

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of The Problem**

The existence of the language is very needed in the world. By using language, people can express their feeling, thought, etc. It means that people can communicate and interact with others through language. Language is the only instrument for people to communicate. Ali Alkhuli (1976: 7) states, "Language is an arbitrary system of vocal symbols used to communicate ideas and express feelings among the members of a certain social community".

There are thousand of languages in the world, such as Arabic, English, French, German, etc. English is one of those languages that is used and spoken in many countries. English is decided as the international language. That's why, there are many people who want to master English well. By mastering English, they can communicate and interact with other people who come from all over the world.

In Indonesia, the existence of English is important too. English is the first foreign language that has to be learned and taught to the students, started from the students of elementary school up to the students of the university. It is one of compulsory subjects taught at the state and private schools in our country. And the teachers who teach English have responsibility to teach their students as well as possible.

The purpose of learning a language is not only knowing what the language, but also know how to use the language. It means that learning a language is not only know the knowledge of the language (grammar, vocabulary, etc), but also know how to use it for communication. There are four major skills of language that the learners have to improve: speaking, reading, writing and listening.

“Of all the four skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing), speaking seems intuitively the most important: people who know a language are referred to as “speakers” of that language, as if speaking included all other kinds of knowing, and many if not most foreign language learners are primarily interested in learning to speak”. (Penny Ur, 2000:120). It is undoubtly that the spoken language is the most developed, used and studied by the foreign learners.

Motivation is one of the factors that seems to have strong effect in language learning. It means that motivation is needed in teaching and learning process in order to attain successful learning outcomes. Even though the second year students of SMP 1 Cililin Bandung have studied English since they have studied in the fourth year of elementary school, they still face the difficulties in speaking English. This problem appears because their motivation in speaking English is still weak. They do not have much encouragement to speak, perhaps they often worry about making mistakes (grammatical, structure, pronounce, etc) when they are trying to express their ideas or thought through speech, they fearful of criticism from their friends or teacher, or losing face in front of the classroom. This is becoming a problem that has to be

solved by the teacher, because the teacher has responsibility in increasing and directing the students' motivation. Group work is one of the solutions to this problem.

According to Roy Killen (1998:64), "Group work encourages students to verbalise their ideas and feelings and this can help them to understand the subject matter". Joseph H. Callahan and Leonard H. Clark (1982:195) also state: "The participation in small group seems to build confidence, develop verbal skills, and promote thinking and doing".

To know how far this technique influence the students' motivation in speaking the writer has chosen the topic "The influence of "Group Work" to The Students' Motivation in Speaking for The Second Year Students of SMP 1 Cililin Bandung".

## **B. Formulation of The Problem**

To formulate the problem of research, the writer has divided it into three parts as follows:

### **1. The Identification of the Problem**

#### **a. The Field of the Research**

The field of the research of this thesis is psychology.

#### **b. The Approach of the Research**

In this thesis, the writer uses the quantitative research. It means that the data are obtained in a particular form of correlation, which is presented by

numbers, so that it can be measured and interpreted by using statistical analysis.

c. **The Main Problem**

The main problem of this research is to know the correlation between the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking.

2. **The Limitation of the Problem**

In order to handle the misunderstanding or misinterpreting of this thesis, the writer will tie down the problem into three kinds of problem. They are the students' response in "Group Work", the students' motivation in speaking, the correlation between the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking.

3. **The Questions of Research**

The writer formulates the problem into three questions, namely:

- a. How is the students' response in "Group Work"?
- b. How is the students' motivation in speaking?
- c. How is the correlation between the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking?

**C. The Aims of The Research**

In accordance with those real problems above, the aims of this research in this thesis as follows:

1. To find the data about the students' response in "Group Work".

2. To find the data about the students' motivation in speaking.
3. To know how is the correlation between the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking.

#### **D. The Frame of Thinking**

In Indonesia, English is learned and taught to the students from the elementary school up to the university. The fact shows that the students still face difficulties in learning English, especially in learning speaking. This problem is caused by the low motivation of the students in learning. Motivation is one of the factors that seem to have strong effect in language learning.

"Motivation is some kind of internal drive which pushes someone to do things in order to achieve something". (Jeremy Harmer, 2002:51). Increasing and directing students' motivation is one of a teacher's responsibilities. According to Joseph F. Callahan and Leonard H. Clark (1982:117), "A primary objectives of the effective teacher is to motivate pupils..."

A Motivated student can be defined as one who is willing or even eager to invest effort in learning activities. In this case, the teachers have to invest quite a lot of efforts in motivating the students. The teachers have to design and administer the activity that involves the students directly. The activity should encourage the students.

Group work is one of the teaching techniques that can be performed in the classroom. It is useful to organize the students' activities. In group work, the students will have much time and opportunity in speaking than in the whole-class.

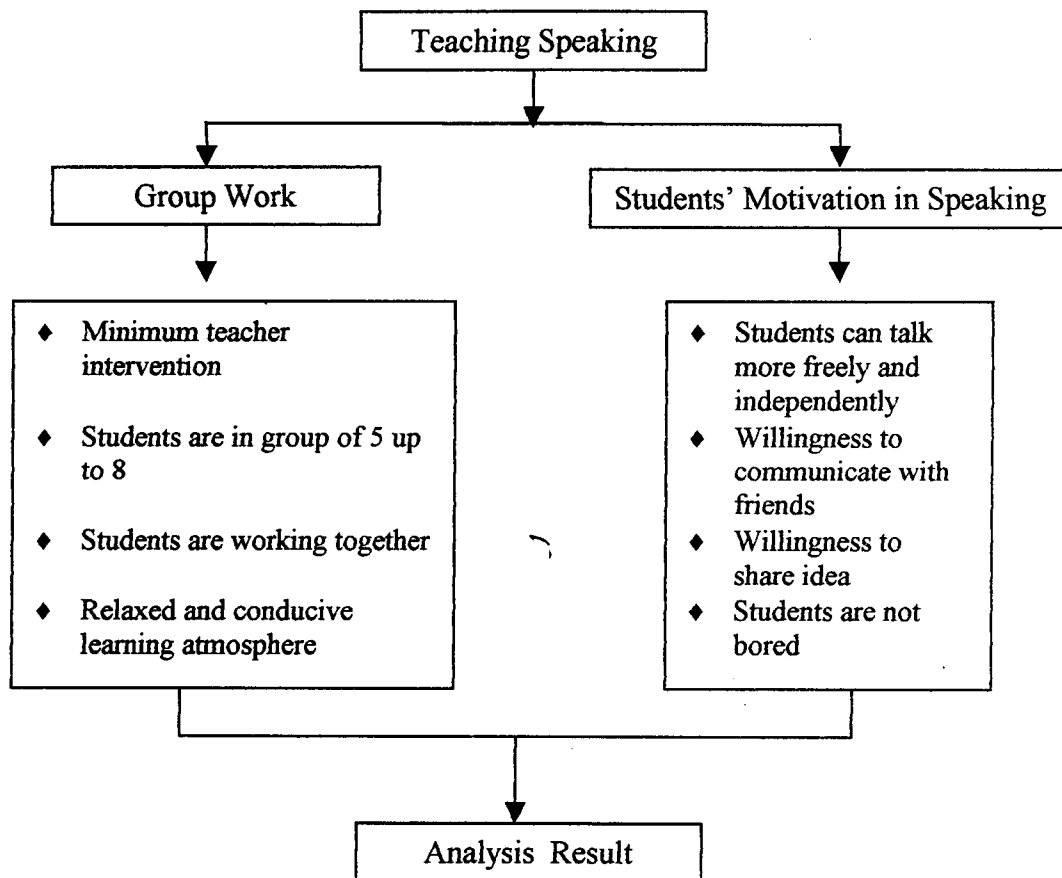
As a teaching technique, group work is used in order to make conducive atmosphere in learning and teaching. According to Roy Killen (1998:62), "The principal reason for using this teaching strategy is that, in some circumstances, it offers greater opportunities for students to learn that would be possible in whole-class teaching".

Group work can be defined as:

"The students work in small group on tasks that entail interaction: conveying information, for example, or group decision-making. The teacher walks around listening, intervenes little if at all" (Penny Ur, 2000:228).

The students' participation in group work is one of significant factors that has strong effect in language learning, especially in speaking. It is true that group work means the teacher cannot supervise all the students' speech, so that not all utterances will be correct, and the students sometimes slip into their mother-tongue, nevertheless, group work useful for oral practice and its still likely to be far more than in full-class. "Working in this way (group work) means more students are directly involved: more students are talking, while the teacher talks less, students can help each other, and not least, the atmosphere is more relaxed and conducive to good language learning". (Michael Lewis and Jimmie Hill, 1990:46).

Leonard H. Clark and Irving S. Starr (1981:198) state, “Small group work promotes effective learning”. To make it clear, please see the following schema:



From the explanation above, the writer would like to know the correlation between the students' response in “Group Work” and the students' motivation in speaking.

### E. The Step of Research

In this research, the writer uses the steps of research as follows:

#### 1. Data Resource

a. Theoretical Data Resource

To find out the theoretical data resources, the writer has read some English books in teaching and learning English as a foreign language, some English scientific books of speaking and conversation ability, some English books of psychology, and some other books relating to the topic of the thesis.

b. Empirical Data Resource

The writer has done an observation and interview with the headmaster, the teacher, the students and the staffs of administration of SMP 1 Cililin Bandung

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

According to Anderson on Suharsimi's book (1997:108), "population is a set of (collecting) of all elements possessing one or more attributes of interest".

Based on the statement, the population of this research is all the second year students of SMP 1 Cililin Bandung with the number of 415 students.

b. Sample

According to Herbert J. Klausmeier and Richard E. Ripple (1971:725), "Sample is a subset or subgroup of entire group". The writer used random sampling. Ray and Ravizza (1985:295) state, "In a random sample, each member has an equal chance of being selected". Here, the writer will take a sample based on Suharsimi Arikunto's (1997:112) is a follows:



Penelitian boleh dilakukan apabila populasi benar-benar homogen. Untuk sekedar an-cang-ancang, maka apabila subyeknya kurang dari 100, lebih baik diambil semua, sehingga penelitiannya merupakan penelitian populasi totalitas. Selanjutnya jika subyeknya lebih besar, dapat diambil antara 10-15 % dan 20-25 % atau lebih tergantung kemampuan peneliti.

The above quotation is translated into English is as follows:

The research may be carried out if the population is really homogeneous. As a guess, if the subject of population is less than 100 it would be better for the researcher to take all the number of them if necessary, so that the research becomes a total population research. And if the subjects of population are more than 100, the researcher may take 10-15 % or 20-25 % or more from the population, it depends on the researcher's ability.

In this research the writer will take 11,33 % from the population (415 students), so the writer gets 47 students.

### 3. The Technique of collecting Data

#### a. Observation

According to David R. Shaffer (1979:13), "Observation is a method in which the scientist test the hypothesis by observing people as the engagement in everyday activities in their natural habitats". To find out the data, the writer uses an observation about objective condition of school, teachers, students and facilities of SMP 1 Cililin Bandung.

#### b. Interview

According to David R. Shaffer (1979:19), "An interview is a technique in which all interviewers are asked the same questions in precisely the same order so that the responses of different participants can be compared".

In this research, the writer interviewed the headmaster, the teachers and his staffs about everything she needs as a source of information for her research.

c. Questionnaire

According to Pamela L. Alreck & Robert B. Settle (1985:417), "Questionnaire is the basic survey instrument containing instructions, questions or items, response alternatives where appropriate, and specific means for recording responses". The writer has spread out sheets of paper as questionnaire to get the data about the result of the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking to the students, who have been taken as the sample of the research. The questions in the questionnaire are written in Indonesian language so those students can answer each question easily and understand it clearly.

4. Data Analysis

To analyze the data in this research, the writer would like to divide the data into two techniques namely:

- a. For the qualitative data, it will be analyzed concerning the main problem theoretically.
- b. For the quantitative data, it will be analyzed with using statistic approach, especially correlation.

To know the correlation between the students' response in "Group Work" and the students' motivation in speaking. The writer chooses the formulation of product moment correlation as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

- $r_{xy}$  : Angka indeks korelasi “r” Product Moment.  
 $\sum X$  : Jumlah seluruh sekor X.  
 $\sum Y$  : Jumlah seluruh sekor Y.  
 $\sum XY$  : Jumlah hasil perkalian antara sekor X dan sekor Y.  
 $N$  : Number of cases.(Anas Sudijono, 2001:193)

The above quotation is translated into English as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

- $r_{xy}$  : Index number of “r” Product Moment correlation.  
 $\sum X$  : Total score of variable X  
 $\sum Y$  : Total score of variable Y  
 $\sum XY$  : Total multiple score between the total score of variable X and variable Y.  
 $N$  : Number of cases.

For interpreting the correlation above, the writer uses the standard from Anas Sudijono’s book (2001:180) as follows:

#### Data interpretasi besarnya korelasi “r” Product Moment

Besarnya “r” Product Moment ( $r_{xy}$ )	Interpretasi
0,00 – 0,20	Antara variabel X dan variabel Y memang terdapat korelasi, akan tetapi korelasi itu sangat lemah atau sangat rendah sehingga korelasi itu diabaikan (dianggap tidak ada korelasi antara variabel X dan variabel Y).
0,20 – 0,40	Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang lemah atau rendah.

0,40 – 0,70	Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang sedang atau cukupan.
0,70 – 0,90	Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang kuat atau tinggi.
0,90 – 1,00	Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang sangat kuat atau sangat tinggi.

The above quotation is translated into English as follows:

#### Data interpretation of “r” Value

Value of “r”	Interpretation
0,00 – 0,20	There is a very low correlation between variable X and variable Y, so it is a frequently neglectful.
0,20 – 0,40	The is a low or weak correlation between variable X and variable Y.
0,40 – 0,70	There is a sufficient or enough correlation between variable X and variable Y.
0,70 – 0,90	There is a strong or high correlation between variable X and variable Y.
0,90 – 1,00	There is a very strong or very high correlation between variable X and variable Y.