

CON STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL AT STATE ISLAMIC

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DUMAI

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UIN SUŠKA RIAU

BY

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CON STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL AT STATE ISLAMIC

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DUMAI

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BY

NINA SYAFITRI

Thesis
Submitted as partial fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor's Degree of English Education (S. Pd)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PEKANBARU** 

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### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Allhamdulillahi rabil 'alamin, the researcher expresses his highest gratitude to Allah SWT. for the blessing, opportunity, love, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitled "Self-Directed Learning On Students' Speaking Skill at State Islamic Senior High School in Dumai" is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing an undergraduate degree at State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. Then, the researcher says be upon to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. the last messenger of God. Hope to see you in Jannah. Aamiin.

In this valuable chance, with all of my gratitude from deep down in my heart, I would like to express my thankfulness and deepest appreciation goes to my beloved parents, my father, **Mr. Alwi, S.Pd.**, for the phone call every week in order to remind me to keep going and don't give up. My mother, **Mrs. Suparti, S.Pd.I.**, for the endless love, prayer and support. And also for beautiful sister Norhidayati, S.P and kind brother Ario Dariatma, S.T. No words can represent how I am grateful for having you all. May Allah almighty give you all health and heartiness.

The researcher would like to express thanks and gratitude to those who have given the researcher a lot of things that the researcher is able to finalize this thesis:

1. Prof . Dr. Khairunas, M. Ag. the Rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau has dedicated his time to develop the university to achieve its vision and mission. Prof. Dr. Hj. Helmiati, M.Ag., as the vice-rector I, Dr. H. Mas'ud Zein, M.Pd. the vice-rector II, Prof. Edi Erwan, Spt., M.Sc., Ph.D., as the vice-rector III, and all staff of state Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.



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- Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M.Hum., the Head of the Department of **C** 3. English Education, who has given the researcher correction, suggestions, support, advice, and guidance in completing the thesis.
- Sn ka 4. Dr. Nur Aisyah Zulkifli, S. Pd., M.Pd., the Secretary of Department of N English Education, for her guidance to the students.
- 5. Idham Syahputra, M.Ed., the researcher's supervisor who has given correction, support, guidance, critics, advice, encouragement, and motivation to the researcher from the beginning of writing the thesis until the completion of it.
  - 6. Rizki Amelia, M.Pd., the Academic Supervisor for her guidance to the students.
- 7. All lecturers of the English Education Department of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, who has given knowledge and State Is information of this project paper and thanks for their contributions and support during the courses.
  - Januarizal, S.Ag, M.Pd.I the headmaster of MAN 1 Dumai, who has welcomed and permitted the researcher to do the research at the school.
- lamic University Agustian, S.Pd, as English Teacher of MAN 1 Dumai, who has given guidance and advice to the writer in conducting the research.
- 10. The researcher's big family, beloved uncles and aunties and also my of cousin who has supported and motivated the researcher in completing this thesis.
- Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau 11. Researcher's bestie since Elementary School "MOODFRIENDS.XX", Afni Fitria, S.Keb, Humaira, Naila Niami, Muhyidin, Heri Irawan, and Subhan, S. H, thank you for the kindness, motivations, supports, help,

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cares, laughs, and memories given until now. Fighting for your study guys!

- 12. My beloved B-Classmates in academic year 2019. See you on the top.
- 13. The students of twelve grade of state Islamic senior high school 1 Dumai, who have participated in the collecting data process. Good wishes are always with you all.
- 14. And all of the people contributed during the thesis processed.
- 15. Last but not least, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me ka for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for all the energy, I wanna Z thank me for always being strong, I wanna thank me for having no days a off, I wanna thank me for never quitting. Good Job, Nina!

Finally, the researcher acknowledges how many flaws there are in this thesis. Therefore, helpful criticism and recommendations are required to enhance it. May Allah bless you all. Aamiin.

> Pekanbaru, May 15th, 2023 The Researcher

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### **ABSTARCT**

Nîna Syafitri, 2023:

The Effect of Implementing Self-Directed Learning on Students' Speaking Skill at State Islamic Senior High School in Dumai

milik This research was conducted based on students' problems in speaking, such as students doing speaking tests for achieving good scores, do not want to get punishment, difficulty to be actively learning, getting frustrated when learning to speak, low pronunciation, fluency and vocabulary. The aim of this research was to examine whether or not there is a significant effect of implementing selfdirected learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school in Dumai. In this quasi-experimental research, the research applied purposive sampling. The total of population were 246 students. Where the class XII MIA 3 as the experimental class consisted of 31 students, and class XII MIA 4 as control class consisted 29 students. Thus, the total sample were 60 students. To collect the data, the researcher used a speaking test to determine the student' speaking ability, and the researcher used questionnaire to determine students' self-directed learning as supported the data which has 23 statements. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Mann-Whitney test formula calculated by using SPSS 25 version. The result of data analysis showed there was a significant difference on students' speaking skill taught by implementing and without implementing self-directed learning, in which Sig (2-tailed) 0.000 had less value than 0.05, then Ha was accepted and H<sub>0</sub> was rejected.

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### **ABSTRAK**

Nina Syafitri, 2023: Pengaruh Pembelajaran Penerapan Mandiri Terhadap Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Dumai

 $\subset$ Penelitian ini di lakukan berdasarkan permasalahan siswa dalam bericara, Penelitian ini di lakukan berdasarkan permasalahan siswa dalam bericara, seperti siswa mengerjakan tes berbicara untuk mencapai nilai baik, tidak ingin mendapatkan hukuman, kesulitan untuk aktif dalam belajar, frustasi saat belajar berbicara, kelemahan dalam pengucapan, kelancaran dan kosa kata. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji ada atau tidaknya pengaruh pelaksanaan pembelajaran mandiri terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri di Dumai. Dalam penelitian kuasi eksperimental ini, penelitian menerapkan purposive sampling. Total populasi adalah 246 siswa. Dimana kelas XII MIA 3 sebagai kelas eksperimen terdiri dari 31 siswa, dan kelas XII MIA 4 sebagai kelas kontrol terdiri dari 29 siswa. Dengan demikian, total sampel adalah 60 siswa. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan tes berbicara untuk mengetahui kemampuan berbicara siswa, dan peneliti menggunakan angket untuk menentukan pembelajaran mandiri siswa sebagaimana didukung data yang memiliki 23 pernyataan. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan rumus uji Mann-Whitney yang dihitung dengan menggunakan versi SPSS 25. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada keterampilan berbicara siswa yang diajarkan dengan melaksanakan dan tanpa melaksanakan pembelajaran mandiri, dimana Sig (2-tailed) 0,000 memiliki nilai kurang dari 0.05, maka Ha diterima dan H0 ditolak. lamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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ملخص

نينا سافطري، (2023): تأثير تطبيق التعليم المستقل على مهارة الكلام لدى التلاميذ في المدرسة الثانوية المانوية الإسلامية الحكومية دوماي

تم إجراء هذا البحث بناءً على مشاكل التلاميذ في الكلام، مثل إجراء التلاميذ لاختبارات المحادثة لتحقيق درجات جيدة، وعدم الرغبة في العقاب، وصعوبة النشاط في التعلم، والإحباط عند تعلم الكلام، والضعف في النطق والطلاقة والمفردات. الغرض من هذا البحث هو فحص ما إذا كان هناك تأثير لتطبيق التعليم المستقل على مهارة الكلام لدى التلاميذ في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية دوماي أم لا. في هذا بحث الشبه التجريبي مهارة الكلام لدى التلاميذ وكالفصل الثاني عشر 246 تلميذا. حيث يتكون الفصل الثاني عشر للرياضيات والعلوم الطبعية 3 كالفصل التجربي من 31 تلميذا، والفصل الثاني عشر للرياضيات والعلوم الطبعية 4 كالفصل الضابط من 29 تلميذا. وبذلك تكون العينة الكلية 60 تلميذا. لجمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة استبيانًا لتحديد التعليم المستقل للتلاميذ على النحو المدعوم بيانات تحتوي على 23 سؤالًا. في تحليل البيانات استخدمت الباحثة معادلة اختبار مان ويتني والتي تم حسابها باستخدام برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية 25، وأظهرت نتائج تحليل البيانات أن هناك تأثيراً معنوياً على مهارة الكلام لدى التلاميذ التي تم تدريسهم من خلال إجراء التعليم المستقل وبدونه. النعلم عيث تكون قيمة الأهمية (2 الذيل) أقل من 0.05، ثم يتم قبول الفرضية البديلة ورفض الفرضية المدئية.

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Appendix 1 Syllabus and Lesson Plan of Twelfth Grade students at

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Appendix 2 Instrument of the Research

Appendix 3 Students' Speaking Test

The Score of Pre- Test and Post- Test Rater 1 and Rater 2 Appendix 4

Appendix 5 Recommendation Letters

Appendix 6 **Documentation** 

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### CHAPTER I

### A. Background of the Research

Speaking is one of the important skills in English subjects that must be mastered by students. Speaking is deemed to be the most important in learning a foreign or second language among the four key languages skills. Speaking is a language skill that is used to convey information orally. It is supported by Breene (2012) who said that using speaking skill to keep up relationships as well as influence people is part of communication. Besides the other skills and other knowledge, speaking skill can say as one of the important factors for facing the situation every day. Improving speaking skill will help students or people to easily communicate without misunderstanding. In the global world, communication plays a specific role in getting success. People cannot achieve their aim and goals without communicating with others who live all around the world.

INTRODUCTION

Speaking skill is considered more complicated than other language skills. Some people including students in the school have difficulty and problems in speaking. Such as difficulty in pronunciation, fluency, vocabulary, students' motivation and interest in learning to speak, the lack of methods and strategies being taught, and also student difficult to be active in learning. Speaking is more complicated and involves more than just pronouncing words. Students who master speaking may help easy to learn other skills such as reading and writing. Macrh (2015) stated that there are

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language teachers who argue order to succeed in reading and writing the best important skill that considers is an effective speaking skill.

Nowadays, the development of technology has given an impact on students. One of the impacts that students feel is, they can increase their skills easily, for example speaking skill. Lowerison, J.G (2006) states that the development of technology has given the potential and changed students that passive to active students, and also the learners may be more active and interested in his or her learning through technology. Not only in developing technology that helps students to improve skills with self – directed but the maturation of students as an andragogical approach is also important to discipline in education. The rapid changes in technology and information are followed by conditions in education, requiring students to be able to be self-directed. Moreover, the ability to speak can arise in students because of a sense of desire in themselves. This arises from how students can create their own methods or strategies. Conditions that do not allow for learning that is obtained from the teacher's instructions in obtaining the ability to speak the language, require self-directed in solving these problems.

obtained from the teacher's instructions in obtaining the ability to speak the language, require self-directed in solving these problems.

In fact, the problem that is still found at school is the dependency on teacher instruction for speaking tasks and strategy or method. Learners must be active in the learning process so that the learners can direct themselves. Some difficulties in speaking English are often faced by students. There are some factors that are difficult in speaking such as less vocabulary, pronunciation, fluency, student's anxiety, students less on motivation in

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speaking, etc. Leong, Ahmadi (2017) said students who have low self-esteem, high anxiety, and low motivation in speaking have serious difficulties in speaking skill despite having acceptable linguistic skills. In addition Putri (2020) stated that there are some factors that cause difficulties in speaking such as student's own personal factors, factor of teaching strategies, the curriculum factor and the environmental factor.

The tendency of the teaching given by the teacher to students such as planning, and the knowledge that there are difficult methods, makes students also feel or see the difficulty of being active in the learning process. Especially in learning to speak. Students may be able to make a change in dealing with difficulties in speaking. Self-directed learning from students will help students take responsibility for their learning through easily accessible information sources or teamwork to plan learning programs that address their personal goals. One of the problems that always occurs in schools is how to improve speaking skill well and effectively. Khan (2013) also mentioned that the main cause of student learning difficulties and poor achievement, especially in speaking skill is that the teacher has very limited exposure to difficult and appropriate instructional strategies. Therefore, students experience difficulty in speaking because of the lack of opportunity to practice speaking in class and also difficulties in the teaching strategy given by the teacher.

Based on the explanation above, self – directed learning in speaking

Based on the explanation above, self – directed learning in speaking actually is needed by students in the school to support their learning process.

Method or strategy will affect a student's learning skill. However, the studies



that discuss self – directed in speaking skill are rarely conducted, especially in Indonesia. In this regard, most of the research studies focus on self- directed learning in economic education (e.g. Siminica and Traistaru, 2013), self-directed learning and self- efficacy belief among Iranian EFL learners at the advanced level of language proficiency (e.g. Basereh and Pishkar, 2016) collaborative and self – directed learning processes: a case study in Malaysian chemistry PBL lesson (e.g. Peen and Arshad, 2017), self- directed learning readiness (SDLR) among foundation students from high and low proficiency levels to learn English language (e.g. Xuan, Razali and Samad, 2018).

Moreover, other studies examined how written advising strategies in self- directed learning modules and the effect on learning (e.g. Jo Mynard, 2012), the impact of self – directed learning strategies on reading comprehension (e.g. Khodabandehlou, Jahandar, Seyedi, and Abadi, 2012), ESL students' readiness for self-directed learning in improving English writing skill (e.g. Adnan and Sayadi, 2021), effect of students' self- directed learning abilities on online learning outcomes: Two exploratory experiment in electronic engineering ( e. g. Po-Nan Chou, Ph.D, 2012), The effect of formative testing and self – directed learning on Mathematics learning outcomes (e. g. Sumantri and Satrina, 2016),

Based on some previous research mention above, it can be said that most of the previous research aimed to focus on discussion self- directed in economic education, discussing the relationship between self-efficiency belief and self-directed learning, investigating the occurrence and types of

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collaborative and self-directed processes, explore students' self – directed learning readiness, to find out the impact of self-directed learning on student's reading comprehension, investigate the relationship between personality traits and readiness for self – directed learning, to show the positive relationship between engineering students' self – directed and online learning, determine the effect of formative testing and self- directed learning on mathematics learning outcomes. On the other hand, research that focuses on discussing the effect of self-directed learning on Iranian intermediate EFL learners' speaking accuracy (e.g. Majedi and Pishkar, 2016). Therefore, this research is important to test whether or not there is a significant different on students' speaking skill by implementing self- directed learning

Besides, practical problem related to self – directed learning in students' speaking skill were also found at state Islamic senior high school 1 Dumai. Currently state Islamic senior high school 1 Dumai uses School Based Curriculum (K13) which places English as one of the subjects that must be taught once a week and teach speaking skill according to the curriculum. Based on the preliminary research at state Islamic senior high school 1 Dumai, the researcher interviewed the English teacher to know the level of the students' speaking skill. From that interview, the researcher found that most of students still had problems in speaking. Some of the students do speaking test for achieving the good score. Some of the students did not want to get punishment from the teacher, and to fulfill the assignment that teacher has

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given. Some of students difficult to be active learning. Some of the students were low in pronounciation, fluency, and vocabulary when speaking.

The researcher also found that students got difficulties to understand the material with strategies or methods taught by the teacher. The researcher found that teacher only focused on some strategies or some methods in learning processes, such as cooperative learning, interactive teaching, teacher centered approach, discussion, etc.

Based on the discussion above related the problem in students' speaking, the researcher is interested to do research entitled "The Effect of Implementing Self- Directed Learning on Students' Speaking Skill at State Islamic Senior High School Dumai"

### B. Problem

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### 1. Identification of Problem

Based on the research background, the researcher identifies the problems of speaking skill based interviewing the English teacher, Mr.X on 10 November 2021 at Office, the researcher found the some of the students have difficulties in speaking, as the following identification of the problem:

- a. Some of the students do speaking tests for achieving the good score.
- b. Some of the students do not want to get punishment from the teacher, and to fulfill the assignment that teacher has given.
- c. Some of the students difficult to be active in the learning.



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d. Some of the students find difficult to understand the material with strategies or methods taught by the teacher.

e. Some of the students low in pronounciation, fluency and vocabulary when speaking or daily communication.

At the same time, from outside of the classroom environment, problems can recognize such as students speaking because encouragement from parents or friends and having an aptitude for speaking.

### 2. Limitation of the Problem

Regarding the identification of the problems above, it is very clear the problems are faced by students in the classroom. In this research, the researcher limed the scope of the research. The researcher only examines the students' ability in procedure text. The researcher only focuses on and limits the problems on whether or not there is a significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill

### **Formulation of the Problem**

The formulation is as follows "Is there any significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai?"



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### $C_{\infty}^{\perp}$ Objective and Significances of the Research

### 1. Objective of the Research

The purpose of this research is to examine whether or not there is a significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai.

### Significances of the Research

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits in both theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, this research hopefully will be able to give benefit in add contribution increase intellectual property.

Practically, it is expected that this research provide knowledge to students and motivate students to develop students' speaking skill. The findings of this study are expected to provide information and insight to teachers about the students' self – directed in students speaking skill. From the results of this research, can provide information on the level of student understanding so that schools can provide tools or materials facilities to support maximum learning outcomes. In addition, for researcher findings are expected to be positive information to people who want to learn English to find out what factors influence students' speaking skill.

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D. Definition of the Term

Self – Directed Learning

Self- directed learning is a process which learners as responsible owners and managers of their learning process. Self-directed learning is a learning practice is done by students who take the initiative in preparing their learning, learning needed, achieving the goals, and evaluating the outcome. Knowles (1975) said that self-directed learning refers to an educational process in which learners have the responsibility for their own learning educational.

**Speaking Skill** 

Speaking skill is a person's ability to speak or convey messages orally or verbally. Speaking skill is the process in communication with that involving the production, reception and processing of speech. Chaney (1998) speaking skill is the process building and sharing meaning that use which important. of verbal and nonverbal symbols

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### **CHAPTER II**

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### A Theoretical Framework

### The Nature of Speaking

### a. Definition of Speaking

Speaking is a common way to convey the message to build the meaning in communication and for get the information from others. Nunan (1995) speaking is to say words by orally, to communicate by talking and to make a speech. Speaking is a part of second language learning and teaching. Brown (2004) said speaking is a productive skill that can be directly and empirically observed. Therefore, it is important for teachers to teach students to improve their student communicative skill because the students can express their idea.

Speaking is communication that expresses the message from speaker to listener. Furthermore, speaking skill have to be mastered by students in learning English, because speaking is tool for communication. Bahadorfar and Omidvar (2014) stated that speaking is a part of SL learning and teaching, which is a part of act of communication and four of part in language skill that have to mastered by students in learning foreign language.

Speaking is important skill to acquire foreign or second language for showing or express or sharing the idea, opinion, information and also emotion. McDonough & Shaw (1993) said speaking skill will help the individual to produce sentences in real communication, to communicate in

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language for specific purposes. Among the four major language skills, speaking is considered the most important skill in learning a foreign or second language. That's because, speaking is one skill of language skill that have to master and communication orally by students with apply the true grammatical in sentences and also in the used sentences in the true context. Rao, P.S (2019) speaking skills are the most important skills for students as they are very useful for them in demonstrating their communication skills for various purposes. It is the important part of everyday for interaction on speak fluently and comprehensive. Language leaner should be understand by using their current language. Therefore, teacher have the responsibility to prepare the students to be able to speak in English in the inside or outside the classroom.

Ur in Akhyak and indrawan (2013) said there are characteristics of a successful speaking activity as follows:

- 1) Students talk a lot. The time allocated for speaking activities is done by students, but often most of the time is spent with teacher talking or pauses. This means that students must actively talk to their friends as much as possible.
- 2) Participation is even. In class discussions all students have the opportunity to speak, and the contribution is quite evenly distributed. This means that the class discussion is not dominated by one student, but all students have the same opportunity to speak.

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- 3) Motivation and interest in speaking. Students have high motivation to speak English. By having high motivation, students will be interested in learning English, especially speaking. They often try to express their own ideas confidently.
- 4) The language produced is at the acceptable level. Students express themselves in relevant speech, easily understood and with an acceptable level of language accuracy. That is, they use the components of speaking such as pronunciation, grammar, fluency, and comprehension.

### b. The Aims of Speaking

In general, the purpose of speaking is to communicate, and inform information. Speaking is a way to convey information or convey thoughts about what you want to say. Tarigan (2008) The main purpose of speech is to communicate, to be able to express thoughts effectively, so the speaker must understand the meaning of everything that wants to be communicated According to Ardhiani (2021) the basic speaking has three purposes:

### 1) To inform

Means to provide and report or share idea or inform the arguments, information, feeling or opinion to the listener and give knowledge.

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### 2) To entertain

To entertain means that the speaker can bring services or news or information as an entertainer to the listener from the information obtained.

### 3) To persuade

To persuade means that the speaker can invite the listener to convince the information that is happening and invite to do something in a certain activity.

### c. The Component of Speaking

In the speaking, there is some aspect that has to fill by learners. According to Hughes (2002), there are five components to measure students' speaking as follows:

### 1) Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one the aspect that support and influence. Vocabulary has an important role in developing the ability to speak. According to Harimurti (1995), vocabulary is a component of language that informs a word's meaning. Therefore, the more vocabulary mastery by students, making students easier to speak and develop students' speaking skill.

### 2) Grammar

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Grammar is an important thing to support students' speaking skill. According to Hornby, he said that grammar is the rules in



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language for changing the form of words and combining them into sentences. Using the correct grammar makes someone know the real meaning and able to communicate well. Richard (2008) state that knowledge of a process in improving certain structures and getting an assessment from teachers about the speaking ability of students who are able to communicate well and do not communicate well.

### 3) Fluency

Fluency is an activity orally in producing a word. That is, it takes fluency in speaking as an important component in the process of exchanging ideas. Hornby said that fluency is able to speak or write the language of performance and action smoothly or in a smooth and accurate manner. Fluency in speech is also very important in the speaking skill

### 4) Pronunciation

Pronunciation is a way of producing a voice in a word and it is very important in communicating. Hornby said that pronunciation is the way in which a word is pronounced. To create our communication by interlocutor it is better for us to produce the words clearly. Kelly (2000) state that errors in the use of stress and intonation in causing problems.

### 5) Comprehension

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A comprehension is a form of student achievement in understanding a word conveyed by the speaker. Comprehension here is the ability of knowing what to be said and what the meaning. In understanding the speaker, the listener must understand what the speaker means.

### d. Speaking Skill

Speaking skill is making use of language in uttering words, voice, being able to know and use language, and making a speech. The aim of teaching speaking should improve students' communication skills, because students can express their idea and learn how to follow social and cultural. Burkart (1998) said that speaking skill is an activity that involves of knowledge, such as pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Speaking skill is not only about knowledge but an oral expression order to convey meaning. Mackey (2001) defines that speaking skill is an oral expression that involves not only the use of right patterns of rhythm and intonation but also to convey the right meaning.

### e. Students' Speaking Skill

Students' speaking skill is skill that have by student which used for communicating with speech. Siahan (2008) said speaking skill is a productive language skill. It means that students' skill to produce sound hat exist at the meaning and can be understood by other people, so it can be create the good communication. So, in English teacher shave to make

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the students active in speaking by providing communicative language activities and interesting media. Students' speaking skill can also develop their vocabulary, and grammar skill better than written skill. With speaking skill, students can also express their emotion, ideas, say stories, talk, etc.

### **Self -Directed Learning**

### a. Definition of Self-Directed Learning

The self-directed learning has been identified as an approach to knowledge that relies on a person being responsible and able to be selfdirected in their knowledge. Self – directed learning is referred to the educational process that which students have the responsibility for their educational experiences. Addition from Knowles (1975) said selfdirected learning is process which individuals to take the initiative, with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs, formulating learning goals, identifying human and material resources for learning, choosing and implementing appropriate learning strategies, and evaluating learning outcome. Self- directed learning describe that process which individual to take initiative without help another person in make ends meet their learning, the formulate learning objective, identify the material, choosing and apply learning strategy and evaluation.

Self-directed learning is a condition where students have control in the decision-making process freely related to their

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knowledge, skill, or personal development. According to Gibbons (2002) self-directed learning is any increase in knowledge, skill, accomplishment, or personal development that an individual selects and brings about by his or her own effort using any methods in any circumstance at any time.

Self- directed learning is process by individuals who can assume responsibility in the process of learning. Self-directed learning has been design to motivate the students in learning. Gibbons (2002) state can be taught to think for themselves, work at their own pace, learn in their own way, choose their own goals, and design their own programs. Additional from Garrison in Loeng (2020) defines selfdirected learning as an approach where leaners are motivated to assume personal responsibility and collaborative control of the cognitive (self-monitoring) and contextual (self-management) process in constructing and confirming meaningful and worthwhile learning outcome. While teacher as facilitator, guidance and confirmation with the learning progress of students. Self- directed learning can provide benefits to students' cognitive, affective, and psychomotor abilities, these benefits include being able to foster responsibility, improve skills, solve problems, make decisions, think creatively, think critically, grow strong self- confidence, etc. Therefore, students is motivated to responsible toward all their idea or action.

### b. Characteristics of Self- Directed Learning

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Self- directed learning exhibit many common and measurable. King cited in Edwards (2019) stated that the characteristic self-directed learning such as intrinsic motivation, the ability to select personal goals, self-discipline, the ability to self- assess, and metacognitive skills are key characteristics of self- directed learning.

High levels of self-generated motivation to pursue self-determined goals and objectives and being able to monitor and adjust their own learning. Motivation is a common characteristic of self-directed learning. Intrinsic motivation is the force that enables students to pursue independent learning. One of the most important and fundamental educational goals to create conditions that refer to intrinsic motivation and long -term self -directed learning.

### c. Aspect of Self-Directed Learning

According to Tan and Shanti (2011) mentioned that there are three important aspect that needed in Self- directed learning:

### 1) Ownership of learning

The learner's characteristics of personal in self- directed is important, especially having personal responsibility in learning. Personal responsibility is the cornerstone of self- directed in learning process. Brockett & Hamstra (1991)stated that the students take their personal responsibility in learning process, such as have ownership of their learning, decide learning goals, and responsibility to accept the consequences of their idea or action.

### 2) Self- management and self- monitoring



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Self- directed learning is instructional of process for identifying assessing learners' need, learning implementing learning activities and evaluation learning outcome. It involves between the learner and the teacher about the learning goals, methods of learning, use or resource and assessment. The term of self- management is to describe the aspect in control behavior which relate with management of learning activities.

Self – monitoring focuses on cognitive and metacognitive aspects of learning. Cognitive aspect that involves on thinking, making and integrating knowledge that all are necessary in learning process. While metacognitive aspect refers to thinking or learning to learn, which related to learner's ability to reflect in their learning.

### 3) Extension of learning

In the learning process, Tan (2011) stated that extends the idea of self- directed form instructional setting to an informal, every setting which he called autodidact. In the learning process, where a learner has max control about the choice of what they learn, where their learn, how their learn, and how evaluate their learning.

### d. Factors That Support Self-Directed Learning

There are two factors that support in the framework to assist students in understanding of themselves as learners and how students

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can increase their self-awareness as learners. Nyambe (2016) stated that the factors that influence self- directed is classified internal factors such as:

- 1) Physical Health
- Availability of free time
- 3) Hobbies
- Self- maturity
- 5) And Intelligence

While, external factors include such as infrastructure, teachers, parents, environment, etc.

According to Boyer in Kapur (2019), students will possess and interest and enthusiasm, have access to support and guidance, they would be improve their performance and carry out various task and activities well with the following factors. These are, motivation, self-efficacy, support and performance.

### Motivation

Motivation is a process in starting something, directing and maintaining behavior that focuses on something. Motivation is a form of will and desire of the individual. Boyer in Kapur (2019) motivation should be stringer ad compared to the other aspects of willingness to make us of self-directed learning. Motivation is a goal that must be pursued and sought in making something. Motivation is a form of

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internal or external anticipation of rewards created for a goal that must be pursued in an effort to complete it.

### b) Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy refers to the set of beliefs that hold about the ability to complete a task. Self-efficacy is the belief in academic achievement and the ability in the skill. Kapur (2019) self-efficacy is referred to the beliefs of the individual in their qualifications and ability to achieve success in the implementation of various tasks and activites. Self-efficacy is interpreted as a person's belief in the ability to produce the best performance. Self-efficacy is believed to determine how a person behaves, thinks, feels, and also motivates himself toward something.

### c) Support

Learning is not only about easy tasks. In improving one's learning and to achieve one's goals and objectives in a well-organized manner, it is important for learners to get some support and guidance both from within and from without. There is a direct impact of the learning process that is organizational or a support learning organization on the willingness of students to utilize directed selflearning.

### d) Performance

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Performance is a term that primarily refers to the presentation and behavior of individuals. Individuals need to develop other skills, such as, communication, interpersonal, problem solving, decision making and critical thinking. This skill enhancement will help individuals to perform satisfactorily and be able to achieve personal as well as professional goals.

### **Teaching Speaking**

Speaking has always been the main focus of language teaching, but both traits of speaking skill and approaches to teaching are undergoing major changes speaking is very needed in language learning. Teaching speaking needs innovation to improve students' speaking fluency and accuracy. Hornby (1995) teaching means giving the instruction to a person (knowledge, skill, etc. Teacher has an obligation to inspire students with interesting and innovative methods, so that students can participate in the speaking learning process. Therefore, the teacher must also be able to provide students with speaking exercises so that they are able to interact and talk with other people in English. According to Elaggoune & Toulgui (2019), there are factors that have an effect on teaching and learning to foreign language. The factor from the survey such as motivation, attitude, language anxiety and gender. And the other factors is the use of instructional media.

The teacher must have a natural responsibility to designing technique in teaching speaking, so that students can understand. Brown

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- cited in Parmawati (2018) stated that there are seven principle or designing teaching speaking techniques:
- 1) Use techniques that cover the illustration of learner needs, from language based focus on accuracy to message -based on interacting, fluency and meaning.
- 2) Provide in substance motivating techniques
- 3) Advise the using of authentic language in meaningful contexts
- 4) Define appropriate feedback and correction
- 5) Capitalize on the natural link between speaking and listening
- 6) Take to opportunity to initiate oral communication
- 7) Encourage the establishment of speaking strategies.

### f. Teaching Speaking with Self-Directed Learning

The key person in the development of self-directed learning courses, programs, and schools is the teacher. Developments in education are often determined by specialists and authorities who select outcomes, design curricula, select textbooks and other materials, and then assign programs by the teacher. The program supports the learning process such as model of self-directed learning. Garrison (1997) stated that the model that focuses on various dimensions of self- directed learning such as self- monitoring involving cognitive abilities, selfmanagement involving contextual control, and motivational factors. Through the dimensions of self- directed learning especially in speaking for students, can motivate them that should be exist and grow.



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According to Gibbons (2002) stated that self-directed learning has five steps in teaching self-directed learning:

### 1) Prepare course

- Declare the required outcomes of the course
- b) Expand the learning options available to learners
- Give a create a supportive classroom environment
- d) Choose the level of self-directed that you will seek
- Plan how the introduce your class in self-directed learning
- Create learning episodes
  - Establish experiences that provoke learning ang wonder
  - Conduct investigations that lead to deeper understanding
  - Organize students performances of productivity
  - Teach the portable skills that episodes require
  - Teach the processes required to get things done
  - Teach perspectives in s systems
- Negotiate student contracts
  - a) Establish a procedure students use to propose SDL activities.
  - b) Organize advisory and support groups.
  - c) Meet with students to negotiate their proposals or contracts
  - d) Monitor student progress on their contracts; intervene as required.
  - e) Provide special instruction for students who need it.
- Motivate Students to Motivate Themselves
  - a) Teach students to find their own interests and set their own goals.

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- b) Teach students to charge their goals with value.
- Teach students to organize a system of feedback on performance.
- Build patterns of success for students; build self-efficacy.
- Teach Students How to Assess and Prove Their Own Progress
- Teach students a process of ongoing assessment of performance and progress.
- g) Teach students to regulate and improve their own process and performance.
- h) Teach students to measure performance beyond an established baseline.
- i) Teach students to build a strong portfolio and an impressive transcript of their accomplishments.
- demonstrate their j) Create regular opportunities for students to achievements

Self-directed learning is simply a way that allows students to decide how students learn and present the materials. It also is not a means for replacing the teacher, as there is still a need for a teacher to guide and model important strategies. Ansu, Gupta, Singh (2022) Several instructional strategies in self- directed learning:



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### Stages of SDL in Learner

### Teaching approaches to use

Stage: Self-Directed learner

Students take responsibility for the direction of their learning. Students set their own goals and are able to monitor and assess their performance with or without the existence of teachers. Students have metacognitive and selfregulative ability, as well as, management and project management skills. They are able to gather required information and critique the quality of

(1) Delegate independent work to students; supervise them

(2) Allow students to monitor their own

(3) Individual assignment

(4) Set structured challenges and let learners execute them on their own

(5) Assignments that are out of class for extended periods of time

(6) Support collaborative work between students

(7) A close relationship between students and assignments given by teachers

(8) Focus on the product rather than the process

(9) Teachers should be available to provide advice for change, and monitor on progress.

A teacher's role is a consultant. Self-

directed learners need not be loners.

They have collaborative and social skill

the resources. tate Islamic Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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**B** Relevant Research

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following paragraphs:

Relevant research about students' self- directed learning in speaking

kill has been carried out at the various levels and educational contexts. This

section will provide a detailed summary based on previous research in the

1. Research in Indonesia Context.

Azizah and Susanti (2021) examined the correlation between

students' speaking skill and self - directed learning in virtual English

community. This study involved 20 students who joined the speaking

community at a public university in Surabaya. The data collection

technique used in this research were speaking rubric and questionnaire.

The results showed that there is positive correlation between the students'

speaking skill and self- directed learning in the virtual English community.

It means that the students who applied self – directed become develop

good English speaker in community.

Yulianti, and Miftakh, and Fitriyani (2021) which used a qualitative descriptive approach to determine undergraduate students'

perspective on self- directed learning in speaking skill. This study

involved 30 students at 8th semester at University Singaperbangsa

Karawang. The data collection technique used in this research were

interview and questionnaires. The result showed that self- directed

learning method has applied their activities to study by all participants,

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and almost of them are interested and enjoyed learning English because they apply their favorite activities by self – directed method.

Another study was conducted by Mahmud (2019) examined of self- directed learner in speaking English at non-English department in IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo. This study involved five students non-English department 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of Perbankan Syariah in IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo by using qualitative method. The data collected by using interview and documentation. The result show that self- directed learning of students in speaking English ability can increase knowledge, skill, and personal development of learners.

### 2. Research in Other Countries

Aghayani and Janfeshan (2020) conducted a study to investigate the effect of self- directed learning on EFL learners' writing performance. This study involved 30 male EFL learners in one of the language institutes in Iran. The data analysis technique in this study was carried out with test. The result of this study showed that the self- directed learning method had significant effect on the pre-intermediate and intermediate students' performance of English writing ability. In addition, the result also showed that there was a significant difference between the two group of learners in each level regarding their development of English writing ability.

Majedi and Pishkar (2016) which used a quasi- experimental design to evaluate the effect of the self- directed language strategies on students second language speaking. This study involved 60 male and female upper intermediate EFL learners studying English in Talash

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Language institutes in Minab, Iran. The data collected were test and questionnaire. The result of this study show that self- directed learning was more significantly affect than the conventional of teaching in developing intermediate EFL Learners' accuracy in speaking ability.

Furthermore, Rafie, and Pazhakh, and Gorijan (2014) explore the

Furthermore, Rafie, and Pazhakh, and Gorijan (2014) explore the role of self- directed learning in developing the speaking of Iranian EFL learners at different proficiency level. This study involved Iranian EFL learners studying at Islamic Azad University, Abadan Branch. Data were collected through interview and test by ANOVA. The result of the data showed that there were significant differences between two group.

Based on all the previous research, it can be seen that there is no research that only focuses on the effect of students' self- directed on speaking skill. However, the researcher discovered the similarities of previous studies, that the similarities there was a significant effect of students' self- directed in speaking. Furthermore, there is difference in previous studies above, namely the location of doing by research, problem of doing by research, and instrument of doing by research. So, this study will be different from the previous research, which in this study the researcher will examine whether or not there is significant affect in students' self – directed in speaking skill

### **Operational Concept**

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The operational concept is the concept used to explain the theoretical framework and avoid misunderstanding in this research. In

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this research, the researcher concludes several indicators to be used as operational concept of students self-directed in speaking skill.

Indicator of self- directed learning (Variable X)

This research focuses on students' self- directed to do this research to improve speaking skill. According to Knowles (1975) the indicator based on the conceptual framework of self- directed as variable X (independent variable):

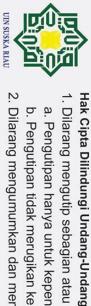
- 1) Diagnose their own learning needs
- 2) Formulate learning goals
- Identify human and material resources for learning
- 4) Choose and implement appropriate learning strategies
- 5) Evaluate learning outcomes
- b. Indicator of Speaking Skill (Variable Y)

There are element that support speaking score. Hughes (2002) stated that support speaking score can be seen by the elements of speaking. grammar, They pronunciation, vocabulary, fluency, comprehension. The indicators of speaking skill as variable Y (dependent variable) are:

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- 1) Pronunciation
- 2) Vocabulary
- 3) Grammar
- 4) Fluently
- 5) Comprehension

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### D: Assumption and Hypothesis of the Research

### ipta 1. The Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes that there is significant difference of implementing self- directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai.

### တ ပ <u>ဗ</u> 2. The Hypothesis

Ha: There is a significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai

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### **CHAPTER III**

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

### A Research Design

In this research, the researcher was used quantitative research. While the design of the study is a Quasi- experiment quantitative research design. According to Creswell (2012) stated that quasi-experimental research when we want to establish possible cause and effect between our independent variable. The purpose of quasi-experimental design to know whether significant effect between the independent to the dependent variable, the pretest and post-test are needful to know the result.

This research involves two variables, the first students' self-directed as independent variable or variable X and speaking skill as a dependent variable or variable Y. In short, this research will examine whether or not there is significant effect in students' self – directed in speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school in Dumai.

Islamic In guidance this experimental research design, the sample was divides University into two groups, the experimental group which taught by implementing Selfof Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

32 directed learning method and control group which taught without



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### Table III.1 Research design

Group	Test	Teaching	Test
Experimental (XII MIPA-3)	Pre-test	Using self- directed learning	Post-test
Control (XII MIPA- 4)	Pre-test	Without using self- directed learning	Post-test

### Bz Time and Location of the Research

1. Time of the Research

This research was conducted from on 30 January – 1 March 2023.

2. Location of the Research

This research was conducted at MAN 1 Dumai. It is located on Bukit Datuk Lama Street, Dumai, Riau 28825.

### C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was twelfth science three (XII MIPA 3) and twelfth science four (XII MIPA 4) of MAN 1 Dumai in 2023/2024 in academic year.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research was implementing of self- directed learning on students' speaking skill.

### Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

The population of this research was be the students at twelfth grade of MAN 1 Dumai. According to Arikunto (2010) states population is a

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collection of all element or set that process one or more attributes of interest. The population of this research consists of four classes for XII science and social program. The specification of the population in this research can be seen as follows:

Table III.2 **Table of Population** 

No	Classes	Total of Students	
1	XII MIPA 1	32	
2	XII MIPA 2	32	
3	XII MIPA 3	31	
4	XII MIPA 4	29	
5	XII IIS 1	32	
6	XII IIS 2	32	
7	XII IIS 3	29	
8	XII IIS 4	29	
Total of students = 246			

### Sample

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In this research, there were 8 classes as a population. Since the population in this research was large, it is necessary to need a sample. The sample in this research used the purposive sampling technique. Etikan (2016) stated that purposive sampling is the deliberate choice of a participant due to the qualities the participant possesses. It is a nonrandom technique that does need a set number of participants or does not need underlying theories. Additional, Arikunto (2010) stated that the purposive sampling is the sampling technique used by the researcher if the researcher

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has certain considerations in taking the sample. Arikunto (2006) if the subject is less than 100, all subjects are better be the sample in th reserach, but if the subject is more than 100, the sample can be 10% - 15% or 20% -25% or more of population. In this research, the researcher took 25% of the population as the research sample.

### The Calculation of the Sample

25 % of the population = 
$$\frac{25}{100}$$
 x 246 = 61.5

Class XII MIPA - 3 and XII MIPA - 4 be the sample because all the classes in MIPA have the same level in terms of ability. It means there is no superior class.

Table III.3 Sample of the research

No	Classes	Total of students
1	XII MIPA- 3	31
2	XII MIPA -4	29
	Total of students	60

From the sample above, the researcher used two kind of classes that consist of experimental class that was taught by implementing Selfdirected learning and control class that was taught by implementing conventional learning.



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### **Quasi-Experimental Research Design**

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-Test
Experimental	Y1	X	Y2
Control	Y1	-	Y2

(Sugiyono, 2008)

### **Technique of Collecting the Data**

The researcher was used tests and questionnaire as techniques in collecting data from this research. The researcher was using questionnaire for support the data of self-directed learning and speaking test to find out the data both pre-test and post-test. The Questionnaire gave before the pre-test. The test or instrument was be tested for its validity and reliability.

### 1. Questionnaire

In this researcher for collecting data used a questionnaire. This questionnaire used for collect information of self-directed learning. The questionnaire in this research was used the self-directed learning from Guglielmo (1970) which was developed by Ayyildiz and Tarhan (2015) with Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) which supported the final version of the Self-directed includes 40 items of questionnaire with 9 factors. Before the questionnaire is distributed, it needs to be tested the validity by distributing the questionnaire to one of classes. The data is generated into 23 items valid by 9 factors. The questionnaire will use Likert Scale. The Likert scale is a five point scale used by researcher to allow individuals to express their degree of agreement

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or disagreement with certain statement. Gay (2012) stated that the Likert Scale requires an individual to respond to series of statement by showing whether he or she strongly agrees (SA), agree (A), undecided (U), disagree (D), or strongly disagree (SD).

Table III.4

The Blue Print of Self- Directed Learning

No	Blue Print	Item Number		
1	Attitude Towards Learning	8,17,21		
2	Learning Responsibility	7,12		
3	Motivation and self- confidence	16		
4	Ability to plan learning	2,4,9,18		
5	Ability to use learning opportunities	13,22		
6	Ability to manage information	3,20		
7	Ability to apply learning strategies	1,5,23		
8	Assessment of learning process	6,10,14,19		
9	Evaluation of learning success/ results	11,15		
	Total 23			

Table III.5

Likert Scale Rating

Option	Score		
Option	Positive Statement	Negative Statement	
Strongly Agree	5	1	
Agree	4	2	
Undecided	3	3	
Disagree	2	4	
Strongly Disagree	1	5	

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2. Test

The researcher used a test to measure the effect of speaking skill students' when implementing or without implementing selfdirected learning at twelve science program of Islamic senior high school in Dumai. The researcher used pre-test and post-test for collecting the data.

### a. Control Group Class

### 1) Pre-test

Pre-test was given to control group class before the researcher gave treatment. This aim of pre- test is to know the students' score from both group before receiving the treatment. The test is about the material that was delivery that day. Students was given to try to do the test.

2) Conventional Way in the control group class It was given after the students do the pre-test .for the control group class, the researcher used conventional way. The teacher teach without using self -directed learning

3) Post-test

After study with several time in control group was given pos-test. The post-test exactly same with the pre-test.

### b. Experiment Group Class

### 1) Pre-test

Pre-test was given to control group class before the researcher gave treatment. This aim of pre- test is to know 0

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the students' score from both group before receiving the treatment. The test is about the material that was delivery that day. Students was given to try to do the test.

### 2) Treatment

The treatment was conducted after the pre-test. In the experimental group, the researcher was taught by using self-directed learning

- a) The teacher explains first about self-directed learning
- b) Teacher explained the learning objectives about the procedure text
- Students diagnose what they need learning procedure text
- d) Students are given the freedom to find learning resources, learning materials and learning strategies that are in accordance with the procedure text
- e) Students evaluate their learning by discussing it together in class

### 3) Post-test

After treatment, the experimental group was given pos-test. The post-test was exactly same with the pre-test.



### The blueprint of the speaking test as follows:

### Table III.6 **Blueprint of the Test**

No	Indicators	Material	Test Format	<b>Test Teaching</b>
1	Pronunciation			
2	Vocabulary	11		Students are given the time
3	Grammar	Procedure text	Speaking Test	minutes to speak based on the material
4	Fluently			
5	Comprehension			

For Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

The researcher speaking skill. Sugiy validation test that can validity, content validity, content validity, content validity, content validity researcher employed content and students speaking textbook and relate was adord questionnaire was adord questionnaire adopted. The researcher's validity is required in order to assess the student's speaking skill. Sugiyono (2019) stated that there are three types of validation test that can be showed in the instrument, there are construct validity, content validity, and external validity. In this research, the researcher employed content validity to determine the validity of the test and students speaking skill. For the test, the material was taken from textbook and relate with the curriculum and lesson plan. And for the questionnaire was adopted from an expert. To analyze the validity of the questionnaire adopted from previous research. The researchers was

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compared r value to r table at significant level of 5% is 0.355 (df = N-2 = 29). The r value of each item should be higher than the r table to be considered as valid question. In the following table is the result of the instrument validity:

Table III.7
Validity of the Questionnaire

Items	r Value	r table	Result
Item 1	0.728	0.355	Valid
Item 2	0.359	0.355	Valid
Item 3	0.720	0.355	Valid
Item 4	0.734	0.355	Valid
Item 5	0.474	0.355	Valid
Item 6	0.473	0.355	Valid
Item 7	0.383	0.355	Valid
Item 8	0.467	0.355	Valid
Item 9	0.454	0.355	Valid
Item 10	0.655	0.355	Valid
Item 11	0.568	0.355	Valid
Item 12	0.458	0.355	Valid
Item 13	0.595	0.355	Valid
Item 14	0.360	0.355	Valid
Item 15	0.458	0.355	Valid
Item 16	0.454	0.355	Valid
Item 17	0.520	0.355	Valid
Item 18	0.741	0.355	Valid
Item 19	0.582	0.355	Valid
Item 20	0.521	0.355	Valid
Item 21	0.529	0.355	Valid
Item 22	0.358	0.355	Valid
Item 23	0.646	0.355	Valid



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### I Reliability

Inter – rater reliability was applied in this research. Ary (2009) states that reliability between raters means that when two or more observers observe the same individual at the same time, they will produce the same quantitative outcomes. The researcher must find two raters to comment on speaking skill from the students.

While, here are the result of the reliability of the questionnaire using SPSS.25:

Table III.8 **Reliability Questionnaire** 

Cr	onbach's	N of
	Alpha	Items
	0.898	23

From the table above, it can be seen that Cronbach's alpha value is 0.898. This value is higher than the standard Cronbach's alpha which is 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable with the level of reliability was very high.

If the probability (sig) > 0.60 is reliable

If the probability (sig) < 0.60 is not reliable

### **Technique of Analyzing The Data**

Researchers conducted research on items in the aspect of Brown's speaking to analyze students' speaking test. There are five elements that consist of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension.

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No	Component	Criteria	Level
		Equivalent to and fully accepted by educated native speaker	5
		Errors in pronunciation are quite rare	4
		Errors never interfere with understanding	
		and rarely disturb the native speaker.	3
1.	Pronunciation	Accent may be obviously foreign.	
1.	Fioliuliciation	Accent is intelligible though often quite faulty.	2
		Errors in pronunciation are frequent but	
		can be understood by a native speaker	
		used to dealing with foreigners attempting	1
		to speak his language.	
		Equivalent to that of an educated native	
		speaker	5
		Able to use the language accurately on all	
		levels normally pertinent to professional	4
		needs. Errors in grammar are quite rare	
		Control of grammar is good. Able to	
		speak the language with sufficient	
2	Grammar	structural accuracy to participate	2
		effectively in most formal and informal	3
		conversation on practical, social and	AL
		professional topics	
		Can usually handle elementary	
		constructions quite accurately but does not	2
		have thorough or confident control of the	<i>_</i>
		grammar	



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Errors in grammar are frequent, but ak speaker can be understood by a native C 1p 1 speaker used to dealing with foreigners ta attempting to speak his language milik Speech on a levels is fully accepted by educated native speakers in all its features including breadth of vocabulary and 5 Sus idioms, colloquialisms, and pertinent ka cultural references. Z Can understand and participate in any a conversation within the range of his 4 experience with a high degree of precision of vocabulary. Able to speak the language with sufficient 3 Vocabulary vocabulary to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on practical, social, and professional topics. Vocabulary is broad enough that State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau he rarely has to grope for a word Has speaking vocabulary sufficient to express himself simply with some 2 circumlocutions. Speaking vocabulary inadequate to express anything but the most elementary needs Has complete fluency in the language 5 such that his speech is fully accepted by Fluency educated native speakers. Able to use the language fluently on all 4 levels normally pertinent to professional

# 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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22.00				
На			needs. Can participate in any conversation	
Ci			within the range of this experience with a	
ak cipta milik UIN Suska			high degree of fluency.	
3			Can discuss particular interest of	
× ====================================			competence with reasonable ease. Rarely	3
$\subseteq$			has to grope for words	
Z			Can handle with confidence but nit with	
sus			facility most social situation, including	
ka			introductions and casual conversation	2
Riau			about current events, as well as work,	
n			family, and autobiographical information	
			No specific fluency description, refer to	
		, ,	other fou language areas for implied level	1
			of fluency	
			Equivalent to that of an educated native	5
			speaker	
		Speaker can understand any conversation	4	
S		within the range of is experience		
tate			Speaker's comprehension is quite	3
State Islami	5 Comprehension	complete at a normal rate of speech		
am			Speaker can get the gist pf most	2
ic U			conversation of easy topics	2
niv			Speaker can understand simple questions	
ers		1	and statements if it delivers with slowed	ATT
ity			speech, repetition, or paraphrasing.	AU
of S		Each element has a scores at every le	(	(Brown, 2004)
ulta	]	Each element has a	a level with 20 as the highest score. Because	e there are
ın S	four	scores et avery le	vel, the total is 100 of all elements. The sco	ra can ba
yar	loui	scores at every le	ver, the total is 100 of all elements. The sco	Te can be
if K	seen	as follows:		
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Table III.10 Specification of the Test

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ipt	No	Speaking Skill	Score	
20	1	Pronunciation	20	
milik	2	Grammatical	20	
~	3	Vocabulary	20	
S	4	Fluency	20	
Sus	5	Comprehension	20	

There are two raters who evaluate the students' performance on the test. The evaluation of the students' speaking skill in accordance with the criteria listed in the table by Arikunto (2008):

Table III.11
Classifications of Students Score

Test Score		Categories		
•	80-100	Very good		
	66-79	Good		
	56-65	Enough		
	40-55	Less		
	30-39	Fail		

The normality test of the data, it was analyzed by using Kolmogorov-

Smirnov technique with SPSS 25 version. The SPSS result of Kolmogorov-

Smirnov test can be interpreted as follow:

H<sub>0</sub> : The data are normally distributed

 $H_{a}$  : The data are abnormally distributed

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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**Testing Criteria:** 

If the probability (sig)  $< 0.05 H_0$  is rejected

After the result of normality test of the data, the researcher needed Mann-Whitney analysis to know whether or not there is significant difference between students' speaking skill who were taught by implementing selfdirected learning and without implementing self-directed learning. The result Mann-Whitney analysis in SPSS 25 can be seen as below:

### **Hypothesis:**

There is a significant difference of implementing self-directed Ha: learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at state Islamic senior high school Dumai

### **Testing Criteria:**

If the value in Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) < 0.05, then H<sub>a</sub> is accepted

If the value in Asymp.Sig (2-tailed)  $> 0.05 \text{ H}_0$  is rejected

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### **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### A. Conclusion

This research was conducted in purpose to examine, Is there any significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill at State Islamic senior high school 1 Dumai. Referring to the data analysis and data presentation in Chapter IV, finally, the researchers concluded that the answer of the formulation of the problem are as follows:

- 1. The students' speaking skill taught by implementing self-directed learning at the twelve science three at State Islamic Senior High School 1 Dumai calculated as 45.2% was at Good level. And students' self-directed learning was classified into Medium.
- The students' speaking skill taught without implementing self-directed State learning at the twelve science at State Islamic Senior High School 1 Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Dumai calculated as 34.5% was at Enough level. And students' selfdirected learning was classified into Medium.
  - The researcher concluded that there was a significant difference of result of pre-test and post-test between the experimental class and control class, with the Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) was 0.000 which less than 0.05. So, there was a significant difference of implementing self-directed learning on students' speaking skill and without implementing self -directed learning on students' speaking skill at the twelve science at State Islamic Senior High School 1 Dumai.



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B<sub>20</sub> Suggestion

Based on the research conclusion above, it is known that students' speaking skill taught by implementing self-directed learning were improved. So, it can be solution by English teacher to using this strategy to improve students' skill, especially the students' skill in speaking.

Suggestion for the teacher:

- a. Self-directed learning is one strategy to be implemented by the teachers in teaching and learning process.
- b. English teacher should be consolidate of enjoyable and creatives learning for students.
- c. English teacher can support their teaching strategy by using interesting media
- Suggestion for students:
  - The students should have a higher motivation in learning English
  - The students should be enjoyed in learning English and not feel afraid and lazy in practicing their English.
- The suggestion for the other researchers
  - The researchers are expected to find strategies, methods, and approach to aim to make students east and enjoy in learning English, especially in speaking.



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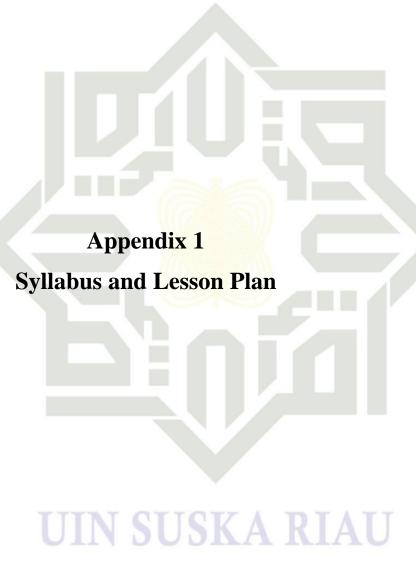
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KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah

KI4: Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

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	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
3.5	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait pengandaian diikuti oleh perintah/saran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan <i>if</i> dengan <i>imperative</i> , <i>can</i> , <i>should</i> )	<ul> <li>Fungsi Sosial         Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, menyangkal, menanyakan, dsb.     </li> <li>Struktur Teks</li> </ul>	- Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh interaksi pengandaian diikuti oleh perintah/saran, yang diperagakan dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata
4.5.	Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait pengandaian diikuti oleh perintah/saran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	Dapat mencakup  - Memberi informasi  - Meminta informasi  • Unsur Kebahasaan  - Pernyataan dan pertanyaan terkait dengan kalimat pengandaian  - Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a</i> , <i>the</i> , <i>this</i> , <i>those</i> , <i>my</i> , <i>their</i> , dsb.  - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi,	yang benar.  - Mengidentifikasi ungkapan pengandaian dengan saran dari contoh-contoh yang ada, dilihat dari isi dan cara pengungkapannya.  - Bertanya dan mempertanyakan terkait fungsi sosial/struktur teks/unsur kebahasaan yang
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Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan digunakan dalam interaksi yang dipelajari. • Topik Kegiatan, tindakan, kejadian, Mencoba secara mandiri secara peristiwa, yang relevan dengan lisan dan tertulis melakukan kehidupan peserta didik sebagai tindakan komunikatif terkait pelajar dan remaja, yang dapat pengandaian. menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat dalam KI. Membandingkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks. dan unsur kebahasaan terkait dengan pengandaiansesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Melakukan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait pengandaian Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan Menyaksikan dan menirukan • Fungsi sosial beberapa teks prosedur lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta beberapa contoh teks prosedur Memberi informasi untuk mencapai informasi terkait recipe, manual penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat berbentuk recipe manual dan tips. hasil terbaik secara efisien, (tips), pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya menghindari kecelakaan, kerusakan, Teks prosedur 4.6 Mempelajari contoh tabel analisis pemborosan, dsb. Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur dari teks tersebut dan melengkapi teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks prosedur lisan dan tulis, dalam Struktur text tabel analisis yang disediakan bentuk manual terkait recipe, penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat Dapat mencakup (tips) State Islamic



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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. penyusunan laporan,

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Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran 4.6.2 Menyusun teks prosedur, lisan dan tulis, dalam bentuk manual - Tujuan guru. terkait recipe, penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat (tips), dengan - Bahan/material memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, Mempresentasikan hasil analisis - Langkah-langkah (steps) secara benar dan sesuai konteks secara lisan dalam kelompok • Unsur kebahasaan masing-masing. - Tata bahasa: kalimat *imperatif*, negatif dan positif Bertanya dan mempertanyakan - Ungkapan dan kosa kata yang lazim tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks digunakan dalam recipe, manual dan dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks tips Nomina singular dan plural dengan prosedur dan tips atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. Menganalisis dan membandingkan - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, beberapa teks prosedur lain ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan dengan memperhatikan struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan. • Topik Tindakan dan kegiatan yang lazim Membuat, mempresentasikan/ atau terkait dengan hidup peserta didik menerbitkan sebuah teks prosedur di sekolah, rumah, dan masyarakat, yang ada di sekitar kehidupan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku peserta didik yang termuat dalam KI. Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar. Menafsirkan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait Menyimak dan menirukan lirik 3.7 • Fungsi sosial kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK lagu secara lisan. Menghibur dan menyampaikan pesan Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial dan unsur 4.7 moral. kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/ Bertanya dan mempertanyakan SMK/MAK • Unsur kebahasaan tentang fungsi sosial dan unsur - Ungkapan yang mengandung State Islamic



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Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang informasi dan nilai moral terkait kebahasaan dari lirik lagu, secara topik dari lagu. kontekstual. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Membacakan dan menyalin lirik lagu dengan memperhatikan fungsi • Topik sosial dan unsur kebahasaan. agu yang mengandung keteladanan dan inspirasi yang dapat menumbuhkan Membaca dan menyimak lirik lagu perilaku yang termuat dalam KI. yang dipelajari. Mendiskusikan tema dan isi lagu. Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.

> Mengetahui Kepala MAN 1 Dumai

JANUARIZAL, S.Ag, M.Pd NIP. 197701012002121002

Dumai, 03 Januari 2023 Guru Mata Pelajaran

AGUSTIAN, S.Pd NIP. 198108272009121001

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## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

Satuan Pendidikan : MAN 1 Kota Dumai

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Kelas/ Semester : XII/ Genap Materi Pokok : Prosedure Text

Topik : Recipe
Atokasi Waktu : 2 x 45
Pertemuan : 8

S

## Kompetensi Inti

KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah

**KI4:** Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

## Kompetensi Dasar

- 3.6 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks prosedur lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait recipe, manual penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat (tips), pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
- 45.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks prosedur lisan dan tulis, dalam bentuk manual terkait recipe, penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat (tips)
- 4.6.2 Menyusun teks prosedur, lisan dan tulis, dalam bentuk manual terkait recipe, penggunaan teknologi dan kiat-kiat (tips), dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks

## Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Menirukan beberapa contoh teks prosedur berbentuk recipe manual dan tips.
- Memahami contoh tabel analisis dari teks dan melengkapi tabel analisis yang disediakan guru.
- Memahami fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks prosedur dan tips

ersity o**g** Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



0 I 8 ス C 0 ta 3

Menganalisis dan membandingkan beberapa teks prosedur lain dengan memperhatikan struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan.

Mempresentasikan hasil analisis secara lisan dalam kelompok masingmasing.

Membuat, mempresentasikan/ menerbitkan sebuah teks prosedur yang ada di sekitar kehidupan peserta didik

## Media, Alat, dan Sumber Belajar

- Media Pembelajaran : Kartoon, Sticky notes, - Alat Pembelajaran : Laptop, hp/ponsel
- Sumber Belajar : Youtube, buku paket Bahasa Inggris SMA kelas XII penerbit Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia 2017, Tuntas Saraswati, (CV. Garaha Pustaka), sumber 2 lain yang relevan

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UIN SUSKA RIAU

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of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

## T Dertemuan 1

Pertemuan I		
Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
pt	_	Waktu
Pendahuluan		10 menit
Buananan	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting)	10 meme
=	2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa	
<del>-</del>		
	3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara	
II K U I N	psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses	
	pembelajaran	
Kegiatan Inti		70 menit
S	1. Peserta didik membaca Teks Procedure	
ska	yang di berikan guru untuk memahami	
R	teks yang akan di bahas di kelas	
~	2. Guru memberikan kesempatan untuk	
iau	mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin hal	
	yang belum di pahami, dimulai dari	
	pertanyaan factual sampai kepertanyaa	
	1 1	
	yang bersifat hipotetik yang berkaitan	
	dengan materi : Procedure teks (Generic	
	Structure, Languag <mark>e Features, Soc</mark> ial	
	Function)	
	3. Peserta didik dibentuk dalam beberapa	
	kelompok untuk mendiskusi. <i>Procedure</i>	
	teks : Generic structure.	
	4. Guru membagikan lembar kerja kepada	
CE:	siswa : membuat recipe makanan dan	
St	kemudian menukarkan kepada teman	
State Islamic	untuk kemudian dibuat dalam bentuk teks	
e I		
sl	procedure.	
an	5. Masing-masing siswa diminta untuk	
nic	mempresentasikan di kelas mengenai	
	recipe yang mereka dapat	
Penutup		10 menit
just o	1. Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi	
versi	2. Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan	FATT
sit	salam perpisahan	
- V		LINU

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## Ξ Pertemuan 2

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
O t		Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ol> <li>Guru memberikan salam (greeting)</li> <li>Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa</li> <li>Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran</li> </ol>	10 menit
Kegiatan Inti	<ol> <li>Guru menjelaskan mengenai self- directed learning</li> <li>Guru minta siswa untuk mendiaknosa apa yang menjadi kebutuhan mereka dalam membuat teks prosedure</li> <li>Guru memberikan kebebasan siswa untuk mencari sumber / informasi / media pembelajaran dan strategi pembelajaran yang sesuai yang berkaitan dengan prosedur teks</li> </ol>	70 menit
Penutup	<ol> <li>Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi seputar materi prosedur text</li> <li>Guru menyampaikan kegiatan pembelajaran untuk pertemuan selanjutnya</li> <li>Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam perpisahan</li> </ol>	10 menit

## Pertemuan 3

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
C		Waktu
Pendahuluan		10 menit
Ve	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting)	
ersity	2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa	TATT
7	3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara	IAU
y c	psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses	
of S	pembelajaran	
Kegiatan Inti		70 menit
lta	1. Guru meminta siswa untuk membaca	
tan	materi yang ada di buku cetak	
Sy	2. Guru memberikan kebebasan siswa untuk	
ar	menganalisis dari teks yang mereka baca	
if	3. Guru memberika Latihan untuk mengisi	
Syarif Kasim	kalimat yang kosong	
Sil		
В		
Ri		
au		

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1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Hak cipta	4. Guru memberikan kebebasan dalam mencari sumber / informasi / media pembelajaran dan strategi pembelajaran yang sesuai yang berkaitan dengan prosedur teks	
Penutup	<ol> <li>Guru menyampaikan kegiatan pembelajaran untuk pertemuan selanjutnya</li> <li>Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam perpisahan</li> </ol>	10 menit

## Pertemuan 4

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
Kegiatan	Deskripsi	
Q		Waktu
Pendahuluan		10 menit
	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting)	
	2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa	
	3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara	
	psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses	
	pembelajaran	
Kegiatan Inti	///	70 menit
	1. Guru meminta siswa untuk melanjutkan	
	materi pada minggu lalu	4
	2. Guru memberikan siswa kesempatan	
	untuk berlatih dalam menjelaskan teks	
St	prosedur di depan kelas	
at		10
Penutup		10 menit
	1. Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi	
aı	seputar materi prosedur text	
<b>E</b> .	2. Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan	
C	salam perpisahan	
Un	3. Untuk pertemuan selanjutnya guru	
T.	meminta siswa untuk membuat grub dan	
amic Univer	membawa suatu resep makanan	
<u>\$</u> .	inomouwa saata tesep makanan	TATI
ty	UIN DUDINA N	IAU
Pertemuan 5		

## Pertemuan 5

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
الع		Waktu
Pendahuluan		10 menit
n	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting)	
Sy	2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa	
Syarif	3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis	
if	dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses	
Ka	pembelajaran	
Si		
3		
<u>a</u> :		
iau		

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Guru mengulas Kembali dengan mengajukan 8 beberapa pertanyaan terkait prosedur teks Kegiatan 70 menit 1. Guru minta siswa untuk membuat grup Inti Ø 2. Setiap grup siswa diminta untuk mencoba milik membuat teks prosedur tentang resep cara membuat suatu makanan 3. Guru meminta setiap grub untuk menulis  $\subset$ resep cara membuat suatu makanan di Z kartoon / hvs Penutup 10 menit 1. Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi S ka terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran dan manfaatnya Z 2. Peserta didik dan guru memberikan umpan a balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran

## Pertemuan 6

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
	\\\\(\(\(\(\(\(\(\(\(\(\)\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ol> <li>Guru memberikan salam (greeting)</li> <li>Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa</li> <li>Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran</li> </ol>	10 menit
Kegiatan Inti Itte Islamic Univ	<ol> <li>Guru memberikan arahan untuk setiap grub untuk latihan dalam mempersiapkan hasil teks procedure yang di buat dengan spontan, pronounce serta grammar yang baik</li> <li>Siswa lain diberikan kebebasan untuk memberikan suggestion dan correction selama penampilan</li> </ol>	70 menit
te Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	<ol> <li>Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran dan manfaatnya</li> <li>Peserta didik dan guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran</li> <li>Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam perpisahan</li> </ol>	10 menit
arif Kasim Riau		

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## Pertemuan 7

Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi
<u>C</u> .		Waktu
Pendahuluan		10 menit
$\sigma$	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting)	
3	2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa	
<del>                                   </del>	3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis	
miiik U	dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses	
	pembelajaran	
Kegiatan		70 menit
Iffti	1. Guru meminta setiap siswa untuk membuat	
S	teks procedure berdasarkan resep makanan	
K a	yang berasal dari telur	
Z	2. Siswa diminta untuk menampilkan apa yang	
~	sudah mereka persiapkan	
Penutup		10 menit
_	Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi	
	terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran dan	_
	manfaatnya	
	2. Peserta didik dan guru memberikan umpan	
	balik terhadap prose <mark>s dan hasil pemb</mark> elajaran	
	3. Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam	
	perpisahan	

SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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## Pertemuan 8

Tel telliuali o		I			
Kegiatan	Deskripsi	Alokasi Waktu			
Pendahuluan  a milik C Kegiatan  Inti  ska Riau	1. Guru memberikan salam (greeting) 2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa 3. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara psikis dan fisik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran  egiatan 1. Guru meminta setiap siswa untuk membuat resep makanan 2. Guru meminta menukarkan recipe makanan kepada teman kelas 3. Guru meminta siswa untuk membuat teks				
Penutup	1. Peserta didik dan guru melakukan refleksi terhadap kegiatan pembelajaran dan manfaatnya 2. Peserta didik dan guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap proses dan hasil pembelajaran 3. Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam				
amic Univ	perpisahan  Dumai, 03 Januari 20 Mahasiswa  GUSTIAN, S.Pd 197701012002121002  Mengetahui, Kepala MAN 1 Dumai  JANUARIZAL, S.Ag, M.Pd I NIP. 197701012002121002				

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## 0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

## Riau

Appendix 2

**Instrument of the Research** 

**SUSKA RIAU** 

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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## Instrument Speaking Skill

## Procedure Text

Adopted from Twelve Grade Student 'Textbook' "Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia 2015"

Approcedure text aims at describing how something is done or made through a sequence of actions or steps.

Generic structure of procedure text:

- 1. Goal/ aim: it consists of the things or food which will make
- 2. Materials/ingredients and tools: it consists of the ingredients or materials that will be used
- 3. Steps

Respondent: The XII MIA 3 and XII MIA 4 classes of State Islamic Senior High School 1 Dumai

## Instruction:

- 1. Give instructions to your friends to make a procedure text about how to make foods or cakes in your recipe and ask your friend to do the actions with a maximum duration 2-5 minutes!
- 2. Present your result spontaneously with good grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

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Kasim Riau

## Petunjuk!

Setelah membaca setiap kalimat dengan hati-hati, tandai pilihan yang sesuai dari antara pilihan Sangat Setuju, Setuju, Setuju Sebagian, Tidak Setuju dan Sangat Tidak Setuju dengan tanda (X) untuk menunjukkan seberapa besar Anda setuju alau tidak setuju dengan pernyataan dalam kalimat tersebut.

Terima kasih atas kontribusi anda.

KET: SS = Sangat Setuju

S = Setuju

SB = Setuju Sebagian (Netral)

TS = Tidak Setuju

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

Name :
Gender :
School :

## Please mark how much ou agree or disagree SS S SB(N) TS STS with the statement in the sentences (Silakan tandai seberapa banyak Anda setuju atau tidak setuju dengan pernyataan dalam *kalimat*) I take notes about important points when State learning a new subject (Saya mencatat poinpoin penting saat mempelajari mata pelajaran SI 2 2 baru) I can solve the problem I encounter during University of S learning based on cause and effect relationship (Saya dapat memecahkan masalah yang saya temui selama pembelajaran berdasarkan hubungan sebab akibat) ultan Syarif My friends say that I suggest interesting new ideas while discussingthe learning process (Teman-teman saya mengatakan bahwa saya menyarankan ide-ide baru yang menarik saat

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Ha mendiskusikan proses pembelajaran) I organise my study hours by making plans 40 0 (Saya mengatur jam belajar saya dengan ta *membuat perencanaan)* 3 I underline the important parts while reading a text (Saya menggaris bawahi bagian penting Z saat membaca teks) ഗ 6S I question the information in the books I make ka use of (Saya mempertanyakan informasi Z dalam buku-buku yang saya gunakan) I hold myself responsible for my learning (Saya menganggap diri saya bertanggung jawab atas pembelajaran saya) 8 I would like my hobbies during my leisure time to be didactic (Saya ingin hobi saya selama waktu senggang menjadi didaktik) 9 I must know clearly and implicitly the objectives of the new subject to be learnt State (Saya harus mengetahui secara jelas dan implisit tujuan dari mata pelajaran baru yang Islam akan dipelajari) OUniversity of Sul After each lesson I question whether I used the course materials adequately and systematically (Setiap setelah pelajaran saya mempertanyakan apakah saya menggunakan materi kursus secara memadai dan sistematis) I always assess my achievements in the tan Syarif Kasim Riau exercise / homework I completed (Saya selalu menilai pencapaian saya dalam latihan/pekerjaan rumah yang saya



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	0						
	Ha	selesaikan)					
1	<u>2</u> .	To learn a new subject without difficulty, I					
-	pta	should learn related previous subject well					
	m	(Untuk mempelajari mata pelajaran baru					
	<u> </u>	tanpa kesulitan, saya harus mempelajari mata					
		pelajaran sebelumnya yang terkait dengan					
	Z	baik)					
1	kaipta milik UIN Seska	When I want to learn a new subject, I know					
		which learning resources I should use (Ketika					
	Riau	saya ingin mempelajari mata pelajaran baru,					
	n	saya tahu sumber belajar mana yang harus					
		saya gunakan)		7			
1	4	I believe that active participation in th		M			
		learning process ensures the permanency of		W			
		my knowledge (Saya percaya bahwa		M			
		partisipasi aktif dalam proses pembela <mark>jaran</mark>		"			
		memastikan ketetapan pengetahuan saya)			6-	- 1	
1	5	After each learning process, I assesswheter I					
	tat	achieved the objective and outcomes I					
	e Is	dentified at the beginning (Setelah setiap					
	lam	proses pembelajaran, saya menilai apakah		7			
	icl	saya mencapai tujuan dan hasil yang saya					
	Jniv	identifikasi di awal)					
1	8	Instead of feeling despair when I encounter a	7	٨	DI	A T	т
•	ity	difficult subject, I think about what I should		L	KL	Al	
	of 9	do (Merasa putus asa ketika saya menghadapi					
	Suli	subjek yang sulit, saya berpikir tentang apa					
	ns	yang harus saya lakukan)					
1	Stra	While planning a new day, I prioritise time for					
	rif	learning (Saat merencanakan hari baru, saya					
	State Islamic University of Sultan Swarif Kasim Riau					ı	
	im						
	Ria						
	H						



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. 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.

0		
Hak	memprioritaskan waktu untuk belajar)	
18	I review the previous knowledge that forms	
pta	the basis for the new subject when I start to	
m	learn something new (Saya mengulas	
iiik	pengetahuan sebelumnya yang menjadi dasar	
	untuk mata pelajaran baru ketika saya mulai	
pta milik UIN S	mempelajari sesuatu yang baru)	
19	After each learning process, I assess which of	
ka	the learning resources I used was more	
Ria	efficient (Setelah setiap proses pembelajaran,	
au	saya menilai sumber belajar mana yang saya	
	gunakan yang lebih efisien)	
20	Generally, I have difficulty in integrating	
	information I obtained from different	9
	resources (Secara umum, saya mengalami	
	kesulitan dalam mengintegrasikan informasi	
	yang saya peroleh dari berbagai sumber)	
21	I believe in the importance of playing an	
21State	active role in learning (Saya percaya akan	
e Is	pentingnya berperan aktif dalam belajar)	
22	I have difficulty accessing the information I	_
nic l	seek in an equipped library (Saya kesulitan	
Jni	mengakses infromasi yang saya cari di	
University 2	perpustakaan yang lengkap)	
23	I motivate myself by thinking about outcome I	
	will obtain at the end of a learning process	
Sul	(Saya memotivasi diri sendiri dengan	
an	memikirkan hasil yang akan saya peroleh	
of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	pada akhir proses pembelajaran)	
rif		
Kas		
sim		
Ri		
au		



## © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Appendix 3 Students' Spe<mark>aking Test</mark>

UIN SUSKA RIAU

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

  1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh k
- 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. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau



## 0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

## Ria

Appendix 4

SUSKA RIAU

The Score of Pretest - Posttest Rater 1 and Rater 2

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

- 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.

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

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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.

## **Experimental Class**

## **PRETEST**

p <b>≱</b> a ₀mi	Student	PRONUN CIATION	GRAM MAR	VOCABU LARY	FLU ENC Y	COMPRE HENSION
<u>F</u>	Ageng Tunggal	3	3	3	3	3
2_	Amanda Fitriani	3	3	3	3	3
3	Andika Ade	2	3	3	2	3
40	Annisa Maharani	2	3	3	2	3
5=	Choirunnisa iljannah	4	4	4	4	4
8	Cindi Sunarti	3	4	4	3	4
7	David Tri	2	3	3	2	3
80	Dwi Yulia	3	3	3	3	3
92	Fahira	3	4	4	3	4
10	Fallrian Pratama	2	2	2	2	2
11	Farhanah Nabilah	2	3	3	2	3
12	Feby Julianti	3	3	3	3	3
13	Fitria Mufida	3	3	3	3	3
14	Gita Mulyana	2	3	3	2	3
15	Husnul Khotimah	3	4	4	3	3
16	M.Riski	2	3	3	2	3
17	M.Rizky A	3	3	3	2	3
18	M.Ilham	3	3	3	3	3
19	Nurlan Pulungan	2	3	3	2	3
20	Nurul Qolbina	2	3	3	2	3
21	Raniah Wardah	3	3	3	3	3
22	Salsabila Arrosa	3	3	4	3	4
23	Sintia Repa	2	3	3	2	3
24	Suci Sulastri	3	3	3	3	3
25	Syahrul Maulana	3	3	3	3	3
26	Taufiq Andre	2	3	3	2	3
27.	Wahyu Syaputra	2	3	3	2	3
28	Yasir Madani	2	2	3	2	3
29	Yuda Sakti	2	3	3	2	3
30	Yudi Tri	2	2	2	2	2
32	Yuliana Checylia	3	3	3	3	3

Rater,

Riski Amelia, M.Pd.

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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



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## **POSTEST**

No.	Student	PRONUN	GRAM		FLU	COMPRE
eta		CIATION	MAR	LARY	ENC Y	HENSION
B	Ageng Tunggal	3	4	3	3	4
2	Amanda Fitriani	3	4	4	3	4
3	Andika Ade	3	3	4	3	4
<b>4</b>	Annisa Maharani	3	3	3	3	3
52	Choirunnisa iljannah	4	4	4	4	4
60	Cindi Sunarti	4	4	4	4	4
2	David Tri	3	3	3	3	3
85	Dwi Yulia	4	4	4	4	4
9	Fahira	4	4	4	4	4
10	Fallrian Pratama	3	3	3	3	3
14	Farhanah Nabilah	3	3	4	3	4
12	Feby Julianti	3	4	4	3	4
13	Fitria Mufida	3	4	4	3	4
14	Gita Mulyana	3	3	3	3	3
15	Husnul Khotimah	4	4	4	4	4
16	M.Riski	3	3	3	3	3
17	M.Rizky A	3	4	4	3	4
18	M.Ilham	3	3	4	3	3
19	Nurlan Pulungan	3	3	3	3	3
20	Nurul Qolbina	3	3	4	3	4
21	Raniah Wardah	3	4	4	3	4
222	Salsabila Arrosa	4	4	4	4	4
23	Sintia Repa	3	4	4	3	4
24	Suci Sulastri	3	4	4	3	4
25	Syahrul Maulana	3	4	4	3	4
26	Taufiq Andre	3	3	3	3	3
27	Wahyu Syaputra	3	3	3	3	3
28	Yasir Madani	3	3	3	3	3
29	Yuda Sakti	3	3	3	3	3
30	Yudi Tri	3	_ 3	3	3	3
31	Yuliana Checylia	4	4	4	4 🔼	4

Rater,

Riski Amelia, M.Pd.

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

 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.

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

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1 Dilarang mengutin sebagian atau selui

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## **Control Class**

## **PRETEST**

p <u>k</u> a om i	Student	PRONUN CIATION	GRAM MAR	VOCABU LARY	FLE UNC Y	COMPRE HENSION
<u>F</u>	Afdal Romy	2	2	2	2	2
2	Agung Tri S	2	2	2	2	2
3	Alya Novira	3	3	3	3	3
40	Arkan Ajuj	2	3	3	2	3
5	Arman Aldi	3	3	3	3	3
8	Elvi Pasiska	3	3	3	3	3
7	Fadila Lufi	2	2	3	2	3
80	Hasnil Ulya	2	2	2	2	2
உ	Intan Wijaya	2	2	3	2	3
10	Istiqomah	3	3	3	3	3
11	Legi Dwi R	2	2	2	_ 2	2
12	M.Alamsyah	2	2	3	2	3
13	M.Harvi	2	2	2	2	2
14	M.Zidan A	2	2	2	2	2
15	Maizul Fikri	2	2	3	2	3
16	M.Haikal	3	3	3	3	3
17	Natasya A	3	4	4	3	4
18	Nia	2	2	2	2	2
19	Nini Afriani	2	2	2	2	2
20	Nur Fadilah	3	2	3	2	3
21	Nurul Janah	2	2	3	2	3
22	Putri Andini	3	2	3	3	3
23	Raihan	2	2	2	2	2
24	Raudah	2	2	2	2	2
25	Rian	3	3	3	3	3
26	Ruziqna	3	2	3	3	3
27.	Safira Aqsha	3	3	3	3	3
28	Sahmura	2	2	2	2	2
29.	Widia A	3	3	3	<b>3</b>	3
ty						LIAU

Rater,

Riski Amelia, M.Pd.

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

2. 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. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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## **POSTEST**

No	Student	PRONUN	GRAM	VOCABU	FLE	COMPRE
100	Student	CIATION	MAR	LARY	UNC	HENSION
ta		Chillon	171711	Li III I	Y	TIET (STOT)
B	Afdal Romy	3	3	3	3	3
2	Agung Tri S	3	3	3	3	3
3	Alya Novira	4	4	4	4	4
Æ	Arkan Ajuj	3	3	3	3	3
52	Arman Aldi	4	4	4	3	4
60	Elvi Pasiska	3	4	4	3	4
2	Fadila Lufi	3	3	3	3	3
85	Hasnil Ulya	3	3	3	2	3
90	Intan Wijaya	3	3	3	3	3
10	Istiqomah	4	4	4	4	4
14	Legi Dwi R	3	3	3	3	3
12	M.Alamsyah	2	3	3	2	3
13	M.Harvi	3	3	3	3	3
14	M.Zidan A	3	3	3	3	3
15	Maizul Fikri	3	3	3	3	3
16	M.Haikal	4	4	4	4	4
17	Natasya A	4	4	4	4	4
18	Nia	2	2	3	2	3
19	Nini Afriani	2	3	3	2	3
20	Nur Fadilah	3	4	4	3	4
21	Nurul Janah	3	3	3	3	4
222	Putri Andini	3	3	4	3	4
23	Raihan	3	3	3	3	3
24	Raudah	3	3	3	3	3
25	Rian	4	4	4	4	4
26	Ruziqna	3	3	4	3	4
27	Safira Aqsha	4	4	4	3	4
28	Sahmura	3	3	3	3	3
25	Widia A	3	4	4	3	4

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Rater,

Riski Amelia, M.Pd.

A shaping long ersity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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.

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



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Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

. 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. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

**Experimental Class** 

**PRETEST** 

p≱a ₀mil	Student	PRONUN CIATION	GRAM MAR	VOCABU LARY	FLU ENC Y	COMPRE HENSION
<u>F</u>	Ageng Tunggal	3	3	3	2	3
2_	Amanda Fitriani	2	3	3	3	3
3	Andika Ade	3	3	3	3	2
40	Annisa Maharani	3	3	3	2	3
5=	Choirunnisa iljannah	3	4	4	4	4
8	Cindi Sunarti	3	4	3	3	3
7	David Tri	2	3	3	2	2
80	Dwi Yulia	3	3	3	3	3
9	Fahira	3	3	3	3	3
10	Fallrian Pratama	2	2	2	2	3
11	Farhanah Nabilah	2	3	3	3	2
12	Feby Julianti	2	3	3	3	3
13	Fitria Mufida	2	3	3	3	3
14	Gita Mulyana	2	3	2	3	2
15	Husnul Khotimah	4	3	4	3	3
16	M.Riski	2	3	3	2	2
17	M.Rizky A	3	3	2	3	3
18	M.Ilham	2	3	3	3	3
19	Nurlan Pulungan	2	2	2	2	2
20	Nurul Qolbina	2	3	3	2	3
21	Raniah Wardah	3	3	3	3	3
22	Salsabila Arrosa	4	3	3	4	3
23	Sintia Repa	2	3	3	2	3
24	Suci Sulastri	3	3	3	4	3
25	Syahrul Maulana	3	3	3	3	3
26	Taufiq Andre	2	3	3	2	2
27.	Wahyu Syaputra	2	3	3	3	2
28	Yasir Madani	2	2	3	2	3
29	Yuda Sakti	2	2	3	2	3
30	Yudi Tri	2	2	2	2	2
34	Yuliana Checylia	3	3	3	3	3
S						

Rater,

Idham Syahputra, M.Ed



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## **POSTEST**

	Student Ageng Tunggal	PRONU NCIATI ON	GRAM MAR	VOCABU	FLUE	COMP
ta B	Ageng Tunggal			LARY	NCY	REHE
	Ageng Tunggal	OI			-, -	NSION
~		4	4	3	4	4
<u></u>	Amanda Fitriani	4	4	3	4	4
3	Andika Ade	4	3	3	4	4
<u> </u>	Annisa Maharani	4	3	3	3	3
52 (	Choirunnisa	4	4	4	4	4
	Cindi Sunarti	4	4	4	4	4
<u>7</u>	David Tri	3	3	3	4	3
85 1	Dwi Yulia	4	4	4	4	4
90 1	Fahira	4	4	4	4	4
10.	Fallrian Pratama	3	3	3	3	4
14 ]	Farhanah Nabilah	4	4	4	4	4
12 I	Feby Julianti	4	3	3	4	4
13 I	Fitria Mufida	4	4	4	3	4
14	Gita Mulyana	4	3	3	4	4
15 I	Husnul Khotimah	4	4	4	4	4
16 I	M.Riski	3	3	3	4	3
17	M.Rizky A	4	3	4	4	4
18	M.Ilham	3	3	3	4	4
19 I	Nurlan Pulungan	3	3	3	3	4
20	Nurul Qolbina	4	3	4	4	3
21	Raniah Wardah	4	3	4	4	4
and see	Salsabila Arrosa	4	4	4	4	4
	Sintia Repa	3	3	3	3	3
	Suci Sulastri	4	4	4	4	4
25	Syahrul Maulana	4	3	4	4	4
	Taufiq Andre	2	3	3	3	3
	Wahyu Syaputra	3	3	3	4	3
28	Yasir Madani	3	3	3	3	3
29	Yuda Sakti	4	3	3	2	3
	Yudi Tri	2	2	3	_ 3	3
31	Yuliana Checylia	4	4	4	4	4

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25 27 20 31 y of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

2. 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. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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## **Control Class**

## **PRETEST**

Na d	Student	PRONUN CIATION	GRAM MAR	VOCABU LARY	FLE UNC	COMPRE HENSION
3			.,		Y	
F	Afdal Romy	3	2	2	3	3
2_	Agung Tri S	3	2	2	3	2
3	Alya Novira	3	3	3	3	4
40	Arkan Ajuj	3	3	3	3	3
5=	Arman Aldi	4	3	3	4	4
8	Elvi Pasiska	3	3	3	3	3
7	Fadila Lufia	3	2	2	3	3
80	Hasnil Ulya	3	2	2	2	2
92	Intan Wijaya	3	3	3	2	3
10	Istiqomah	3	3	3	3	4
11	Legi Dwi R	3	2	2	_ 2	3
12	M.Alamsyah	2	3	3	3	3
13	M.Harvi	2	2	2	2	3
14	M.Zidan A	3	2	2	2	2
15	Maizul Fikri	3	3	3	3	3
16	M.Haikal	4	3	3	3	3
17	Natasya A	4	4	4	3	4
18	Nia	2	2	2	2	3
19	Nini Afriani	3	2	2	2	3
20	Nur Fadilah	3	3	3	3	3
21	Nurul Janah	3	3	3	3	3
22	Putri Andini	3	3	3	3	4
23	Raihan	2	2	2	2	3
24	Raudah	3	2	2	2	3
25	Rian	4	4	4	4	3
26	Ruziqna	4	3	3	4	4
27.	Safira Aqsha	4	3	3	4	4
28	Sahmura	2	2	2	2	3
29.	Widia	4	3	3	3	3
ty						LIAU

Rater,

Idham Syahputra, M.Ed

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

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ity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

## **POSTEST**

X		ı		1		, ,
M.	Student	PRONUN	GRAM	VOCABU	FLE	COMPRE
0		CIATION	MAR	LARY	UNC	HENSION
ta					Y	
B	Afdal Romy	3	2	2	2	3
2	Agung Tri S	3	2	2	2	3
3	Alya Novira	4	3	3	3	4
Æ	Arkan Ajuj	3	3	3	2	2
52	Arman Aldi	4	3	3	3	3
60	Elvi Pasiska	3	3	3	3	4
7	Fadila Lufi	3	3	3	4	3
85	Hasnil Ulya	2	3	3	2	2
9	Intan Wijaya	2	3	3	2	2
10	Istiqomah	4	3	3	4	4
14	Legi Dwi R	3	3	3	3	3
12	M.Alamsyah	3	3	3	3	3
13	M.Harvi	2	3	3	2	2
14	M.Zidan A	2	3	3	2	2
15	Maizul Fikri	3	3	3	3	3
16	M.Haikal	3	3	3	3	3
17	Natasya A	4	3	3	3	3
18	Nia	2	2	2	2	2
19	Nini Afriani	2	2	2	2	2
20	Nur Fadilah	2	3	3	2	2
21	Nurul Janah	3	3	3	3	2
222	Putri Andini	3	3	3	2	2
23	Raihan	2	3	3	2	2
24	Raudah	2	3	3	2	3
25	Rian	4	3	3	4	4
26	Ruziqna	3	3	3	2	2
27	Safira Aqsha	3	3	3	3	2
28	Sahmura	2	2	2	2	2
29	Widia	4	3	3	3	3
er	amanda				4 -	
ersity		UI.	N 5	USK	A	KIAU

Rater,

Idham Syahputra, M.Ed



## 0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

## Appendix 5 **Recommendation Letters**

**SUSKA RIAU** 

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- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
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- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



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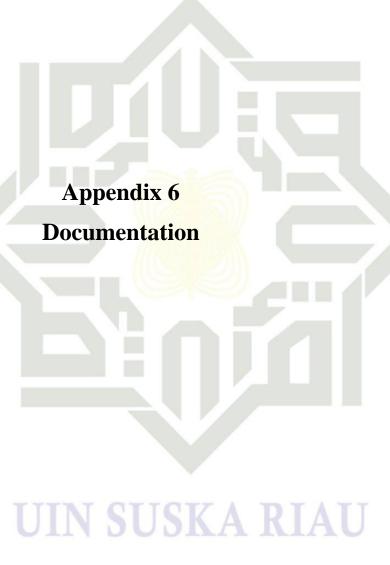
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## Riau

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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## **DOCUMENTATION**









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Riau

0

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



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versity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

**Nina Syafitri,** was born on January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2002 in Dumai. She is the third daughter from three siblings from her beloved parents Mr. Alwi and Mrs. Suparti. She lived in Dumai for 21 years old.

The researcher's graduated from MIN 1 Dumai in 2014. Next, the researcher continued her study at MtsN 1 Dumai and graduated in 2017. Then, she continued to study at MAN 1 Dumai and graduated in 2019. Then in 2019, she was accepted as one of students in Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. On July 2022, she was doing Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) program in Lubuk Gaung village, Sungai Sembilan, Dumai. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMK Multi Mekanik Masmur on October 2022. Finally, she passed thesis examination for her undergraduate program entitled "The Effect of Implementing Self-Directed Learning on Students' Speaking Skill at State Islamic Senior High School Dumai".

## UIN SUSKA RIAU