

THE EFFECT OF REPORTING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL

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ABSTRACT

Speaking is a tool of communication. Speaking is important to learn, especially in learning English language. However, there are still many students cannot speak English fluently. This research used quasi-experimental design which was intended to find out whether there is any effect of students' speaking skill after using reporting technique by reporting an analytical text at the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang. The instrument was tested when students practiced monologue on recorder and video. The normality test used non-parametric test one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The result of the normality test was not normal distributed. The homogeneity result of this research was concluded that the variants both data pre-test and post-test in the students' speaking skill are homogenous. Meanwhile, for the test of difference on this research uses Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. It can be concluded that there is an average different between the pre-test and post-test learning outcomes. It means that there is significant effect of reporting technique on students' speaking skill at the eleventh grade in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

Keywords: analytical exposition, monologue, reporter, reporting technique, speaking skill.

INTRODUCTION

English language has four skills. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Among the four skills in English, speaking is a language skill of oral communication to express human idea, feeling, opinion, and thought or information which helps people to communicate one other (Chaney and Burke, 1998). This means people can express their idea and understand what the other said. Learning language does not mean just learning about grammar and vocabulary, but the important thing is learning how to use language for communication to one or the other person in formal or informal event.

Based on the survey that the

researcher has conducted, it was found that students commonly have four problems in speaking. The first problem which is mostly found is that students are lack of motivation and interest to practice speaking English. Their perception on English as foreign language is difficult to learn. Thus, English is not pleasing for them. The second problem is students have low self-confidence to speak English. They are also too shy and afraid to speak English. The third problem is they hardly speak because they have a lack of vocabulary and cannot avoid interlanguage (Sukendra et al., 2018). The last problem is the limited of time to practice speaking English. They only have two hours for learning English during one week. It

makes students are not interactive in learning and practicing speaking English in short time. The score of speaking as follow:

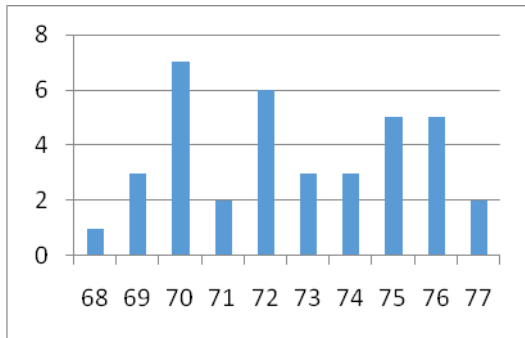


Chart 1.1
Speaking Score of Class 10 MIPA 3 SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang

Based on the problems, many techniques can be applied to resolve it, including reporting technique. Some researchers have found the technique is effective to be used in teaching speaking. Reporting technique made student interested to start speaking English by doing the role play to report an event occurred in their area, just like a citizen journalist. Students have done observation in their area, and then they reported the result like a reporter in a video. They could use picture that related to their report.

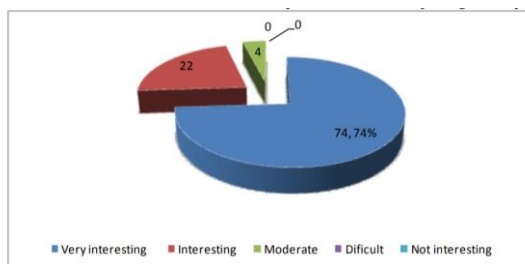


Figure 1.1
The Data of Students' Respond toward News Reporting Technique (Aboe, 2018)

The chart (figure 1.1) showed that 74% out of 90 students said that the news reporting technique was very interesting, whereas 22% of them found interesting.

While 4 % of the students considered the technique were moderate in its application, 0% considered the implementation of news reporting technique is of no use. It means more students feel very interesting to used reporting technique than feel not interesting.

From the explanation above, the researcher applied reporting technique to get the impact from this technique. Besides, this technique could resolve the problem in speaking English, students also could be more communicative to speak English. In this research, the researcher focused on reporting technique with the theme about their school. The excuse for using reporting technique in practice speaking was offered the occasion for students to explored and trained in speaking during two hour for practicing.

Therefore, the objectives of the study is to find out whether there is any effect of students' speaking skill after using reporting technique by reporting an analytical text. The researcher considered that reporting techniques were the way of language practiced and role play activity.

METHOD

A. Place and Time of the Research

The research has been conducted at SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang. Location at Jl. Pakuhaji KM. 2 Buaran Bambu, Kecamatan Pakuhaji, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten 15570. The reason why researcher chose SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang because the school has a speaking problem associated with this research and this school is also the location of researcher to doing PPL (*Praktek Pengalaman Lapangan*). The researcher conducted the research for eight months.

B. Method of the Research

This research is quasi experimental study in which one group pretest-posttest. In this research, researcher tried to describe the effect of the treatment in use reporting technique in one group pretest-posttest, the study design includes of pre-test and post-test treatment. The reason is used this model of the research is because the situation and condition have not possible to use control class and experiment class. Because of that situation researcher is choosing quasi experiment that is one class. The model design as shown in the table below:

Table 1.1
Research Design

O₁	X	O₂
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Note:

O₁ = Pretest

X = Treatment

O₂ = Posttest

C. Population and Sample

In this research, the researcher used target population. Then the population in this study is all students of the eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang. There are ten classes from the eleventh grade students. There are five classes MIPA and five classes IPS. Total students from eleventh grade are 355 students. The researcher will use purposive sampling technique. It is based on recommendation of the teacher because the teacher assumes that the students have the good ability. The sample is one group or a class that teacher

recommendation. There is XI MIPA 3. There are 33 students in one class.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The method used in this research is quantitative. This method is the important method of collecting data for the data that have been prepared, analyze, and presented data to solve some problems of this research. The form of the test that used in this study was online test, include of pre-test and post-test. The test is used to determine the extent of success in learning speaking skill use reporting technique.

Pre-test was conducted in the first step of this research. Pre-test is the first implementation before conducted the treatment. The purpose of pre-test is to getting first data before the implementation of the actions. First, researcher gave a video using *WhatsApp* Group. Then, the researcher gave instruction to students for gather that video. The test was gave instruction in the Google form for collect the information from video about news, than students was answer three question based on video by recorder their voice orally.

After pre-test is treatment of the research. This step is conducted the technique of reporting technique. In this step, researcher gave some trick and tips how to reporting the news and gave example by presentation in Google meet during 2 meeting with total duration was 90 minutes.

The last step is post-test. This test was conducted after the treatment finished. This step is given the result from the treatment. In this step, researcher gave students instruction for made a video about reporting their school such as a reporter at least 3 minutes. Then, they are submitted that test in the *WhatsApp* videos.

The pre-test and post-test are in the form of performance test. They are used to

measure the students' speaking skill on the topic taught. Then researcher and the raters assessed the students speaking performances using speaking rubric. The data of the pre-test and post-test is collecting in the form of students' score. The result of the post-test is calculating and comparing with the result of the pre-test.

E. Test of Instrument Validity and Reliability of Independence and Dependence Variables

Validity test is the test accuracy in the measuring instrument while reliability test is the test that using to know a measure consistency. It means that the researcher must get the test accuracy a measure of the test from the expert. The researcher met the experts in the campus and in the school that conducted in this research. In this research, the researcher used validity and reliability to test the instrument as the data analyzed based on the take notes and interview with the advisor in the campus and the teacher in the school especially in English. According to the previous statement, researcher does not need to use SPSS in testing the instrument test. Thus, these tests have been valid and reliable based on the recommendation of the experts.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Test of the Analysis Assumptions

The researcher analyzed the data through giving test to the students. It needs some steps in analyzing the data. The following are the steps had been taken by the researcher.

Before the researcher determines the statistical analysis technique used, the first the researcher examined normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test.

a. Normality Test

Normality test is a statistical process used to determine if a sample or any group of data fits a standard normal distribution. A normality test can be performed mathematically or graphically.

The test of data normality is used to know the normality of the data that is going to be analyzed whether both groups that have been gathered from the sample have normal distribution or not. To analyze the normality of the data, the researcher used SPSS version 25.

The test has the standard normal distribution. The standard normal distribution is a special case of the normal distribution. The researcher used the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test in the SPSS version 25. This test is used to determine the distribution of data to a population. In testing, a data said to be normally distributed if the significance value is more than 0,05 (sig>0.05).

b. Homogeneity Test

The test of data homogeneity is used to know whether pretest-posttest, that are decided, come from population that has relatively same variant or not. The researcher used SPSS version 25 to calculate this test. The method was used was Fisher test/F test. The formula is:

$$F = \frac{\text{Maximum variance}}{\text{Minimum variance}}$$

The hypotheses in homogeneity test are:

Ho : homogeny variant

H1 : non homogeny variant

c. Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis test is used to prove whether is a significant difference on students' speaking skill in SMA Negeri 20

Kabupaten Tangerang in grade eleventh selected as Experiment class and control class. The hypothesis test using t-test (Paired Samples T-Test) is to test the difference of the average of two groups through SPSS 25 with the following criteria:

If $T_{\text{count}} \leq T_{\text{table}}$ it is H_0 accepted and H_a rejected

If $T_{\text{count}} \geq T_{\text{table}}$ it is H_0 rejected and H_a accepted

2. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher will analyze in quantitative analysis in the students' scores. After the students' score have been collected, the researcher analyzed the data using SPSS program version 25. Related sample T-test is to see the comparison between pre-test and post-test mean scores. Then the researcher compared the score between Pretest-posttest.

G. The Statistical Hypothesis

The statistical hypothesis of the research is as follows:

a. $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$

There is no a significant effect of reporting technique on the students' speaking skill at the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

b. $H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

There is a significant effect of reporting technique on the students' speaking skill at the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Descriptions of the Data

The research was conducted at SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021. It was conducted at 14th, 21th and 28th August 2020. The researcher chose students of the eleventh grade as the population and chose XI MIPA 3 with 33 students as the sample of this research. This research used quantitative method. The researcher collected data by gave the test to the students. This test was the primer data source for this research. The test was administered at the beginning and the end of the research. That test has been given to both pretest and posttest on experiment class. The kinds of the data are Pre-test and Post-test. As mentioned earlier, in the class the researcher taught by reporting technique. The class was given the test monologue test in the voice recorder and in the video. The aim of the test is measure the students' speaking ability before and after implementing reporting technique.

In the implementation of this research, the researcher conducted 3 times for teaching. In the first meeting, the researcher gave pre-test; the purpose of giving pre-test is to know the students' speaking skill before giving the treatment. In the second meeting the researcher did treatment by teaching about reporting technique. The last meeting post-test was done by the researcher; the purpose of giving post-test is to know the differences between the students' score before and after giving the treatment.

The researcher gave instruction with the valid and reliable instrument. The researcher did the content validity of instrument speaking to the lecture advice and English teacher at school. The instruction was given to the student to find out the effect of using reporting technique on students' speaking skill. After giving the pre-test and post-test to the students of experimental class, the researcher used

statistical formula in assessing the data in experiment class. The researcher analyzed the result to get the students' score. The result of the tests is called data. The data would be calculated by using SPSS program version 25. In analyzing data, the researcher used related sample T-test to see the comparison between pre-test and post-test score of the students.

B. Descriptions of the Result

The researcher wanted to know whether different score between the students before and after taught by reporting technique. After administering the pre-test, the researcher gave treatment to the students by reporting technique. During the treatment, the students enjoyed, interested, and enthusiastic to learning and speaking English. When treatment have been finished, the researcher administered post-test to know the students' speaking skill after being taught by reporting technique treatment. Apparently, the result of the post-test showed that students' speaking skill proved significantly. Descriptive statistic of pre-test and post-test is on one group in table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pretest	33	50	69	58.70	5.693
Posttest	33	69	87	77.73	5.427
Valid N	33				

(Source: Statistical Result SPSS 25)

Based on output table SPSS above, it is known that 33 of students in the 2 test have been obtained minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation from pre-test and post-test. From pre-test, the minimum score is 50; the maximum score is 69; mean score 58.70; and standard deviation

is 5.693. From post-test, the minimum score is 69; the maximum score is 87; mean score 77.73; and standard deviation is 5.427. On the other hand, the result of pre-test showed that the speaking skill was poor. However, in the post-test showed that the speaking skill was good.

C. The Test of the Analysis Assumptions

Based on chapter III, it has been explained that before analyzing the result of research data in the form of pre-test and post-test values. The normality test was carried out first.

1. Normality Test

The researcher used the formulas in the SPSS version 25. It is a test which done to determine the distribution of data to a population. In testing, a data said to be normally distributed if the value significance of more than 0.05 (Sig>0.05). The result of the normality test could be seen in the following table:

Table 1.3

	Normality Test					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Pretest	.288	33	.000	.851	33	.000
Posttest	.268	33	.000	.868	33	.001

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction
(Source: Statistical Result SPSS 25)

Based on output SPSS above, it is known that the Sig. on Kolmogorov-Smirnov for Pre-test is 0.000 (Sig < 0.05) thus, based on tests of normality Kolmogorov-Smirnov the data is not normal distributed. Such as Post-test is 0.000 (Sig < 0.05) thus, the data is not normal distributed.

2. Homogeneity Test

The next analysis was done by homogeneity test to determine variance population, has the same or different variance. Homogeneity test is done by One Way ANOVA test (SPSS 25).

Table 1.4
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
	Based on Mean	3	29	.955
	Based on Median	3	29	.986
Pretest	Based on Median and with adjusted df	3	25.450	.986
	Based on trimmed mean	3	29	.961

(Source: Statistical Result SPSS 25)

Based on table above, it is known that value Sig. Based on Mean variable pre-test and post-test is 0.955. Because the value Sig. $0.955 > 0.05$, thus it can be concluded that the variants both data pre-test and post-test in the students' speaking skill are homogenous.

3. Testing of the research hypotheses

After testing the normality and homogeneity test in the study, then continued to test differences. Test the difference on this research used Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test with SPSS 25. Data difference test result. The study is shown in the following table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Test Statistics^a

	Posttest - Pretest
Z	-5.073 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test
b. Based on negative ranks.

(Source: Statistical Result SPSS 25)

Based on the output table Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test above, it is known that Z value is -5.073 with the p value (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) is $0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. Then it can

be concluded that there is an average different between the pre-test and post-test learning outcomes. It means there is significant effect of reporting technique on students' speaking skill at the eleventh grade in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

D. The Discussion of the Result of the Research

The researcher having finished conducting the study in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang, then the researcher analyzed the obtained data by using SPSS 25 with the selected formulas. After that, the researcher found that there were several evidences which proved theories that support the hypotheses that the researcher formulated before. The data were collected before (pre-test) and after (post-test) conducting the experiment in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang by reporting technique to teach speaking English in the eleventh grade of MIPA 3.

Before further analysis about the experiment influence by reporting technique to teach speaking English, the researcher conducted analysis test that consisted of normality test, homogeneity test and testing the research hypotheses. Firstly, The result testing normality was the value of learning outcomes from pre-test and post-test in parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Shapiro-Wilk test is not normally distributed. In testing, a data said to be normally distributed if the value significance of more than 0.05 ($\text{sig} > 0.05$). The result of the normality test is $0.000 < 0.05$. It means not normal distribution. Secondly, Homogeneity test is done by One Way ANOVA test (SPSS 25). The variants both data pre-test and post-test in the students' speaking skill are homogenous. Thirdly, the research hypotheses test used Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test. The p value

(Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) is $0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. Then it can be concluded that there is an average different between the pre-test and post-test learning outcomes.

The result had same kind of research by Al-Eiadeh, (2016). They are stated, many problems related to speaking skill, such as confusion and embarrassment; students did not learn speaking lessons correctly at school, and face difficulty in pronouncing some words. The result also showed that the most frequent problem were the limited amount of vocabulary among students, while the least frequent problems were the difficulty in understanding questions. On the other hand, according to the research by Aboe, (2018) stated reporting technique is using two skills at the same time. There are writing and speaking. The activities are interesting and make students enthusiasm in using this practice. This approach is the choice of various technique and activities that easy to students learn and practice. Thus, it can be said that this activities can give effect that significant. It means “there is a significant effect of reporting technique on students’ speaking skill” at the eleventh grade in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

E. Limitation of the Researcher

The researcher realized this study was lots of flaws and imperfection in this study researcher was found the limit. The limitation is about facilities, time, and interaction. The first limitation is the students’ limited quota and hand phone. The second limitation is the short time the meeting in the Google Meet Application. The last limitation is interaction between students and teacher. We did not meet face to face in the classroom while study

system is online. Thus, the comprehension in the teacher presentation is less effective for students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the researcher that was carried out in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021, the researcher draw conclusion based on formulation problem; objective of the research; the calculating of the hypotheses testing and the analysis result.

The result of statistic which stated on part of hypotheses test, it is known that the Sig. (2-tailed) value is $0.000 < 0,05$. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. Then it can be concluded that there is an average different between the pre-test and post-test learning outcomes. It means there is an effect of reporting technique on students’ speaking skill at the eleventh grade in SMA Negeri 20 Kabupaten Tangerang in academic year 2020/2021.

There is significant effect of reporting technique on students’ speaking skill. It is has effect that appear in this approach. The student wanted to try speaking in the voice recorder. The students wanted to follow some tips in reporting their paper. The students wanted to speak up in front of camera to video recorder. In general, the student of eleventh grade MIPA 3 has high a desire even though the ability isn’t above average.

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