, recycling, and variety will help keep your students motivated.

The emergence and widespread use of technology has made it possible for the language teachers to get access to various sources of materials quite easily and Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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> quickly. Familiar and authentic situations and functions can enable students to interact, communicate and participate in the classroom with ease and comfort. The following familiar and common ideas about the use of authentic materials which can be used quite effectively in a language class covering all the four skills, such as listening, reading, speaking and writing.

## a. Listening Skill

Morley (2001) suggests that an appropriate aural comprehension programme that targets all learner levels of instruction is an essential for second/foreign language learning. She further affirms that the following four perspectives could be incorporated in any ESL/EFL listening courses:

- 1) Listening and repeating
- 2) Listening and answering comprehension questions
- 3) Task listening
- 4) Interactive listening

Hedge (2003) points out that contrived listening texts often have features which in no way be accurate to real spoken language. If students hear only unnatural language in the classroom, their first experience of hearing authentic spoken English in real life can be demoralizing. Here classroom can provide conducive environment of learning in which authentic texts can gradually be introduced and utilized to build students' confidence. As Hedge (2003, p. 68) finds the following common topics for intermediate level current course books for listening skills, they could be quite helpful for the classroom as authentic materials: "radio plays, news items, children's stories, travel news, weather

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forecasts, airport and station announcements, radio talks, debates, extracts from recorded guided tours, relaxation tapes, exercise instructions, interviews etc."

For developing listening skill there are huge resources on different TV channels which can definitely help learners develop their listening informally. Channels like BBC, National Geographic Channel, Animal Planet, Discovery, Adventure1, Star Plus, HBO, CNN, AXN, CN, ESPN news, interview, talk show, travel show, movies and sports commentary which informally help learners develop general comprehension in listening. Most importantly, by using these resources learners can be familiar with variety of Englishes used in different countries.

# b. Reading and Writing Skills

Grabe and Stoller (as cited in Ahmed, 2017) recommend that the choice of primary texts and textbooks, supporting resources, classroom library materials have a major impact on students' motivation to read and their engagement with reading. Hedge's (2003, p. 68) list of the following common topics for intermediate level current coursebooks for reading skills could be also quite helpful for the classroom as authentic materials:

timetables. "letters. newspapers, articles, train recipes, menus, advertisements, publicity brochures, postcards, street maps, route maps, yearbook entries, weather forecasts, curricula vitae, theatre programmes, poems, instructions for use of equipments etc."

With regard to teaching writing, Brown (2001) highlights an important question of how much of the classroom writing is "real" writing. Following are some activities that could be undertaken for the developments of reading and writing skills:

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- 1) Local English newspaper clippings, magazines, advertisements, brochures, flyers, common informative literature of different organizations,
- 2) Post-colonial writings, popular fictions, comics and visual novels for reading,
- 3) Students' writings for identifying and correcting mistakes,
- 4) Job advertisements for job applications and CV writing,
- 5) Any official documents related to job offer, essay and report writing.

# c. Speaking Skill

Lazaraton (2001) maintains that while teaching speaking skills, teachers need to be specifically proficient in organizing class activities that are authentic, motivating, and varied. The use of authentic, engaging materials should be the basis for in-class activities. These following are some of the speaking activities for an intermediate-advance language class:

- How traditional celebrations/events are organized function language focus-vocabulary connectives.
- 2) How to cook favourite and other popular local/international dishes.
- How to play various games or cricket or football. 3)
- 4) How to wear a tie, kimono, Indian shari, turban.
- Describe some social occasions like: different religious festivals, popular 5) and cultural activities and other ceremonies around the world.

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tate Islamic University of Sulta ın S Describe some problems like, load shedding, drug abuse, terrorism, corruption, student politics, cheating and plagiarism, traffic jam, local/international political issues.

- 7) Describe your favourite personalities like, a person who you consider very successful, who you feel greatly indebted to, your favorite figures.
- 8) Describe some successful organization like Facebook, Apple, Microsoft, World Bank.
- 9) Describe your favourite band group, shopping center, restaurant, game.
- 10) Some real-life situations: describe your daily routine of life, narrate how you spent the day when you got your Higher School Certificate result or imagine yourself 10 years later from now.

A material design model consists of four basic principles Hutchinson and Waters (as cited in Ahmed (2017), they are: input (starter), content (text), language (function) and task (activities). If we apply all these to our culturally appropriate situations, it appears to yield a positive feedback. At the same time, teachers can provide useful vocabulary in order to smoothly run the communication in teaching and learning process. The materials and activities mentioned above are some items which can be developed as authentic materials for English language classes alongside existing textbooks/materials being used from other sources.

# 2.1.7 Selecting of Authentic Materials for English Classroom

Selecting authentic materials for English language classroom is very important to be considered properly by teachers. This is aimed in order to make

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the teachers and students can fulfill the needs and the aims that should be attained and comprehended from the teaching and learning process. To choose appropriate authentic materials for teaching materials, teachers can follow some criteria that have considered by many scholars regarding how to select the authentic materials for English classroom.

The definition of authentic material are the materials that have been produced to fulfill some social purposes in the language community, (Peacock, as cited in Fithriyah, 2015). The purpose is to stimulate students' ideas, encourage them to relate themselves with real-life experiences and develop topics in ways that articulate their ideas and aplicate them correctly. Tomlinson and Masuhara (2010, p.400) said that "authentic materials are designed not to transmit declarative knowledge about the target language but rather to provide an experience of language in use.

The basic consideration for selecting authentic material is trying to pick topic that are relevant and interesting to the students. Providing materials that are both practical and applicable that can help students to relate themselves with reallife experiences. Another aspect which needs to be considered is how to make the exercises fun and aplicable to help the students think ahead and prepare themselves about the topic. The authentic exercises/activities provide the perfect opportunities to challenge students' critical thinking skills. Students also gain valuable learning experiences in data interpretation.

It can be concluded that authentic materials bridge the gap between classroom language use and real-life language use by bringing familiar linguistic Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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situations and materials right into the classroom. When teachers use authentic materials, they are in fact helping students to make a comfortable learning to fulfill some social purposes in language community.

According to McGrath (as cited in Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014), there are eight criteria that should be followed by teachers in selecting authentic materials.

The criteria are:

- 1. Relevance to course book and students' needs
- 2. Topic interest
- 3. Cultural appropriateness
- 4. Linguistic demands
- 5. Cognitive demands
- 6. Logistical considerations
- 7. Quality
- 8. Exploitability

In addition, Nuttal (as cited in Hussein, 2013) asserts that there are three main criteria in choosing authentic materials to be used in language classroom, they are:

- 1. Suitability of content, this criterion can be considered to be the most important of the three. This means the materials should interest the students, suit their needs, and motivate them.
- 2. Exploitability, this criterion refers to how the materials can be used to develop the students' competence as learners. A text which cannot be exploited for

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teaching purposes has no use in the classroom. Only because it is in English does not mean that it can be useful.

3. Readability, this criterion refers to the difficulty and complexity of a material. The materials should not contain too difficult or demanding words and structures. It must suit the learners' levels. Otherwise, it might demotivate the learners and have a negative effect.

Moreover, Berardo (2006) adds there are two more important criteria that need to be considered by teachers when choosing authentic materials, they are:

- 1. Variety, the different types of materials that are used in a classroom can affect learning activities and task more interesting.
- 2. Presentation, the materials that are selected must be able to be presented. By presenting the materials especially in an authentic context that can attract learners' attention and interest more.

Khaniya et. al., (2006) elaborate, in selecting the authentic materials, the teacher needs to consider, at least, three basic aspects of the students' backgrounds:

- 1. Linguistic
- 2. Conceptual
- 3. Cultural

Linguistic background influences classroom management, the selection of tasks, the sequencing and execution of tasks, and the focus of micro-skill instruction (such as pronunciation and accent reduction). Conceptual (or knowledge) background determines the need for specificity or generality of

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information in the selected materials. Cultural background affects teacher-students interaction, the formality or informality of classroom interaction, and expectations of traditional instructor and teacher-student roles.

Any teacher, whether conducting learning in a domestic setting or abroad, needs to develop a strong awareness of these aspects. Knowing what to expect and how to react to demands that are culturally defined, influenced by traditional systems of education, and characteristic of specific professions, will help the teacher effectively manage both the learning process and its outcome.

# 2.1.8 Advantages of Using Authentic Materials in Teaching English

There are five main points of advantages of using authentic materials in teaching English such as:

## 1. Authentic materials provide exposure to real language

Authentic materials provide students a real language in the real context of the target language use in real life. When teachers and students use the materials for learning, they will realize directly the connection between the language that is used in classroom and the language that is used in real life situation. According to Genhard (as cited in Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi 2014) authentic materials "contextualize" the language learning. In addition, authentic materials help to bridge the gap between the language being taught in the classroom and the language used by real people in real situations. Moreover, Guariento and Morley (2001) state that using authentic materials help students more effective in increasing their communication abilities in the target

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language. They will be easy to interact and communicate with other people even if they are native speakers.

# 2. Authentic materials have a positive effect on learners' motivation

Using authentic materials also increase students' motivation in learning English. Ciornei & Dina (2014) state naturally teachers and students are interested in using authentic texts. In addition, the materials can motivate the students because they can learn some materials which is real that are designed for native speakers, so that the materials can enable them to learn more confidently and extensively outside classroom.

# 3. Authentic materials relate more closely to students' needs

Authentic materials can provide learning objective which suit what students' need in classroom to learn, and also what they need for their real-life situation. The materials may provide the core of a very specialized course if the course objective is, for example, to develop skills for reading manuals, instructions, contracts, or financial reports, or to develop letter-writing or report-writing skill (Hussein, 2013). Moreover, students can improve their practical skills and gain benefits when they work cooperatively and communicatively with friends, parents or more advanced people like teachers in school and non-school settings. Therefore, the authentic materials not only can affect the progress of their language skills in classroom but also outside classroom where they must face the real-life experience when using the target language. As the result, they will more understand how the language is really used in daily life.

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4. They provide authentic cultural information

A language can reflect the cultural values of native society of the language which is spoken. That means that someone who learns the language purposively or not purposively, he/she will learn also the culture of the society where the language is spoken daily. The cultural values will be more exposed in the language if the language learning process through using authentic materials. Sherman (2003) states that authentic materials are important because in fact they are a window into culture. Garcia (as cited in Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014) claims that using authentic materials helps to improve the learners' cultural awareness. That because the materials are designed for the native society of the language which definitely the materials must be suit their language context and their cultural values.

5. Authentic materials encourage teachers to adopt effective teaching methods

The use of authentic materials in classroom not only can benefit for students in enhancing their language skills but also can benefit for teachers in creating creative and effective teaching approach. They can use different learning activities and techniques by using many different types of authentic materials which can be suited with the students' needs or pedagogical needs. Teachers can adapt their use of authentic materials to suit the age and language proficiency level of the students.

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Martinez (2000) summarizes several benefits of using authentic materials.

- 1. By using authentic material, students are exposed to real discourse of language.
- 2. Using authentic materials in the classroom is once outside the "safe" controlled language learning environment, the students will not encounter the artificial language of the classroom but the real language how it is really used in outside of classroom.
- 3. Keep students informed about what is happening in the world, so they have an intrinsic educational value.
- 4. Authentic reading texts are ideal to teach/practice mini-skill such as scanning, e.g, students are given a news article and asked to look for specific information. Also, teachers can have students practice some of the micro-skills of listening e.g., basically students listen to news reports and they are asked to identify the name of countries, famous people etc.
- 5. Different authentic materials such as literatures, articles, newspapers and so on contain a wide variety of text types and language styles which not easily found in contrived teaching materials. Thus, it can help students extend their vocabulary and help memorize them in a number of meaningful recycling.
- 6. Authentic materials can encourage learning for pleasure because they are likely contained topic that interesting to students, especially if students are given the chance to have a say about the topics of kinds of authentic material to be used in class.
- 7. Authentic materials drawn from periodicals such as magazines or newspapers are always up to date and constantly being updated.

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Most of the researchers are aware of the role of authentic materials in language teaching. They believe that authentic materials design students' learning about the target language more adequately (Guariento & Morley, 2001). Berardo (2006, p.64) supports the idea of using authentic materials in the foreign language teaching process for the following reasons: "it has a positive effect on student motivation, it provides authentic cultural information, it exposes students to real language, it relates more closely to student needs, and it supports teaching approaches".

In addition, an authentic text can be motivating because it is evidence that language is used for real-life purposes by real people." (Nuttall, 1996, p. 172). Researchers such as Gilmore (2007) and Sherman (2003) believe that authentic material has a strong positive influence on motivation. Motivation is considered a key element in successful learning in general, and in language learning in particular. As what Kilickaya (2004) stated that using authentic materials helps increase students' motivation to learn languages, because they feel that they are practicing real language used outside the classroom. As result, learners will have high motivation and interest in language teaching through these meaningful interactions with the materials (Nunan, 1999).

## 2.1.9 Disadvantages of Using Authentic Materials in Teaching English

A part of their advantages, authentic materials also have weaknesses to teaching (Morrison, 2005; Hinkel, 2006; Hoven, 1999). The disadvantages of authentic materials are:

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- 1. It can be too difficult for students. For example, the speed of the speech, hesitation and repetition can confuse lower-level students.
- 2. It sometimes does not provide appropriate language model for students.
- 3. It is time consuming in preparation. Because authentic texts are generally not proposed for teaching language, teachers have to design their own lesson plans and make them appropriate to students.
- 4. Different accent, colloquial language and pronunciation can cause problems for the students. In real life, people speak different English accent and use informal language which is hardly found in an edited textbook.

In addition, Tamo (2009, p.76) mentions disadvantages of authentic materials, they are:

- 1. Authentic materials may be too culturally biased, so unnecessarily difficult to be understood outside the language community.
- 2. The vocabulary might not be relevant to the students' immediate needs. Too many structures are mixed thus lower levels students have a hard time decoding the texts which can lead students become demotivated and frustrated. In addition, it can cause students become passive and inactive in the classroom.
- 3. Special preparation is necessary which can be time consuming for teachers. It might add burden for teachers.
- 4. Too many different accents can be heard which can cause some confusion which can be difficult and frustrating for students.
- 5. The material can become outdated easily, e.g. news. It makes teachers have to put extra efforts to select authentic materials.

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- 6. There are many headlines, adverts, signs, and so on that can require good knowledge of the cultural background for both teachers and students which make teachers need to have adequate information to be explained to the students.
- 7. Some students criticized the authentic environment as non-academic, nonrigorous, and time wasting to efficient learning. Sometimes even the materials instructors worked so hard to prepare the materials yet they just did not work well to their students.
- 8. Some teachers found that they had difficulty finding suitable authentic materials and created their own communicative activities. Some people thought authentic texts were made to seem "real" and might be edited and changed for language purposes.

Although authentic materials play an important role in supporting students' foreign language learning, many difficulties hinder the use of these materials by teachers. Kilickaya (2004) states that authentic material adds to the burden on teachers, because it may contain difficult vocabulary and structures that require more effort to simplify and to explain to suit their students' needs. Similarly, Miller (2005) also states that authentic material is "too difficult and time consuming to select, edit and prepare". In addition, Martinez (2002) argues that authentic material is considered too culturally biased and difficult to understand by students in the classroom which can cause students inactive in classroom. He also adds regarding the cultural effect, that authentic texts from one culture can

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give students the wrong impression of another culture, unless it is presented in an authentic context that makes it clear exactly what they are modeling. 3

# 2.1.10. Suggestions to Overcome Challenges in Using Authentic Materials in EFL classroom

The valuable advantages of authentic materials can bring to language learners, many teachers and educators have tried their best to sort out solutions for challenges in applying authentic materials in EFL classroom as following:

Firstly, as the content of authentic materials is too difficult for the students, the materials should be delivered along with some pedagogical support from the teachers (Klickaya, 2004; Al-Azri and Al-Rashdi, 2014). Complete understanding of the materials is not the main goal of employing authentic materials as long as the students can make improvements (Guariento and Morley, 2001). Hwang (2005) enhances that support from teacher to students, in extracting the content of the materials is also essential. Teachers are required to introduce and explain the uncommon words or grammar rules presented in the materials to avoid confusion from students. However, this explanation should not be the main activity and only take place as a reminder for students. For example, when displaying the content of English TV show, teachers should list and define the less frequent words which appear in the magazine beforehand.

Secondly, suggestion as pointed out by Lauder (2007) invite students to participate in the process of identifying authentic materials. Students may be puzzled when teachers ask them to bring order forms, coupons, recipes, and other non-school materials to class. They may consider these materials inappropriate for penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah

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school, based on their earlier academic experiences or their cultural perspectives. Teachers can engage them in conversations about the rationale for using authentic materials and ask them to collect and bring authentic materials to class to support their learning goals.

Thirdly, teachers are expected to be able to teach language where the pressure in learning a real language can be diminished. They need to pay attention to the way of preparing, choosing and executing the authentic materials. They are required to choose appropriate materials by considering the learners' abilities, interest, and cultural background. For example, when teachers use English magazine in the classroom, they need to look carefully into the content in the magazine. Once the materials are appropriate for learners, they may bring the materials to the classroom.

Martinez (as cited in Klickaya, 2004) later adds that teachers should encourage students during the learning activities and make them feel motivated so that the students will not find authentic materials are burdening and frustrating. Moreover, Guariento and Morley (2001) argue that authenticity does not only rely on the text but also on the task itself. They address the issue that teachers should also pay attention to is how task activity takes place during the learning process. The materials used will be pointless if the activities are not meaningful for the students. This is also in line with Rogers and Medley (as cited in Mandasari, 2015) idea that authentic materials cannot be considered beneficial if the classroom activities following them are not well executed by the teachers. Furthermore, they advise that the first step teachers need to do in teaching is to encourage and to

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tate Islamic University of Sultan S facilitate the students to access the message/language input in the resources. Thus, they believe that activities following the authentic materials are just as significant as the materials itself.

Fourthly, Lauder (2008) enhances that sensitivity toward target language culture should be minimized. As it has been mentioned before, learning different culture can also be beneficial for the students to improve their cross-cultural understanding. Moreover, Lauder also notes that learning target language culture does not necessarily mean to imitate that culture. Learning culture is also aimed to improve the students' awareness that they live in a diverse universe. Zacharias (2003) highlights the importance of teaching cultural awareness in English lesson. Moreover, teachers can still teach their local culture in English lesson. Moreover, Gupta (as cited in Zacharias, 2003) believes that local culture where English is taught also needs to be presented to contextualize the teaching.

Fively, a suggestion offered by Nuttal (as cited in Fithriyah, 2015) to the teachers' thorough selections whenever they use authentic materials. The materials that are chosen should firstly have the feature of authenticity which is established not only by the appearance of texts themselves (used as original and without any changes) but also by the way those are exploited. For example, an advertisement is used with tasks requiring for information that one needs to access the advertised product in real life or a train schedule is used in the way thanks to which one can get on board in the right time. The content of such materials should also be carefully selected in order to be suitable and exploitable for students. More specifically, the content should be relevant and comprehensible to the learners.

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For instance, a complicated scientific article on global warming full of terminology or a speech on politics is not appropriate for students who just start their language learning. The length of texts should also be put into considerations for materials selections. For EFL learners, too long texts can make learners feel exhausted and thus, demotivated.

Berardo (2006) suggests some other important factors that teachers should take into considerations when they choose authentic materials for their lessons, especially reading ones, by asking some following specific questions:

## **Suitability of Content**

Does it interest the learners?

Is it relevant to the learners' need?

Does it represent the type of material that the student will use outside of the classroom?

## **Exploitability**

Can the text be exploited for teaching purposes?

For what purposes should the text be exploited?

What skills/strategies can be developed by exploiting the text?

## Readability

Is the text too easy/ difficult for the learners?

Is it structurally too demanding/complex?

How much new vocabulary does it contain? Is it relevant?

# **Presentation**

Does it "look" authentic?

Is it "attractive"?



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Islamic Unive Sultan Syarif Kasim Does it grab the learners' attention? Does it make students want to read more? (Berardo, 2006, p.63)

To satisfy all those above requirements of selections, another suggestion is put forward on the selectors of materials. It is believed that, besides teachers who are considered well aware of which should be selected for the lesson based on their knowledge of students, topics, etc., students themselves can also be the best selectors of materials as no one can understand the students better than the students themselves. With the help of the teachers (topic provisions, materials rescanning, task designing, etc.), learners are supposed to be able to access easily all above-mentioned sources of authentic materials and choose the most suitable to their abilities. Furthermore, choosing the materials themselves can also fully engage learners in the process of learning, which consequently motivate learners much more than the traditional way of learning.

The last, Shepherd (2004) recommends that authentic materials should be used in combination with other kinds of materials such as realia or even textbooks which can provide and facilitate students' learning with simple explanation, familiar visual articles, or simplified generalization of language items. He also emphasizes that the tasks designed from authentic materials for EFL learners should be simple, relatively undemanding and most importantly they should focus on key vocabulary. By doing this, teachers can prevent their students from being panic, and thus, not hesitated to work with authentic materials.

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### 2.2 Concept of Teacher and Teaching in EFL

### 2.2.1 Definition of Teacher

A teacher has been defined differently by experts. Although a teacher refers to the teaching profession as what asserted by the oxord dictionary and cambrige dictionary. However, nowadays, a teacher considered as a facilitator of teaching and learning process in classroom. For a long time, a teacher is probably considered as the one and only person in the classroom who knows everything. He/she is viewed as the content expert and source for all (Newby et.al., as cited in Lusia, 2017). The teacher is the one who controls every single activity in the classroom, asks a question and gives direction to the student along the lesson. But yet, it is all shifted to students-centred learning approach where the teacher' and students' "responsibilities" are viewed differently. If students passively wait for all information and direction given by the teacher before, now they have to actively participate in digging out information related to what will they learn in the classroom. The teacher has to know how to put herself/ himself in a proper position that rather be the one who gives direction and keeps the students on track than the one who acts as a knowledge supplier for the students.

However, a teacher should be better known as instructional expert as what is proposed by Woolfolk (as cited in Lusia, 2017) than a knowledge source. An instructional expert is the one who has responsibilities in planning, implementing and evaluating the running instruction. As a planner, a teacher should pay more attention to some considerations like the objective of the instruction, the students' needs and characteristics-which influence instructional method; strategy



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selection; instructional material-media which will be used. As an implementer, a teacher implements what she/he has planned before. There is a possibility for the teacher to discuss or to ask some opinion from her/his colleagues or even curriculum experts to revise or improve the instructional material that she/he has been prepared. It aims to create an instructional plan which can produce high quality outcome that represented by those students who indeed experience the learning process. The last role as an instructional expert is evaluator. A teacher eventually has to appraise the success of her/ his design. It will be reflected by the result of the students' achievement as well as her/ his note along the process about its effectiveness and efficiency through strength and weakness description.

Based on the definitions above, in the general sense, people have no difficulty in explaining who the teacher really is. In brief, the meaning of teachers is always associated with the professions associated with the education of children in school, in educational institutions, and those who have to know the teaching materials that exist in the curriculum. Therefore, a teacher can be defined as people whose job is related to educate learners in all aspects, both spiritual and emotional, intelligence, and other aspects. Besides, teacher who facilitates students while they are leaning something to achieve the learning objectives.

According to Susiyanti (2019, pp.14-17) the teacher with qualities mentioned above has some roles to perform in EFL calssroom. The following are: a. To give knowledge and utilize potentials

A teacher has a responsibility to offer knowledge according to the level of the learners. This take us directly to the main responsibility of a teacher who is

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considered to source of knowledge. In that case, presentation of the material important issues to be considered by all teachers regardless of teaching modality used. These issues include involving teacher to teach things that are relevant to the society. The teacher should not regard learners as empty cans, but teacher should know that learners know/learn something. The teacher should give learners knowledge and skills to enable the cope with the fast ever -changing world.

The teacher plays a big role in building and shaping learners. The teacher normally nurtures the pupils from the early stages of learning to the highest stage. Teachers are expected to train learners to be independent thinker and problem solver at the highest level.

### b. To facilitate the teaching and learning process

This is the most important step expected to be done by the teacher before entering the class. The teacher is supposed to prepare, plan, and facilitate the teaching and learning process. If a teacher is well prepared, she/he can also teach effectively learning process has not been effective. The lack of preparation affects teachers with high teaching load. It is imperative for a teacher to update his/her lesson notes every now and then. This can help him/her to cope with the ever-changing world.

### c. To maintain and build discipline.

One of the most difficult responsibilities of teachers is to maintain discipline. But if a teacher uses different approaches, it will be possible to maintain dcipline in the class. One of the principles a teacher may use to penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah

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maintain dicipline in the class is to have class regulations. These regulations should be known to all the students and they should be displayed on the notice board together with their possible penalties. If the teacher is not fair enough, there is no point of having the regulations. The teacher is also supposed to build the attitude of patriotism to the country among students. Moreover, the teacher should train learners to develop sense of solidarity, honesty and love to the nation. In the past this was done through teachings and sports and games.

### d. A creative researcher

A teacher is always a researcher. The teachers use most of their time conducting researcher on their students. Through research, a teacher can easily understand their students learning abilities. In a research, the teacher identifies students' potentials and their relevance to the society. The teacher normally creates new teaching approaches. The teacher is also supposed to equip herself/ himself with changes so as to cope with science and technology. By updating their knowledge and skills, the teacher will be able to give relevant material to their students. In terms of creativity, a teacher is expected to be creative enough to make her/his lesson natural and interesting to the students. Also being creatively to teach in the lesson. Moreover, the teacher should provide chances for students to practice as to reinforce the lesson.

### e. A facilitator

A teacher is a facilitator in the learning and teaching process. In the past the teacher was considered the only source of knowledge, but nowadays the orientation is different. Instead, the teacher is not considered to be the only Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

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source of knowledge but rather a facilitator in the learning process. The perspective teaching approach has changed the role of a teacher. The teaching approach today is based on the problem solving on the part of the students. Rather than being considered the source of knowledge, the teacher is nowadays considered as just a facilitator in classroom.

### f. The solicitor of knowledge

The teachers should act as solicitor of knowledge, due to the development of information technology finding information has now been easier. Pupils, nowadays are able to surf via internet for information they need. They therefore do not rely completely on the teachers. The responsibility of a teacher as a solicitor of information has essentially remained the same. The teacher normally solicits relevant material to be used by learners.

### g. Keeping class records

A teacher is supposed to use her/his time well at school to check for students' attendance to keep students' progress reports and to make any other relevant follow ups regarding her/his students. The way the teacher handles these matters reflects her/his preparedness in general. If teacher has made preparation prior to teaching she/he will find the teaching process easy and will have enough time to deal with the students. The teacher is also responsible for keeping records related to students, students' attendance, students' personal history as well as academic progress. When parents put their children to school, at the same time they put expectations on the teacher, so that her/his students can develop optimally.

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### 2.2.2. Teaching English as A Foreign Language

Unlike in its neighboring countries such as Singapore, Hongkong, and Malaysia, where English is widely spoken as a second language, English in Indonesia is more likely to be taught and learnt only as a foreign language. This means that learning and teaching English occurs mostly in classroom, rather than during daily communication. English learners in Indonesia do not have ready access to use English as a tool of communication during their daily lives outside of English classroom. As stated by oxford, a foreign language in this context is a language learnt only during formal education. As such, English language teaching and learning in Indonesia presents particular challenges that are not encountered in countries as Hongkong, where English is more commonly used on daily basis.

Since English in Indonesia is taught as a foreign language and learnt mainly in classroom, the role of teachers is especially important because they are the main sources and facilitators of knowledge and skills of this language. As what Susiyanti (2019) affirms that an English teacher is expected to play two roles at the same time: (i) teaching English and (ii) making the teaching-learning process as interesting as possible as in order to engage students in learning. In an EFL context, students' exposure to English is limited, and the classroom is usually the only place where they have the opportunity to use English. Thus, teachers' instructions and explanations maybe the only language exposure during which students learn to use language for communication.

Several factors appear to impede the success of teaching and learning EFL in Indonesia. The teachers' qualifications and low English proficiencies,

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classroom size, students' motivation, classroom-oriented learning, and limited sources of learning are factors that strongly influence EFL teaching and learning success.

### 2.3 Concept of Teacher Difficulties

### 2.3.1 The Definition of Teacher Difficulties

According to oxford dictionary, difficulty refers to a thing that is difficult to deal with or to understand. Meanwhile, Liter (as cited in Huessein, 2012) defines difficulties as any obstacles that prevent someone in achieving certain objectives and incentive that challenge and require a great deal of efforts and thinking. From both definitions, difficulties in teaching are obstacles encountered by teachers when they are teaching a subject or challenges experienced by teachers in terms of teaching. However, these difficulties can be overcome best if the individual can recognize and find solutions to those difficulties. In this research, teachers' difficulties were some problems that the teachers faced while teaching English by using authentic materials or their challenges toward the use of authentic materials in teaching English in EFL classroom.

### 2.3.2 Difficulties in Teaching English

According to Oktavianti (2018) who investigated teachers' difficulties in teaching by using scientific approach, she found that teachers' difficulties are consisted of difficulties in preparation, difficulties in implementation, and difficulties in assessment.

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### 1. Difficulties in preparation

Difficulties in preparation related to arranging indicators. Indicators in lesson plan are very important since they give impact to the way teachers provide materials, activities and assessment for the students. Material, teaching activities, and assessment should follow the indicators arranged by the teachers in order to arrive at the basic competences.

### 2. Difficulties in implementation

Difficulty in implementation occurs due to several factors such as passive students, low proficiency students, and hard to implement the stage of teaching strategy.

### 3. Difficulties in assessment

Teacher faced difficulties in determining or designing the assessment of knowledge and skill of the students as well as doing the assessment in classroom. The challenge is teachers should deal with the new mode of assessment. The teacher also got problem in time management for the assessment. The teacher is still confused in assessing students' performance especially in direct assessment using observation sheet in classroom. The need for assessing the attitudes of the students while the learning process is conducted becomes one of the challenges faced by the teacher.

### 2.3.3 Difficulties in Using Authentic Materials in Teaching English

As what Mevada (2016) asserts, even though the authentic materials are used in the classrooms for last 20 years, the issue of authenticity in foreign language teaching has been one of the most debatable aspects in the field of Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

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teaching. There are two different views on using authentic materials in the classroom; some says authentic materials motivate the learners however other argues that it creates difficulties for the learners.

Martinez (2002) argues, in respect to the advantages of authentic material, it can be claimed that learners are being exposed to real language and they feel that they are learning the "real" language. These make us excited and willing to use authentic materials in our classrooms, but while using them for teaching in English classrooms; it is unavoidable that teachers might face some problems.

The possible difficulties in teaching English by using authentic materials mentioned by several researchers according to Martinez (2002) are:

- 1. Authentic materials may be too culturally biased, so unnecessarily difficult to be understood outside the language community.
- 2. The vocabulary might not be relevant to the students' immediate needs. Too many structures are mixed thus lower levels students have a hard time decoding the texts which can lead students become demotivated and frustrated. In addition, it can cause students become passive and inactive in the classroom.
- 3. Special preparation is necessary which can be time consuming for teachers. It might add burden for teachers.
- 4. Too many different accents can be heard which can cause some confusion which can be difficult and frustrating for students.
- 5. The material can become outdated easily, e.g. news. It makes teachers have to put extra efforts to select authentic materials.

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- 6. There are many headlines, adverts, signs, and so on that can require good knowledge of the cultural background for both teachers and students which make teachers need to have adequate information to be explained.
- 7. Some students criticized the authentic environment as non-academic, non-rigorous, and time wasting to efficient learning. Sometimes even the materials instructors worked so hard to prepare the materials yet they just did not work well to their students
- 8. Some teachers found that they had difficulty finding suitable authentic materials and created their own communicative activities. Some people thought authentic texts were made to seem "real" and might be edited and changed for language purposes.

In line with the explanations above, Purwaningrum; Rochsantiningsih; and Ngadiso in their research articles (2019), they elaborate about the difficulties in teaching by using authentic materials. The first and second problem found in implementing authentic materials to teach English. The first problem is in the students' abilities in understanding English grammar because usually English text/audios use different types of tenses. It could also be written / spoken with present tense, past tense, future tense, or perfect tense.

The second problem is the students' linguistic competences to write correct sentence is less related to grammar function. The students find difficulties when the teacher instructed them to write by using their own sentences. Two previous explanations can be classified into the problems in implementing authentic materials as what Berardo (2006) state that in using authentic material in teaching

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English in the class sometimes they contain too many structures are mixed so lower levels students have problem with decoding the texts and the vocabulary might not be relevant to the students' immediate needs.

The third problem is the students' understanding of the content of the authentic materials. The students find the difficulty when they are commanded to find the character and plot from the story based on short information in text. Then, the students are little bit confused in reading authentic text. Besides, the vocabulary is not so familiar for the students in the class. The problem is in line with Berardo (2006) who affirms one of disadvantages in using authentic materials is often too culturally biased, difficult to understand outside the language community.

The fourth problem is the students' language focus related the text which the students are going to write. The students' ability to write the correct sentence is less related to grammar function. They also have some difficulties in writing descriptive text correctly. This problem is in line with Richard (2001) who proposes the authentic materials often contain difficult language, unneeded vocabulary items, and complex language structures, which can often create problems. Sometimes, many structures in authentic materials can create difficulty.

The fifth problem is the lack of students' vocabulary mastery when the teacher implementing authentic materials. The problem was in line with Berardo (2006) who affirms the difficulty of using authentic material in the teaching and learning process are vocabulary might not be relevant to the student's immediate needs and too many structures are mixed so lower levels have decoding the texts.

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also mentioned by Yuhalisana Primadona and Santi Prastiyowati in 2018. The first difficulty in using authentic materials is about arranging the lesson plan. It is about choosing what material which is appropriate with the student's grade and relate to the topic. The second difficulty faced by the teacher is how to present the lessons well for both the regular students and the students with special needs. Furthermore, the use of authentic materials is expected to make the students interest and easy in achieving the target of learning. It is a challenge for the teachers to find the appropriate authentic materials according to the topic and the students' grade. In line with them, other difficulties might be faced by teachers are pointed out by Tamo who mentioned: 1) authentic materials takes much efforts and times to prepare. 2) authentic materials containing difficult language and difficult vocabulary 3) authentic materials contains unfamiliar content. 4) authentic materials were culturally biased.

The difficulties faced by the English teachers in using authentic materials

In brief, authentic materials have got its own disadvantages which may lead difficulties for both teachers and students as following: clearly lack in grammatical accuracy, acquisition order or durability of learning (Mishan, 2005); do not fit into the systematized language syllabus (Mishan, 2005, Richards, 2001); too culturally biased, unnecessarily difficult to understand outside the language community; too many structures are mixed so lower levels have a hard time decoding the texts; listening is tough with too many different accents; materials can become easily obsolete (Martinez, 2002); design of the materials is a complex task (Nixon, 1996); difficult to find interesting and accessible materials for

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beginners level; copyright issues can be a concern (Polio, 2014); carelessly chosen materials can be extremely demotivating for learners since they will find it difficult; deciding the authenticity of materials are not easy (Harmer, 2007); texts are usually too high level (Richards, 2001, Case, 2012); they are probably idiosyncratic (Case, 2012).

### 2.4 Related Studies

There are some researches about teaching by using authentic materials related to this topic, as follows:

1. A research in 2017, written by Zakky Yavani entitled "Authentic Materials in Teachers' Perception and Why They Matters". This research was conducted to see how the teacher perceptions of the use of authentic material in the teaching and learning process process. In-depth with eight EFL school teachers, observation documentation of 4 English teachers were carried out to get what was needed data. In addition, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted for triangulation data.

The results showed that teachers appreciated the importance of authentic materials. However, they mostly fail to define what authentic materials is and how it is implemented in class. Their perceptions and actions are somehow incompatible with expressing a conclusion that they don't understand what authentic materials is; moreover, misconceptions about why it should be applied most importantly. The similarity between both 2. In their journal articles "The Importance of Using Authentic Materials in Prospective Foreign Language Teacher Training". Aytunga Oguz and H. Ozge Bahar (2008) elaborate the aim of their study is to focus on the importance and the uses of authentic materials in foreign language teacher training program and to come up with some suggestions concerning the matter. As a result of the literature review done, it was found out that using authentic materials in foreign language teacher training program has an important role in their making use of such materials in their future professional lives.

The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study. In this study, the researcher spesifically investigated about how the implementation of authentic materials is and teachers' problems in using authentic materials are.

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In 2017, Miftahul Huda did the research about the use of authentic materials in teaching English titled "The Use of Authentic Materials in **Teaching English: Indonesia Teachers' Perspective in EFL Classes".** By using interview and questionnaires with six English teachers at State Islamic Junior High School or (MTsN) 1 South Tangerang, this study aimed to investigate Indonesian EFL teachers' beliefs regarding the use of authentic materials at State Islamic Junior High School level in South Tangerang.

The results revealed that all of the teachers had positive attitudes toward providing authentic input in their classes, regardless of their gender, teaching experience, and academic degree. The reason for such an attitude was to expose the students to the real English language and to motivate them in learning English. The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study, the researcher focused on identifying teachers' ways in using the authentic materials rather than identifying the teachers' beliefs towards the use of authentic materials.

This research was held by Rashid Hamed Al Azri and Majid Hilal Al-Rashdi in 2014 with title "The Effect of Using Authentic Materials in **Teaching**". This research is a kind of literature review about the effect of using authentic materials in teaching in EFL classroom. The result of

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this review proves that using authentic materials in teaching English to EFL learners is more effective than using non authentic materials. The latter is and will surely be the researchers a conviction of the vital role that such authentic materials have, and will play for an effective, practical learning process that must happen in every teacher. The similarity between both studies is about exploring authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of research design and scope of the study which in this study, the researcher focused on identifying the implementation of the authentic materials in English classes through interview not only exposing authentic materials in general.

5. Next, the research from Amir Mahdavi Zhadarghandi, Bezad Barekat, and Sapideh Homaei in 2014 entitled "A Survey of Iranian EFL Teachers' and Learners' Perceptions Toward Authentic Listening Materials at University Level" about the Iranian EFL teachers' and learners' perceptions toward authentic listening materials at University level." The participants of this research were 60 students and 30 teachers in Rodaki Higher Institute Education.

The researchers found that the students had positive attitudes based on the advantages of authentic materials brought into foreign language instructions. The students agreed that authentic materials increased their knowledge of vocabulary for real situations, introduced how to use language in the real world, improve their cultural understanding, language proficiency and listening comprehension. Not only the students, but the teachers also showed the positive attitude toward the use of authentic materials in their listening class. The similarity between both studies is the topic, that is, authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of participants, scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study the researcher took only teachers as participants and focused on investigating teachers' way in implementing authentic materials in EFL classroom.

Kilic and Ilter (2015) in their paper entitled "The Effect of Authentic Materials on 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Students' Attitudes in EFL Classes". This study aimed to enhance the attitudes of the 12th grade students in EFL classes at Bucak Anatolian High School through authentic materials. To achieve this, the current course book, New Bridge to Success-Intermediate-for the 12th graders has been supplemented with authentic materials, additional activities, exercises and handouts prepared and adapted by the teacher, researcher herself.

According to the results obtained from the attitude scales, those who were trained with authentic materials, maintained positive attitudes more than those who didn't get a similar training. The students in the experimental group did make a striking enhancement in the attitude post- test. This showed the effectiveness of using authentic materials on fostering students' attitudes in EFL classes. The similarity between both

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studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of research design, scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study, the researcher used qualitative research design in order to get data about the implementation of the authentic materials in EFL classroom.

7. The research entitled "Using Authentic Materials in the Foreign Language Classrooms: Teacher Attitudes and Perceptions in Libyan Universities" was a research by Abdulhakim M. Belaid in 2015. This research was an attempt to deeply identify and understand the perceptions, attitudes and reactions of Libyan EFL teachers to the use of authentic materials in teaching English in Libyan public universities. EFL teacher from Azzaytuna; Azzawia; Al-Merghib; and the University of Tripoli participated in this study. The results revealed that most EFL teachers have a positive attitude in using authentic material in language teaching. Furthermore, some EFL teachers place emphasis on organizing material in their language classrooms, which will positively reflect the language proficiency of learners.

The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of level of participants, research design, data collecting technique, scope of the study, research site, and classroom context. In this study, the researcher spesifically investigated about the Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

implementation of authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in English classes.

The research in 2014 by Salwa H. Al Darwish entitled "Teachers' Perceptions on Authentic Materials in Language Teaching in Kuwait" which discussed about the teachers' perceptions on authentic materials in language teaching. This research provides basic and comprehensive information to assist teachers in developing effective communication among teachers and students. By using a non-participant observation, artifacts, and face to face interview, the researcher concluded that the authentic materials are good and useful tool for learning a second language toward examination purposes because they lead the learners into drawing out language from their own knowledge and personal experiences through exposure to immersion to the stimuli presented before them.

The similarity between both studies is about the research topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study the researcher focused on finding out teachers' ways in implementing authentic materials rather than teachers' perception towards the use of authentic materials and this research limited to identify authentic materials in EFL context.

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9. Next study was entitled "Using authentic materials in the foreign language classrooms: Teachers' perspectives in EFL classes" written by Omid Akbari & Azam Razavi in 2015. This study attempted to investigate Iranian EFL teachers' attitudes and beliefs regarding the use of authentic materials at high school level in Iran according to communicative language principles, focusing on both reading and listening skills. Fifty-seven (57) female and male English teachers, who teach in high schools and took apart in teacher training course (TTC) with CLT framework, completed a survey questionnaire for the purpose of this study. The questionnaires were analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage by means of the statistical package SPSS. The results indicate that English teachers have a positive attitude toward presenting authentic materials in the classroom.

The similarity between both studies is about the research topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of scope of the study, students' level, research site.

10. The research entitled "Teachers' Beliefs of Authentic Materials for Teaching Reading in Indonesian EFL Classrooms" was a research by Desy rusmawaty, Haryanto Atmowardoyo, Arifuddin Hamra, and Nurdin Noni in 2018. This is a case study of four teachers who teach English at public senior high school in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. The study explores the beliefs of these teachers about authentic reading

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materials in their classroom practices. The data were taken from a semi structured interview, classroom observation, and teachers' written documents. The study revealed that there were three themes of teachers' beliefs emerged, (1) types of authentic reading materials, (2) skills to be improved after reading, and (3) teachers' challenges of using authentic reading materials for the classroom bases. It is noted that teachers did self-adjustment when manifesting their beliefs in classroom activities. In addition, Teachers needs self-management when utilizing authentic materials.

The similarities between both studies are about the research topic, research design, participants. The differences are in terms of English teaching context, data collecting technique, and scope of the study.

11. In 2014, Heri Mudra did the research about the use of authentic materials in teaching English titled "The Utilization of Authentic Materials in Indonesian EFL Contexts: An Exploratory Study on Learners' Perceptions". The aims of this study were to find out the kinds of preferred authenticmaterials (AMs) utilized by EFL learners at Islamic State College of Kerinci (STAIN Kerinci), Indonesia; and, to explore the learners' perceptions on the utilization of preferred AMs in EFL classrooms. This study was carried out of focus-group interviews towards seven learners selected by using snowball sampling technique. The findings of the study show that the EFL learners utilize various kinds of AMs including internet-mediated AMs, printed AMs,

audiovisual (video) AMs, and audio AMs. It was reported that each kind of materials has either advantages or disadvantages. The advantages of AMs included: improving and developing skills or abilities on listening, reading, speaking, writing, vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The materials also make the learners aware of the importance of nativespeaker cultures through which real English is learnt. However, the disadvantages of AMs included: unlimited in length and lack of academic instructions. It is recommended that EFL teachers should provide various AMs in EFL classrooms. The AMs should be selected and balanced with EFL learners' English abilities or levels.

The similarities between both studies are about the research topic. The differences are in terms of research design, participants, data collecting technique, and scope of the study. This study used a case study to explore the implementation of the authentic materials. In this study, the researcher took teachers as participants.

12. Fatima Rahim Abdul Hussein (2013) in her journal entitled "Investigating EFL College Teachers' and Learners' Attitudes toward Using Authentic Reading Materials in Misan". This study aims at investigating EFL College teachers' and learners' attitudes toward using authentic reading materials in Misan Governorate. The study is restricted to third- year college students and teachers of the English language in Misan Governorate during the second term of the academic year 2012–2013. The total number of the participants is (85).

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(36) items and the teachers' questionnaire consisting of (43) items are applied as instruments. The result of the study showed that that the teachers use different materials based on a combination of experiences and preferences, in fact, they indicated that an ideal reading class should use a combination of both authentic texts and textbooks. However, a ttest analysis shows a statistically significant difference between teachers' and learners' attitudes, with the learners having stronger positive attitudes.

To achieve the aim of the study, students' questionnaire consisting of

The similarities between both studies are about the research topic. The differences are in terms of research design, participants, data collecting technique, and research focus. This study used qualitative approach to explore the implementation of the authentic materials. In this study, the researcher took teachers only as participants.

13. The recent previous study was held by Waheeb S. Albiladi (2019) about the use of written authentic materials in ESL reading classes. This research aims to explore language learners' perceptions about the benefits and challenges of using authentic materials in English reading classes. This study involved 16 adult English language learners enrolled in an intensive English program. After analyzing the observation and semi-structured interview, the researcher found that the use of authentic materials leads to many social and academic benefits, such as increasing students' motivation and their cultural awareness.

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The similarity between both studies is about the topic. Both studies explore about authentic materials. Meanwhile, the differences between both studies are in terms of participants, research design, and data collecting technique, scope of the study, students' level, research site, and classroom context. In this study, the researcher used qualitative research design in order to get data about the implementation of the authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials.

To enrich the literature review, several of previous studies on authentic materials in English teaching and learning which can be seen from table below:

Table 2.1 **Related Studies of Authentic Materials** 

Country

**Particpiant** 

Research

Researcher/year

Researcher/year	Research	Country	1 at ticpiant	Wicasui cilicit
	question/focus			C
AbdulRahman	To explore the	Saudi	77 were	A
Al Asmari	role of		received from	questionnaire
(2016)	authentic		EFL male	
	materials		teachers and 60	
	(henceforth		werereceived	
	AM) in the		from EFL	
	interaction		female	
	ofthe Saudi		teachers from	
	EFL university	TOTT	the staff of	TYTA
	classrooms	N DU	Taif University	KIA
	with an		English	
	emphasis		Language	
	placed on		Centre	
	gender-based		(TUELC)	
	analysis of EFL			
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university teachers' classroom practices. Elena 20 students Semi-To expose Russia Kozhevnikova two different structured students to (2013)authentic groups, IT and interview **Tourism** materials as a way to increase majors (intermediate) students` language proficiency and cultural awareness 10 EFL Estelle Bankoleto explore the Benin Questionnaire Minaflinou teachers use of-authentic and language materials-to test promote EFL communicative competence-in secondary schools in Benin. Asif Masood to scrutinize the Pakistan Ten students of Class efficacy of tenth grade of observations, authentic Federal practical materials for Government teaching to a **Boys Model** enhancing group of writing skills of School F-8/3 students and Islamabad the-second through a teacher's language assimilators at questionnaire secondary level



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1	Istiaq Ahmed	This-paper	Bangladesh	5 instructors	Questionnaire
	Mehedi	discusses-on		and 109	survey and
		implementing		students	observation
		authentic			
111		materials to			
)		turn traditional			
-		teaching into			
		communicative			
]		language			
		teaching.		<b>U</b> :	
	Shemal Mevada	To-investigate	India	Literature	Library
	& Dr. Parul	what the		review	research
	Popat (Mentor)	authentic	_ (6		
		materials are	777		
		and the impact			
		of the impact-of	110		
		authentic			
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	Taher Bahrani	Discovering the	Malaysia	60 low level	Language
1		effectiveness of		language	proficiency test
		exposure-to		learners	
		news, cartoons,	JCIT	CICA	DIAT
		and films as	100	DIXA	TITLI
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### programs on improving-the language proficiency-of low-level language learners. Al To find out the Kuwait 64 English A nonh effects of language participant authentic teachers from observation, materials on six public artifacts, and students elementary face-to face learning at schools interview elementary where each level. school located within the six school districts in Kuwait. Day **United States** to explore the Literature Library use of authentic Research review materials in ELT. ah This study aims Indonesia 60 students Writing at finding out performance 1) whether or test and not the use of questionnaire authentic materials can improve the students' writing performance, 2) whether or not

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	the use of			
	authentic			
	materials can			
	increase the			
	students'			
	interest.			
Berlinda	This research	Indonesia	2 English	Observation,
Mandasari	concerns on the		teachers	questionnaire
	study of			and interview
	analyzing			
	teachers'			
	beliefs toward	40		
	authentic			
	materials in	_ (6		
	teaching	777	- 1000	
	listening.			
Sri Agriyanti	To analyze	Indonesia	6 teachers of	Questionnaire
Mestari	teachers;		English	4
	perspective		Education	
	toward use of	@ 'E	Study Program	
	authentic		of	
	material in		Universitas	
	teaching		Negeri	
	grammar for		Gorontalo	
	EFL students.		(UNG)	
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Based on the previous studies above, most of studies explored about the perceptions/ attitudes or about the use of authentic material while teaching English in EFL or ESL classes. However, this research has the differences to the previous researches because this research intended to investigate the implementation of the

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authentic materials and also difficulties encountered by English teachers in teaching English by using the authentic materials in Indonesian Context. On the other words, this research specifically studied about the implementation of the authentic materials and the difficulties faced by the teachers while using authentic materials in English classroom at Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru.

### 2.5 Indicators and Conceptual Framework

This research aims to investigate the implementation of authentic materials and the difficulties encountered by English teachers in using the authentic materials in EFL classroom as well. Authentic materials in this study are spoken or written language data that have been produced in the course of genuine communication, and not specifically written/created for purposes of language teaching. Authentic materials are also defined as the exposure to the real context of everyday life language and how native speakers use it in their daily live purposes (Kilickaya, 2004). However, Liter (as cited in Huessein, 2012) defines difficulties as any obstacles that prevent someone in achieving certain objectives and incentive that challenge and require a great deal of efforts and thinking. The criteria that should be followed by the teachers in selecting authentic materials:

- 1. Relevance to course book and learners' needs
- 2. Topic interest
- 3. Cultural appropriateness
- 4. Linguistic demands
- Cognitive demands

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- 6. Logistical considerations
- 8. Exploitability

7. Quality

In terms of the implementation of the authentic materials, the authentic materials are commonly categorized into four types: audio visual materials, visual materials, printed materials, and realia (Maxim 2002; Alkhuli 2006; Polio 2014). These materials can be used differently depending on the objectives of learning. Moreover, Otte (2006) describes variety types of authentic materials utilized in the learning processes can make the teaching and learning activities more fascinating for the students.

The use of authentic materials which can be used quite effectively in a language class covering all the four skills, such as listening, reading, speaking and writing which can be described, as follows:

a. Listening Skill

Morley (2001) suggests that an appropriate aural comprehension programme that targets learner listening at all levels of instruction is an essential for second/foreign language learning. She further affirms that the following four perspectives could be incorporated in any ESL/EFL listening courses:

- Listening and repeating
- Listening and answering comprehension questions
- Task listening
- Interactive listening

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Hedge (2003) points out that contrived listening texts often have features which in no way be accurate to real spoken language. If students hear only unnatural language in the classroom, their first experience of hearing authentic spoken English in real life can be demoralizing. Here classroom can provide conducive environment of learning in which authentic texts can gradually be introduced and utilized to build students' confidence. As Hedge (2003, p. 68) finds the following common topics for intermediate level current course books for listening skills, they could be quite helpful for the classroom as authentic materials: "radio plays, news items, children's stories, travel news, weather forecasts, airport and station announcements, radio talks, debates, extracts from recorded guided tours, relaxation tapes, exercise instructions, interviews etc".

For developing listening skill there are huge resources on different TV channels which can definitely help learners develop their listening informally. Channels like BBC, National Geographic Channel, Animal Planet, Discovery, Adventure1, Star Plus, HBO, CNN, AXN, CN, ESPN news, interview, talk show, travel show, movies and sports commentary which informally help learners develop general comprehension in listening. Then by using these resources, learners can be familiar with variety of Englishes used in different countries.

### b. Reading and Writing Skills

Grabe and Stoller (as cited in Ahmed, 2017) recommend that the choice of primary texts and textbooks, supporting resources, classroom library materials have a major impact on students' motivation to read and their engagement with reading. Hedge's (2003, p. 68) list of the following common topics for

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intermediate level current coursebooks for reading skills could be also quite helpful for the classroom as authentic materials:

"letters, recipes, menus, newspapers, articles, train timetables, advertisements, publicity brochures, postcards, street maps, route maps, yearbook entries, weather forecasts, curricula vitae, theatre programmes, poems, instructions for use of equipments etc."

With regard to teaching writing, Brown (2001) highlights an important question of how much of the classroom writing is "real" writing. Following are some activities that could be undertaken for the developments of reading and writing skills:

- Local English newspaper clippings, magazines, advertisements, brochures,
   flyers, common informative literature of different well reputed organizations,
- Post-colonial writings, popular fictions, comics and visual novels for reading,
- Students' writings for identifying and correcting mistakes,
- Job advertisements for job applications and CV writing,
- Any official documents related to job offer, essay and report writing.
- c. Speaking Skill

Lazaraton (2001) maintains that while teaching speaking skills, teachers need to be specifically proficient in organizing class activities that are authentic, motivating, and varied. The use of authentic, engaging materials should be the basis for in-class activities. These following are some of the speaking activities for an intermediate-advance language class:

 How traditional celebrations/events are organized – function language focusvocabulary connectives.

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political issues.

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yourself 10 years later from now.

- communication in teaching and learning process. The materials and activities

- Waters (as cited in Ahmed (2017), they are: input (starter), content (text),
- language (function) and task (activities). If we apply all these to our culturally appropriate situations, it appears to yield a positive feedback. At the same time,

How to cook favourite and other popular local/international dishes.

Describe some social occasions like: different religious festivals, popular and

Describe some problems like, load shedding, drug abuse, terrorism, corruption,

student politics, cheating and plagiarism, traffic jam, local/international

Describe your favourite personalities like, a person who you consider very

Describe some successful organization like Facebook, Apple, Microsoft, World

Some real-life situations: describe your daily routine of life, narrate how you

spent the day when you got your Higher School Certificate result or imagine

A material design model consists of four basic principles Hutchinson and

successful, who you feel greatly indebted to, your favorite figures.

Describe your favourite band group, shopping center, restaurant, game.

How to play various games or cricket or football.

How to wear a tie, kimono, Indian shari, turban.

cultural activities and other ceremonies around the world.

- teachers can provide useful vocabulary in order to smoothly run the
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mentioned above are some items which can be developed as authentic materials for English language classes alongside existing textbooks/materials being used from other sources.

The effectiveness of the implementation of learning using authentic materials can be seen from the criteria for authentic materials that have been implemented. Then, based on these criteria, it can be seen that the strengths and weaknesses of the teacher in applying them in class so that the researcher can identify the difficulties of the teacher in applying authentic materials in the EFL classroom.

Teachers' diffulties in using authentic materials can also be seen based on the general difficulties that teachers encountered in teaching English, such as:

### 1. Difficulties in preparation

Difficulties in using authentic material are about arranging the lesson plan. It is about choosing what material which is appropriate with the students' grade and relate to the topic of lessons.

### 2. Difficulties in implementation

It takes many efforts for teachers to explain the clear instructions of the use authentic materials in teaching and learning processes. The teacher must put more efforts to explain the unfamiliar words, cultural information and contextual expressions within the text/audios in authentic materials.

### 3. Difficulties in assessment

Since the teachers sometimes find it hard to choose what materials which are appropriate with the students' need and relate to the topic, it will hard either to

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do the assessment properly. The teacher might get confusion in assessing students' performances during learning process.

Then, the analysis also related to the indicators of the teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials such as:

- 1. Authentic materials may be too culturally biased, so unnecessarily difficult to be understood outside the language community.
- 2. The vocabulary might not be relevant to the students' immediate needs. Too many structures are mixed thus lower levels students have a hard time decoding the texts which can lead students become demotivated and frustrated. In addition, it can cause students become passive and inactive in the classroom.
- 3. Special preparation is necessary which can be time consuming for teachers. It might add burden for teachers.
- 4. Too many different accents can be heard which can cause some confusion which can be difficult and frustrating for students.
- 5. The material can become outdated easily, e.g. news. It makes teachers have to put extra efforts to select authentic materials.
- 6. There are many headlines, adverts, signs, and so on that can require good knowledge of the cultural background for both teachers and students which make teachers need to have adequate information to explain them to students.
- 7. Some students criticized the authentic environment as non-academic, non-rigorous, and time wasting to efficient learning. Sometimes even the language teachers worked so hard to prepare the materials yet they just did not work well to their students

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8. Some teachers found that they had difficulty finding suitable authentic materials and created their own communicative activities. Some people thought authentic texts were made to seem "real" and might be edited and changed for language purposes.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in terms of the implementation of the authentic materials, the authentic materials are commonly categorized into four types: audio visual materials, visual materials, printed materials, and realia. Authentic materials can be applied in four skills such as reading, writing, speaking and listening. The difficulties in teaching by using authentic materials might be seen in terms of the teachers' preparation, implementation, and assessment in using authentic materials. If the teachers prepare the teaching materials better, implement all of the stages or the criteria in the authentic materials, and create the authentic assessment, so the teacher might be successful in implementing the authentic materials in EFL classroom.

Based on operational concept above, then the researcher wanted to describe conceptual framework below:

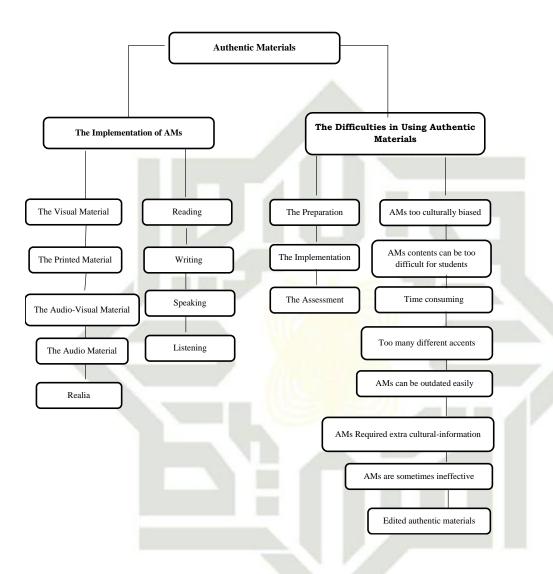
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# Diagram 2.1 Conceptual Framework



(Adapted from: Oktavianti, 2018; Silvani, 2018; Martinez, 2002; Hedge, 2003; and Brown, 2001).

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# CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

# 3.1 Research Design

In answering research questions in this study, the writer used qualitative approach especially case study method. As what pointed out by Ary et al. (2010, p.454) "case studies provide an in-depth description of a single unit. The "unit" can be an individual, a group, a site, a class, a policy, a program, a process, an institution, or a community. It is a single occurrence of something that the researcher is interested in examining". Furthermore, they elaborate case studies typically include multiple sources of data collected over time. As a case study, the data in this study collected from various sources and the results of this study applied only to the cases investigated. Ary et al. (2010, p.454) affirm:

"A case study focuses on a single unit to produce an in-depth description that is rich and holistic. The underlying question is "What are the characteristics of this particular entity, phenomenon, person, or setting?" Case studies typically include multiple sources of data collected over time. As indicated, case studies provide an in-depth description of a single unit. The "unit" can be an individual, a group, a site, a class, a policy, a program, a process, an institution, or a community. It is a single occurrence of something that the researcher is interested in examining. The unit of analysis determines whether the study is a case study or a different form of qualitative research. Case studies can answer descriptive questions (what happened) or attempt to explain why something happened by looking at a process. They are particularistic (focused on a particular phenomenon, situation, or event), descriptive (providing as an end result a thick rich description), and heuristic (focused on providing new insights). The researcher believes that something can be learned in this specific case".

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To answer the research questions of this study, the researcher used two methods of qualitative research. Those methods were interview and documents analysis to collect data from participants of this research.

# 3.2 The Research Site

In this study, the research conducted at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru where the three of English teachers in the school were chosen as participants who participated in the process of collecting data via interview. The researcher purposely took that school to investigate the implementation of the authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in teaching English since the subject is taught in their schools with the current 2013 curriculum. 2013 curriculum implies the use of authentic materials since it used scientific approach in teaching and learning process.

State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru is one of the public educational institutions in Pekanbaru which is located at Sultan Syarif Qasim street number 159 in Riau Province. It was established on 18 August 1955 and it became the oldest state senior high school in Pekanbaru. This school becomes the first state senior high school that apply curriculum 2013 in Riau Province in 2013/2014 academic year. In this school, there are 74 teachers, 17 administrator employees, and 1073 students in academic year 2019/2020 includes both males and female students. There are two class programs that the school has MIPA (Mathematics and Science) and IIS (Social) for the first, second and third grade which apply 2013 curriculum. Totally, there are 30 classrooms.

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Moreover, the school has good and complete facilities, such as headmaster office, teachers' offices which divided for both female and male teachers, administration offices, convenient classrooms, a wide prayer room, toilets, sports fields, a wide schoolyard, 7 laboratories for English; Islamic study; Multimedia; Computer; Biology; Chemistry; and Physics; two large gathering halls, beautiful parks, a large library, a large canteen, wide parking areas for both teachers and students, and many clean water resources in every corner of the school. All those facilities are functioning to support teaching and learning process and to make convenient school environment.

# 3.3 The Participants

In this research, three female English teachers with different teaching expertises, ranged between 10 into 59 years within the academic context at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru who were selected through a purposeful sampling. As what Creswell affirms "in purposeful sampling, researchers intentionally select individuals and sites to learn or understand the central phenomenon" Creswell (2012, p.206). The standard used in choosing participants and sites is whether they are "information rich" (Patton, in Creswell, 2012). In this research, purposeful sampling was implemented since in this qualitative case study, the samples did not represent a population, but its information representation. Therefore, the number of the sample was not too crucial; yet the deep understanding of information taken to solve the problem raised in this research was more importantly concerned. This kind of sampling used because

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through the qualitative sampling technique as pointed out by Creswell (2012) that the researcher selects individuals or groups to study or understand the central phenomenon that was investigated.

In line with Creswell, Ary et al. (2010) also explain that sampling or selection of participants or sites is very crucial in qualitative study just as well as in quantitative research. In addition, they explain qualitative researchers are purposefully select participants and settings. They select purposive samples believed to be sufficient to provide maximum insight and understanding of what they are studying. Referring to their experience and knowledge, they select a sample of participants that they believe can provide relevant information about the topic or setting.

In brief, the researcher took three participants in this study consisted of three English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, they were teacher A, teacher B, and teacher C. They explained their own ways in implementing authentic materials in their EFL classes and what their difficulties in teaching by using authentic materials are. In addition, teacher A is an experienced teacher at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. She is 42 years old. She has been teaching English for fourteen years at Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. She used authentic materials in EFL classroom such as using audio visuals and printed materials in teaching and learning English at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru.

Next, teacher B is the most famous teacher at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. She is 59 years old. She has almost 32 years teaching experience, she has joined many teachers training programms which held by school. One of the

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teacher training programs was about implementation of authentic materials in the classroom. Besides, teacher B quite often implements the authentic materials like audio in listening sections to upgrade students' listening skills also about pronunciation. As the most senior English teacher at school, she argues that she is not really into technology and she sometimes have to ask for help in using media in teaching English in classroom.

Teacher C is the youngest English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. She is 37 years old. She has been teaching English for 10 years at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru, she has joined many teachers training programm which held by school. One of the teacher training programm was about implementation of realia in the classroom. Among the three English teachers, she is the most familiar with technology. Despite she is more familiar in using some devices in teaching and learning process of English subject but she seldom using authentic materials in her classroom.

# 3.4 The Data Collecting Technique

To get the comprehensible data findings, the researcher generated the conclusion of the findings by accumulating some data instruments in this study, as follows:

# 3.4.1 One on One Interview

In this research, interview became the main technique to collect the data as needed. Creswell (2012) explains a qualitative interview used when a researcher asks one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record

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In this research, the researcher applied semi-structure interview, in which the open questions enable the researcher to freely ask the English teachers. The researcher prepared several questions about how the implementation of the authentic materials is and what teachers' difficulties in using the authentic materials in EFL classrooms are. The interview conducted by face to face in non-formal meeting between the researcher and three English teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru. Meanwhile, the tool used in interview process is interview guideline. The interview guideline for the participants about perceptions was shown in table 3.1:

Table 3.1
Interview guideline of the implementation of the authentic material in EFL classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru

No.	Questions
1.	How many years have you been teaching English?
2.	What do you know about authentic materials?
3.	Do you use authentic materials in teaching English? why? How do
	you use these materials in your teaching?

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How often do you use authentic materials in your class? 4. 5. What types of authentic materials do you use in teaching English? What sources of authentic materials do you use to find the materials? 6. 7. In selecting authentic materials, what criteria would you follow? 8. What are your difficulties in preparing authentic materials for students? 9. What are your difficulties in implementing authentic materials in classroom? What are your difficulties in assessing students' performance when 10. you are teaching by using authentic materials? 11. How is the reaction of your students when you use authentic materials in your teaching? 12. Do you recommend the use of authentic materials in English teaching

## 3.4.2 Documentation

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Documentation used in this research. According to Creswell (2012), documents consist of public and private records about a site or participants in a study, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters. These sources provide valuable information in helping researchers understand central phenomena in qualitative studies. English syllabus, lesson plans, and other documents were used in this study as how documents represent a good source for a qualitative study.

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# 3.4.3 Audio-Visual Materials

To complete and empower evidence about information related to research questions, the researcher used audio-visual materials. Audiovisual materials consisted of images or sounds that researchers collected to help the researcher understand the central phenomenon in this study. Used with increasing frequency in qualitative research, images or visual materials such as photographs, videotapes, digital images, paintings and pictures as evidence deduced from a setting (Creswell, 2012). Used with increasing frequency in qualitative research, images or visual materials such as photographs, videotapes, digital images, paintings and pictures, and unobtrusive measures (e.g., evidence deduced from a setting, such as physical traces of images such as footsteps in the snow), (Webb as cited in Creswell, 2012). Hence, the researcher used audio-visual material to record whole processes of research until the data has gotten from three participants.

# 3.5 The Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection through an iterative, recursive, and dynamic process. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data analysis techinque consists of three current flows of activity that are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Furthermore, in this research, the researcher used the data analysis technique by Miles and Huberman model (1994).

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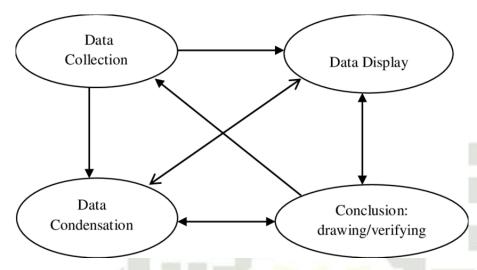
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Figure 3.1 Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model (Miles and Huberman 1994)



# 3.5.1 Data Collection

The first step wast process of collecting the data that needed in the research. In this process, the researcher started to collect the data about the the implementation of the authentic materials in EFL classroom and the difficulties that encountered by teachers in applying authentic materials in their English classes. Thus, the researcher collected all of data that have found in the field, such as from interview, documentations, and audio-visual materials. It was used to get deeper and detail information about research focus.

# 3.5.2 Data Condensation

After collecting the data, the researcher came to data reduction as it became the first step to do in analyzing the data in this study. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research, the data was in the form of audio which later on

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became transcription. The researcher read the transcriptions of the interview, and gave the code for the suitable information of this research. The information/data was collected in the same unit which later would be categorized. Some data from interviews were erased if they were not related to the study and other data was used to analyze in order to find the conclusion of the research. As what Creswell and Tesch state in Creswell (2012) p.243:

"Coding is the process of segmenting and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data. Although there are no set guidelines for coding data, some general procedures exist. The object of the coding process is to make sense out of text data, divide it into text or image segments, label the segments with codes, examine codes for overlap and redundancy, and collapse these codes into broad themes. Also, in this process you will select specific data to use and disregard other data that do not specifically provide evidence for your themes".

It is supported by Ary et al. (2010), they argue that coding and data reduction includes the identification of categories and themes and their refinement. Developing codes enables the researcher to physically separate material bearing on a given topic from other material and is a crucial step in organizing the data. The goal is to develop a set of codes that provide a reasonable reconstruction of the data that have been collected. Some researchers start with a smaller number of codes (lean coding) and then expand to a fuller set of codes.

# 3.5.3 Data Display

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), generally data display is organized- compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed the data about the implementation of the authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in form of narrative text.

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3.5.4 Drawing Conclusion / Verification

After completing data reduction and data display, the last step to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. In this step, the researcher concluded the result of this research based on the research questions, theoretical framework, and data obtained in this study.

# 3.6 Data Trustworthiness

This research was conducted by applying qualitative research. Therefore, it concerned with trustworthiness of the data that had been collected in the research field. According to Moleong (2010), trustworthiness defined as a situation that must demonstrate the right value, provide the basic understanding to be implemented and allow external decision that can influence the consistency from its procedure and neutrality of the findings and decisions. The validity technique that will be used in this study is triangulation.

As what Creswell (2012) argues triangulation is the process of verify evidence from different individuals (e.g., a principal and a student), types of data (e.g., observational fieldnotes and interviews), or methods of data collection (e.g., documents and interviews) in descriptions and themes in qualitative research. The type of triangulation that used in this study is triangulation method which was done by comparing methods of data collection. In this study, the researcher used multiple method data collection technique by comparing data of interview with documentations analysis.

In line with Creswell, Ary et al. (2010) elaborate in terms of data triangulation, the researcher investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument. The assumption is that the combination of methods results in better evidence. When these different procedures or different data sources are in agreement, there is corroboration.

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# **CHAPTER V** CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Conclusion

Based on discussions above, it can be concluded that the teachers at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru often use the audio-visual materials, printed materials, also realia, and they rarely use the visual materials in implementing the authentic materials in their English classes. They also implement the authentic materials in all four skills, depend on the objectives of the studies at the time. The teachers faced the difficulties in using the authentic materials such as the difficulties in preparing the authentic materials, implementing the authentic materials, and assessing the authentic materials. The difficulties encountered by the teachers in preparing the authentic materials is about finding the suitable materials that will be used in English class. Another difficulty is the lack of skill in using technology.

In terms of implementing the authentic materials in teaching English, the researcher found out that the teachers did not have much difficulties in teaching English by using authentic materials. The difficulties are about the passive students and unsupportive teaching media. Some of students might find the authentic materials are too difficult for them which can lead the students become passive in English classroom.

The difficulty in assessing authentic materials is because there is no certain rank or reference value to measure the students understanding toward the use of authentic materials. The teacher can't give the objective assessment in using

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authentic materials which later become subjective, no longer objective since the teachers assess students' performances in English lessons through all teaching and learning process. Even if the teachers have set the criteria to be assessed, but it is still difficult to become objective while they are assessing their students' comprehensions and performances toward the authentic materials given.

All participants appeared positive discernment towards the utility of authentic materials in teaching English. They were mindful to utilize the authentic materials indeed in spite of the fact that they did not continuously utilize them in their teaching classroom. They had positive convictions that by utilizing authentic material, it may allow great influences for teachers and understudies to extend their different educating and learning methods, exercises, and assignments.

# 5.2 Implication and Recommendation

Based on the results of the data analysis, discussions, and conclusions that had been drawn above, the researcher would like to suggest some suggestions which are hopefully beneficial for English teachers, students, and future researchers.

# 1. English Teachers

As a person who has big roles in determining and choosing teaching and learning materials to be used in a classroom, teachers must be more selective and innovative in selecting teaching materials they used in EFL classroom. They cannot only depend on textbook or one type of materials. Using authentic materials can be one of alternative ways for the teacher to make their teaching

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materials and teaching approaches more various, creative, and innovative. The more often they use the authentic materials, the better achievements and the improvements that they will achieve in their teaching. Authentic materials also can motivate their students to be more interested and motivated in learning English.

# 2. Future Researcher

Based on the results obtained by the researcher, it was found out that despite of the difficulties encountered by teachers in using authentic materials, the teachers still recommend the use of authentic materials as teaching materials in EFL classroom since they can motivate the students to learn English well and make students want to know more about English as foreign language which later can enable students to use English outside of classroom as their communicative competencies in real life situations. The result of this research can be used as a source of the opinion for another investigation about the implementation of authentic materials and teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials in different English teaching context.

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**Appendix 1:** A Guideline of Interview with English Teachers

# **Interview Guidelines with English Teachers**

- 1. How many years have you been teaching English?
- What do you know about authentic materials?
- 3. Do you use authentic materials in teaching English? Why? How do you use these materials in your teaching?
- 4. How often do you use authentic materials in your class?
- What types of authentic materials do you use in teaching English?
- 6. What sources of authentic materials do you use to find the materials?
- 7. In selecting authentic materials, what criteria would you follow?
- 8. What are your difficulties in preparing authentic materials for your students?
- 9. What are your difficulties in implementing authentic materials while you are teaching by using authentic materials?
- 10. What are your difficulties in assessing students' performances while you are teaching by using authentic materials?
- 11. How is the reaction of your students when you use authentic materials in your teaching?
- 12. Do you recommend the use of authentic materials in English teaching at school? Why?

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# Appendix 2: Transcript of Interview with English Teachers

# Transcript of the Interview [Teacher A]

# [TEACHER A]

0:00

: eee.. oke Ma'am, sudah berapa lama Ma'am mengajar Bahasa Researcher

**Inggris?** 0:09

Teacher : aaa.. Ma'am mengajar Bahasa Inggris di SMA 1 lebih kurang 14

tahun. 0:19

Researcher : ooo.. 14 tahun. Emm Ma'am sebelumnya Ma'am pernah dengar

gak, atau tau tentang materi autentik gak Ma'am?

0:27

Teacher : eee tau tau sedikit tentang autentik itu, kalau gak salah asli dari

sumbernya ya? Seperti dari *native* kalau dari Bahasa Inggris yah.

0:36

Researcher : Kalau gitu berarti Ma'am eee apakah Ma'am menggunakan materi

autentik dalam mengajarkan Bahasa Inggris?

0:45

**Teacher** : aaa iya, eee kalau penggunaan itu iya, masalahnya kan karena kita

> memang belajar Bahasa Inggris, tentu perlu ada referensi dari yang aslinya, gitu. Makanya di ambil yang asli native yang ngomong, biar jelas pengucapannya, biar tau anak bagaimana cara

mengucapkan kata-kata Bahasa Inggris itu.

1:12

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Researcher : ooo iya iya, gimana Ma'am menggunakan materi autentik ini

dalam mengajar?

1:21

Teacher : emm biasanya sebagai tambahan dalam mengajarkan materi kayak

> pakai video, video pembelajaran atau video-video yang dicari dari YouTube sama dari Google eee yang ada percakapan Bahasa Inggris, naaah itu biasanya yang dipakai untuk *authentic material*.

Researcher : emm seberapa sering Ma'am, Ma'am menggunakan materi

autentik ini?

1:51

1:44

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Teacher : Cukup sering, cukup sering. Kalau masuk tu kadang ada barang satu atau dua video untuk menunjang proses pembelajaran ya.

2:03

Researcher : Berarti hampir setiap mengajar ya Ma'am ya.

2:07

Teacher : Hampir, hampir, tidak, bukan berarti tidak ada ya, tapi hampir.

2:13

Researcher : eee.. apa,, tipe materi autentik apa aja yang biasanya Ma'am pakai

dalam mengajarkan Bahasa Inggris?

2:29

Teacher : Biasanya Ma'am menggunakan audio visual, biasanya video.

Kalau video itu kan ada gambarnya, ada suaranya. Jadi anak biasanya lebih tertarik untuk melihat karena ada gambar dan biasa lebih fokus untuk mendengarkan percakapannya. Yang kedua yang langsung bendanya, seperti pada materi advertisement, iklan, nah itu saya suruh, em saya minta mereka untuk membawa barang yang untuk diiklankan, misalnya makanan. Nah diiklankannya di depan kelas, nanti teman-temannya ngasi respon tentang iklannya, gitu, pakai Bahasa Inggris. Majalah pernah juga itu. Waktu pelajaran recount kalau gak salah. Jadi mengambil sumber dari majalah mengenai historical recount atau orang-orang, orang-orang yang bisa di ambil penjelasannya di majalah-majalah gitu, mengenai kehidupannya untuk dijadikan materi, seperti teks biography bisa juga. Atau kadang-kadang di majalah juga di ambil iklan terkadang dari majalah juga, koran juga ada. Jadi mereka belajar dari teks otentik nanti dibaca dan mereka jawab pertanyaan tertulis untuk tau

sejauh mana pemahaman mereka.

3:58

Researcher : Pakai full Bahasa Inggris ya Ma'am.

4:05

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**Teacher** : oh full itu, mereka harus full Bahasa Inggris. Kan iklan itu

mengiklankan barang mereka di depan kelas, makanan mereka di

depan kelas atau minumannya di depan kelas.

4:16

: Biasanya dari sumber mana Ma'am, diambil materi authentic Researcher

merial-nya?

4:21

Teacher : Biasanya ambil di Google sama di YouTube.

4:24

Researcher : Dari internet juga ada berarti ya.

4:28

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Teacher : Ada, ada. Dari internet kan lebih mudah.

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4:35

Researcher : Oke Ma'am, selanjutnya dalam mempersiapkan authentic material untuk digunakan di kelas, Ma'am ada kesulitan gak?

4:43 Teacher

: Ada, kesulitannya itu biasanya mencari materi yang cocok sama siswa, yang cocok sama topik pelajaran. Yang eee relevan lah gitu materinya sama sumber yang di cari. Nah, biasanya itu sangat memakan waktu dan harus dipersiapkan dengan matang karena saya gak bisa tu asal ambil aja video/materinya kan, saya harus benar-benar mempersiapkan materi tersebut dengan matang. Jadi yaa lumayan memakan waktu untuk mempersiapkan materinya.

...walaupun banyak juga di internet itu, tapi tetap harus di pilih juga yang sesuai, apakah materinya betul-betul cocok sama pelajaran kita atau apakah bermanfaat nanti, bisa dipahami sama siswa, pengucapannya benar, dan sumbernya benar gak, gitu. Kan gak sembarangan juga kita ngambilnya. Itu susahnya kadang, soalnya kadang agak susah gitu untuk nyari materi yang cocok, sesudahnya kita juga harus menyesuaikan lagi sama metode apa yang cocok untuk dipakai di kelas dan cara penyampaian ke siswa juga kadang jadi salah satu kesulitannya tu. Karena kan salah penyampaian, bisa-bisa goals kita untuk materi tersebut gak tercapai.

6:07

Researcher

: iya Ma'am, ada lagi gak Ma'am kesulitan Ma'am dalam mempersiapkan materi autentik yang cocok untuk Ma'am gunakan dikelas?

6:19

Teacher

: Kesulitan dalam mempersiapkan materi otentik ini karena kadang materi ini gak efisien untuk digunakan di dalam kelas. Soalnya kadang isi dari materi itu kan pada dasarnya dibuat untuk penunjang materi pembelajaran atau bahkan hiburan gitu ya supaya anak belajar tapi gak bosan, tapi saat ditampilkan respon siswa macam-macam ada yang focus ada yang malah ke-distract, jadinya agak kurang efisien aja.

6:54

Researcher

6:58

7:02

Teacher

Researcher

: oke, oke Ma'am. Emm ada gak Ma'am, kesulitan Ma'am dalam

: mmm karena kita lebih fokus ke isinya ya Ma'am?

: Benar, benar banget. Karena lebih fokus pada isinya.

mengimplementasikan materi autentik di kelas?

7:09

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Teacher

: eee misalnya selesai di tayangkan video tentang materi pembelajarannya, kita kan kadang perhatikan anak pada saat anak memperhatikan videonya. Ada yang sepertinya kurang paham, begitu udah selesai kadang kita tanyain kadang mereka gak bisa

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jawab, ada juga yang kesannya kayak sudah paham, tapi pas di tanya ternyata gak tau, pura-pura paham aja gitu, ada juga yang diam aja gitu, ya kayaknya agak pasif gitu, tapi mungkin dianya paham tapi gak bisa ngomongnya, ada juga yang betul-betul dia bisa perhatikan, dia bisa memahaminya, dia juga bisa bantu temannya terkadang, diceritainnya, oo iya itu tadi gini lo. Ada juga yang gak tau, dia nanya sama temannya. Ini mungkin karena informasi yang ada dalam video atau si materi otentik tersebut masih agak sulit dipahami oleh siswa, karena kan dalam video tersebut bahasa yang digunakan kan bahasa Inggris beserta semua unsur kebahasaannya, dari native lagi, jadi agak sedikit sulit untuk dimengerti oleh siswa yang pada dasarnya mungkin masih belum lancar bahasa Inggrisnya. .....aah iya, itu biasanya salah satu masalah juga itu terkadang

pada saat menayangkan video itu ya kadang mati lampu, jadi tidak bisa di tayangkan, atau kadang alatnya rusak, infocusnya bermasalah, kadang laptop tiba-tiba ada masalah, ya.. biasa lah.

9:01 Researcher

: ooo gitu. Biasanya apa sih yang kesulitan dalam mengaplikasikan materi otentik ini Ma'am?

9:10 Researcher

: Masalah atau kesulitan terbesar dalam pengaplikasiannya ya? Mmm ini ini lebih ke penggunaan bahasa itu sendiri sih. Karena kan dalam materi otentik ini, yang ngomong itu kan native, jadi dalam video, audio, atau teks itu kan mereka ngomongnya sesuai dengan kultur yang ada di sana, kadang juga mereka menggunakan aksen misalnya British atau American, jadi siswa agak kesulitan memahaminya, ini maksudnya apa ya, pengucapannya, gitu. Jadi siswa kadang butuh waktu lama buat mencerna teks Bahasa Inggris nya dan agak kesulitan memahai teks/audio tersebut kadang...

9:56 Teacher

: mmmm Ma'am ada kesulitan gak dalam menilai performa siswa dalam Ma'am mengajar pakai authentic material?

: eee kesulitannya itu ya paling ranknya itu yang gak pasti, gitu lebih menggunakan subjective gitu penilaiannya, tidak objective secara langsung. Walaupun ada di buatkan ketentuan apa kriteria yang perlu di nilai, tapi bagaimanapun agak sulit juga gitu dinilainya.

10:05 Researcher

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Jadi keseluruhannya, jadi mulai di nilai dari nilai prosesnya juga, tulis juga, semuanya, jadi tidak hanya nilai akhir tok aja, tidak hanya nilai kali kali aja, jadi memang keseluruhan nilainya di nilai. jadi kita tetap membuat data yang dinilai per-skillnya, seperti kalau hal penilaian speaking pronunciation-nya, diction-nya, konteks isi yang mereka buat, gitu. Setelah itu, itu bagaimanapun juga dinilai

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11:08

11:15

Teacher

Researcher

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berdasarkan penampilan siswa dalam mempresentasikan tugas atau pemahaman mereka. Sementara penampilan satu sama yang lainnya ada lebih dan kurangnya, jadi kita masukkan penilaian subjektif kita juga disana.

: Oke, jadi Ma'am, gimana reaksi siswa-siswa Ma'am ketika Ma'am mengajar pakai materi autentik?

: Oooo banyak reaksinya, ada yang senang, ada yang aktif pada saat belajar, anak yang pasif tetap ada juga, kalau yang standar yang paling banyak itu, aktif banget tidak, pasif banget tidak, senang juga... juga mengurangi ngantuk juga, karena kan kita banyak digunakan segala macam media pembelajaran /teknik mengajar gitu dalam belajarnya.

.....rasanya kalau menggunakan audio/video/teks yang lebih real itu lebih tertarik dan sepertinya lebih paham mereka karena tingkat SMA mungkin ya,.. lebih senang mereka juga, biar jadi lebih nyaman juga dibuatnya belajar. Kalau satu mmm teknik metode ceramah saja kadang membosankan, kadang bikin lelah juga.

12:07 Researcher

: Oke, jadi eee Ma'am, diluar kesulitan-kesulitan tersebut tadi.... apakah Ma'am merekomendasikan penggunaan materi-materi autentik ini dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris di sekolah? Kalau iya, kenapa Ma'am?

12:25 Teacher

: Tetap, Ma'am tetap sangat merekomendasikannya. Kalau menurut mom, mom sangat merekomendasikan kali, masalahnya eee pada saat kita belajar sama anak, anak akan merasa jenuh kalau hanya menjelaskan materi aja, tapi kalau ada contoh nyata lebih, anak kan mayoritas suka audio visual, gitu. Mereka suka memperhatikan, mereka suka mendengarkan, kalau kita aja yang ngomong sendiri, itu akan sangat membosankan. Tapi kalau ada video yang kita tayangkan itu akan lebih excited kan, lebih menyenangkan. Kan terkadang kita kasih realia juga, jadi mereka beraktivitas, tidak hanya terpaku pada membaca, menulis. Tapi kalau kita buat sesuatu seperti contohnya materi iklan, mereka buat sesuatu, mereka tayangkan di depan, mereka jelaskan, itukan menyenangkan, gitu. Jadi kalau ada materi autentik authentic material ini akan menyenangkan buat anak, dan jadi kita jadi gak monoton, ada variasi.

....walaupun agak sulit mencarinya, menerapkannya di kelas, kita kan bisa pakai metode belajar yang lain yang bervariasi yang dibantu sama penggunaan materi autentik ini.... istilahnya anak itu kadang pakai sistem demokrasi, dari mereka, oleh mereka, untuk mereka. Jadi tidak hanya kita yang mengerjakannya, kita bawa juga mereka involve di dalam proses memilih materi. Nak, materi besok

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ini, cari di internet mengenai ini, cari video atau materi mengenai ini, tapi memang kita harus kasi batasan yang jelas, apa yang di cari itu. Nah, masalahnya terkadang itu, sebagian guru tu cuma, "cari ini ya nak!" tapi apanya yang mau di cari, itu yang agak susahnya mencarinya di internet. Tapi kalau jelas batasannya, oh video atau teks ini mengenai ini. Nah, itu mudah, dan hasil carian anak tadi itu bisa jadi tambahan bagi kita dan saat kita perlu nanti bisa kita pilih mana diantara yang ada tadi bisa kita gunakan untuk tahun yang selanjutnya. Jadi istilahnya, eee pandai-pandai juga, bukan pandaipandai dalam arti negatif, tapi pandai-pandai dalam arti positif. Ma'am sering pakai sistem demokrasi, dari mereka, oleh mereka, untuk mereka. Jadi mereka masuk langsung dalam sistem pembelajaran tadi, tidak hanya terpaku menerima saja. Kan memang itu sistem K13 kan, mereka tidak hanya menampung, kalau mereka sudah susah payah mereka mencari, mereka dapat, kan lebih terasa.

14:57

Researcher

: Ma'am, selain kita mempersiapkan materi autentik untuk mensupport pembelajaran, jadi kita harus gimana caranya aktivitas belajarnya tu menyenangkan ya Ma'am, jadi mereka itu involve gitu ya

15:10 **Teacher** 

: Iya, benar. Gak... gak monoton dari kita, lebih pada barengbareng gitu. Sama-sama, kita lebih sering seperti moderatornya. Jadi mereka yang berbuat, mereka yang menampilkan, untuk mereka, tapi kita yang mengatur, oh, seharusnya begini, seharusnya begini. Tapi kita udah harus punya materi yang kita prepare juga, jadi pada saat kita lebih kepada kalau mereka salah, kita perbaiki, kalau mereka kurang, kita tambahkan.

15:38

Researcher

: Mmm jadi tidak masalah kalau penggunaan autentiknya ini ya Ma'am ya?

15:43

Teacher

: Gak ada masalah sama sekali. tergantung gurunya, kayaknya dituntut juga kreativitasnya.

15:50

Researcher

: Oke kalau gitu, terimakasih banyak ya Ma'am sudah meluangkan waktunya.

15:54

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Teacher 15:56

: Sama-sama, mudah-mudahan sukses ya.

Researcher

: Aamiin...

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# Transcript of the Interview [Teacher B]

# [TEACHER B]

0:00

Researcher : Oke Ma'am, sudah berapa lama Ma'am mengajar Bahasa Inggris

di sekolah?

0:08

Teacher

: Sejak tahun 1988, berarti hampir 32 tahun.

0:17

Researcher

: Hmm di SMA 1 aja ya Ma'am?

0:21

Teacher : Iya, dari pengangkatan SK CPNS sampai sekarang udah mau

pensiun, tetap di SMA 1 Pekanbaru.

0:30

Researcher : Sebelumnya pernah dengar, baca, atau tau tentang materi autentik

gak Ma'am?

0:34

Teacher : eee pernah, pernah ya. Eee kan kadang-kadang kalau kita ikut

> seminar, pelatihan-pelatihan, dan sebagainya, itu, semuanya di perkenalkan itu bahan tentang materi-materi autentik atau yang lainnya ya. Nah, setau ibu, eee authentic material ini yaitu cara pengajaran yang langsung, eee apanya istilahnya? Eee contohnya itu native, native speaker-nya langsung, ya. Misalnya yang mengajarnya itu yang ngomongnya orang eee orang Inggris, orang

Amerika, pokoknya yang mempunyai bahasa Inggris, ya.

1:10

Researcher : Oke oke Ma'am, apakah Ma'am menggunakan materi autentik

dalam mengajarkan bahasa Inggris? Kalau iya, kenapa Ma'am?

1:19

: eee kadang-kadang, ya, kadang-kadang menggunakan materi Teacher

> autentik ya, eee tapi itu jarang. Tapi sekali-sekali boleh untuk menunjang materi pembelajaran dari buku, tujuannya eee anakanak itu lebih familiar lidahnya sama native speaker itu, ya kan. Karena nanti ee kita menayangkan misalnya video, nah yang ngomongnya kan langsung native, jadi kadang-kadang pronunciation-nya itu beda sama kita yang bukan native. Jadi kita perlu sekali-sekali memperkenalkan eee authentic material ini

kepada siswa kita.

1:52

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Researcher : Biasanya bagaimana cara Ma'am menggunakan materi-materi

tersebut dalam bahasa.. dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris?

2:04



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cipta **Teacher** m II K

: Pertama tentu kita menayangkan video, misalnya kan nak. Menayangkan video itu bisa melalui *infocus*, ya kan, aaa dah tu kita pakai *speaker*, akhirnya supaya suara videonya itu bisa kedengaran jelas di kelas itu. Nah, setelah itu kita tanyakan kepada anak-anak kira-kira apa eee apa yang mereka dapat dari video yang mereka tonton itu.

.....Pernah juga, pernah juga, misalnya saya suruh mereka mencari cari eee apa, magazine atau bacaan reading yang dalam bahasa Inggris. Khususnya yang langsung ditulis oleh orang asing, kan pengarang-pengarang Inggris, misalnya Krauthammer kayak gitu kan, aaa novel-novel yang penulisnya pengarang Inggris, mereka kan disuruh baca. Misal satu chapter atau segala macamnya.

3:00

Researcher : How, eh. Jadi seberapa sering Ma'am menggunakan materi

autentik ini di kelas Ma'am?

3:03

Teacher : Seberapa sering itu kira-kira maksudnya persentasinya ya, kalau

ibu jawab persentasinya boleh ya. Mungkin kira-kira 30% lah.

3:17

Researcher : Mmm 30% ya Ma'am ya, berarti hampir ada beberapa kali dalam

satu semester. Jadi Ma'am, tipe tipe materi autentik apa yang biasa

Ma'am pakai pada saat mengajar bahasa Inggris?

3:28 Teacher

: Eee misalnya dalam bentuk *listening* kan, nah kita putar satu percakapan, dialog, yang mana percakapan itu diisi oleh suara yang asli native ya, bukan rekaman kita yang orang Indonesia. Nah itu untuk *listening*-nya. Kemudian eee mungkin eee watching video ya, kita tayangkan eee film short video, short video kita tayangkan melalui slide, aaa mereka mendengar. Begitulah kira-kira. Setelah itu nanti kita buat pertanyaan ke mereka mengenai sejauh mana mereka mengerti apa yang telah mereka dengar atau yang telah mereka lihat.

Itu kadang-kadang sesuai juga dengan materi yang akan kita ajarkan nak, oooh ini perlu ini, ada juga realia, itu biasa, bagus. Realia itu kadang-kadang bagus, langsung kita bawa contohnya ya, misalnya itu biasanya kalau eee dalam bentuk-bentuk.. biasanya materinya tentang eee cause and effect, eee masalah tentang eee apa, sebab akibat. Nah, itu kita cari, mengapa ini tumbuhan ini seperti ini, ooo akibat ini, sinar matahari dan segala macam. Aaa itu memang cocok dibawa ke *realia*-nya

5:10

Researcher : Mmm ya, mantap, mantap. Oke, terus Ma'am, kalau sumbernya sendiri, Ma'am mengambil materi autentik yang biasa Ma'am pakai

itu dari mana Ma'am?

4:57

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Teacher

: Kadang-kadang karena kita gak bisa ya, mendatangkan asli *native* ke sini ya nak, nah jadi kita mengambil tu kadang-kadang dari video, suara percakapan, teks-teks bahasa Inggris kan ya, nah di download lah video atau teks Bahasa Inggris dari internet, teks-teks dari Google. Gituu..

5:36 Researcher

: Oke, dalam memilih materi autentik itu ada gak kriteria tersendiri yang Ma'am pilih, misalnya harus sesuai kemampuan siswa dan sebagainya gitu Ma'am?

5:55 Teacher

: Heem, itu memilih materi ini, biasanya ibu berdasarkan eee pokok bahasan lah ya, pokok bahasan misalnya sesuai topik, misalnya kita dialog expressing opinion, misalnya mengungkapkan pendapat, gitu kan. Nah, kan kadang itu kan banyak tu didalam eee literasi literasi kita lihat orang-orang native speaker itu gimana mereka cara mengungkapkan pendapat, ya kan. Aaa kita suruh mereka dulu mendengarkan, kemudian baru eee kita ajak mereka mengungkapkan pendapat mereka dengan meniru lah contoh yang sudah mereka lihat itu, yang bagusnya bagaimana native berbicara, gitu.

6:51

Researcher

6:54

Teacher

7:03

: Sesuai topik ya Ma'am.

: Sesuai topik. Intinya sesuai topik, sesuai KD materi yang cocok.

Researcher

: Iya iya, oke. Oke, sekarang lanjut ya Ma'am, ke pertanyaan selanjutnya. Oke Ma'am, kan Ma'am sebutkan tadi kalau Ma'am mengambilnya dari Google ya Ma'am, Ma'am download segala macam. Nah, untuk mempersiapkan materi autentik sebelum dibawa ke kelas itu Ma'am, dalam mempersiapkannya itu Ma'am, ada gak kesulitan yang Ma'am hadapi?

7:32 Teacher

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: Ya, tentu ada ya, apalagi sekarang kan ibu udah tua, ya kalau di itung kan ibu udah hampir 32 tahun mengajar, tentu ibu kurang lah masalah ber-IT, gitu kan. Nah, paling di situlah ibu yang merasa agak eee kesulitan, nanti paling minta tolong kepada yang muda, bagaimana ni meng-apanya, cara mendownloadnya, memasukkannya ke aplikasi, kesini kesini tu, ah

.....Karena kan ibu dalam mencari materi otentik ini kadang harus minta bantuan dari rekan ibu kan, jadi kadang agak susah untuk menemukan materi yang benar-benar cocok sama apa yang ibu butuhkan. Kalaupun ada, ibu kan masih harus benar-benar paham dulu isi dari materi otentik itu, misalnya video, saya harus paham dulu ni, ini mereka lagi bahas apa biar bisa mengkomunikasikan



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informasi tersebut ke siswa. Kalau ibu salah kan nanti siswanya bisa salah juga, itu sih sulitnya.

8:36 Researcher

: Oke Ma'am, ke pertanyaan selanjutnya, eee Ma'am, apa kendala Ma'am dalam menerapkan materi autentik untuk siswa, berarti pas di kelas ni Ma'am, setelah di pilih tadi, setelah di bawa ke kelas, ada gak kesulitannya Ma'am dalam menerapkannya itu dari segi Ma'am nya sendiri menjelaskan, atau dari siswanya.

8:59 Teacher

: Mmm alhamdulillah ya, karena sekolah kita ini sekolah yang favorit, fasilitas termasuk lengkap gitu, ya kan, kita tiap kelas ada infocus, sekolah kita ada WiFi, jadi gak ada masalah kalau segi sarana tapi kalau dari segi pelaksanaan, kadang-kadang masalahnya itu lampu mati atau jaringan lelet, dah, itu aja palingan. Terus mm... aaaa... kesulitannya itu kadang karena materi otentik ini kan asalnya dari native, kadang juga kita ambil dari majalah atau video apa gitu kan yang tujuan utamanya itu untuk tambahan penjelasan, untuk hiburan/selingan dari metode ceramah lah ibaratnya, tapi kita bawa ke dalam materi belajar. Jadi kadang agak kurang efisien gitu. Kadang siswa malah lebih fokus nontonnya daripada ngerjakan tugasnya. Waktu nonton mereka sepertinya fokus, tapi ketika ditanya malah terkesan gak tau apa-apa. Jadi saya rasa kesulitannya itu karena penggunaannya yang kurang efisien di kelas gitu aja.

10:19 Researcher

: Kalau dari siswanya Ma'am, kalau dengan materi autentik ini bagaimana responnya mom? Misalnya ada gak siswa yang pasif? Atau semuanya aktif rata-rata?

10:27 Teacher

: Rata-rata memang suka lah mereka, apalagi ini kan tidak monoton kan, jadi mereka bisa melihat kalau ini kita tayangkan percakapan mereka bisa lihat live gerak, mimik muka segala macam, jadi mereka terpancinglah untuk fokus, gitu. Yang pasif itu ada pasti, tapi cuma beberapa ya...

10:49

Researcher : Malah termotivasi ya Ma'am, lebih aktif.

10:53

Teacher : Iya, bagus si itu positifnya.

10:56

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Researcher

: Oke oke, terus Ma'am, eee ini, ada juga gak Ma'am kesulitan kesulitan dalam menilai penggunaan autentik material untuk siswa? Menilainya gimana ni?

11:04 Teacher

: Menilainya.. ya kadang-kadang kalau mereka itu eee dalam itu.. speaking, itu kan lebih paling gampang tu, ya. Aaa ditanyalah mereka kan, trus kita nilai *fluency*-nya, lancarnya, kelancaran, sudah itu apa istilahnya lagi, pronunciation-nya, gitu ya. Walaupun

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pronunciation-nya tidak sebagus native, tapi setidaknya tidak melenceng kali lah kan. Aaa jadi fluency, eee pronunciation, mungkin choice of words juga. Kadang kan anak-anak ini kan dia gak pandai menempatkan kosakata itu ya, misalnya yang ini aturannya gak perlu pakai ini, yang ini untuk yang itu. Kadangkadang kosakata itu kan depends on the situation, gitu kan, aaa jadi penggunaan choice of words itu kadang-kadang agak kurang, anakanak.

12:01 Researcher

: eee kan Ma'am, itu kan empat skill ya Ma'am dalam sekali pembelajaran, jadi Ma'am itu menilainya per-skill atau udah menyeluruh sama seluruh proses mereka belajar?

12:13 Teacher

: Biasanya ibu integrated aja, udah digabung semuanya, gak satusatu gitu. Misal listening sama speaking... hmm reading sm writing gitu gitu...

12:40 Researcher

: Oh iya, ini mom. Hampir sama pertanyaannya, biasanya Ma'am menilai.. eh, ada gak kesulitan menilai performa siswa, baik itu individu atau grup saat ngajar pakai authentic material? Gimana tu Ma'am, misalnya mereka demonstrasi suatu topik di depan kelas, penilaiannya itu per-siswa atau langsung grup gitu Ma'am? Atau dari sejauh mana mereka memahami atau gimana itu Ma'am?

13:52 Teacher

: Kalau penilaiannya secara individu, itu penilaiannya lebih kurang hidup ya. Walaupun sudah ada format penilaiannya... Kadangkadang nanti mana tau ada yang susah kali ngomongnya, udah tu kadang anak-anak ini berat mulutnya ngomong bahasa Inggris kan. Aaa jadi agak susah kalau penilaiannya secara individu. Jadi paling tidak kita in pair paling sedikit, atau kalau gak per-kelompok, group of four, aaa paling banyak tu empat lah sekelompok. Itu kalau terlalu ramai nanti susah pula, kalau terlalu ramai nanti ada yang nganggur-nganggur aja kan. Nah, jadi paling banyak itu group of four, at least in pair. Begitu kira-kira cara penilaiannya.

14:59 Researcher

: Jadi mereka berdua atau bergrup jadi ini ya Ma'am, bebas, maksudnya lebih nyaman gitu.

15:04 Teacher

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: Iya, nyaman. Lebih keluar, apa istilahnya yang ada dihatinya dia bisa keluar. Kan kalau sendiri dia bingung, ini mau bilang apa lagi ni, ini mau bilang apa lagi ni. Nah, gitu. Dengan ada kelompok gitu kadang-kadang terpancing kan, kadang-kadang terpancing eee walaupun mereka itu apa eee mungkin eee speaking not grammatically correct mungkin yah, yang penting dia spontaneously.

15:25

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Researcher : Jadi Ma'am aaa kalau menilai pemahaman siswa ini secara *oral* ya mom daripada yang tertulis.

15:33

Teacher : Yaa, assessmentnya baisanya yang *oral*, sebab pelajaran kita kan

bahasa kan nak. Jadi mereka harus ngomong, gitu. Tapi kadang Ma'am juga tetap lah ada tes tertulis untuk menilai *writing* dari

pemahaman *reading* siswa kan

15:42

Teacher : Bagaimana reaksi siswa-siswi Ma'am Ketika Ma'am mengajar

menggunakan authentic materials?

15:53

Teacher : ya senang mereka karena mereka aktif, gitu kan. Tentulah ada

yang pasif juga tapi Sebagian kecil la, ya kan. Palingan hanya beberapa siswa... tta tapi kan akhirnya mereka kan karena

lingkungannya aktif jadi terbawa aktif.

16:25

Researcher : Oke Ma'am, diluar yang tadi ya Ma'am, diluar dari kesulitan-

kesulitan tersebut, apakah Ma'am merekomendasikan penggunaan authentic material dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris di sekolah?

Kalau iya kenapa Ma'am?

16:57

Teacher : iyalah, direkomendasikan lah ya, supaya apa menghilangkan

kejenuhan bagi anak-anak karena kan belajarnya *interactive*, bisa *outdoor* malah kalo langsung ke tempat belajarnya misalnya *historical places*, karena kan belajar autentik itu kita bisa *outdoor* langsung ke tempat atau berinteraksi langsung dengan sumber materi pembelajaran kayak realia, kita ajak anak-anak tu keluar gitu

kan. Jadi gak bosan.

17:23

Researcher : Oke Ma'am kalau begitu, terimakasih banyak ya .Ma'am untuk

waktu dan penjelasannya...

17:28

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Teacher : Iyaa, sama-sama ya Nak...

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### Transcript of the Interview [Teacher C]

### [TEACHER C]

0:00

Researcher : Oke Ma'am, sudah berapa lama Ma'am mengajar Bahasa Inggris

di sekolah?

0:08

Teacher

0:13

: mmmm lebih kurang 10 tahunan lah ya.

: Oo baik, di SMA 1 aja ya Ma'am?

Researcher 0:17

: Iya, dari pertama mengajar langsung di sini, alhamdulillah sudah Teacher

bertahan hingga sekarang.

0:24

: Sebelumnya Ma'am udah pernah dengar gak, atau tau tentang Researcher

materi autentik?

0:30

Teacher : emm.. tau tau sedikit lah, kalau gak salah itu yang langsung dari

aslinya kan ya. Seperti materi yang langsung bersumber dari native-

nya.

0:41

Researcher : Iya, benar Ma'am, mmm Ma'am, apakah Ma'am menggunakan

materi autentik tersebut pada saat Ma'am mengajarkan bahasa

Inggris? Kalau iya, kenapa Ma'am?

0:50

Teacher : Terkadang iya, saya gunakan juga itu materi autentik. Karena kan

> belajar bahasa Inggris ini, namanya juga belajar bahasa orang kan perlu juga membiasakan anak mendengarkan/melihat langsung dari yang punya bahasa. Sehingga, meskipun mereka gak langsung belajar ke native, tapi mereka bisa

familiar dengan bahasa Inggris ini.

1:13

Researcher : Biasanya bagaimana cara Ma'am menggunakan materi-materi

tersebut dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris di kelas?

1:21

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Teacher : Untuk materi autentik ini, saya terkadang menggunakannya di

materi listening, jadi saya coba cari audio percakapan yang langsung dari *native*-nya, kemudian saya bawa ke kelas. Tapi gak Cuma di materi *listening* aja si, kadang saya juga pakai itu materi autentik di materi yang lain juga. Misalnya saya cari satu video, baik itu video ilustrasi dari materi yang kita bahas, kadang ada

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short movie juga. Jadi belajarnya itu di selingi sama ilustrasi dari yang autentik itu. Bisa di bilang kalau itu sebagai penunjang lah dalam pembelajaran di kelas, biar siswa gak bosan juga. Soalnya kan kalau saya aja yang kasi penjelasan tok tentang ini, tentang itu, gak ada variasi, bosan juga belajarnya.

.....selain yang video tadi. Misalnya pas materi invitation kan ya, nah pernah itu, saya suruh mereka cari satu invitation dari internet pokoknya, kemudian saya suruh juga mereka jelaskan itu invitationnya tentang apa, kira-kira apa aja unsur yang ada di dalam undangan itu. Nah, abis itu saya suruh mereka presentasi jenis-jenis undangan yang mereka dapat itu, mereka ada yang dapat sama ada yang berbeda nah itu misal saya jelasin kalau di barat itu invitation pakai RSPV nanti mereka explore unsur kebahasaan dalam teks tersebut gitu gitu...

2:59

Researcher

: mmm oke oke Ma'am... Jadi Ma'am seringnya menggunakan materi autentik dalam bentuk audio visual atau audio nya aja dan ada printed material atau teks juga ya Ma'am yaa?

3:13

**Teacher** 

: Iya, benar. Teks juga ada itu kan kayak apa mmm ...narrative teks misalnya... pernah juga itu....

3:19

Researcher

: mmm kalau begitu seberapa sering Ma'am menggunakan materi autentik ini dalam mengajarkan bahasa Inggris?

3:22

Teacher

: Lumayan sering lah, tapi tergantung dengan materi yang sedang di bahas juga. Kalau sekiranya memerlukan materi autentik, seperti tadi pas listening, saya pakai. Tapi kalau materinya sekiranya gak begitu memerlukan materi autentik, ya saya pakai buku saja atau pakai metode lain juga.

3:41

Researcher

: Jadi Ma'am, tipe tipe materi autentik apa yang biasa Ma'am pakai pada saat mengajar bahasa Inggris?

3:46

**Teacher** 

: Kalau untuk tipe, itu bervariasi ya. Kadang saya gunakan yang audio aja seperti waktu mengajar listening tadi, kadang audio visual juga, kadang juga dalam bentuk teks. Bervariasi, sesuai dengan kebutuhan dari materi belajarnya juga tujuan pembelajarannya.

4:07

Researcher

: Oke, biasanya Ma'am mengambil materi autentik ini dari sumber mana Ma'am?

4:12

Teacher

: Kalau untuk sumbernya, saya biasanya cari di Google, kadang YouTube juga. Soalnya di sana banyak ya tersedia bahan yang kita butuhkan. Kadang juga selain saya sendiri mempersiapkan materi, kadang saya juga menugaskan siswa tu untuk mencari video,

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seperti misalnya materi *procedure*, saya bagi siswa jadi beberapa kelompok, kemudian saya tugaskan mereka untuk mencari satu video procedure seperti manual instruction, tapi videonya itu harus yang menggunakan bahasa Inggris dan yang buat itu native. Istilahnya video dari bule lah, bukan video yang dibuat sama orang Indonesia yang menggunakan bahasa Inggris.

4:58

Researcher

: Oke, lanjut ya Ma'am. Dalam memilih materi autentik itu ada gak kriteria tersendiri yang Ma'am pilih, misalnya harus sesuai kemampuan siswa dan sebagainya gitu Ma'am?

5:10 Teacher

: Hmm ya itu tentu ya... Karena setiap materi yang kita gunakan di kelas itu kan harus sesuai dengan topik yang sedang kita bahas, harus sesuai juga dengan tujuan yang ingin kita capai. Nah, agar kita bisa mencapai tujuan itu, tentu kita juga harus menyesuaikan dengan kemampuan siswa kita, ini materi yang kita pakai nanti ni kira-kira bisa di mengerti sama siswa apa gak, terlalu mudah gak, atau mungkin terlalu sulit dimengerti. Jadi semuanya harus di pertimbangkan baik-baik biar apa yang mau kita sampaikan itu bisa dipahami dengan baik oleh siswa.

5:53

Researcher

: Jadi harus sesuai dengan materi, tujuan, dan siswanya juga ya

Ma'am ya.

: Benar, benar.

6:56

Teacher

5:59

Researcher

: Pertanyaan selanjutnya ni Ma'am, tadi Ma'am bilang kalau materinya itu Ma'am ambil dari google atau dari youtube. Itu kirakira ada gak Ma'am kesulitan yang Ma'am hadapi waktu mempersiapkan materi autentik tersebut?

6:23 Teacher

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: Emmm susah-susah gampang si. Susahnya karena itu tadi, kita harus betul-betul menemukan media yang sesuai sama materi si materi otentik itu kan ya, tujuan pembelajaran, dan kemampuan siswa kita dalam memahami materi tersebut. Jadi benar benar harus teliti gitu dalam milihnya. Tapi gampangnya, alhamdulillah sekolah kita kan ngasi fasilitas Wifi ni, dan kita juga nyarinya di internet kan. Di sana banyak tersedia apa yang kita butuhkan, jadi kitanya tinggal pilih aja yang mana yang sesuai sama yang kita butuhkan. Kalau dari segi persiapan mungkin yang agak memakan waktu, si guru lebih selektif jadi butuh usaha ekstra karena harus betul-betul menyediakan waktu untuk memilah materi, si materi autentik ini, yang mau kita pakai di kelas kan. Itulah agak sedikit complicated ya... Kesulitan lainnya dalam mencari materi autentik ini. Masalahnya itu karena kan materi autentik kayak gini ini kan terus

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berkembang kan. Jadi kita kita harus selalu update biar materi yang kita gunakan itu gak ketinggalan jaman gitu. Misalnya ni kan, kita mau mengajarkan materi news item, kan gak bisa tu kita ambil berita yang udah lama, harus berita terbaru. Jadi harus ada usaha yang lebih lah untuk nyari materi yang sesuai.

7:15 Researcher

: Oke Ma'am, kira-kira apa kendala Ma'am dalam menerapkan materi autentik mmm dalam menerapkannya itu dari segi Ma'amnya sendiri menyampaikan materi, atau dari segi siswa memahaminya?

7:36 Teacher

: mmm kalau untuk penerapan di kelas paling kendalanya kalau listrik mati aja, atau peralatan untuk mengajar dengan materi ini yang mau digunakan itu sedang rusak. Kalau dari siswa itu ada, soalnya kan siswa itu karakternya beda-beda di kelas ya. Ada yang memang dia pendiam, jadi dia kesannya pasif gitu, ada yang aktif banget, yang diam ini juga kadang ada tu yang dia diamnya paham dengan apa yang dipelajari, tapi ada juga yang diamnya ini bikin bingung ni, entah dia paham atau nggak. Buat yang memiliki kemampuan Bahasa Inggris yang masih di bawah rata-rata mungkin agak sedikit sulit ya materi otentik ini, jadi kadang itu juga yang buat mereka pasif dibanding teman-temannya yang kemampuan Bahasa Inggrisnya lebih baik mungkin. Mmm menurut saya sih gitu ya...

Selain itu, kesulitan dalam menerapkan materi otentik ini karena kadang materi ini gak efisien untuk digunakan di dalam kelas. Soalnya kadang isi dari materi itu kan pada dasarnya dibuat untuk penunjang materi pembelajaran atau bahkan hiburan gitu ya supaya anak belajar tapi gak bosan, tapi saat ditampilkan respon siswa macam-macam ada yang focus ada yang malah ke-distract, jadinya agak kurang efisien aja jadi udah kita persiapkan sebaik mungkin tetap aja pas diterapkan mungkin gak pas untuk semua siswa karena kan pemahaman dan kemampuan siswa itu beda-beda.

8:57 Researcher

: Oke oke, terus Ma'am, eee ini, ada juga gak Ma'am kesulitan kesulitan dalam menilai penggunaan autentik material untuk siswa? Menilainya gimana ni?

09:11 Teacher

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: Mmm kalau dalam penilaiannya ini gak terlalu sulit lah ya, karena kan udah di buat tu kriteria apa aja yang mau di nilai. Udah ada rubriknya, jadi menilainya sesuai dengan itu aja. Misalnya di materi listening kan, kriterianya itu apakah siswa paham dengan maksud yang disampaikan... siswa udah bisa nangkap belum dengan pertanyaan berkaitan dengan listening teks tersebut, dan lain sebagainya. Kalau di speaking kan yang di liat itu pronunciationnya, fluency-nya, grammatical-nya, gitu-gitu. Jadi gak terlalu sulit

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lah. Nah, kalau itu biasanya saya juga nilai per-grup. Karena kadang gini, ada siswa itu, dia itu menyampaikannya itu agak sulit, jadi kadang dia suruh temannya yang ngomong, padahal itu idenya dari dia. Jadi kan gak adil kalau saya cuma kasi ke dia yang ngomong, sementara itu idenya dari temannya. Jadi nilainya itu saya ratakan per-grup.

10:06 Researcher

: eee kan Ma'am, itu kan empat skill ya Ma'am dalam sekali pembelajaran, jadi Ma'am itu menilainya per-skill atau udah menyeluruh sama seluruh proses mereka belajar?

10:13 Teacher

: Itu tergantung, kadang integrated di keempat-empatnya, kadang dua skill aja, kadang bisa juga satu skill aja. Sesuai sama tujuan pembelajarannya itu apa, jadi apa yang mau di nilai sesuai itu.

10:32

Researcher : Terus Ma'am, bagaimana reaksi siswa pada saat Ma'am mengajar

menggunakan authentic material?

10:41 Teacher

: Reaksinya ya, itu macam-macam. Ada yang tiba-tiba jadi aktif banget, ada yang biasa aja, ada juga sebagian yang pasif. Tapi pasif di sini kadang sebenarnya dia tu paham, ada juga ni yang gak jelas ni paham apa tidaknya. Itu biasanya untuk ngeceknya nanti saya kasi aja tu pertanyaan satu-satu. Atau saya tunjuk langsung orangnya. Atau saya kasih pertanyaan tertulis ngerti apa enggak mereka gitu untuk comprehensionnya

11:09 Researcher

Oke Ma'am, terus ni Ma'am, diluar dari kesulitan-kesulitan tersebut, apakah Ma'am merekomendasikan penggunaan authentic material dalam mengajar bahasa Inggris di sekolah? Mm kalau iya, Kenaa..pa Ma'am?

11:32 Teacher

: Iya, kalau saya sih tetap ya merekomendasikan penggunaan materi autentik ini pada saat pembelajaran di kelas. Karena apa, itu bisa jadi penunjang materi pembelajaran. Authentic material ini kan juga dapat memov,, eh memotivasi siswa kan ya, jadi saya sangat merekomendasikan sekali penggunaannya dalam pembelajaran.

Yang utama saya pakai itu textbook karena itu yang jadi rujukannya. Untuk materi otentik ini dipakai sebagai penunjang pembelajaran. Jadi sebenarnya seimbang lah, textbook iya, materi autentik juga iya.

Researcher : Oke mom kalau begitu, terimakasih banyak untuk waktunya ya Ma'am.

12:08

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### Appendix 3: Sample Excerpt of Coding Interview

### [TEACHER A]

**CODING OF THE INTERVIEW** 

	[IEACHER A]				
	Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme	
	0:45	Authentic	The	The use of	
)	aaa iya, eee kalau	materials	Implementation of	authentic	
	penggunaan itu iya,		authentic materials	materials in EFL	
	masalahnya kan karena kita			classroom.	
1	memang belajar Bahasa				
	Inggris, tentu perlu ada				
	referensi dari yang aslinya,				
	gitu. Makanya di ambil				
	yang asli <i>native</i> yang				
	ngomong, biar jelas			4	
	pengucapannya, biar tau				
	anak bagaimana cara				
	mengucapkan kata-kata			40004	
	Bahasa Inggris itu.			CI	
)	1:21	Authentic	The	Type of authentic	
,	e emm biasanya sebagai	materials	Implementation of	materials used by	
	tambahan dalam		authentic materials	the teachers.	
	mengajarkan materi kayak				
	pakai video, video				
+	pembelajaran atau video-				
	video yang dicari dari				
	YouTube sama dari Google	TNI OT	TCTZA	DIAT	
	eee yang ada percakapan	TIN DI	DINA	KIAL	
,	Bahasa Inggris, naaah itu				
)	biasanya yang dipakai				
	untuk authentic material.				
)	2:29	Authentic	The	Type of authentic	
	Biasanya Ma'am	materials	Implementation of	materials used by	

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**Statements** suaranya. Jadi lebih biasanya gambar dan seperti pada mereka untuk barang yang diiklankan, makanan. di diiklankannya kelas, nanti temannya ngasi Inggris. Bahasa pernah salah. Jadi sumber dari majalah gitu, kehidupannya

### **Keywords** Category **Theme** menggunakan audio visual, the teachers authentic materials biasanya video. Kalau video itu kan ada gambarnya, ada anak tertarik untuk melihat karena ada biasa lebih fokus untuk mendengarkan percakapannya. Yang kedua yang langsung bendanya, materi advertisement, iklan, nah itu saya suruh, em saya minta membawa untuk misalnya Nah depan temanrespon tentang iklannya, gitu, pakai Majalah juga itu. Waktu pelajaran recount kalau gak mengambil majalah mengenai historical recount atau orang-orang, orangorang yang bisa di ambil penjelasannya di majalahmengenai untuk

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Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
Statements  dijadikan materi, seperti teks biography bisa juga. Atau kadang-kadang di majalah juga di ambil iklan terkadang dari majalah juga, koran juga ada. Jadi mereka belajar dari teks otentik nanti dibaca dan mereka jawab pertanyaan tertulis untuk tau sejauh mana pemahaman mereka.	Keywords	Category	Theme
4:21 Biasanya ambil di Google sama di YouTube. 4:38 Dari internet kan lebih mudah	Authentic materials	The Implementation of authentic materials	Source of authentic materials used by the teachers
4:43 Ada, kesulitannya itu biasanya mencari materi yang cocok sama siswa, yang cocok sama topik pelajaran. Yang eee relevan lah gitu materinya sama sumber yang di cari. Nah, biasanya itu sangat memakan waktu dan harus dipersiapkan dengan matang karena	Difficulties	Teachers' difficulties in using authentic materials	Difficulties in preparing the authentic materials.

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G		G :	
Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
saya gak bisa tu asal			
ambil aja video/materinya			
kan, saya harus benar-			
benar mempersiapkan			
materi tersebut dengan			
matang. Jadi yaa lumayan			
memakan waktu untuk			
mempersiapkan			
materinya.			
walaupun banyak juga di	4		
internet itu, tapi tetap harus			
di pilih juga yang sesuai,			
apakah materinya betul-			
betul cocok sama pelajaran			
kita atau apakah bermanfaat			
nanti, bisa dipahami sama			41114
siswa, pengucapannya	_		F
benar, dan sumbernya benar			
gak, gitu. Kan gak			
sembarangan juga kita			
ngambilnya. Itu susahnya			
kadang, soalnya kadang			
agak susah gitu untuk nyari			
materi yang cocok,			
sesudahnya kita juga harus			
menyesuaikan lagi sama	THE	TCTZA	DIAT
metode apa yang cocok	TIN DI	JONA	MIAL
untuk dipakai di kelas dan			
cara penyampaian ke siswa			
juga kadang jadi salah satu			
kesulitannya tu. Karena kan			
salah penyampaian, bisa-			

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Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
bisa goals kita untuk materi			
tersebut gak tercapai.			
7:09	Difficulties	Teachers'	Teachers'
eee misalnya selesai di		difficulties in	difficulties in
tayangkan video tentang		using authentic	implementing
materi pembelajarannya,		materials.	authentic
kita kan kadang perhatikan			materials.
anak pada saat anak			
memperhatikan videonya.			
Ada yang sepertinya kurang	4		
paham, begitu udah selesai			
kadang kita tanyain kadang			
mereka gak bisa jawab, ada			
juga yang kesannya kayak		Section 1 Line	
sudah paham, tapi pas di			
tanya ternyata gak tau,			
pura-pura paham aja gitu,			
ada juga yang diam aja gitu,			
ya kayaknya agak pasif			
gitu, tapi mungkin dianya			
paham tapi gak bisa			
ngomongnya, ada juga yang			
betul-betul dia bisa			
perhatikan, dia bisa			
memahaminya, dia juga			
bisa bantu temannya	INGI	ISKA	RIAI
terkadang, diceritainnya, oo	TI O	DIXIX	Trivic
iya itu tadi gini lo. Ada juga			
yang gak tau, dia nanya			
sama temannya. Ini			
mungkin karena informasi			

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Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
yang ada dalam video atau			
si materi otentik tersebut			
masih agak sulit dipahami			
oleh siswa, karena kan			
dalam video tersebut bahasa			
yang digunakan kan bahasa			
Inggris beserta semua unsur			
kebahasaannya, dari native			
lagi, jadi agak sedikit sulit			
untuk dimengerti oleh siswa			
yang pada dasarnya	-4		
mungkin masih belum			
lancar bahasa			
Inggrisnyaaah iya, itu		V = SW	
biasanya salah satu masalah			
juga itu terkadang pada saat			
menayangkan video itu ya			4
kadang mati lampu, jadi	_		
tidak bisa di tayangkan,	- 0 '-		
atau kadang alatnya rusak,			
infocusnya bermasalah,			
kadang laptop tiba-tiba ada			
masalah, ya biasa lah.			
9:10			
Mmm ini ini lebih ke			
penggunaan bahasa itu	TNICI	JSKA	PIAT
sendiri sih. Karena kan	TIA DI	DILA	MIAC
dalam materi otentik ini,			
yang ngomong itu kan			
native, jadi dalam video,			
audio, atau teks itu kan			

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** mereka ngomongnya sesuai dengan kultur yang ada di sana, kadang juga mereka menggunakan aksen **British** misalnya atau American, jadi siswa agak kesulitan untuk memahaminya, ini maksudnya apa ya, kok beda pengucapannya, gitu. Jadi siswa kadang butuh waktu lama buat mencerna teks Bahasa Inggris nya dan kesulitan agak memahai teks/audio tersebut kadang... 10:05 **Difficulties** Teachers? Teachers? kesulitannya difficulties in difficulties in paling ranknya itu yang gak using authentic pasti, gitu lebih assessing menggunakan subjective materials students. gitu penilaiannya, tidak objective secara langsung. Walaupun ada di buatkan ketentuan apa kriteria yang di nilai, perlu tapi bagaimanapun agak sulit juga gitu dinilainya. Jadi keseluruhannya, jadi mulai di nilai dari nilai prosesnya juga, tulis juga,

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** semuanya, jadi tidak hanya nilai akhir tok aja, tidak hanya nilai kali kali aja, jadi memang keseluruhan nilainya di nilai. 11:15 Students' reactions Students' Students' Oooo banyak reaksinya, ada reactions reactions while yang senang, ada yang aktif learning by using pada saat belajar, anak yang authentic pasif tetap ada juga, kalau materials. yang standar yang paling banyak itu, aktif banget tidak, pasif banget tidak, senang juga.. juga mengurangi ngantuk juga, karena kan kita banyak digunakan segala macam media pembelajaran /teknik dalam mengajar gitu belajarnya. .....rasanya kalau menggunakan audio/video/teks yang lebih real itu lebih tertarik dan lebih sepertinya paham mereka karena tingkat SMA mungkin ya,. . lebih senang mereka juga, biar jadi lebih nyaman juga dibuatnya belajar. Kalau satu mmm teknik metode ceramah saja kadang

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** membosankan, kadang bikin lelah juga. 12:25 Recommendation Recommendation Recommendation Kalau menurut mom, mom in using authentic materials in EFL sangat merekomendasikan kali, masalahnya eee pada classes. saat kita belajar sama anak, anak akan merasa jenuh kalau hanya menjelaskan materi aja, tapi kalau ada contoh nyata lebih, anak kan mayoritas suka audio visual, gitu. Mereka suka memperhatikan, mereka suka mendengarkan, kalau kita aja yang ngomong sendiri, itu akan sangat membosankan. Tapi kalau ada video yang kita tayangkan itu akan lebih excited kan, lebih Kan menyenangkan. terkadang kita kasih realia juga, jadi mereka beraktivitas, tidak hanya pada membaca, terpaku menulis. Tapi kalau kita buat seperti sesuatu contohnya materi iklan, buat mereka sesuatu, mereka tayangkan di depan,

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** mereka jelaskan, itukan sangat eee menyenangkan, gitu. Jadi kalau ada materi autentik authentic material ini akan menyenangkan buat anak, dan jadi kita jadi gak monoton, ada variasi. walaupun agak sulit mencarinya, menerapkannya di kelas, kita kan bisa pakai metode belajar yang lain yang bervariasi yang dibantu sama penggunaan materi autentik ini.... istilahnya kadang pakai anak itu sistem demokrasi, mereka, oleh mereka, untuk mereka. Jadi tidak hanya kita yang mengerjakannya, kita bawa juga mereka involve di dalam proses memilih materi. Nak, materi besok ini, cari di internet mengenai ini, cari video atau materi mengenai ini, tapi memang kita harus kasi batasan yang jelas, apa yang di cari itu. Nah, masalahnya terkadang itu, sebagian guru tu cuma, "cari ini ya nak!" tapi apanya yang mau di

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Keywords	Category	Theme
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TN CT	TCTA	RIAL
TIADO	DIXA	TITLE

0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

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**CODING OF THE INTERVIEW** [TEACHER B]

	Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
	0:45	Authentic	The use of	The use of
1		materials	authentic materials	authentic
1	eee kadang-kadang, ya,			materials in EFL
	kadang-kadang			classroom.
	menggunakan materi			
	autentik ya, eee tapi itu			
	jarang. Tapi sekali-sekali			1
	boleh untuk menunjang	4		
	materi pembelajaran dari			
	buku, tujuannya eee anak-			/
	anak itu lebih familiar		V	
	lidahnya sama native		And the state	
	speaker itu, ya kan.			
	Karena nanti ee kita			41114
	menayangkan misalnya			
ín.	video, nah yang			
	ngomongnya kan langsung			
	native, jadi kadang-			
	kadang pronunciation-nya			
,	itu beda sama kita yang			
	bukan native. Jadi kita			
	perlu sekali-sekali			
	memperkenalkan eee			
	authentic material ini	IN SI	ISKA	RIAI
	kepada siswa kita.	TIT DI	DIXI	TITITIO
1				
	2:04			
2	Pertama tentu kita			
	menayangkan video,			

**Theme** 

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**Statements** 

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cipta misalnya kan nak. milk Menayangkan video itu bisa melalui infocus, ya kan, aaa dah tu kita pakai speaker, akhirnya supaya S suara videonya itu bisa uska kedengaran jelas di kelas itu. Nah, setelah itu kita N tanyakan kepada anaka anak kira-kira apa eee apa yang mereka dapat dari video yang mereka tonton itu. .....Pernah juga, misalnya pernah juga, suruh saya mereka mencari cari eee apa, magazine atau bacaan dalam reading yang State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria bahasa Inggris. Khususnya yang langsung ditulis oleh orang asing, kan banyak tu pengarang-pengarang Inggris, misalnya Charles Krauthammer kayak gitu kan, aaa novel-novel yang penulisnya pengarang Inggris, mereka kan disuruh baca. Misal satu chapter atau segala macamnya.

**Keywords** 

Category

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** 3:28 The use of Types of authentic Authentic misalnya dalam authentic materials materials used by Eee materials bentuk listening kan, nah the teacher. kita putar satu percakapan, dialog, yang mana percakapan itu diisi oleh suara yang asli native ya, bukan rekaman kita yang orang Indonesia. Nah itu untuk listening-nya. Kemudian eee mungkin eee watching video ya, kita tayangkan eee film short video, short video kita tayangkan melalui slide, aaa mereka mendengar. Begitulah kira-kira. Setelah itu nanti kita buat pertanyaan ke mereka mengenai sejauh mana mereka mengerti apa yang telah mereka dengar atau yang telah mereka lihat. Itu kadang-kadang sesuai juga dengan materi yang akan kita ajarkan nak, oooh ini perlu ini, ada juga realia, itu biasa, bagus. Realia itu kadang-kadang bagus, langsung kita bawa contohnya ya, misalnya itu

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** biasanya kalau eee dalam bentuk-bentuk.. biasanya materinya tentang eee cause and effect, eee masalah tentang eee apa, sebab akibat. Nah, itu kita cari, mengapa ini tumbuhan ini seperti ini, ini, 000 akibat sinar matahari dan segala macam. Aaa itu memang cocok dibawa ke realianya Source of 5:10 Authentic Sources of Kadang-kadang materials authentic materials authentic karena kita gak bisa materials used by ya, mendatangkan asli native the teachers ke sini ya nak, nah jadi kita mengambil tu kadangkadang dari video, suara percakapan, teks-teks bahasa Inggris kan ya, nah di download lah video atau teks Bahasa Inggris dari internet, teks-teks dari Google. Gituu.. 5:55 Heem, itu memilih materi biasanya ini, ibu berdasarkan eee pokok bahasan lah pokok ya,

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Statements **Keywords** Category **Theme** bahasan misalnya topik, misalnya kita tentang dialog expressing opinion, misalnya kan, cara mengungkapkan pendapat, gitu kan. Nah, kan kadang itu kan banyak didalam eee literasi literasi kita lihat orangorang native speaker itu gimana mereka cara mengungkapkan pendapat, ya kan. Aaa kita suruh dulu mereka mendengarkan, kemudian baru eee kita ajak mereka mengungkapkan pendapat mereka dengan meniru lah contoh yang sudah mereka State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ri lihat itu, yang bagusnya bagaimana native berbicara, gitu. Difficulties Teachers Teachers' Ya, tentu ada ya, apalagi difficulties in using Difficulties in sekarang kan ibu udah tua, authentic materials preparing the ya kalau di itung kan ibu udah hampir 32 tahun materials. mengajar, tentu ibu kurang lah masalah ber-IT, gitu kan. Nah, paling di situlah ibu yang merasa agak eee kesulitan, nanti paling minta tolong kepada yang

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Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
muda, aaa ini bagaimana	Keyworus	Category	1 neme
ni cara meng-apanya, gitu-			
gitulah, mendownloadnya,			
memasukkannya ke			
aplikasi, kesini kesini tu,			
ah gitu.			
Karena kan ibu			
dalam mencari materi			
otentik ini kadang harus			
minta bantuan dari rekan			
ibu kan, jadi kadang agak			
susah untuk menemukan			
materi yang benar-benar			4
cocok sama apa yang ibu		N	
butuhkan. Kalaupun ada,		And the state of	
ibu kan masih harus			
benar-benar paham dulu			41114
isi dari materi otentik itu,			
misalnya video, saya harus			
paham dulu ni, ini mereka			
lagi bahas apa biar bisa			
mengkomunikasikan			
informasi tersebut ke			
siswa. Kalau ibu salah kan			
nanti siswanya bisa salah			
juga, itu sih sulitnya.		_	
T	TIME	TCIZA	DIAT
8:59	Difficulties	Teachers'	Teachers'
Mmm alhamdulillah ya,		difficulties in using	difficulties in
karena sekolah kita ini		authentic	implementing
sekolah yang favorit,		materials.	authentic
fasilitas termasuk lengkap			materials.

**Theme** 

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Hak **Statements Keywords** Category gitu, ya kan, kita tiap kelas milk ada infocus, sekolah kita ada WiFi, jadi gak ada masalah kalau segi sarana tapi kalau dari segi Suska pelaksanaan, kadangkadang masalahnya lampu mati atau jaringan Riau lelet, dah, itu aja palingan. Terus mm... aaaa... kesulitannya itu kadang karena materi otentik ini kan asalnya dari native, kadang juga kita ambil dari majalah atau video apa gitu kan yang tujuan utamanya itu untuk penjelasan, tambahan hiburan/selingan untuk State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ri dari metode ceramah lah ibaratnya, tapi kita bawa ke dalam materi belajar. Jadi kadang agak kurang efisien gitu. Kadang siswa malah lebih fokus nontonnya daripada ngerjakan tugasnya. Waktu nonton mereka sepertinya fokus, tapi ketika ditanya malah terkesan gak tau apa-apa. Jadi saya rasa

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Ctatamanta	Vormondo	Catagory	Thomas
Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
kesulitannya itu karena			
penggunaannya yang			
kurang efisien di kelas			
gitu aja.			
15:27	Difficulties	Teachers'	Teachers'
Menilainya ya kadang-		difficulties in using	difficulties in
kadang kalau mereka itu		authentic materials	assessing
eee dalam itu speaking,			students.
itu kan lebih paling			
gampang tu, ya. Aaa			
ditanyalah mereka kan,	- 4		
trus kita nilai fluency-nya,			
lancarnya, kelancaran,			
sudah itu apa istilahnya			
lagi, pronunciation-nya,			
gitu ya. Walaupun			
pronunciation-nya tidak			4
sebagus native, tapi	_		
setidaknya tidak			40
melenceng kali lah kan.			
Aaa jadi fluency, eee			
pronunciation, mungkin			
choice of words juga.			
Kadang kan anak-anak ini			
kan dia gak pandai			
menempatkan kosakata itu			
ya, misalnya yang ini	TINI CI	TOTZA	DIAT
aturannya gak perlu pakai	TIN DI	DINA	KIAL
ini, yang ini untuk yang			
itu. Kadang-kadang			
kosakata itu kan depends			
on the situation, gitu kan,			
on the strauton, Situ Kun,			

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** jadi aaa penggunaan of choice words itu kadang-kadang agak kurang, anak-anak. 15:33 Yaa, assessmentnya baisanya yang oral, sebab pelajaran kita kan bahasa kan nak. Jadi mereka harus ngomong, gitu. Tapi kadang Ma'am juga tetap lah ada tes tertulis untuk menilai writing dari pemahaman reading siswa kan 15:53 Students' Students' reactions Students' ya senang mereka karena reactions reactions while mereka aktif, gitu kan. they are learning Tentulah ada yang pasif by using authentic juga tapi Sebagian kecil materials. la, ya kan. Palingan hanya beberapa siswa... tta tapi kan akhirnya mereka kan karena lingkungannya aktif jadi terbawa aktif. 16:57 Recommendation Recommendation Recommendation iyalah, direkomendasikan in using authentic materials in EFL lah ya, supaya menghilangkan kejenuhan class. bagi anak-anak karena kan

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** belajarnya interactive, bisa outdoor malah kalo ke langsung tempat belajarnya misalnya historical places, karena kan belajar autentik itu kita bisa outdoor langsung ke tempat atau berinteraksi langsung dengan sumber materi pembelajaran kayak realia, kita ajak anak-anak tu keluar gitu kan. Jadi gak bosan.

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

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### **CODING OF THE INTERVIEW**

### [TEACHER C]

Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
0:50	Authentic	The use of	The use of
Terkadang iya, saya	materials	authentic materials	authentic
gunakan juga itu materi			materials in EFL
autentik. Karena kan			classroom.
belajar bahasa Inggris ini,			
namanya juga belajar			
bahasa orang kan ya, jadi			
kita perlu juga			
membiasakan anak untuk			
mendengarkan/melihat			
langsung dari yang punya			
bahasa. tapi mereka bisa			
familiar dengan bahasa		100	
Inggris ini.			
Untuk materi autentik ini,	Authentic	The use of	Type of authentic
saya terkadang	materials	authentic materials	materials used by
menggunakannya di			the teacher.
materi listening, jadi saya			
coba cari audio			
percakapan yang langsung			
dari native-nya, kemudian			
saya bawa ke kelas. Tapi			
gak Cuma di materi			
listening aja si, kadang			
saya juga pakai itu materi	IN SI	ISKA	RIAL
autentik di materi yang	TI D	DUINIA	Trace
lain juga. Misalnya saya			
cari satu video, baik itu			
video ilustrasi dari materi			
yang kita bahas, kadang			

# a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** ada short movie juga. Jadi belajarnya itu di selingi sama ilustrasi dari yang autentik itu. Bisa di bilang kalau itu sebagai penunjang lah dalam pembelajaran di kelas, biar siswa gak bosan juga. Soalnya kan kalau saya aja yang kasi penjelasan tok tentang ini, tentang itu, gak ada variasi, bosan juga belajarnya. .....selain yang video tadi. Misalnya pas materi invitation kan ya, nah pernah itu, saya suruh mereka cari satu invitation dari internet pokoknya, kemudian saya suruh juga mereka jelaskan invitationnya tentang apa, kira-kira apa aja unsur di yang ada dalam undangan itu. Nah, abis suruh mereka itu saya presentasi jenis-jenis undangan yang mereka dapat itu, mereka yang dapat sama ada yang berbeda nah itu misal saya jelasin kalau di barat itu

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme RSPV** invitation pakai milk mereka explore nanti unsur kebahasaan dalam  $\subset$ teks tersebut gitu gitu... Z 3:46 The use of Type of authentic Authentic S Kalau authentic materials untuk tipe, itu materials materials used by bervariasi ya. Kadang the teacher. saya gunakan yang audio N aja seperti waktu mengajar listening tadi, kadang audio visual juga, kadang juga dalam bentuk sesuai teks. Bervariasi, dengan kebutuhan belajarnya materi juga tujuan pembelajarannya. 4:12 Sources of Authentic Sources of materials authentic materials authentic Kalau untuk sumbernya, materials use by saya biasanya cari di State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim the teacher Google, kadang YouTube juga. Soalnya sana banyak tersedia bahan yang kita butuhkan. Kadang juga selain saya sendiri mempersiapkan materi, kadang saya juga menugaskan siswa untuk mencari video, seperti misalnya materi procedure, saya bagi

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** jadi siswa beberapa kelompok, kemudian saya tugaskan mereka untuk mencari satu video procedure seperti manual instruction, tapi videonya itu harus yang menggunakan bahasa Inggris dan yang buat native. Istilahnya itu video dari bule lah, video bukan yang dibuat orang sama Indonesia yang menggunakan bahasa Inggris. 6:23 Difficulties Teachers' Difficulties in difficulties in using **Emmm** susah-susah preparing the authentic materials gampang si. Susahnya materials. karena itu tadi, kita harus betul-betul menemukan media yang sesuai sama materi si materi otentik itu kan ya, tujuan pembelajaran, dan kemampuan siswa kita dalam memahami materi tersebut. Jadi benar benar harus teliti gitu dalam Tapi milihnya. gampangnya,

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
alhamdulillah sekolah kita			
kan ngasi fasilitas Wifi ni,			
dan kita juga nyarinya di			
internet kan. Di sana			
banyak tersedia apa yang			
kita butuhkan, jadi kitanya			
tinggal pilih aja yang			
mana yang sesuai sama			
yang kita butuhkan. Kalau			
dari segi persiapan			
mungkin yang agak			
memakan waktu, si guru			
lebih selektif jadi butuh			
usaha ekstra karena harus			
betul-betul menyediakan			
waktu untuk memilah			
materi, si materi autentik			4 1 1 4
ini, yang mau kita pakai di			
kelas kan. Itulah agak			
sedikit complicated ya			
Kesulitan lainnya dalam			
mencari materi autentik			
ini. Masalahnya itu karena			
kan materi autentik kayak			
gini ini kan terus	TINTO	TOTA	DIAT
berkembang kan. Jadi kita	TIN DI	<b>JSKA</b>	MIAL
kita harus selalu update			
biar materi yang kita			
gunakan itu gak			
ketinggalan jaman gitu.			

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** Misalnya ni kan, kita mau mengajarkan materi news item, kan gak bisa tu kita ambil berita yang udah lama, harus berita terbaru. Jadi harus ada usaha yang lebih lah untuk nyari materi yang sesuai. Difficulties 7:36 Teachers' Teachers' mmm kalau untuk difficulties in using difficulties in penerapan di kelas paling authentic materials. implementing kendalanya kalau listrik authentic mati aja, atau peralatan materials. yang mau digunakan itu sedang rusak. Kalau dari siswa itu ada, soalnya kan siswa itu karakternya beda-beda di kelas ya. Ada yang memang dia pendiam, jadi dia kesannya pasif gitu, ada yang aktif banget, yang diam ini juga kadang ada yang dia diamnya paham dengan apa yang dipelajari, tapi ada juga yang diamnya ini bikin bingung ni, entah dia

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**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** paham atau nggak. Buat memiliki yang kemampuan Bahasa Inggris yang masih di bawah rata-rata mungkin sedikit sulit agak ya materi otentik ini, jadi kadang itu juga yang buat mereka pasif dibanding teman-temannya yang kemampuan Bahasa lebih Inggrisnya baik mungkin. Mmm menurut saya sih gitu ya.... Selain itu, kesulitan dalam materi menerapkan otentik ini karena kadang materi ini gak efisien untuk digunakan di dalam kelas. Soalnya kadang isi dari materi itu kan pada dasarnya dibuat untuk materi penunjang pembelajaran atau bahkan hiburan gitu ya supaya anak belajar tapi gak bosan, tapi saat ditampilkan respon siswa macam-macam ada yang focus ada yang malah kejadinya distract, agak kurang efisien aja jadi

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Ha \_ cipta milk S uska N a State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ri

**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** udah kita persiapkan sebaik mungkin tetap aja diterapkan mungkin pas gak pas untuk semua siswa karena kan pemahaman dan kemampuan siswa itu beda-beda. 9:11 Difficulties Teachers? Teachers' Mmm kalau dalam difficulties in using difficulties in penilaiannya authentic materials ini assessing gak terlalu sulit lah ya, karena students. kan udah di buat tu kriteria apa aja yang mau Udah di nilai. ada rubriknya, jadi menilainya sesuai dengan itu aja. Misalnya di materi listening kan, kriterianya itu apakah siswa paham dengan maksud yang disampaikan... siswa udah bisa nangkap belum dengan pertanyaan berkaitan dengan listening teks tersebut, dan lain Kalau di sebagainya. speaking kan yang di liat pronunciation¬-nya, itu fluency-nya, grammaticalnya, gitu-gitu. Jadi gak Nah, terlalu sulit lah.

0 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

Statements	Keywords	Category	Theme
kalau itu biasanya saya			
juga nilai per-grup.			
Karena kadang gini, ada		2	
siswa itu, dia itu			
menyampaikannya itu			
agak sulit, jadi kadang dia			
suruh temannya yang			
ngomong, padahal itu			
idenya dari dia. Jadi kan			
gak adil kalau saya cuma			
kasi ke dia yang	-4		
ngomong, sementara itu			
idenya dari temannya.			
Jadi nilainya itu saya			
ratakan per-grup.		A THE RESERVE	
kadang integrated di			
keempat-empatnya,			40004
10:13			
kadang dua skill aja,	_ \		100
kadang bisa juga satu skill			
aja. Sesuai sama tujuan			
pembelajarannya itu apa,			
jadi apa yang mau di nilai			
sesuai itu.			
10:41	Students'	Students' reactions	Students'
Reaksinya ya, itu macam-	reactions		reactions while
macam. Ada yang tiba-	TTAT OT	TOTZA	learning by using
tiba jadi aktif banget, ada	TIN DI	DONA	authentic
yang biasa aja, ada juga			materials.
sebagian yang pasif. Tapi			
pasif di sini kadang			
sebenarnya dia tu paham,			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			

### Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau. a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

**Statements Keywords** Category **Theme** ada juga ni yang gak jelas ni paham apa tidaknya. Itu biasanya untuk ngeceknya nanti saya kasi aja tu pertanyaan satu-satu. Atau saya tunjuk langsung orangnya. Atau saya kasih pertanyaan tertulis ngerti apa enggak mereka gitu untuk comprehensionnya 11:32 Recommendation Recommendation Recommendation Iya, kalau saya sih tetap in using authentic merekomendasikan materials in EFL ya penggunaan materi class. autentik ini pada saat di pembelajaran kelas. Karena apa, itu bisa jadi penunjang Authentic pembelajaran. material ini kan juga dapat memov,, eh memotivasi siswa kan ya, jadi saya sangat merekomendasikan sekali penggunaannya dalam pembelajaran. Yang utama saya pakai itu textbook karena itu yang jadi rujukannya. Untuk materi otentik ini dipakai sebagai penunjang pembelajaran. Jadi sebenarnya seimbang lah,

### 0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

**Statements** textbook

iya,

autentik juga iya.

materi

Keywords Category

**Theme** 

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim



Perihal

### KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PASCASARJANA**

كلية الدراسات العليا

THE GRADUATE PROGRAMME Alamat : Jl. KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 94 Pekanbaru 28129 PO.BOX. 1004 Phone & Facs, (0761) 858832, Site : pps.uin-suska.ac.id E-mail : pps@uin-suska.ac.id

Pekanbaru, 23 September 2020

: 726/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2020 Nomor Lamp.

: Penunjukan Pembimbing Utama dan

Pembimbing Pendamping Tesis Kandidat Magister

Kepada Yth.

Dr. Abd. Hasan (Pembimbing Utama)

Dr. Helmiati, M.Ag (Pembimbing Pendamping)

di

Sesuai dengan musyawarah pimpinan, maka Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Pembimbing Utama dan Pembimbing Pendamping tesis kandidat magister a.n:

: Siti Nurul Falah

: 21790125849 Program Pendidikan : Magister/Strata Dua (S2) : Pendidikan Agama Islam Program Studi

: VI (Enam) Semester

**Judul Tesis** : Investigating The Difficulties Encountered By Teachers In Using .

The Authentic Materials In Efl Classroom At State Senior High

Masa bimbingan berlaku selama 1 tahun sejak tanggal penunjukan ini dan dapat diperpanjang (maks.) untuk 2x6 bulan berikutnya. Adapun materi bimbingan adalah sebagai berikut:

Penelitian dan penulisan tesis;

Penulisan hasil penelitian tesis;

3. Perbaikan hasil penelitian setelah Seminar Hasil Penelitian;

Perbaikan tesis setelah Ujian Tesis; dan

Meminta ringkasan tesis dalam bentuk makalah yang siap di submit dalam jurnal.

Bersama dengan surat ini dilampirkan blanko bimbingan yang harus diisi dan ditandatangani setiap kali Saudara memberikan bimbingan kepada kandidat yang bersangkutan.

Demikianlah disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih





### 0 I 0 ス cipta milk S S Ka Z 0

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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### THE GRADUATE PROGRAMME

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Nomor

:1139/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2020

Pekanbaru, 18 November 2020

Lamp. Hal

: 1 berkas

: Izin Melakukan Kegiatan Riset Tesis/Disertasi

Kepada

Yth, Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Riau Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka penulisan tesis/disertasi, maka dimohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk mengizinkan mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama

: SITI NURUL FALAH

NIM

: 21790125849

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Agama Islam S2

Semester/Tahun

: VI (Enam) / 2020

Judul Tesis/Disertasi

: Investigating the Difficulties Encountered

by Teachers in Using the Authentic Materials

in EFL Classroom at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru

> Wasalam Direktur,

untuk melakukan penelitian sekaligus pengumpulkan data dan informasi yang diperlukannya dari sekolah menengah atas (SMA) 1 Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (25 November 2020 s.d. 25 Desember 2020)

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Prof. Dr. Afrizal. M, MA NIP. 19591015 198903 1 001

a Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

### REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/36997 TENTANG

### PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN TESIS



Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : DIREKTUR PASCASARJANA UIN SUSKA, Nomor : 1139/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2020 Tanggal 18 November 2020, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama

SITI NURUL FALAH

2. NIM / KTP

21790125849

3. Program Studi 4. Konsentrasi

PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

5. Jenjang

6. Judul Penelitian

INVESTIGATING THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY TEACHERS IN USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN EFL CLASSROOM AT STATE SENIOR HIGH

SCHOOL 1 PEKANBARU

7. Lokasi Penelitian

(SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS NEGERI) SMA N 1 PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya

Dibuat di Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal 7 Desember 2020



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Melalui : Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pelayanan (SIMPEL)

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

### Tembusan:

### Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

- Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau
- 3. DIREKTUR PASCASARJANA UIN SUSKA di Pekanbaru
- Yang Bersangkutan

a

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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## State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim



JALAN CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 22552/21553 PEKANBARU

Pekanbaru, n n nan 2020

Nomor

: 071/Disdik/1.3/2020/ 13576

Kepada

Sifat

: Biasa

Yth. Kepala SMAN 1 Pekanbaru

Lampiran

Hal

: Izin Riset / Penelitian

Pekanbaru

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/36997 Tanggal 7 Deseber 2020 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:

Nama

: SITI NURUL FALAH

NIM

: 21790125849

Program Studi

: PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Konsentrasi Jenjang

Judul Penelitian

INVETIGATING THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY

TEACHERS IN USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN EFL CLASROOM AT STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1

**PEKANBARU** 

Lokasi Penelitian

: SMA NEGERI 1 PEKANBARU

Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

- 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang diperlukan untuk penelitian.
- 2. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.
- 3. Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini dibuat.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

An. KEPALA DINAS PENDIDIKAN **PROVINSI RIAU** SEKRETARIS

> Dr. Eng. YUSRI, S.Pd., S.T, M.T Pembina Tingkat I NIP. 19661231 199102 1 007

Tembusan: DIREKTUR PASCASARJANA UIN SUSKA



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Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim

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### PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN PROVINSI RIAU SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS (SMA) NEGERI 1

"AKREDITASI : A" Jl. Sultan Syarif Kasim No. 159 Telp. / Fax/ (0761) 21583 Kota Pekanbaru Kode Pos 28141 Laman : <u>www.sman1pekanbaru.sch.id</u> / Email : <u>info@sman1pekanbaru.sch.id</u>

### SURAT - KETERANGAN

Nomor: 423.4/KL/SMA.01/617

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: SITI NURUL FALAH

Tempat, Tanggal Lahir

: Sumedang, 27 Agustus 1995

NIM

: 21790125849

Mahasiswa

: S2 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Pasca Sarjana - UIN SUSKA Riau

Benar telah melakukan Penelitian di SMA Negeri 1 Pekanbaru, dari tanggal 14 s.d 18 Desember 2020 dan hasil dari penelitian tersebut akan dipergunakan sebagai pembuatan Tesis dengan judul:

"INVESTIGATING THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY TEACHER IN USING THE AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN EFL CLASSROOM AT STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PEKANBARU "

Demikianlah Surat Keterangan ini diberikan untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Pekanbara, 18 Desember 2020

Hak Cipta Dilindungi U Dilarang mengutip s



### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU مركز ترقية اللغة لجامعة سلطان شريف قاسم الإسلامية الحكومية



### CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This is to certify that

: Siti Nurul Falah Name ID Number : 21790125849 Date of Birth : August 27, 1995

: Female Sex

Test Form : Paper Based Test

Achieved the following scores on the

### English Proficiency Test

Listening Comprehension Structure & Written Expressions Reading Comprehension

Overall Score

Expired Date: September 15, 2021



English Proficiency Test® Certificate Provided by Language Development Center of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. The scores and information presented in this score report are approved. Address: Jl. KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 94 Pekanbaru 28128 PO BOX 1004 HP. 0852 7144 0823 Fax. (0761) 858832 Email: info@pusat-bahasa.info Website: pusat-bahasa.info

The Head of Language Development Center

Mahyudin Syukri, M. Ag NIP. 19720421 200604 1 003

Syarif Kasim Ria

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### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

مركز ترقية اللغة لجامعة سلطان شريف قاسم الإسلامية الحكومية



### SERTIFIKAT

ARABIC PROFICIENCY TEST

DIBERIKAN KEPADA

Siti Nurul Falah

Nomor ID : 21790125849 Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan Tanggal Lahir : 27 Agustus 1995

بيان النتائج لاختبار اللغة العربية لمعرفة الكفاءة اللغوية

الاستماع: 57 55: القواعد

563: النتيجة

Berlaku Hingga: 27 Oktober 2021

57: القراءة

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ahyudin Syukri, M. Ag The Head of Language Development Center

n Syarif Kasim Ria

tinjauan suatu masalah.

Hak Cipta Dil

Dilarang n

Hak C

KONTROL KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN TESIS / DISERTASI \*

NO.	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Pembimbing / Promotor*	Paral Pembimbing/ Promptor	Keterangan
1.	25/ 242c	curchan chapter 13	+	
2.	// Sea <sub>0</sub>	chapter 1-3	1	surposed
3.	16/204 10	Chapte 1-3	1	support
4.	Ed was	material	7	response
5.	8/21 /12	chapter 485	t	mporal
6.	12/262/ 11 19/262/ 12	desepts 485 Jungles 1 - 5	4	are.

Or A. Ale Leel Kal Harre Alle

Pembimbing I / Framotor

### KONTROL KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN TESIS / DISERTASI \*

NO.	Tenggel Konsultasi	Materi Pemblimbing / Promotor *	Paraf Pembimbing/ Co Promoter	Keterangan
1.	<sup>28</sup> /9 <sup>2030</sup>	Revisi Karangka Teori		
2.	13/3 2020	Reviti Instrumen		
3.	19/11 2020	Revisi Instrumen		
4.	8/01 2011	Penyayian Data		
5.	24/ <sub>02</sub> 1m1	Final Check		
6.				

\*Coret yang tidak peda

2 Maret 2021 Pembimbing II / Co Promotor\*

Dr. Hi. Helmiati. M. Ag

ultan Syarif Kasim Ria

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

### RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah : SMAN I Pekanbaru	Kelas/Semester	: XI/2
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris	Alokasi Waktu	: 2x2 Jp
Materi Pokok : Song (Lagu)	Monasi Wantu	. ZXZ JP

### A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran ini peserta didik diharapkan mampu mengidentifikasi dan menangkap makna terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks,dan unsur kebahasaan dari lirik lagu, serta mampu menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan dan menyebutkan bagian-bagian yang terkait dengan pesanpesan tertentu yang terdapat pada lirik lagu.

### B. Langkah-langkah Pembelajaran

Kegiatan / sintak	Deskripsi
Pendahuluan	<ol> <li>Guru membuka pembelajaran dengan salam dan doa.</li> <li>Guru memerikasa daftar kehadiran peserta didik.</li> <li>Apersepsi.</li> <li>Guru memberi motivasi belajar kepada peserta didik tentang manfaat mempelajari song dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.</li> </ol>
Kegiatan Inti	<ol> <li>Guru memutarkan sebuah lagu.</li> <li>Peserta didik diberikan kesempatan untuk mendengarkan lagu yang sedang diputarkan oleh guru.</li> <li>Guru menampilkan materi dalam bentuk PPT dan memberikan penjelasan terkait materi song.</li> <li>Peserta didik diminta untuk mendiskusikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan, serta makna dari lagu yang telah diputarkan oleh guru.</li> <li>Peserta didik diminta untuk menyampaikan hasil diskusi.</li> <li>Peserta didik menganalisis dan menyimpulkan masukan, tanggapan dan koreksi dari guru terkait hasil diskusi.</li> <li>Guru memberikan evaluasi berupa tes tertulis atau latihan untuk mengukur ketuntasan proses belajar mengajar.</li> </ol>
Kegiatan Penutup	12. Guru melakukan penilaian terhadap peserta didik.     13. Melalui bimbingan guru, peserta didik melakukan refleksi mengenai materi yang telah dipelajari (song).     14. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan salam dan doa.

### C. Penilaian

Penilaian sikap dilakukan melalui observasi dan dituangkan dalam bentuk jurnal, penilaian pengetahuan dilakukan melalui tes atau latihan dan penilaian keterampilan dilakukan melalui percobaan/eksperimen.



Pekanbaru, 4 Januari 2021 Guru Mata Pelajaran

Dra. Nurnauli

NIP. 196207301988032004



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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah : SMAN 1 Pekanbaru Kelas/Semester : XI/2 Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Alokasi Waktu : 2x2 Jp Materi Pokok : Personal Letters (Surat Pribadi)

### A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran ini peserta didik diharapkan dapat menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks surat pribadi sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Peserta didik juga diharapkan mampu menangkap makna dari teks surat pribadi, serta mampu menyusun teks surat pribadi dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

Kegiatan / sintak	Deskripsi
Pendahuluan	Guru membuka pembelajaran dengan salam dan doa.     Guru memerikasa daftar kehadiran peserta didik.     Apersepsi.     Guru memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akan dipelajari (personal letters) dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.
Kegiatan Inti	<ol> <li>Guru menyajikan/membagikan contoh surat pribadi.</li> <li>Peserta didik mengamati surat pribadi yang telah diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>Peserta didik diberi kesempatan untuk bertanya tentang surat pribadi.</li> <li>Peserta didik diminta untuk mendiskusikan materi pembelajaran terkait dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan, serta makna dari teks surat pribadi yang telah disajikan.</li> <li>Peserta didik diminta untuk menyampaikan hasil diskusi terkait materi pembelajaran surat pribadi.</li> <li>Peserta didik menganalisis dan menyimpulkan masukan, tanggapan dan koreksi dari guru terkait hasil diskusi.</li> <li>Guru membagikan card kepada peserta didik yang berisikan nama peserta didik lain. Guru meminta peserta didik membuat surat tentang perjalanan wisata kepada siswa lain yang telah ditentukan.</li> </ol>
Kegiatan Penutup	<ul> <li>12. Guru melakukan penilaian terhadap siswa.</li> <li>13. Melalui bimbingan guru, peserta didik melakukan refleksi mengenai materi yang telah dipelajari (personal letters).</li> <li>14. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan salam dan doa.</li> </ul>

### C. Penilaian

Penilaian sikap dilakukan melalui observasi dan dituangkan dalam bentuk jurnal, penilaian pengetahuan dilakukan melalui tes atau latihan dan penilaian keterampilan dilakukan melalui percobaan/eksperimen.



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LK.1. PENGEMBANGAN SILABUS MASA KONDISI NORMAL

Dra. Nurnauli

Tuangkan satu KD

Identitas

Mata Pelajaran Satuan Pendidikan Kelas/Semester XI/Genap

Bahasa Inggris SMAN 1 Pekanbaru

Kompetensi Dasar 3.7. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan because of ..., due to ...

4.7. Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

Materi Pokok Cause and Effect - Conjuction (Sebab dan Akibat - Kata Penghubung)

Kegiatan Pembelajaran tatap muka Kegiatan Pendahuluan

Guru membuka pembelajaran dengan salam dan

Guru memerikasa daftar kehadiran peserta didik Guru memberi motivasi dan menyiapkan peserta didik untuk mengikuti kegiatan belajar mengajar. Guru memberikan pertanyaan berkaitan dengan pelajaran sebelumnya dengan materi yang akan dipelajari

Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai.

Kegiatan Inti

Guru memberikan waktu kepada peserta didik untuk membaca sebuah percakapan yang telah ditampilkan pada slide power point di depan kelas. Guru mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan seputar isi percakapan.

Guru mengarahkan diskusi untuk membahas materi

cause dan effect. Guru memberikan penjelasan tentang defenisi, katakata penanda, struktur kalimat dan contoh-contoh ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan cause dan effect.

Peserta didik mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi yang dijelaskan dan guru memberikan tanggapan.     Guru memberikan evaluasi berupa tes tertulis untuk mengukur ketuntasan pembelajuran.
Kegiatan penutup
<ul> <li>Guru melakukan penilaian terhadap peserta didik.</li> <li>Melalui bimbingan guru, peserta didik melakukan refleksi mengenai materi pembelajaran yang telah dipelajari.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan salam dan doa.</li> </ul>

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### CONTOH RPP YANG DISEDERHANAKAN DENGAN 3 KOMPONEN.

	RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RP	P) 1
Sekolah	: SMAN 1 PEKANBARU	
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris	
Kelas/Semester	: XI / Genap	
Materi Pokok	: Cause and Effect – Conjuction	
Alokasi Waktu	: 1 x 2 Jam pelajaran @ 45 Menit	

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

- Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks secara lisan dan tulis terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- Memahami makna terkait hubungan sebab akibat.
- Memiliki pengetahuan tentang penggunaan unsur kebahasaan because of ..., due to ..., thank to ..., etc.

### II. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

### 1.Kegiatan Pendahuluan 15 MENIT

Orientasi, Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter, Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin.

Apersepsi, Mengaitkan materi / tema / kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi / tema /

Motivasi, Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akandipelajari.

Pemberian Acuan Memberitahukan materi pelajaran yang akan dibahas pada pertemuan saat itu. Memberitahukan tentang kompetensi inti, kompetensi dasar, indikator, dan KKM pada pertemuan yang berlangsung, Pembagian kelompok belajar, Menjelaskan mekanisme pelaksanaan pengalaman belajar sesuai dengan langkah - langkah pembelajaran.

### 2. Kegiatan Inti 60 menit

- Guru memberikan waktu kepada peserta didik untuk membaca sebuah percakapan yang telah ditampilkan pada slide power point di depan kelas.
- · Guru mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan seputar isi percakapan.
- · Guru mengarahkan diskusi untuk membahas materi cause dan effect.
- Guru memberikan penjelasan tentang defenisi, kata-kata penanda, struktur kalimat dan contoh-contoh ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan cause dan effect.
- Peserta didik mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi yang dijelaskan dan guru memberikan tanggapan.
- Guru memberikan evaluasi berupa tes tertulis untuk mengukur ketuntasan pembelajaran.

### Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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### 3.Penutup 15 MENIT

- Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan dibantu dan dibimbing guru.
- Melaksanakan penilaian dan refleksi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan atau tanggapan peserta didik dari kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan sebagai bahan masukan untuk perbaikan langkah selanjutnya
- Menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya.
- Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo'a dan salam

### III.PENILAIAN

SIKAP:	PENGETAHUAN	KETERAMPILAN
Kerjasama dalam menganalisis materi yang diajarkan Tanggung jawab dalam penyelesatan tugas materi	Menganalisis penyajian materi dengan cermat Menentukan kalimat fakta tentang materi yang diajarkan	Menegerjakan tugas sesuai dengan materi yang di ajarkan.

Mengetahui
SEKepala SMAN 1 PEKANBARU SMA NEGERI 1 PEKANBARU \* RONNIEWN OF an Roswita, M.Pd NIP. 196801191991032002

Pekanbaru, 4 Januari 2021 Guru Mata Pelajaran

Dra. Nurnauli

NIP.196207301988032004

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

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# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

### LK.2 SUSUNLAH RENCANA PEMBELAJARAN MASA KONDISI KHUSUS

Sekolah	: SMAN 1 PEKANBARU	RAN (RPP) 1
Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris	
Kelas/Semester	: XI/Genap	
Materi Pokok	: Cause and Effect – Conjuction	
Alokasi Waktu	: 1 x 2 Jam pelajaran @ 45 Menit	

- 3.7. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan because of .... due to ...
- 4.7. Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

### Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat

- A. Menerapkan funesi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks secara lisan dan tulis terkait hubungan sebab akshat, sesuar dengan konteks
- B. Memahami makna terkait hubungan sebab akibat.
- C. Memiliki pengetahuan tentang penggunaan unsur kebahasaan because of ..., due to ..., thank to ... etc.

### KegiatanPendahuluan 15 MENIT

Orientasi, Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter, Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin.

Apersepsi, Mengaitkan materi / tema / kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi / tema / kegiatan sebelumnya

Motivasi, Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akandipelajari.

Pemberian Acuan Memberitahukan materi pelajaran yang akan dibahas pada pertemuan saat itu. Memberitahukan tentang kompetensi inti, kompetensi dasar, indikator, dan KKM pada pertemuan yang berlangsung, pembagian kelompok belajar, menjelaskan mekanisme pelaksanaan pengalaman belajar sesuai dengan langkah - langkah pembelajaran.



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KegiatanInti 60 menit

- Guru memberikan waktu kepada peserta didik untuk membaca sebuah percakapan yang telah ditampilkan pada slide power point di depan kelas.
- Guru mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan seputar isi percakapan.
- Guru mengarahkan diskusi untuk membahas materi cause dan effect.
- Guru memberikan penjelasan tentang defenisi, kata-kata penanda, struktur kalimat dan contoh-contoh ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan cause dan
- Peserta didik mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi yang dijelaskan dan guru memberikan tanggapan.
- Guru memberikan evaluasi berupa tes tertulis untuk mengukur ketuntasan pembelajaran.

### Penutup 15 MENIT

- · Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan dibantu dan dibimbing guru.
- Melaksanakan penilaian dan refleksi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan atau tanggapan peserta didik dari kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan sebagai bahan masukan untuk perbaikan langkah selanjutnya.
- Menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya.
- Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo'a dan salam

Refleksi dan konfirmasi

Pencapaian siswa / formatif asessmen dan refleksi guru untuk mengetahui ketercapaian proses pembelajaran dan perbaikan

PENILAIAN

PENGETAHUAN

OMAS PE Mengetahui Kepala SMAN PEKANBARU SMA NEGERI 1 PEKANBARU \* Dr. XV In Róswita, 171.2.

Pekanbaru, 4 Januari 2021 Guru Mata Pelajaran

Dra. Nurnauli

NIP.196207301988032004

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### 0 Sn Ka N neı

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Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

LK.3 SKEMA PERENCANAAN PEMBELAJARAN DIMASA KHUSUS POLA DARING

NamaSekolah	SMAN I PEKANBARU
Nama Guru	Dra. Numauli
Mata Pelajaran/Kelompok	Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	XI /2
Tema/PokokBahasan	Cause and Effect – Conjuction
Kompetensi Dasar	3.7. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan because of, due to, thanks to).
	4.7. Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab akibat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

### I. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

- A. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks secara lisan dan tulis terkait hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
- B. Memahami makna terkait hubungan sebab akibat.
- C. Memiliki pengetahuan tentang penggunaan unsur kebahasaan because of..., due to..., thank to..., etc.





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II. LANGKAH-LANGKAH PEMBELAJARAN (KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN)

			Media Online yang dipilih	Media Pembelajaran	
No	Kegiatan	Kegiatan Guru	Zoom. GCR. W A. Jetsee meet. dll	PPT. Video. Gambar,dll	Waktu
1	Pendahuluan	Tuangkan kegiatan Pendahuluan masa Kondisi Khusus	Google Meet.	-	
		<ol> <li>Orientasi, Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter, Melakukan pembukaan dengan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran, memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin.</li> <li>Apersepsi, Mengaitkan materi / tema / kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi / tema / kegiatan sebelumnya,</li> <li>Motivasi, Memberikan gambaran tentang manfaat mempelajari pelajaran yang akandipelajari.</li> <li>Pemberian Acuan Memberitahukan materi pelajaran yang akan dibahas pada pertemuan saat itu. Memberitahukan tentang kompetensi inti, kompetensi dasar, indikator, dan KKM pada pertemuan yang berlangsung, Pembagian kelompok belajar, Menjelaskan mekanisme pelaksanaan pengalaman belajar sesuai dengan langkah – langkah pembelajaran.</li> </ol>			
2	Kegiatan Inti	1. Guru mengirimkan materi pembelajaran dan contoh percakapan dalam bentuk slide power point melalu Google Classroom. 2. Guru memberikan waktu kepada peserta didik untuk membaca sebuah percakapan yang telah dikirimkan pada Google Classroom. 3. Guru mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan seputar isi percakapan. 4. Guru mengarahkan diskusi untuk membahas materi cause dan effect. 5. Guru memberikan penjelasan tentang defenisi, kata-kata penanda,	Google Meet.	PPT	

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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		struktur kalimat dan contoh-contoh ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan cause dan effect.  6. Peserta didik mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan materi yang dijelaskan dan guru memberikan tanggapan.  7. Guru memberikan evaluasi berupa tes tertulis untuk mengukur ketuntasan pembelajaran.kepada siswa lain.			
}	Kegiatan Penutup	Tuangkan kegiatan penutup masa Kondisi Khusus  1. Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan dibantu dan dibimbing guru. 2. Melaksanakan penilaian dan refleksi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan atau tanggapan peserta didik dari kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan sebagai bahan masukan untuk perbaikan langkah selanjutnya. 3. Menyampaikan rencana pembelajaran pada pertemuan berikutnya. 4. Menutup pelajaran dengan berdo'a dan salam	Google Meet.	PPT	

### III. Penilaian( Assesment)

- 1.Penilaian Sikap ( Sikap Religius dan Sikap Sosial )
- 2. Penilaian Pengetahuan ( Penugasan, tes tertulis, Kuis)
- 3. Penilaian Keterampilan ( Proyek Praktek, Portofolio)



Pekanbaru, 4 Januari 2021 Guru Mata Pelajaran

<u>Dra. Nurnauli</u> NIP.196207301988032004

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KARYAKAN 2 CONTOH SOAL:

Bentuk Soal Literasi ( Pemhaman Membaca )		Bentuk Soal Numerasi ( Pemhaman Hitungan)	
Match the words in column A	with the words in column B!		
A	В		
drunkenness	loud noise		
accidents	unsolved problems		
air pollution	deforestation		
unemployment	ozone depletion		
dispute	lack of rain for long time		
malaria	icy condition		
mental stress	broken home		
heavy rain and strong winds	mosquito bite		
flood	vehicle and manufacturing emissions		
drought	economic crisis		
juvenile delinquency	too much alcohol		
deafness	careless driving		
global warming	misunderstanding		





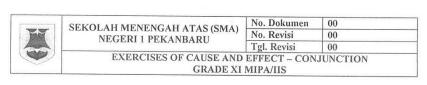
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### TASK I

Match the words in column A with the words in column B!

A	В
drunkenness	loud noise
accidents	unsolved problems
air pollution	deforestation
unemployment	ozone depletion
dispute	lack of rain for long time
malaria	icy condition
mental stress	broken home
heavy rain and strong winds	mosquito bite
flood	vehicle and manufacturing emissions
drought	economic crisis
juvenile delinquency	too much alcohol
deafness	careless driving
global warming	misunderstanding

Rewrite the items you have matched above become a sentence using conjunction (signal words of cause and effect). One has been done for you as an example.

1. Drunkenness is caused by too much alcohol.

### TASK II

Choose one of the following topics for your project, create in a mind map as creative as you can!

- 1. Effects of smoking
- 2. Extreme weather due to global warming
- Effects of global warming
- 4. Effects of drinking alcohol



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### SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS (SMA) **NEGERI 1 PEKANBARU** EXERCISES

	No. Dokumen	00
	No. Revisi	00
	Tgl. Revisi	00
5	OF SONG	
	MIPA/IIS	

### TASK 1

Find the title and the topic of the following song, and find the main idea of each part!

**GRADE XI** 

It won't be easy, you'll think it strange When I try to explain how I feel That I still need your love after all that I've done You won't believe me, all you will see is a girl you once knew Although she's dressed up to the nines At sixes and sevens with you Main idea:

I had to let it happen, I had to change Couldn't stay all my life down at heel Looking out of the window, staying out of the sun So I chose freedom, running around trying everything new But nothing impressed me at all I never expected it to

Main idea:

### Chorus

Don't cry for me, Argentina The truth is, I never left you All through my wild days, my mad existence I kept my promise Don't keep your distance Main idea:

And as for fortune, and as for fame I never invited them in Though it seemed to the world they were all I desired They are illusions, they're not the solutions they promised to be The answer was here all the time I love you, and hope you love me

Main idea:

Have I said too much? There's nothing more I can think of to say to you But all you have to do is look at me to know That every word is true

Main idea:	
	Π



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	No. Dokumen	00
	No. Revisi	00
	Tgl. Revisi	00
S	OF SONG	
	MIPA/IIS	

EXERCISES GRADE XI

### TASK II

of the song, the songwriter, an and conclusion about it.		
35		
		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

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### **CURRICULUM VITAE**



### I. Personal Identity

Name : Siti Nurul Falah

Place, Date of Birth : Sumedang, August 27<sup>th</sup> 1995

Gender : Female

Address : Jl. Singgalang 33 A

Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesia
Marital Status : Single

Phone Number :082174440872

Email : sitinurulfalahpbi412@gmail.com

### **II. Education Background**

1. SD (Elementary School) : SDN Sukamaju (2001-2007)
2. SMP (Junior High School) : MTsN 4 Sumedang (2007-2010)
3. SMA (Senior High School) : MAN 1 Pekanbaru (2010-2013)
4. Sarjana/S1 (Bachelor Degree) : UIN SUSKA Riau (2013-2017)
5. PascaSarjana/S2 (Postgraduate) : UIN SUSKA RIAU (2018-2021)

### III. Job Experience

- PPL (Praktik Pengalaman Lapangan) at State Senior High School 1 Pekanbaru (2016)
- 2. A Tutor of English Day Program at SMK Taruna Masmur Pekanbaru (2017)
- 3. A Private English Teacher (2018-2020)
- 4. A Tutor of English at Pekanbaru Learning Center (2018-2020)
- 5. A Tutor of English Club at MI Taskim Pekanbaru (2019-2020)



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IV. Skills

Language : Indonesian and English

Computer : Microsoft Office

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