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**State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi**

**THE EFFECT OF ENGAGE, STUDY, ACTIVATE (ESA)  
METHOD ON STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY IN MTS ASAS  
ISLAMIYAH JAMBI**

**THESIS**



**AGRIANSAH**

**205180094**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN  
JAMBI  
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## THE EFFECT OF ENGAGE, STUDY, ACTIVATE (ESA) METHOD ON STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY IN MTS ASAS ISLAMIYAH JAMBI

*Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of Requirements to Obtain  
Undergraduate (S1) Degree at English Education Program Faculty of  
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan  
Thaha Saifuddin Jambi*



AGRIANSAH  
(205180094)

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN  
JAMBI  
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Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training  
The State Islamic University of  
Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

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Name : Agriansah  
NIM : 205180094  
Department : English Education Study Program  
Judul Skripsi : "The Effect of (ESA) Engage, Study, Activate Method on Students Speaking Ability in MTs Asas Isalmiyah Jambi".

Could be submitted to Munaqasah exam (munaqasah) as one of the requirements for the undergraduate degree (S1) in English Education Program Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, The State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. So, we submit it to the faculty for an immediate process of final examination.

Jambi, 2 Januari 2023  
Advisor I

**Dr. Mahyuzar Rahman, S. Ag., M. Ag**  
**NIP. 197204012000031002**



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Name : Agriansah  
NIM : 205180094  
Department : English Education Study Program  
Judul Skripsi : "The Effect of (ESA) Engage, Study, Activate Method on Students Speaking Ability in Mts Asas Islamiyah Jambi".

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Jambi, 22 Desember, 2022  
Advisor II

**Uyun Nafiah. Ms, M. Pd.**  
**NIP.198806272015032006**



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI  
UIN SULTAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN JAMBI FAKULTAS  
TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
Jl. Lintas Jambi-Ma. Bulian KM.16 Simpang Sungai Duren Muara Jambi  
36363 Telp/Fax:(0741)583183-584118 website:[www.iainjambi.ac.id](http://www.iainjambi.ac.id)

THESIS APPROVAL/FINAL TASK  
Nomor : B-140/D.I/KP.01.2/04/2023

The Thesis entitle "The effect Of Enggage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method On Students Speaking Ability in Mts Asas Islamiyah Jambi" an has been thesis defense by Education and Teacher Training Faculty (FTK) on:

Day : Thursday  
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Time : 13:00- 14:00  
Name : Agriansah  
Place : Ruang FTK  
Students' Number : 205180094  
Title : The Effect of Enggage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students Speaking Ability in Mts Asas Islamiyah Jambi

Has been approved as the result of thesis defense above and has been accepted as part of the thesis endorsement requirement

No	Name	Signature	Date
1.	Hilma Suryani, M.Pd. NIP. 198612262015032005 (Chairwoman)		March 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2023
2.	Rahmadani Putri,S.Pd NIDN. 2007026602 (Secretary)		April 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2023
3.	Edi Rozal, M.Pd NIP. 198808032015031003 (Examiner I)		April 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2023
4.	Aryawira Pratama M.Pd. NIDN. 2005119401 (Examiner II)		April 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2023
5.	Dr. Mahyuzar Rahman, M.Ag NIP. 197204012000031002 (Advisor I)		8/4 - 2023
6.	Uyun Nafiah Ms , M.Pd NIP.198806272015032006 (Advisor II)		April 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2023

Dean

Education and Teacher Training Faculty and State Islamic University of

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As a certain parts of the thesis which I quoted from the work of other people, I have written the source clearly in accordance with the norms, rule and ethnics of specific writing.

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Jambi, 11 December 2022



Agriansah

Nim. 205180094



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The Meaning:

Allah Said: Therein shall you live, and therein shall you die, and from it shall you be raised. (*Q.S : Al-A'raaf 25*)

## MOTTO

قَالَ فِيهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ وَمِنْهَا تُخْرَجُونَ

(*Q.S : Al-A'raaf 25*)

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## DEDICATION

In the name of Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala for the blessing, with the deep thanks and proud. Sholawat to Prophet Muhammad SAW. His coming really changes the world. From deep of my heart, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis below:

1. Allah SWT who always gives everything that I needs and keeps every time.
2. My beloved parents, my beloved father (Azhar) and my beloved mother (Sodrina) who loves me and keep praying for my life and mysuccess. Thanks for the motivation. And I love you forever.
3. My beloved brothers (Muhamad Alfian Khadafi and Wildam al Furqon) who always support me. Thank you for the support.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, the researcher expressed her gratitude to Allah SWT the most gracious and merciful, the lord of the universe. Because of the blessings, the researcher could finish this thesis as one of the requirements for the S1 degree in English Education Program of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of the State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness into the lightness.

The researcher realized that this thesis would have not been complete without helping, advice and guidance from many people. Therefore, in this opportunity the researcher would like to expressing thanks and gratitude to following party for their contribution.

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2. Dr. Hj. Fadlilah, M.Pd as the Decan of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi
3. Wahyuni Fitria, M.Pd as the chief of English Education Study Program
4. Dr. Mahyuzar Rahman, M.Ag as my first advisor and Uyun Nafiah Ms, M.Pd as my second advisor
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6. M. Suihaeri suhur, S.E as the head master of MTS Asas Islamiyah Jambi who has facilitated the researcher to get data.
7. M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I as English teacher and all of the teacher MTS Asas Islamiyah jambi who had helped me to finish this research.



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This thesis is far from perfect. The research needs some critics and suggestions, so the research can be better in the future. Finally, the researcher hopes this thesis will give positive contributions to the readers.

Jambi, 10 December 2022

Researcher,

Agriansah

Nim. 205180094

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## ABSTRAK

Nama	: Agriansah
Jurusan	: English Education Program
Judul	: Pengaruh Metode Libatkan, Belajar, Latihan (ESA) Terhadap Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dan perbedaan dari metode (ESA) terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada kelas delapan MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi. Penelitian ini menggunakan design penelitian experimental. Penelitian ini menganalisis data secara kuantitatif. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan tes berbicara. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan cluster random sampling. sampelnya adalah kelas VIII A sebagai kelas eksperimen yang diperkirakan dengan menggunakan Metode ESA dan kelas VIII B sebagai kelas kontrol tanpa menggunakan metode ESA. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan paired t-test and independent t-test. Peneliti meminta bantuan dua orang pemilai untuk medapatkan data kemampuan berbicara siswa. Setelah menganalisis data, nilai dari paired t-test adalah  $0.000 \leq 0.05$ , ini berarti bahwa  $H_a$  diterima. Sedangkan, independent sample t-test perbedaannya adalah 11.938 dan signifikansi 2-tailed  $\leq 0.05$  ( $0.003 \leq 0.05$ ) ini berarti bahwa  $H_a$  diterima. Maka dari itu, ini bisa disimpulkan bahwa adanya perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan berbicara siswa antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas control.

*Kata kunci:* Belajar, Keterampilan Berbicara Metode (ESA), Latihan, Libatkan

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## ABSTRACT

Name	: Agriansah
Major	: English Education Program
Title	: The Effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi

The purpose of this research is to find out the significant effect and differences of (ESA) Engage, Study, Activate Method on students' speaking ability. This research was conducted at eight grade of MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi. This research used an experimental design. The sampling technique used cluster random sampling, the sample is class VIII A as the experimental class which is thought by using ESA Method and class VIII B as the control class without using ESA Method, to analyze the data, the researcher used paired t-test and independent sample t-test. The researcher was helped by two raters in scoring students' speaking ability. After analyzing the data, the value of the sample paired t-test was  $0.000 \leq 0.05$ , it means that  $H_a$  was accepted. While, the independent sample t-test the difference was 11.938, and the significant 2-tailed  $\leq 0.05$  ( $0.003 \leq 0.05$ ) it means that  $H_a$  was accepted. As the result, it can be concluded there are differences effect of students' speaking ability between experimental and control class.

*Keywords:* Activate (ESA) Method, Engage, Speaking Ability, Study,

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Speaking is a basic social life skill. Speaking is an activity of exchanging ideas, thoughts, insight and information to other both verbally and nonverbally, directly or indirectly. Speaking is one of the important skills of the four skills in English, namely reading, writing, and listening. According to Bailey (2000), speaking is a process of interaction in which speakers intend to build meaning by producing receiving, and processing information. Speaking can be said to be an important skill because humans will certainly invite other to speak or communicate first rather than being invited to read or write.

Indonesian student's speaking is not good enough, because generally they are afraid to speak for fear of being wrong, lack of confidence. Fear of being laughed at by friends and called 'English pretentious' is also one of the reasons students in Indonesia are afraid to speak English. This lack of support makes them prefer not to learn speaking and makes Indonesian student's English-speaking skills low. Nurhayati on their journal of ("Indonesian Influence in Developing Speaking Skill in Learning English: EFL Learner's Impediments"), there are seven problems as EFL Learner's impediments caused by Indonesian influence in developing skill in learning English; these are the misuse of tenses, verb, agreement, word order, wrong chosen word, redundancy-reduction, and phonological difficulty.

Based on the observations of researcher at MTs Assas Islamiyah, the researcher found that the students were less enthusiastic when learning English, especially when learning speaking. This is because they lack confidence and are afraid of being wrong when speaking. They also have difficulty speaking English because they have little vocabulary so they have difficulty composing sentence when

speaking. They also don't know the pronunciation of the word and think speaking is difficult.

According to harmer (2007) Enggage, study, activate (ESA) Method are the basic building blocks for successful langguange teaching ans learning. By using them in different and varied aquences. According to Tomlinson (2013), engage, study and activate is a method for increasing student's interest in a topic that the teacher identified as a problem in learning, and the teacher should know how to build and control that. Furthermore, the ESA method is recommended to increase student's interest and understanding of the new course material. That is why, when teaching students, a new language, all teachers, especially new ones, should learn the ESA method. Besides that, learning this method will assist teachers in staying organized and on top of things. It will also assist students in learning in a fun and productive manner.

According to harmer (2007) Enggage, study, activate (ESA) method has three elements, First is engage : this is the point in teaching sequences where teachers try to arous the student interest, thus involving their emotions. Second is study: in study the activities are those where the students asked the focus on language (or information) and hot it is contracted. Third is activate : this language as freely and communicatively as they can.

There are several previous research studies relevant to this topic and conducted by some researchers. One of them (Fithria and Ratmanida, 2019, p.8) The findings of analyzing the data from the research, it explains used ESA method can be increase student motivation and engagement in the classroom, and help students' to learn effectively and interest about the topic. So can be concluded that Engage, study, activate (ESA) method can be able to improve students' speaking ability at Junior High School. This is research one of the references in my research topic, and this research method is very effective in students' speaking ability. The differences between this research from the previous research studies is in different titles and research method the researchers used qualitative as a method.

Many previous researchers have investigated the effect of the ESA method on students' speaking skills in both junior and senior high schools. The results of

the study showed positive results, which means that the ESA method is quite effective for teachers to use in teaching students' speaking so that their speaking skills develop. So, in this study, researchers will use recount text as learning material that will be used during research. The reason why researchers choose recount text is because researchers consider recount text to be good material to train students' speaking, such as when students recount their experiences in the past. And to find out whether recount text is really a good learning material to be used as material for developing students' speaking at eight grades of MTS Assas Islamiyah Jambi.

Based on the observations of previous researcher the method commonly used by English teacher at MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi when teaching English is the conventional method, the teacher usually explains the learning material to students and then give assessment or exercises to test whether students really understand the learning material or not. English teacher at this school do not use special methods such as the ESA method when teaching English in the class. Conventional method used by teacher, students just only listen a lot of explanation from the teacher and assumed that all students understand that all explanation given. Therefore, students are easily bored while studying and a little difficult to understand the learning material because the teacher is less attractive in packaging the learning material.

So based on the explanation above, the researchers is interested in conducting a research entitled "The Effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi. This research will be conducted in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City. This school is located in Jl. Kapten Pattimura No. 08, RT. 12, Simpang IV Sipin, Kec. Telanaipura, Jambi City, Jambi 36124.



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## B. Problem of the Research

The researchers can identify the problem of the research as follows:

1. The students find it difficult to speak English for fear of making mistakes and don't know the pronunciation of the words.
2. The students have difficulty speaking English because lack of vocabulary.

## C. Limitation of the research

Based on the problem of this research, the researcher will be focused on the effect of ESA method to improve speaking skill by using recount text at eighth grade (VIIIA, VIIIB) of MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City.

## D. Formulation of the research

Based on the limitation and the problem of this research, the researcher is aims to find the answers to the following questions:

1. Is there any significant effect on student's speaking skill before and after taught by using ESA method?
2. Is there any significant difference on student's speaking skill between the students of those who are taught by using ESA method and those who are not?

## E. Objective of the research

The researcher conducts this research with the objective as follows:

1. To find out whether there is any significance effect of ESA method on student's speaking skill
2. To find out whether there is any significance difference on student's speaking skill between students who are taught by using ESA method and students who are not taught by using ESA method.

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## **F. Significance of the research**

The researcher hopes that the result of the research will give advantages for teachers, students, and also for the researchers.

1. For the students

The researcher hopes the students will be more motivated and enjoy learning English, especially when learning speaking. The researcher also hopes that students dare to speak English without being afraid of making mistakes.

2. For the teachers

The researcher hopes this research can be useful and give some suggestion for the teachers in teaching speaking in junior high school especially in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City.

3. For the researcher

The researcher will get more information to identify the problem in students speaking ability. The researcher also hopes this research will give new knowledge and new experiences to the researcher itself. And last, the researcher hopes this research will be used as references to the next researchers in teaching speaking skill by using ESA method.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. The Concept of Speaking

##### 1. Definition of speaking

Speaking is an activity of exchanging thoughts, ideas and insights with others. According to (Brown, 1994; Burns & Joyce, 1997) speaking is an interactive process of meaning construction that includes producing, receiving, and processing information. While according to Ladouse (1991), defines that speaking as the ability to express oneself. Speaking is also defined as the act of reporting through spoken words when one has the ability to speak. According to Tarigan (1990), defines speaking as a language skill that children develop throughout their lives. Listening ability is required to acquire this speaking ability.

So, it can be concluded that speaking is an ability to express ourselves, create and receive information, through an interactive process that we have been doing since we are children.

##### 2. Types of speaking

According to Brown (2004), there are five basic types of speaking:

###### 1. Imitative

At this level, students are asked to repeat what their teacher said. Students must pronounce the word with the same pronunciation as their teacher says. The goal is to reproduce what has been teacher said to them.

###### 2. Intensive

Intensive speaking entails using a limited amount of language in a highly controlled environment. The example is reading aloud a passage or responding a simple question.



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### 3. Responsive

Responsive is a bit more complex than intensive, at this level there will be a simple conversation followed by a few simple questions too. Conversations occur at this level but it's still simple.

### 4. Interactive

Interactive speaking is a conversation that occurs between two or more people, either directly or indirectly.

### 5. Extensive

Some types of monologs

Require extensive communication. The examples are speech, story-telling and oral presentation. This requires extensive planning and is not typical of impromptu communication.

## 3. Aspects of Speaking

According to Brown (2001), there are five aspects of speaking, namely grammar, fluency, pronunciation, comprehension and vocabulary. These aspects are there to measure someone's speaking whether it is good or not. These aspects must be mastered if you want to speak good English, so from that it can also be said that if someone speaks well, he or she can definitely use the five aspects when speaking English. There are five aspects of speaking according to Brown (2001):

### a. Grammar

Grammar is the rules for compiling a word into a good and systematic sentence. Grammar is also important in speaking because with grammar we will let other people know what we are doing, what we are going to do, and what we have done.

### b. Fluency

Fluency in speaking is important so that it is easy to hear and people can easily understand what we are talking about. Someone can be said to be fluent in speaking when he or she does not stammer and not confused about what words he or she will say next.

c. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is also important because it makes it easier for people to understand what we are saying, if the pronunciation is wrong, the meaning will also be different, this can cause misunderstandings between speakers and listeners.

d. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is an essential aspect in English, this is because when someone has a lot of vocabulary, the easier it is for him to form a sentence and the easier it is to convey ideas and feelings. In order to speak fluently and in a broad aspect, one must master and memorize a lot of English vocabulary.

e. Comprehension

Comprehension is a person understands of what he or she is saying so that the information they provide is conveyed clearly to the listener. Comprehensions exist so that there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

## 6. The Purpose of Speaking

The main purpose of speaking is to socialize and to convey information and communicate with others. According to Tarigan (2008: 30-36) there are three purposes of speaking, as follows:

a. To Inform

Of course, the purpose of speaking is to convey and exchange information. The speaker wishes to inform and share their ideas, information, processes, feelings or opinions with the listener, as well as provide knowledge in a specific purpose (Tarigan, 2008:30).

b. To Entertain

What the speaker wishes to achieve with the materials chosen primarily for their entertainment value (Tarigan, 2008:32).

1) To persuade

The speaker attempts to persuade the listener to participate in a specific activity (Tarigan, 2008:35)

2) To discuss

The speaker wishes to talk about something because the purpose of speaking is to make decisions and plan (Tarigan, 2008:36)

**B. Teaching English in Junior High School using ESA method**

**1. Definition of ESA method**

ESA is an acronym that stands for engage, study, and activate. The ESA method was first introduced by Jeremy Harmer in 1998. According to Tomlinson (2013), engage, study and activate are methods for increasing students' interest in a topic that the teacher has identified as a problem in learning, and the teacher should know how to build and control that. The engage phase keeps students interested, the study phase help them learn, and the activate phase helps them put what they have learned into practice. Harmer (2001) said engage refers to the point in a teaching sequence where teachers attempt to arouse student's interest, thereby involving their emotions. According to Shokri (2017), activation is the stage at which students engage in communicative and authentic tasks.

ESA provides teachers with the flexibility to run an organized and productive classroom. ESA is critical in the classroom because it keep students' interest, motivated and eager to learn more. According to Harmer (1998), the ESA method can increase learner's interest, curiosity, and emotions in learning a topic by attracting their attention and motivating them to engage.

Therefore, it can be concluded that ESA method is one of the teaching methods which stands for engage, study, and activate. They are phases which are presented in language classroom to help students to learn effectively which develop by Jeremy Harmer.

## 2. Procedure of ESA Method

ESA method has three steps they are:

a. Engage

At this stage, the teacher involves or includes students before starting learning by playing games, or telling anecdotes to attract their interest in learning and arouse curiosity to learn.

b. Study

The teacher provides learning materials through learning media such as: books, learning videos, power point and so on. According to

c. Activate

At this final stage the teacher provides exercises to students. The teacher gives assignments by asking students to make conclusion from the material that has been studied with the aim that they are more activate while learning. For example, students are asked to conclude the learning material they have just learned, then explain it in front of the class using their own language. In addition, students can also be asked to make conversations with their classmate about the learning material and then have a dialogue in front of the class.

## 3. Advantages of using ESA method

Robertson (2000) clarified the important of ESA element. There are several of ESA elements:

1. Allows students to practice English as if they were in the real world
2. Giving students this type of practice allows them to ‘switch’ from the language they have been studying to one that they can use instinctively without having to think about it
3. These types of activities are frequently enjoyable for the students. Making the classroom experience enjoyable for students’ aids in the learning process.
4. An efficient method for both students and teachers to evaluate how well the class is progressing.

5. Providing appropriate tasks that student can complete using a variety of languages have a positive motivational effect on students

## **Recount text**

### **1. Definition of Recount Text**

Recount text is a text that telling the reader about story, action, or activity. Its goal is to entertaining the reader. Recount text is a text which retells event or experiences in the past.

### **2. Generic Structure of Recount Text**

#### a. Orientation

It gives the readers the background information needed to understand the text, such as who was involve, where it happened, and when it happened.

#### b. Events

A series of events, ordered in a chronological sequence.

#### c. Re – orientation

A personal comment about the event what happened in the end.

### **3. Purpose of Recount Text**

To retell past experience

### **4. Language Feature of Recount Text**

1. Using the simple past tense, past continuous tense past perfect tense.
2. Using temporal sequence, e.g. On Saturday, On Monday, On Sunday.
3. Focus on specific participant, e.g. I (the writer)
4. Using the conjunction, such as: then, before, after, ect.
5. Using action verb, e.g. went, stay.

## **D. Preview Related Research**

Many researchers have researched the effect of the ESA method on student's speaking ability in English, both at junior high school and at high school level or at university levels. The following are some researchers who have investigated the effect of the ESA method on student's speaking ability in learning English.

The first previous study was conducted by Ilinawati (2018) with the title “*Applying ESA (Engage, study, activate) strategy to improve student's speaking ability*”. Population and sample of this research is students of English education study program at STKIP Persada Khatulistiwa Sintan which consist 42 students. The purpose of this research is to improve student's speaking ability by applying the ESA method, in which these students are first year students where they are still weak in their English-speaking skills. This study uses the classroom action research (CAR). This will be applied in cycle and focus on seeing solutions to problems of classroom management, instructional strategies, use of materials, or student learning. Observation and measurements are used in this research to collecting data. And the results of this study indicate that the ESA method is successful in improving student speaking ability. The average value of students in the first cycle is 71.67 with a passing score percentage of 41.67%, in the cycle 2 the score is 80.28 with a passing score percentage of 79.17%. Students' grammar, vocabulary, comprehension and fluency have also improved from cycle 1 to cycle 2. The average grammar is improved from 37.5 to 39.1; the vocabulary improved from the 38.3 to 40.04. While the student's comprehension improved from 35.4 to 39.1. And the students' fluency improved from 35.4 to 39.1.

The second previous study was conducted by Gunadi (2021) from Islamic University of Ogan Komering Ilir Kayuagung. The title of this research is “*Promoting engage study activate (ESA) technique to teach speaking skill*”. The study goal was to see if there was a significant different in speaking performance between students who learned using the ESA technique and those who did not. As the research design, quasi-experimental research was used. Purposive sampling was used to collect the sample. With the sample of the research is tenth grade MIPA SMAN 1 Tanjung Raja, totaling 128 students. The number of students and whether the sample was taught by the same English teacher were factors considered by the researchers when selecting the sample. An oral test was used to collect the data. The t-test was used to analyze the data. The results of this study indicate that the ESA method improves students' speaking skills in which students become more confident and willing to share their feelings, thoughts and opinions.

And the result of the independent sample t-test revealed that to obtain was 3.174. It was greater than table (1.999). It meant that H<sub>0</sub> was rejected while H<sub>a</sub> was accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the ESA method can be a solution to develop speaking achievement for the students of SMAN 1 Tanjung Raja.

The third previous study was conducted by Azizah Hairunniza (2022) with the title "*The effect of engage, study, activate (ESA) method on 10-year students' English-speaking ability*". This study uses a pre-experimental method which pre-experimental method consists of one group with pre-Test and post-test designs. The pre-test aims to determine the students' speaking ability before being taught using the ESA method while the post-test aims to determine the students' speaking ability after being taught using the ESA method. The population of this study is class 10 SMAN3 Makassar in the academic year 2021/2022 class X MIPA 1 which consists of 30 students. This research instrument is a speaking test using quantitative analysis to collect the data. The findings of this study showed a significant difference in the results of the students' pre-test and post-test. So, it can be concluded that the ESA method provides an opportunity for students to practice speaking. The ESA method can also help students improve their speaking skills, especially in the areas of accuracy and fluency

The difference between these researches from three previous studies is in different titles and this study uses quantitative as the research design. The similarity of this study with the three studies is that they both find out whether the ESA method can develop students' speech skills or not. The similarity of this study with the three studies is to find out whether the ESA method can develop students' speech skills or not. And the equation with the 3<sup>rd</sup> previous studies is that they both performed pre-test and post-test.

## E. Research Hypothesis

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2021) hypothesis is a prediction of the possible outcome of a study to transient answer toward research problem, where the research problem has been stated in a question form:

1.  $Ha_1$  : There is a significant Effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?
2.  $Ho_1$  : There is no significant Effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?
3.  $Ha_2$  : There is significant differences of Engage, Study, and Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?
4.  $Ho_2$ : There is no significant difference of Engage, Study, and Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research used a quantitative experimental design to determine whether the ESA strategy has an effect on students speaking ability in English at MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City. According to Creswell (2014), quantitative methods include the processes of gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and writing the findings of a study.

This research used Quasi – experimental method by using quantitative approach. The Quasi experimental method is when the researcher can only assign randomly different treatment to two different classes. (Charles, C.M, 1995, p.247). Thus, quasi-experimental has produce research fewer steps then the true experimental research as follow (latief, 2015,p.97). The researcher used pre-test and post –test design. In the sample was divided into two groups randomly, the group is named with experimental group and control group, the first group is called the experimental group was given treatment by teaching ESA method and the second group for control group by Teaching conventional method then looks for the learning outcomes ( Sugiono, 2012,p.76). The model of the research design is illustrated as follows:

Table 3.1  
*The Quasi-experimental Design*

Class	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Experimental	O <sub>1</sub>	X	O <sub>2</sub>
Control	O <sub>3</sub>		O <sub>4</sub>

O<sub>1</sub> : Pre-test of experimental class

O<sub>2</sub> : Post-test of experimental class

X: Treatment of experimental class

O<sub>3</sub> : Pre test of control class

O<sub>4</sub> : Post-test of control class

## B. Setting of the Research

This research was held in MTs Assas Islamiyah, Jambi city. The location of this school is on Jl. Kapten Pattimura No. 08, RT. 12, Simpang IV Sipin, Kec. Telanaipura, Jambi City, Jambi 36124.

## C. Population and Sample

### a. Population

Population is the amount of individual or object that has similar characteristic (Lind et al., 2017). The population of this research is the students at eighth grade of MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City. The total population is 48 students from 3 classes. They are VIII A, VII IB VIII C, each class consists of 16 students.

Table 3.2

*The population of 8 class grade at MTs Asas Islamiyah Kota Jambi*

No	Class	Total of Students
1	VIII A	16
2	VIII B	16
3	VIII C	16
Amount		48

### b. Sample

According to Sugiyono, (2017: 81) sample is part of the population which is the data source in research, where the population is part of the characteristics possessed by the population. The researcher took two classes that divided them into two groups, as control class and the experimental class. This research used a cluster random sampling by taking a sample of members of the population at random, chose this sampling because the sample is

variation in each group, but between groups there is relative similar. The researcher takes 2 classes randomly as a sample, that is class VII A as the experimental class and class VII B as the control class.

#### D. The Instrument of Collecting Data

In this research, the instrument of research is speaking test that is (pre- test and post- test) to collecting data.

##### 1. Pre-test

To collect the data, the researcher was administered a pre-test to both classes. It was test to the students. The pre-test is intended to know the prior of the students on students speaking ability before giving treatment. In this part the researcher asked the students to tell stories that their complied from 3 title them have choose about recount text. After that one by one student tells their own story of recount text, then the researcher assessed the skill of the students.

##### 2. Treatment

The way the researcher improves the student's speaking ability is treatment by using engage, study, active, (ESA) method. The research conducted the treatment by using engage, study, active, (ESA) method. It used experiment class only the treatment gave for at least four meetings. The procedure treatment in experimental class is the researcher introduces himself, introduces the introduction and explained about the material to the class. Then the researcher explains how to engage, study, active, (ESA) method in the learning process. The researcher asked the students to make their recount text and then the researcher asked the students to tell their story about the recount text.

##### 3. Post-test

After treatment, the post-test used after giving at least fourth meetings treatment to students, the test was the same with the pre-test before, the researcher asks then about recount text, then the score of the students

obtained, in this post-test the researcher wants to see the effect of the students after giving the treatment.

## **E**Teaching procedure

### **1. Experimental class**

In experimental class the first step the researcher was did is preparation. In this step the researcher prepare the learning material which is the learning material that researcher used is recount text. Besides that, the researcher was prepared time allocation, learning media, and lesson plan. The second step is the researcher asked the students about recount text to know how far students' knowledge about recount text. The next step is the researcher teaching recount text material with ESA method to students. The last step is the researcher conducted an exam to students regarding the learning material that has been explained to find out whether there is an increase in students' speaking skills after the researcher use the ESA method when explaining the learning material earlier.

### **2. Control class**

In the control class the learning steps are the same, the differences is that in the experimental class the researcher uses the ESA method when explaining the learning material while in the control class the researcher use conventional method that adopt from the English teacher method when explaining the learning material.

The first step the researcher was did is preparation. In this step, the researcher prepared the learning material which is the learning material that researcher used is recount text. Besides that, the researcher prepared time allocation, learning media, and lesson plans. The second step is the researcher asking the students about the recount text to know how far students knowledge about the recount text. The next step is the researcher teaching recount text material without the use ESA method to students. The last step is the researcher conducted an exam on students regarding the learning material that

has been explained to find out whether there is an increase in students' speaking skills after the researcher explained the learning material without using ESA method.

### E. Technique of Collecting Data

In this test, the researcher used a speaking test. Sugiyono (2019) stated that the data collection technique is the most strategic step in a study because the main objective of the research is to get accurate data, so without knowing the data collection technique the researcher does not get data that meets the set standards. In addition, latief (2015,p.102) explains that in experimental using pre-test and post-test, if the post-test uses the same instrument as the pre-test, the students might be learned from the pre-test. The researcher is going to take the data by speaking test both pre-test.

Table 3.3

*The process of collecting the data*

VIII A	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
VIII B	Pre-test	Conventional Method	Post-test

First, the researcher conducted the researcher by determining two groups, one of them as experimental group (A) and as control group (B). Next, the researcher gave pre-test for both groups. Third, Experimental group is given treatment with ESA method. Fourth the researcher gives post-test for both group to know the effect of the variable that given treatment. Fifth , the researcher analyses the result of the pre-test and post-test from both groups by using- test formula 5% significant level to know whether the mean differences was significant or not. Last the researcher make conclusion to answer the research problems.

### 1. Validity

According to (Creswell, 2010,p.175), validity is the extent to which a test measure what is supposed to measure or shows the level of validity, a valid instrument has high validity. On the other hand, validity is the most important idea to consider when preparing or selecting an instrument. Validity consists of 3 kinds, namely content validity, constructs, and criteria. To try content validity, the researcher compared the contents of the subject instruments based on the English curriculum and syllabus. Then after all the items are compared, the researcher can do a pre-test and post-test. In this research, the researcher used SPSS 22 to measure the object validity.

### 2. Reliability

(Creswell, 2010,p175) defines reliability as whether the scores of the instrument are stable or consistent. In this research, the researcher used inter-rater reliability. There are two raters as reliable in scoring students' speaking skills. They are English teachers at MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi City. The result of language skill assessment has high reliability if the result precisely represents, if the language skill assessment result is too far away different from the true level of skill being assessed then the assessment result has low reliability.

H. Technique of The Data Analysis

### 1. Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the result of the mean and the standard deviation. Hatch and Farhad (1982,p.39) stated that descriptive analysis is statistic used to summarize data. Mean and deviation are descriptive analysis.

### 2. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis is technique used to find the significant score before and after being taught by ESA method.

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Table 3.4

*Criteria of Rubric Scoring*

Range 100	Range 10	IKIP	Characters	Qualification
80 – 100	8.0 - 10	8.1 - 10	A	Very good
66 – 79	6.6 – 8.0	6.6 – 8.0	B	Good
56 – 65	5.6 – 6.5	5.6 – 6.5	C	Satisfactory
40 – 55	4.0 – 5.5	4.1 – 5.5	D	poor
30 – 39	3.0 – 3.9	0 – 4.0	E	Very poor

Source: Arikunto. S (2012)

While the counted to score are:

Table 3.5

*Rubric of Speaking Assessment*

Proficiency Description	Score	Weighting
Pronunciation	1 2 3 4 5	20%
Grammar	1 2 3 4 5	20%
Vocabulary	1 2 3 4 5	20%
Fluency	1 2 3 4 5	20%
Comprehension	1 2 3 4 5	20%

Source: Harris, 2005 ( as cited Apilianis, 2019,p.29)

Then to get the mean of the scores from all criteria, the researcher used the formula, as follow:

$$\text{Score} = \left( \frac{\text{Students'getting score}}{\text{Maximal score}} \times 100 \right) \times \text{weighting}$$

The researcher analyzed by using sample T- test with paired sample T-test and independent sample T- test. Paired t-test is used to see whether or not there is significant improvement of students' speaking performance before and after the treatment. The data will be calculated by using IBM SPSS 22.

Before analyzing the data, the researcher started to do normality and homogeneity test first.

### a. Normality Test

Normality test aims to see whether the sample is normally distributed or not. Data normality test is performed on two groups, including date group experiment through learning models cooperative ESA method and control group data with teaching strategy. This test done to find out whether frequency distribution of scores on each variable have a normal distribution or not normality. In this study the researcher used statistical computation by using IMB SPSS (Statistical program for social science) Version 22 for normality of the test. The test of normality employ by using Shapiro wilk. The hypothesis for testing the normality as follow:

$H_o$  = The data are normally distributed

$H_a$  = The data are not normally distributed

The criteria accepted and rejection of hypothesis were :

$H_o$  = is accepted when the significance value is higher than 0,05

$H_a$  = is accepted when the significance value is lower than 0,05 only.

### b. Homogeneity test

Homogeneity test is done to see whether the score of each variable has a homogeneous variance or not. Because there are only two group of homogeneity test used IBM SPSS version 22 for homogeneity of test. The test of homogeneity employed by using levene's statistic hypothesis for testing the normality as follow:

$H_o$  = the variance of data is homogeneous

$H_a$  = the variance of data is not homogeneous

The criteria of the test:

$H_o$  = is accepted when the significant is higher than 0,05

$H_a$  = is accepted when the significant is lower than 0,05

## Statistical Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a conjecture or a guess at the solution to a problem or the status of the situation.

$Ha_1$  = : There is a significant effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?

$Ha_2$  : There is a significant difference of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?

$HO_1$  : There is no significant effect of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?

$HO_2$  : There is no significant difference of Engage, Study, Activate (ESA) Method on Students' Speaking Ability in MTs Assas Islamiyah Jambi?

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Finding of the Study

To collecting the data the researcher used pre-test and post-test as instrument. Finding of this researcher is to see if or not there is significant effect on students speaking ability between students' who taught by using ESA method and students' who taught by using conventional method or teacher's method in teaching Recount Text. Before getting the data by using post-test as instrument, the researcher conducted the treatment in class VIII A only as experimental class by using ESA method and not using in control class, the first treatment was conducted on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2022 the procedure conducted by the researcher first introduced himself, greeted and asked how the students were, after that the researcher doing the first ESA method doing Engaged to stimulation students by giving a vocabulary guessing game related to the title weekend at home, the researcher gave paper containing pictures of verbs and asked students to guess the nouns used in the picture of the verbs by individually. Second researchers carried out the second ESA method Study by explaining material about recount text and explain how to compose sentences from recount text. The last researchers carried out the third ESA method Activity by asking students to tell ahead about the stories they had compile with the title weekend at home.

At the second treatment on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the researchers conducted the same treatment that is ESA method with a different title entitled My Best Experience, the procedure conducted in this treatment in applying the engaged is different game from the first treatment, to stimulate students the researcher asked to students make a circle and one of students stand in the middle and said verb 1 and pointed at a random friend to guess verb 2, and conducted it until the end. Then the treatment using another ESA method was conducted the same as at the first meeting. At the third meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2022, as in the same previous meeting, the researchers also conducted the same treatment with a different title,

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entitled Visit Grandma's House. At the fourth meeting is the last meeting conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2022, the researchers also conducted the same treatment as the second meeting with a different title, entitled Come Late to School.

In this research, the researcher also conducted the teaching process activities in the control class by using the teacher's strategy and not using ESA method. The first meeting was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022, in class VIII B. The procedure to teach that is, first the researcher introduced himself and greeted students after that explained the recount text material to be taught. Second, the students are welcome to ask some questions that they don't understand about the recount text that has been studied. After that, the researcher asked the students to make a simple sentence from recount text about "Weekend at Home" by individually, and ask them to tell their experiences about "Weekend at Home" according to the teacher's guide that has been taught. At the second meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the researchers conducted the same learning process at the first meeting in the control class with a different title, entitled My Best Experience. Furthermore, at the next meeting on September 27<sup>th</sup> October 2022, the researchers continued to conduct the same learning process as the first meeting in the control class, only with a different title, entitled "Visit Grandma's House". For the last meeting on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022, the researchers continued to conduct the same learning process as the first meeting in the control class, only with a different title, entitled Come Late to School.

This research the researcher asked for the help of two raters to get the data on students' speaking ability in the pre-test and post. The researcher occupied SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 22 to account the data of students.

## 1. Description of Data

The researcher was conducted in MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi in academic year 2022/2023. The sample of this research was 32 students of VIII A and VIII B the researcher give a pre-test and post-test to the students. Moreover, the researcher collected the data started on October – November 2023 by using speaking test. To calculate the English speaking test result, the researcher used rubric scoring by Harris from five aspects, such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension its can see at appendix 1. From this research the researcher describes the frequency, percentage, and mean of the test scores based on the test results before and after being treated by both the control class and the experimental class, and score by scoring categories by Arikunto its can see at table 3.4.

Table 4.1

*The result of Pre-test and Post test in experimental class and control class*

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-test Experimental Class	16	38.00	72.00	51.3750	8.22091
Pre-test Control Class	16	36.00	71.00	53.0000	10.48809
Post-test Experimental Class	16	56.00	93.00	77.8125	11.49620
Post-test Control Class	16	50.00	82.00	66.0000	8.82421
Valid N (listwise)	16				

### a. Pre and post test in experimental class

Pre-test was conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2022 with 16 students and post-test was conducted on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2022 with 16 students in experimental class. In pre-test, the students were asked to tell one of three topics that them had choose in the past experience about material recount text that are last holiday, my bed experience and a trip to the zoo. Pre-test was checked to know students' speaking ability in speaking

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English. Where the post-test was given after giving treatment where the students were taught by using ESA method. In post-test the students were given the same test where the students had to choose one of three topics in recount text such as last holiday, my bed experience and a trip to the zoo. Post-test to find students' score after giving treatment.

Table 4.2

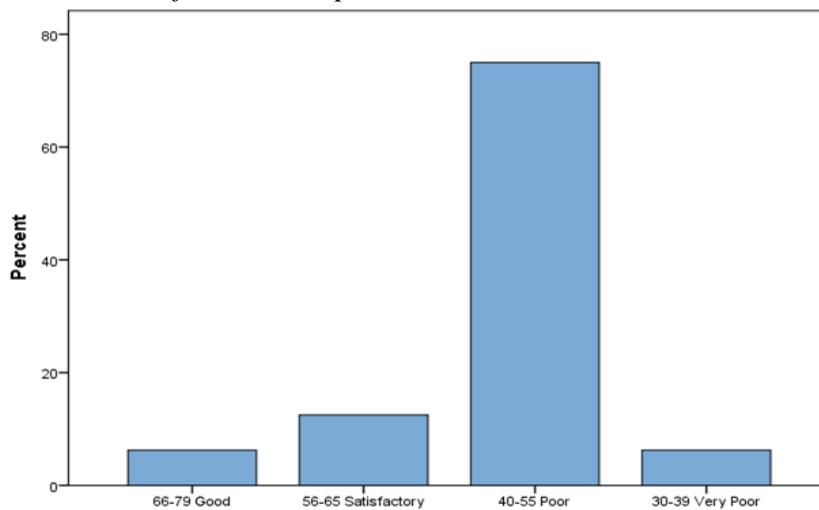
*Descriptive Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test In Experimental Class*

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-test	16	38.00	72.00	51.3750	8.22091
Post-test	16	56.00	93.00	77.8125	11.49620
Valid N (listwise)	16				

From the calculation above, it was concluded that the highest score was 72 and the lowest score was 38. The mean of pre-test was 51.37 with standard deviation was 8.22091. Moreover, it can be seen that there was improvement on the students' speaking skill after treatment. The highest score was 93 and the lowest score was 56. The mean score was 77.81 with standard deviation was 11.49620. The researcher used SPSS statistics version 22 to know the frequencies and percentages score of pre-test and post-test, it can be seen from the Bar Chart below

Diagram 4.1

*Bar chart result of Pre-test Experimental Class*



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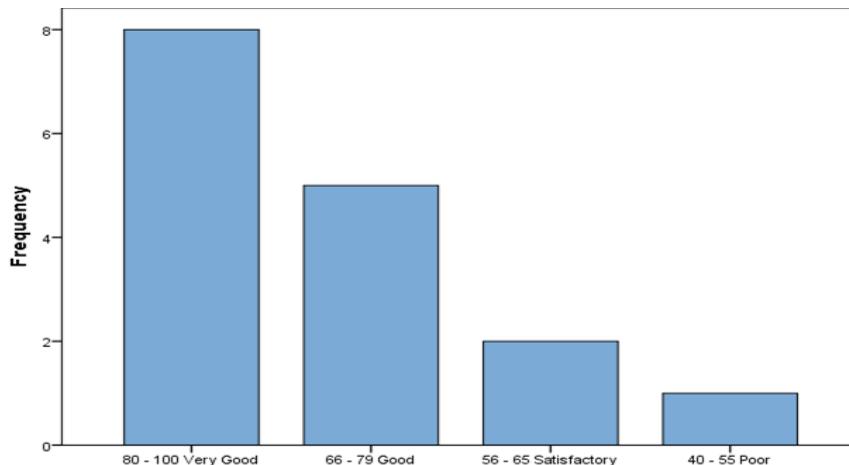
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From diagram 4.1 above it can be calculated, it tends to be seen that from 16 students there 1 students (6,3%) got a score sorted in span (30-39) had speaking ability classified very poor, there were 12 students (75,0%) who got a score which sorted in span (40-55) who had speaking ability classified poor, there was 2 student (12.5%) got a score in span (56-65%) which had speaking ability classified satisfactory, there was 1 students (6,3%) got a score sorted in span (66-79) had speaking ability classified good.

Diagram 4.2

*Bar chart result of Post-test Experimental Class*



From diagram 4.2 above it can be calculated, it tends to be seen that from 16 students there 1 students (6,3%) got a score sorted in span (40-55) had speaking ability classified poor, there were 2 students (12,5%) who got a score which sorted in span (56-55) who had speaking ability classified satisfactory, there was 5 student (31,3%) got a score in span (66-79%) which had speaking ability classified good, there was 8 student (50,0%) got a score in span (80-100%) which had speaking ability classified very good,

### b. Pre and post test in Control class

Pre-test was conducted on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2022 with 16 students and post-test was conducted on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2022 with 16 students in experimental class. In pre-test, the students were asked to tell one of three topics that them had choose in the past experience about material recount text that are last holiday, my bed experience and a trip to the zoo. Pre-test was checked to know students' speaking performance in speaking English. Where in control class, the students' were taught by using teacher's strategy. In post-test the students were given the same test where the students had to choose one of three topics in recount text such as last holiday, my bed experience and a trip to the zoo. Post-test to find students' score after giving treatment.

Table 4.3

*Descriptive Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test In Control Class*

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-test	16	36.00	71.00	53.0000	10.48809
Post-test	16	50.00	82.00	66.0000	8.82421
Valid N (listwise)	16				

From the calculation above, it was concluded that the highest score was 71 and the lowest score was 36. The mean of pre-test was 53,00 with standard deviation was 10.48809. Moreover, it can be seen that there was improvement on the students' speaking ability after treatment. The highest score was 82 and the lowest score was 50. The mean score was 66,00 with standard deviation was 8.82421. The researcher used SPSS statistics version 22 to know the frequencies and percentages score of pre-test and post-test, it can be seen from the Bar Chart below

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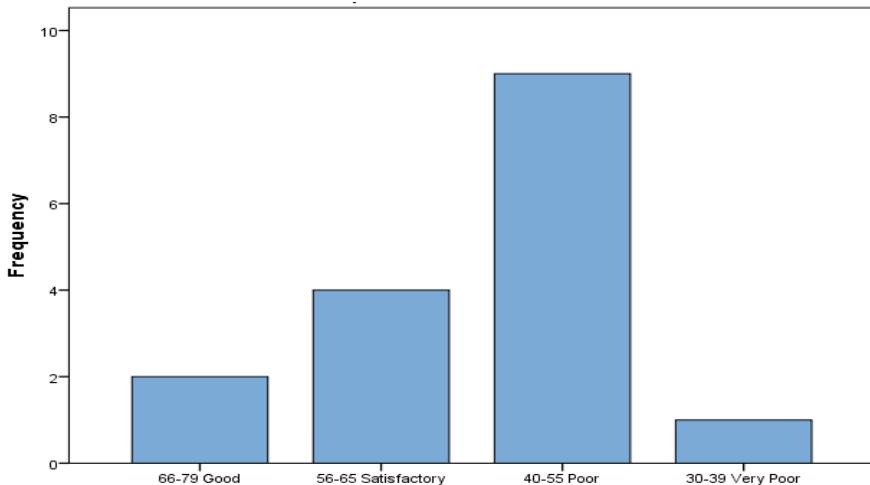
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Diagram 4.3

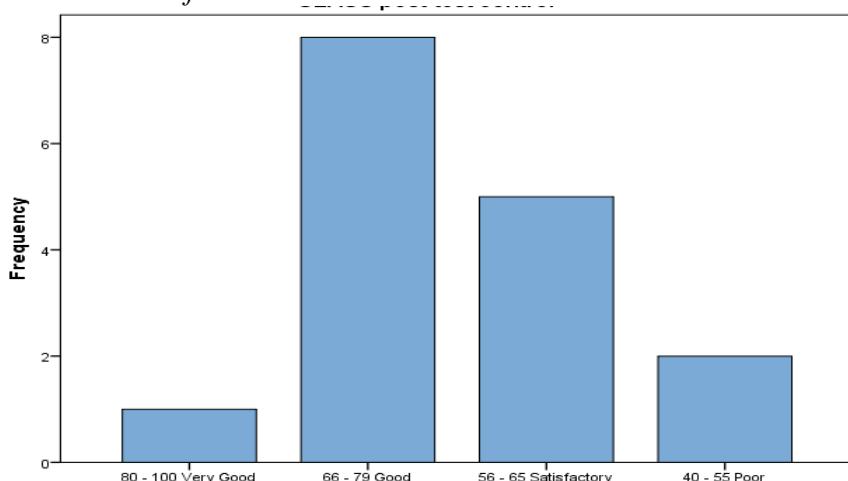
*Bar chart result of Pre-test Control Class*



From diagram 4.3 above it can be calculated, it tends to be seen that from 16 students there 1 students (6,3%) got a score sorted in span (30-39) had speaking ability classified very poor, there were 9 students (56,3%) who got a score which sorted in span (40-55%) who had speaking ability classified poor, there was 4 student (25,0%) got a score in span (56-65%) which had speaking ability classified satisfactory, there was 2 student (12,5%) got a score in span (66-79%) which had speaking ability classified good.

Diagram 4.4

*Bar chart result of Post-test Control Class*



From diagram 4.4 above it can be calculated, it tends to be seen that from 16 students there 2 students (12,5%) got a score sorted in span (40-55) had speaking ability classified poor, there were 5 students (31.3%) who got a score which sorted in span (56-65) who had speaking ability classified satisfactory, there was 8 student (50.0%) got a score in span (66-79%) which had speaking ability classified good, there was 1 student (6,3%) got a score in span (80-100%) which had speaking ability classified very good.

## B. The Data Statistical of Test

### 1. Test of Normality

The normality test was directed to see if recurrence conveyance of score on every factor had typical appropriation or not. Data normality test is performed on two groups, including data group experiment class and data group control class If the significance value is higher than 0.05 the data is distributed normal. However, when the significance value is lower than 0.05 it means the data is not distributed normal. The test of normality used Kolmogorov-Smirnov a by involving IBM SPSS version 22 for normality of test.

Table 4.4

*Normality Test of Pre-test In Experimental and Control Class*

Normality pre-test	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Experimental Class	.220	16	.038
Control Class	.125	16	.200*

#### a. Lilliefors significant correlation

The researcher was utilized Kolmogorov-Smirnov a strategy to determined the normality the example of exploration was 18 students. In light of the table above, it very well may be introduced that the huge worth (Sig.) of the normality test of pre-test in experimental class was 0.038, meanwhile the normality test of the pre-test in control class was 0.200.

However, in the event significance value is higher than significance level it tends to be seen the data was disseminated normally. In the light of table 4.4 over the data was normally because the data showed that  $p \geq \alpha$  ( $0.038 \geq 0.05$  and  $0.200 \geq 0.05$ ) it implies the things of instruments of pre-test are appropriate and ready to done by the eighth grades student.

Table 4.5

*Normality Test of Post-test in Experimental and Control Class*

Normality pre-test	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Experimental Class	.199	16	.089
Control Class	.112	16	.200*

### b. Lilliefors significant correlation

According to the Table 4.5 above, the normality test that used above is Kolmogorov-Smirnov with the significance level is 0.05. According to the table above, it can be seen that the significance value (Sig.) of the normality test of the post-test in experimental class was 0.89 while the normality test of post-test in control class was 0.200. In addition, the data can be said normally distributed if the significance value is higher than significance  $\alpha$  (significance level). So, based on the Table 4.5, the data showed that  $p \geq \alpha$  ( $0.089 \geq 0.05$ ) and ( $0.200 \geq 0.05$ ) which means that in this study, the post-test data was distributed normally because the significance value from both post-test from experimental class and control class were higher than significance level which was 0.05

### 2. Test of Homogeneity

After finished normality test in order to know the data was normally distributed or not, the researcher did the homogeneity of the test. The purpose of homogeneity test is to see whether the score of every factor of variable has a homogeneous fluctuation from experimental class and control class. The researcher used Levene Statistic test in IBM SPSS version 22 to calculate the

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homogeneity of the test. The results of the homogeneity of the test are presented as follows:

Table 4.6

*Homogeneity Test of Pre-test in Experimental and Control Class*

Students Learning Outcomes			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.663	1	30	.207

Based on the data in Table 4.6, it showed that the significance value (Sig.) of pre-test between the experimental class and the control class was 0.207. It can be concluded that the data of the pre-test of experimental class and control class was homogeneous because it was higher than significance  $\alpha$  ( $0.207 > 0.05$ ) and also the students from both experimental class and control class have cooperative quality to done the pre-test.

Table 4.7

*Homogeneity Test of Post-test in Experimental and Control Class*

Students Learning Outcomes			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.634	1	30	.115

Based on the data in Table 4.7, it showed that the significance value (Sig.) of post-test between the experimental class and the control class was 0.115. It can be concluded that the data of the post-test of experimental class and control class was homogeneous because it was higher than significance  $\alpha$  ( $0.115 > 0.05$ ) and also the students from both experimental class and control class have cooperative characteristic to done the post-test.

### 3. Hypothesis Test

#### a. Paired Sample T-Test

Paired sample t-test is used to compare two paired related groups.

In this the researcher used t-test formula by using IBM SPSS statistics version 22. Paired sample t-test is used to know whether or not there is significant effect to students' speaking ability before and after treatment.

Table 4.8

*Paired Sample Statistics*

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre-test	51.38	16	8.221	2.055
	Post-test	77.81	16	11.496	2.874

Table 4.9

*Paired Sample T-test*

Paired Sample T-Test	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference							
				Lower	Upper						
Pair 1 pre - post	-26.438	7.136	1.784	-30.240	22.635	-14.818	15	.000			

The result of the test shows that there was a statistically significant improvement on students' speaking ability before using ESA method (Mean= 51.38 Standard deviation = 2.055), after using ESA method (Mean= 77.81 Standard deviation= 2.874). Based on the table 4.9 it shows that the value of paired samples t-test Sig. (2-tailed) was  $0.000 \leq 0.05$ , it means that  $H_a$  is accepted. It can be concluded that there is significant effect of ESA method on students' speaking ability

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### b. Independent Sample T-Test

The researcher used IBM PSS version 22 to calculate the data of the independent sample t-test. Independent sample t-test is used test to compare two means unrelated groups in order to determine whether there is statistical evidence that the associated population means are significantly different.

Table 4.10

*Group Statistics of Independent Sample T-Test*

	Kelas	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Students Learning Outcome	Post-test Experimental Class	16	77.94	11.835	2.959
	Post-test Control Class	16	66.00	8.824	2.206

Table 4.11

*Independent Sample T-Test*

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	t-test for Equality of Means								
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	2.958	.096	3.235	30	.003	11.938	3.691	4.400	19.475
				3.235	27.741	.003	11.938	3.691	4.374	19.501

Based on the data result above, the researcher found that there was a significant difference in the effect of students' speaking ability between students who were using ESA Method and students who were using teacher's strategy at MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi. It offers that the means of

the differences is 11.938 and the significant 2-tailed  $\leq 0.05$  ( $0.003 \leq 0.05$ ). Therefore, the researcher found the effect of students' speaking between the experimental class and the control class.

### C Interpretation

The purpose of this research is to find out the effect of students' speaking ability after being by using ESA Method and to find out the significance differences between students who are taught by using ESA Method and who are not. To calculated and analyzed the data of pre-test and post-test as instrument of test from experimental and control class that using IBM SPSS version 22. In this section the researcher represented the interpretation of the researcher result. The fact that using Engaged, Study, and Actived (ESA) Method on students' speaking ability at Eighth Grade of MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi is effective based on the hypothesis of the research.

The result in the table 4.2 it presents the explanation gained score of pre-test and post test of experimental class. The students speaking performance outcomes can be seen from the result of the pre-test and post-test in experimental class. Where the average pre-test score of experimental class students is 51.37 and the post test average score is 77.81. Then in the table 4.3 it presents the explanation gained score of pre-test and post test of control class, the average value of the control class pre-test was 53.00 and post test 66.00. In particular, it very well may be seen on students' speaking ability in experimental class before given treatment of ESA Method ( $51.37 \leq 77.81$ ). In other words, it ESA Method is viable to further develop students speaking ability at Eighth Grade of MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi.

Meanwhile, Normality and homogeneity were additionally completed by researcher with the plan to see if the researcher data were ordinarily dispersed and homogeneous or not. The pre-test of experimental and control class was dispersed regularly on the grounds than the critical degree of the two classes is higher than  $\alpha > 0.05$  ( $0.038 > 0.05$  and  $0.200 > 0.05$ ) in view of table 4.5. In addition, in light of table 4.6 post-test score of experimental and control class the data also were

regularly disseminated on the grounds that the huge the two classes are higher than  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.089 > 0.05$  and  $0.200 > 0.05$ ). To sum up, the classes pre-test and post-test score were conveyed typically on the grounds that huge level was higher than  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

Further, the researcher likewise did the homogeneity of pre-test both classes were higher than the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$  with the significant value was  $0.207$  ( $0.207 > 0.05$ ) Additionally, the homogeneity of experimental and control classes of post-test score also higher than significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$  with the significant value was  $0.115$  ( $0.115 > 0.05$ ). along these lines, it tends to be concluded that the pre-test and post-test of the two classes were homogenous.

In view of table 4.8 the paired sample t-test, it presents that the after effect of the test shows that there was measurably significant enhancement for students' speaking ability before to using ESA Method (Mean = 51.38 Standard deviation = 8.221), and after using ESA Method (Mean = 77,81 Standard deviation = 11,496). As indicated to the table 4.8 it very well may be seen that the value of paired sample t-test Sig. (2-tailed) was  $0.000 \leq 0.05$ . it implies that  $H_a$  is accepted. Thus, it tends to definite that there is significant effect of ESA Method on students' speaking ability. Also, in light of independent sample t-test that the worth Levene's test for fairness of change score is 3,235 ( $p=0.096$ ) on the grounds that p value higher than 0.05, it tends to be concluded that the data was variance of homogeneous. While the data was homogeneous it was displayed in table that independent t-test Sig. (2-tailed) was  $0.003 \leq 0.05$  it means that  $H_a$  is accepted. In addition, in light of the outcome over that there is a significant difference between experimental and control class. That is, average score of experimental class is higher than control class was ( $77,94 \geq 66,00$ ).

Meanwhile, other researcher was also conducted by Ikrom, Ruswan & Fadlilah Sayyidatul (2018) the current study provided that ESA Method make the result of the study through guidance shown that participants' English skill increased. The second study related by Rahmat Agus (2019) the use of ESA Method can enrich the students' vocabulary mastery and improve the students'

activeness in speaking. Therefore this technical is one of effective ways to explore students' ideas to develop the speaking ability its learning model that provokes students speaking activities are more interesting, and more enthusiastic, because speaking ability more effective to improve students' mastery a foreign language. It's the line with the study conducted by abdul aziz (2020).

The students' speaking ability result in pre-test was 72.00 and post-test the students' speaking ability result was 93.00. Those mean that there is a significant effect of ESA Method on students' speaking ability at eighth grade of MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi. To finding of this research that there was beneficial out comes effect of students' speaking ability which educated by applying ESA Method, its method can stimulation of imagination and enthusiastic students to increase study English.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After conducting the data, the researcher was concluded that there is a significant effect and differences of ESA Method on students' speaking ability at MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi. The researcher concluded this research with several points:

1. The result on paired sample t-test. It presented that there was significant improvement on students' speaking ability before using ESA Method (Mean = 51.37 standard deviation = 8.220), and after using ESA Method (Mean = 77.812 standard deviation = 11.496). The value of sample paired t-test Sig. (2-tailed) was  $0.000 \leq 0.05$ , it means that  $H_a_1$  is accepted and  $H_o_1$  is rejected. As has been noted, it can be concluded there is a significant effect of ESA Method on students' speaking ability.
2. Based on independents sample t-test shown that the means of differences is 11.938 and the significant 2-tailed  $\leq 0.05$  ( $0.003 \leq 0.05$ ) it means that  $H_a_2$  is accepted and  $H_o_2$  is rejected. As a result, it can be concluded there are differences effect of students' speaking ability between experimental and control class. Although, there is improvement in control class but not more than the experimental class. In conclusion, the researcher found that there was a significant difference in the effect of students' speaking ability between students who were taught using ESA Method and students who were taught using teachers' strategy at MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi.

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## B. Suggestions

After analyzing the results of this research, it was found that the effect of ESA Method on the speaking ability of students who participated in the experimental class. he researchers have some suggestions were as follow:

1. First, students' speaking ability can be improved their speaking through practice and use the English language whether inside or outside of the class, don't be afraid of making some mistakes pronunciation and vocabulary. The students practice their speaking the better they will be not. The more practice will enable students' to speak fluently and accurately.
2. Second, the teacher should make the class be interesting and enjoyable. Here, the use of ESA Method, contributed to motivate and stimulus the students' ability of speaking. Giving the material about make connecting with situation about something there in daily lives, so they have the background knowledge can reduce the anxiety to tell about material that connecting with situation in daily lives, it can be one of many alternative ways to be implemented in order to improve speaking ability.
3. Third, the other researcher who interested conducting similar research it is hope it really needed to have qualified output. The other researchers also should develop the instruments which have not been developed in this research.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Statistical Data Analisus

#### Scoring rubric for speaking test

Aspect	Score	Qualification
Pronunciation	5	Has few traces of foreign accent
	4	Always intelligible, though one is conscious of definite accent
	3	Pronunciation problems necessitate concentrated listening and occasionally load to understanding.
	2	Very hard to understand because of pronunciation problems.
	1	Pronunciation problems so severe as to make speech virtually unintelligible.
Grammar	5	Makes few (if any) noticeable errors of grammar or word order.
	4	Occasionally makes grammatical and/or word-order errors which do not, however, obscure, meaning.
	3	Makes frequent errors of grammar and word-order which occasionally obscure meaning.
	2	Grammar and word-order errors make comprehension difficult. Must often rephrase sentence and/or restrict himself to basic patterns.

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	1	Errors in grammar and word order so severe as to make speech virtually unintelligible.
Vocabulary	5	Use of vocabulary and idioms is virtually that of a native speaker.
	4	Sometimes use inappropriate terms and/or must rephrase ideas because of lexical inadequacies.
	3	Frequently uses the wrong word; conversation somewhat limited because of inadequate vocabulary.
	2	Misuse of words and very limited vocabulary make comprehension quite difficult.
	1	Vocabulary limitations so extreme as to make conversation virtually impossible
Fluency	5	Speech as fluent and effortless as that a native speaker.
	4	Speed of speech seems to be slightly affected by language problems.
	3	Speed and fluency are rather strongly affected by language limitations.
	2	Usually hesitant: often forced into silence by language limitations.
	1	Speech is so halting and fragmentary as to make conversation virtually impossible.
Comprehension	5	Appears to understand everything without difficulty.
	4	Understand nearly everything at normal speed, although occasional repetitions may be necessary.
	3	Understand most of what is said at slower-than-

	2	normal speech with repetitions.  Has great difficult following what said. Can comprehend only “social conversation” spoken slowly and with frequent repetitions.
	1	Cannot be said to understand even simple conversational English

Source: Harris (2004)

Descriptive Analysis of Experimental Class

	kelas		Statisti c	Std. Error
normality exprimen	1	Mean	51.38	2.055
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound 46.99 Upper Bound 55.76	
		5% Trimmed Mean	50.97	
		Median	50.00	
		Variance	67.583	
		Std. Deviation	8.221	
		Minimum	38	
		Maximum	72	
		Range	34	
		Interquartile Range	7	
	2	Skewness	1.098	.564
		Kurtosis	1.766	1.091
		Mean	77.81	2.874
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound 71.69 Upper Bound 83.94	
		5% Trimmed Mean	78.18	
		Median	77.00	
		Variance	132.16 3	

		Descriptive Analysis of Control Class		Statisti c	Std. Error
kelas					
pre post control normality	1	Mean		53.00	2.622
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	47.41	
			Upper Bound	58.59	
		5% Trimmed Mean		52.94	
		Median		51.00	
		Variance		110.00	
		Std. Deviation		10.488	
		Minimum		36	
		Maximum		71	
		Range		35	
		Interquartile Range		17	
		Skewness		.200	.564
		Kurtosis		-.738	1.091
	2	Mean		66.00	2.206
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	61.30	
			Upper Bound	70.70	
		5% Trimmed Mean		66.00	

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Median	66.00	
Variance	77.867	
Std. Deviation	8.824	
Minimum	50	
Maximum	82	
Range	32	
Interquartile Range	13	
Skewness	-.064	.564
Kurtosis	-.515	1.091

## APPENDIX 2

### The Result of Students' Pre-Test and Post-Test Score

(Experimental Class)

No	Students	Scores (Pre-Test)	Scores (Post-Test)
1	AR	38	56
2	BA	44	60
3	ENB	46	70
4	FAA	48	69
5	GA	44	70
6	JT	48	74
7	KAM	50	72
8	MDP	52	72
9	MS	50	80
10	MF	52	86
11	MZ	54	86
12	NNF	50	87
13	RHA	60	88
14	SZ	64	90
15	WDJ	50	92
16	SA	72	93
Total Score		822	1245
Mean Score		51.38	77.81
Maximum Score		72	56
Minimum Score		38	93

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### The Result of Students' Pre-Test and Post-Test Score (Control Class)

No	Students	Scores (Pre-Test)	Scores (Post-Test)
1	AF	36	54
2	AP	40	56
3	AAF	48	66
4	BDS	50	64
5	DAS	40	58
6	FA	52	62
7	ISA	50	50
8	KIK	58	66
9	LD	60	70
10	MS	53	72
11	NSR	62	62
12	NS	64	74
13	SA	70	70
14	SF	50	72
15	E	71	82
16	SA	44	78
Total Score		848	1056
Mean Score		53.00	66.00
Maximum Score		71	82
Minimum Score		36	50

The Score Distributionin Term Five Aspects of Speaking Skill

From Rater 1 dan Rater 2 at Pre-Test Experimental Class

No	initial Students	Pronunciation		Grammar		Vocabulary		Fluency		Comprehension		Total Score		Last Score R1 + R2 : 2
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	
1	AR	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	10	9	9,5
2	BA	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	13	9	11
3	ENB	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	11	12	11,5
4	FAA	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	13	11	12
5	GA	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	12	10	11
6	JT	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	12	12	12
7	KAM	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	11	14	12.5
8	MDP	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	15	11	13
9	MS	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	12	13	12.5
10	MF	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	14	12	13
11	MZ	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	15	11	13
12	NNF	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	13	12	12.5
13	RHA	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	18	12	15
14	SZ	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	16	16	16
15	WDJ	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	11	14	12.5
16	SA	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	20	16	18

Rater 1  


Rater 2  


Abdul Wahab, S.Pd

M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I

## The Score Distributionin Term Five Aspects of Speaking Skill

From Rater 1 dan Rater 2 at Post-Test Experimental Class

No	initials	Pronunciation		Grammar		Vocabulary		Fluency		Comprehension		Total Score		Last Score R1 + R2 : 2
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	
1	AR	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	16	12	14
2	BA	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	18	12	15
3	ENB	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	19	16	17,5
4	FAA	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	19	15	17
5	\GA	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	18	17	17,5
6	JT	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	20	17	18,5
7	KAM	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	19	17	18
8	MDP	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	18	18	18
9	MS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	20	20
10	MF	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	23	20	21,5
11	MZ	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	24	19	21,5	
12	NNF	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	22	21	21,8	
13	RHA	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	23	21	22	
14	SZ	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	23	22	22,5	
15	WDJ	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	24	22	23	
16	SA	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	22	24	23,3

Rater 1

Rater 2

Abdul Wahab, S.Pd

M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I

## The Score Distributionin Term Five Aspects of Speaking Skill

From Rater 1 dan Rater 2 at Pre-Test Control Class

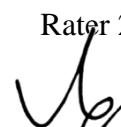
No	Initial	Pronunciation		Grammar		Vocabulary		Fluency		Comprehension		Total Score		Last Score R1 + R2 : 2
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	
1	AW	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	9	9
2	AS	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	11	9	10
3	D	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	12	12	12
4	DS	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	12	12,5
5	GA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	10
6	HI	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	13	13	13
7	MES	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	12	12,5
8	MA	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	16	13	14,5
9	MPR	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	16	14	15
10	N	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	13	13	13,3
11	NQ	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	16	15,5
12	NS	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	15	17	16
13	RM	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	18	17	17,5
14	RA	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	11	14	12,5
15	RV	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	19	16	17,8
16	SS	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	12	10	11

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 \* Penulisan kritis atau tafsiran atas sumber asli:

Rater 1

M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I



Abdul Wahab, S.Pd

### The Score Distributionin Term Five Aspects of Speaking Skill

From Rater 1 dan Rater 2 at Post-Test Control Class

No	initial	Pronunciation		Grammar		Vocabulary		Fluency		Comprehension		Total Score		Last Score R1 + R2 : 2
		R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2	
1	AW	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	15	12	13,5
2	AS	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	15	13	14
3	D	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	17	16	16,5
4	DSP	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	17	16
5	GA	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	16	13	14,5
6	HI	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	16	15	15,5
7	MES	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	12	12,5
8	MA	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	14	16,5
9	MPR	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	18	17	17,5
10	N	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	19	17	18
11	NQ	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	16	15	15,5
12	NS	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	19	18	18,5
13	RM	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	18	17	17,5
14	RA	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	18	18	18

# State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha S

M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I

Rater 1

Abdul Wahab, S.Pd

Rater 2

15	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	21	20	20,5	
16	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	20	19	19,5

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## APPENDIX 3

### INSTRUMENT OF THE TEST

#### **Speaking Pre-test and Post-tes in Experimental and Control Class**

Gredes/Semester : XI/1

Text Type : Recount Text

School : MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi

Item Types : Oral Performance Test

Instruction :

1. Tell your past experiences (recount text) in front of the class. The duration is about 1-2 minutes. Choose one of the following topics below:
  - a. Last Holiday
  - b. My Bed Experience
  - c. A Trip to the Zoo
2. You are given 5 minute to think of your idea before you start your performance.
3. After that you have practice it orally. Your skill will be measured based on Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabulary, Fluency, and Comprehension.
4. Your performance will be recorded.



## APPENDIX 4

### SILABUS PEMBELAJARAN

Satuan Pendidikan : MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi  
 Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
 Kompetensi Inti :

#### Standar Kompetensi (KI)

- KI-1** Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianut.
- KI-2** Menunjukkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggung jawab, peduli gotong royong, kerjasama, damai, santun, responsif dan proaktif sebagai bagian dari solusi atas berbagai permasalahan dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam serta dalam menempatkan diri sebagai cerminan bangsa dalam pergaulan dunia
- KI-3** Memahami dan menerapkan pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif pada tingkat teknis dan spesifik sederhana berdasarkan rasa ingin tahu tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, dan kenegaraan terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.
- KI-4** Menunjukkan keterampilan menalar, mengolah, dan menyaji secara kreatif, produktif, kritis, mandiri, kolaboratif, dan komunikatif, dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak sesuai dengan yang dipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang /teori.

Kegiatan Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar Komunikasi internasional yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FungsiSosial</li> <li>- Melaporkan, menceritakan,</li> <li>- Berbagi pengalaman, Mengambil teladan, membanggakan .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Menyimak, membaca, dan menirukan, guru memberikan motivasi belajar secara kontekstual sesuai manfaat dan aplikasi belajar dari peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau, lisan dan tulis.</li> <li>- Melakuakan pengamata untuk melihat dan mengamati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kriteria Penilaian:</li> <li>- Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi sosial memberi respon dan menganalisis fungsi sosial teks.</li> <li>- Tingkat</li> </ul>	2JP @ 45 Menit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2017.</li> <li>- Kamus Bahasa Inggris</li> <li>- Media cetak/ elektronik, internet</li> </ul>
3.3 Menerapkan, menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Struktur Tekst Orientasi :</li> <li>- Pengenalan tokoh, waktu, dan tempat</li> </ul>				

<p>dan unsur kebahasaan teks untuk melaksanakan dan membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p> <p>4.3 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.</p>	<p><b>ombi</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>kejadian.</li> <li>Urutan kejadian :</li> <li>Rangkaian kejadian</li> <li>- Reorientasi :</li> <li>Rangkuman dari kejadian atau pristiwa.</li> <li>• Unsur Kebahasaan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect.</li> <li>- Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb</li> <li>Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penunjuk waktu</li> <li>- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.</li> <li>- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan.</li> <li>• Topik</li> <li>Situasi yang memungkinkan pemberian saran dan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>recount teks dan generic structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Melakukan praktik untuk menyampaikan teks recount tentang peristiwa atau kejadian di masa lampau yang telah disusun.</li> <li>- Membuat simpulan tentang struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang terkandung dalam pelajaran recount teks yang baru saja dipelajari.</li> </ul>	<p>kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks menganalisis fungsi sosial recount teks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi</li> <li>- Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian</li> <li>- tugas individu</li> <li>- tugas kelompok</li> <li>- ulangan</li> </ul>	
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3. 4 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan tekst interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan kejadian yang dilakukan, rutin, maupun tidak rutin, atau menjadi kebenaran umum diwaktu lampau, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaanya tentang unsur kebahasaan simple past tense.	<p>tawaran melakukan tindakan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungsi Sosial Menyatakan, menjelaskan tindakan atau kejadian yang dilakukan/ terjadi di waktu lampau.</li> <li>• Struktur Tekst <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (+) Subject + V2 + Object</li> <li>- (-) Subject + Did + Not + Verb 1 + O</li> <li>- (?) Did + S + Verb1 + O</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Unsur Kebahasaan Pernyataan memberi informasi</li> <li>• Menanyakan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks, kalimat deklaratif dan introgatif, regular dan irregular dalam simple past tense</li> <li>- Membuat kalimat sederhana menggunakan simple past tense.</li> <li>- Membuat percakapan menggunakan kalimat introgatif dalam bentuk simple past tense.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi social ungkapan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan kejadian yang dilakukan, rutin maupun tidak rutin, atau menjadi kebenaran umum diwaktu lampau</li> <li>- Tingkat</li> </ul>	2JP @ 45 Menit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2017.</li> <li>- Kamus Bahasa Inggris</li> <li>- Media cetak/ elektronik, internet</li> </ul>

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<p><b>4.4 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/ tindakan kejadian yang dilakukan, rutin maupun tidak rutin, atau menjadi kebenaranumum diwaktu lampau dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks</b></p>	<p>informasi Nominal singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keterangan waktu lampau</li> <li>- Ucapan tekanan kata, intonasi ejaan, tanda baca dan tulisan tangan.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topik Situasi yang memungkinkan munculnya pernyataan tentang pendapat dan pikiran yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI</li> </ul>		<p>kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi</li> <li>- Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian</li> <li>- tugas individu</li> <li>- tugas kelompok</li> <li>- ulangan</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3.5 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta nasihat terkait pendapat dan pikiran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan I think/I suppose, in my opinion)</b></p>	<p>•Fungsi Sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain.</p> <p>•Struktur Teks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memulai</li> <li>• Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)</li> </ul> <p>•Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan menyatakan pendapat <i>I would</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Menyaksikan/menyimak beberapa interaksi dalam media visual (gambar atau video) yang melibatkan ungkapan memberi meminta nasehat pendapat dan pikiran</li> <li>- Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan situasi yang memunculkan pernyataan pendapat dan pikiran dan ungkapan memberi meminta nasehat yang dimaksud</li> <li>- Bertanya dan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi social</li> <li>- ungkapan memberi meminta nasehat</li> <li>- Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks</li> </ul>	<p>2JP @ 45 Menit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2017.</li> <li>- Kamus Bahasa Inggris</li> <li>- Media cetak/ elektronik, internet</li> </ul>

<p>4.5 Menyusun teks interaksi, lisian dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta nasihat terkait pendapat dan pikiran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks</p> <p>Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh isi karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan da menyebutkan sumber asli: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan. 2. Dilarang memperbaiki, menambah, mengubah, mengurangi, atau mengalihbahasakan karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Sufha Jambi</p>	<p><i>suggest, I would recommend, You should, You ought to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their</i>, dsb.</li> <li>- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan</li> <li>• Topik Situasi yang memungkinkan munculnya pernyataan tentang pendapat dan pikiran yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI</li> </ul>	<p>mempertanyakan tentang hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diberikan beberapa situasi peserta didik memberi dan meminta nasehat yang sesuai secara tertulis kemudian dibacakan ke kelas</li> <li>- Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan daerahnya dan sekitarnya dan kemudian menyatakan pendapat dan pikirannya terkait dengan upaya menjaga, memelihara dan memperbaikinya</li> </ul>	<p>ungkapan ungkapan memberi meminta nasehat terkait pendapat dan pikiran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi</li> <li>- Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian</li> <li>- tugas individu</li> <li>- tugas kelompok</li> <li>- ulangan</li> </ul>	
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<p>Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya a. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan akademik. b. Pengutipan tidak memperbaiki, menambahkan, mengubah, atau menggantikan isi dan bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Sufha Jambi</p>	<p><b>a milik UIN Sufha Jambi</b></p> <p><b>State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Sufha</b></p>	<p>3.6 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan dari teks undangan resmi sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.</p> <p>4.6 Menangkap makna teks undangan resmi, menyunting undangan resmi dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungsi Sosial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Menjagahubungan transaksional dengan orang lain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Struktur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salutation</li> <li>- Will/ Could you</li> <li>- Is it possible for you</li> <li>- Closing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Unsur kebahasaan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kata dan tata bahasa baku</li> <li>- Ejaan dan tulisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi.</li> <li>- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ketika mempresentasikan secara lisan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mendengarkan berbagai ungkapan yang digunakan guru dalam mengundang secara resmi dari berbagai sumber</li> <li>- Pertanyaan pengarah dari guru siswa terpancing untuk mempertanyakan tujuan; struktur dan kebahasaan yang digunakan dalam mengundang secara resmi.</li> <li>- Menganalisis berbagai macam undangan terkait dengan tujuan, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, dilihat dari segi ketepatan, efisiensi, efektivitasnya.</li> <li>- Melengkapi teks undangan resmi dan menyampaikannya di depan guru dan teman untuk mendapat feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi social unsur kebahasaan dari teks undangan resmi</li> <li>- Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan teks undangan resmi</li> <li>- Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi</li> <li>- Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian</li> <li>- tugas individu</li> <li>- tugas kelompok</li> <li>- ulangan</li> </ul>	<p>2JP @ 45 Menit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII Kemendikbud, Revisi Tahun 2017.</li> <li>- Inggris</li> <li>- Media cetak/ elektronik, internet</li> </ul>
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Jambi, 11 October 2022

Guru Bahasa Inggris



M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I

**State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha S**

Mengetahui

Kepala Sekolah

M. Suhraeri Suhur, SE

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## APPENDIX 5

### RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

(RPP)

*Experimental Class*

<b>Satuan Pendidikan</b>	: MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi
<b>Mata Pelajaran</b>	: Bahasa Inggris
<b>Kelas/Semester</b>	: VIII/Genap
<b>Materi Pokok</b>	: Recount Text
<b>Alokasi Waktu</b>	: 2 jp /4 Pertemuan

#### A. Kompetensi Inti

KI I : Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianut

KI 2 : Menunjukkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggung jawab, peduli (toleransi, gotong royong) santun, percaya diri dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan social dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.

KI 3 : Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahu tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.

KI 4: Mencoba, mengolah, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret(menggunakan, mengurai, merangkai, memodifikasi dan membuat) dan ranah abstrak (menulis, membaca, menghitung, mengarang) sesuai dengan yang dipelajari dari sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

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## B. Kompetensi Dasar dan Indicator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator
<p>3.3 Menerapkan, menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks untuk melaksanakan dan membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount</li> <li>• Memahami struktur teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah</li> <li>• Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari teks recount dalam memberi dan - meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah</li> </ul>
<p>4.3 Teks recount peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau.</p> <p>4.4 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah</p> <p>4.5 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur text dan unsur kebahasaan recount text dalam text dan lisan.</li> <li>• Membuat uraian tentang peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau.</li> <li>• Menempelkan karyanya di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya.</li> <li>• Mengumpulkan informasi untuk menguraikan peristiwa bersejarah di Indonesia.</li> <li>• Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.</li> </ul>

## C. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount.
- Memahami struktur teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah dan kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau.
- Mengidentifikasi perbedaan cara pengucapan dari masing-masing konteks. Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah dan pengalaman pribadi dimasa lampau.
- Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulisan, pendek dan sederhana, terkait pengalaman peribadi dimasa lampau dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

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#### D. Materi Pembelajaran

- 1) Fungsi Sosial  
Melaporkan, menceritakan, berbagi pengalaman, mengambil teladan, membanggakan .
- 2) Struktur Teks
  - a. Orientasi : Pengenalan tokoh, waktu, dan tempat kejadian.
  - b. Urutan kejadian/kegiatan : Rangkaian kejadian
  - c. Reorientasi : Rangkuman dari kejadian atau pristiwa.
- 3) Unsur Kebahasaan
  - a. Kalimat deklaratif dan interrogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect, dan lainnya yang diperlukan
  - b. Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb.
  - c. Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penunjuk waktu
  - d. Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
  - e. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- 4) Topik  
Menceritakan peristiwa bersejarah dan kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang terdapat di KI.

#### E. Metode Pembelajaran

- 1) Pendekatan : Saintifik
- 2) Model Pembelajaran : ESA Metode (Engage, Study, Activity).

#### F. Media Pembelajaran dan Sumber Belajar

- 1) Media
  - a. Worksheet atau lembar kerja (siswa)
  - b. Lembar penilaia
- 2) Alat/Bahan
  - a. Penggaris, spidol, papan tulis
  - b. Laptop & infocus
- 3) Sumber Belajar
  - a. Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VII, Kemendikbud, Edisi Revisi
  - b. Kamus Bahasa Inggris
  - c. Pengalaman peserta didik dan guru

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## G. Langkah-langkah Kegiatan Pembelajaran

### 1. Pertemuan ke-1

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru memberikan salam.</li> <li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa.</li> <li>• Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>• Guru menjelaskan materi dengan menggunakan metode ESA yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>• Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
Inti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru mulai melakukan metode ESA pertama melakukan Engaged dengan memberikan game tebak vocabulary yang berkaitan dengan judul “weekend at home”.</li> <li>• Guru memberi kertas yang berisi gambar kata kerja dan meminta siswa menebak kata benda yang digunakan dalam gambar kata kerja tersebut.</li> <li>• Siswa menebak kata benda yang ada pada gambar.</li> <li>• Guru Melakukan metode ESA yang kedua Study dengan memberikan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount text yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan topik cerita berjudul “weekend at home”</li> <li>• Siswa menyusun cerita dengan</li> </ul>	70 Menit

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2. Pertemuan ke-2

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru memberikan salam.</li> <li>Guru menanyakan kabar siswa.</li> <li>Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>Guru memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan materi dengan menggunakan metode ESA yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
Inti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru mulai melakukan metode ESA pertama melakukan Engaged dengan memberikan game tebak vocabulary yang berkaitan dengan judul “My the Best Experience”.</li> <li>Guru meminta siswa membuat lingkaran dan meminta salah satu siswa berdiri ditengah dan mengucapkan verb 1 dan</li> </ul>	70 Menit

	<p>menunjuk temannya secara acak untuk menebak verb 2 dan dilakukan seterusnya hingga selesai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru Melakukan metode ESA yang kedua study dengan memberikan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan topik cerita berjudul “My the Best Experience” kepada siswa.</li> <li>• Siswa menyusun cerita dengan berdasarkan pengalaman mereka.</li> <li>• Guru melakukan metode ESA yang ketiga activity dengan menyuruh siswa bercerita kedepan tentang cerita yang telah mereka susun</li> <li>• Siswa satu persatu bercerita kedepan dengan cerita yang telah mereka susun.</li> </ul>	
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>• Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>• Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	10 Menit

*Pertemuan ke-3*

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
<b>Pendahuluan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru memberikan salam.</li> <li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa.</li> <li>• Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>• Guru menjelaskan materi dengan</li> </ul>	10 Menit

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	<p>menggunakan metode ESA yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	
<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru mulai melakukan metode ESA pertama melakukan Engaged dengan memberikan game tebak vocabulary yang berkaitan dengan judul ‘Visit Grandma’s House’.</li> <li>Guru memberi kertas yang berisi gambar kata kerja dan meminta siswa menbak kata benda yang digunakan dalam gambar kata kerja tersebut.</li> <li>Siswa menebak kata benda yang ada pada gambar.</li> <li>Guru Melakukan metode ESA yang kedua Study dengan memberikan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>Guru memberikan topik cerita berjudul “Visit Grandma’s House”</li> <li>Siswa menyusun cerita dengan berdasarkan pengalaman mereka</li> <li>Guru melakukan metode ESA yang ketiga Activity dengan menyuruh siswa bercerita kedepan tentang cerita yang telah mereka susun</li> <li>Siswa satu persatu bercerita kedepan dengan cerita yang telah mereka susun.</li> </ul>	70 Menit
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan</li> </ul>	15 Menit

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	<p>pada pertemuan berikutnya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	

#### Pertemuan ke-4

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
<b>Pendahuluan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru memberikan salam.</li> <li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa.</li> <li>• Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>• Guru menjelaskan materi dengan menggunakan metode ESA yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>• Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru mulai melakukan metode ESA pertama melakukan Engaged dengan memberikan game tebak vocabulary yang berkaitan dengan judul “Come Late to School”.</li> <li>• Guru meminta siswa membuat lingkaran dan meminta salah satu siswa berdiri ditengah dan mengucapkan verb 1 dan menunjuk temannya secara acak untuk menebak verb 2 dan dilakukan seterusnya hingga selesai.</li> <li>• Guru Melakukan metode ESA yang kedua study dengan memberikan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa</li> </ul>	70 Menit

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	<p>pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru memberikan topik cerita berjudul “Come Late to School” kepada siswa.</li> <li>• Siswa menyusun cerita dengan berdasarkan pengalaman mereka.</li> <li>• Guru melakukan metode ESA yang ketiga activity dengan menyuruh siswa bercerita kedepan tentang cerita yang telah mereka susun</li> <li>• Siswa satu persatu bercerita kedepan dengan cerita yang telah mereka susun.</li> </ul>	
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>• Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>• Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>• Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	10 Menit

## H. Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran

1. Jenis/Teknik penilaian
  - a. sikap

Penilaian observasi berdasarkan pengamatan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik sehari-hari, baik terkait dalam proses pembelajaran maupun secara umum. Pengamatan langsung dilakukan oleh guru. Berikut contoh instrumen penilaian sikap

No	Nama Siswa	Aspek Perilaku yang Dinilai				Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
		BS	JJ	TJ	DS			
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Keterangan :

- BS : Bekerja Sama
- JJ : Jujur
- TJ : Tanggung Jawab
- DS : Disiplin

### Catatan :

- perilaku dinilai dengan kriteria:
 

100	= Sangat Baik
75	= Baik
50	= Cukup

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- 25 = Kurang
- Skor maksimal = jumlah sikap yang dinilai dikalikan jumlah kriteria =  $100 \times 4 = 400$
  - Skor sikap = jumlah skor dibagi jumlah sikap yang dinilai =  $275 : 4 = 68,75$
  - Kode nilai / predikat :
 

75,01 – 100,00	= Sangat Baik (SB)
50,01 – 75,00	= Baik (B)
25,01 – 50,00	= Cukup (C)
00,00 – 25,00	= Kurang (K)
- b. Pengetahuan : Tertulis  
 c. Keterampilan: Speaking, Conversation.

#### Penilaian Kemampuan Berbicara (*Speaking Skill*)

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Kriteria		Skor 1-5	Skor 1-4
1	Pengucapan ( <i>pronunciation</i> )	Hampir sempurna		5	4
		Ada beberapa kesalahan, tetapi tidak mengganggu makna		4	3
		Ada beberapa kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		3	2
		Banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna	Hampir semua salah dan mengganggu makna	2	1
		Terlalu banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		1	
2	Intonasi ( <i>intonation</i> )	Hampir sempurna		5	4
		Ada beberapa kesalahan, tetapi tidak mengganggu makna		4	3
		Ada beberapa kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		3	2
		Banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna	Hampir semua salah dan mengganggu makna	2	1
		Terlalu banyak kesalahan dan		1	

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			mengganggu makna				
3	Kelancaran (fluency)	Sangat lancar		5	4		
		Lancar		4	3		
		Cukup lancar		3	2		
		Kurang lancar	Sangat tidak lancar	2	1		
		Tidak lancar		1			
4	Ketepatan Makna (accuracy)	Sangat tepat		5	4		
		Tepat		4	3		
		Cukup tepat		3	2		
		Kurang tepat	Hampir tidak tepat	2	1		
		Tidak tepat		1			

Jambi , 11 October 2022

Mengetahui  
Guru Mata Pelajaran

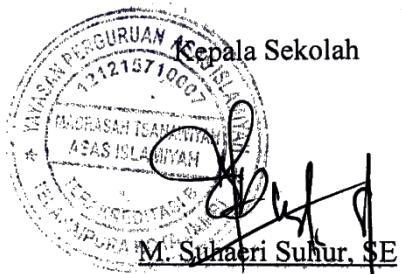


M. Syahruddin, S.Pd.I

Researcher



NIM: 205180094





SULTAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN  
J A M I'YAH

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## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

### *Control Class*

<b>Satuan Pendidikan</b>	<b>: MTs Asas Islamiyah Jambi</b>
<b>Mata Pelajaran</b>	<b>: Bahasa Inggris</b>
<b>Kelas/Semester</b>	<b>: VIII/Genap</b>
<b>Materi Pokok</b>	<b>: Recount Text</b>
<b>Alokasi Waktu</b>	<b>: 2 jp /4 Pertemuan @45 Menit</b>

### I. Kompetensi Inti

KI 1 : Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianut

KI 2 : Menunjukkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggung jawab, peduli (toleransi, gotong royong) santun, percaya diri dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan social dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.

KI 3 : Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, dan prosedural) berdasarkan rasa ingin tahu tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.

KI 4 : Mencoba, mengolah, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret(menggunakan, mengurai, merangkai, memodifikasi dan membuat) dan ranah abstrak (menulis, membaca, menghitung, mengarang) sesuai dengan yang dipelajari dari sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

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SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN

### J. Kompetensi Dasar dan Indicator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator
3.3 Menerapkan, menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks untuk melaksanakan dan membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount</li> <li>Memahami struktur teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah</li> <li>Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari teks recount dalam memberi dan - meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah</li> </ul>
4.3 Teks recount peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau. 4.4 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah 4.5 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur text dan unsur kebahasaan recount text dalam text dan lisan.</li> <li>Membuat uraian tentang peristiwa bersejarah atau kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau.</li> <li>Menempelkan karyanya di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya.</li> <li>Mengumpulkan informasi untuk menguraikan peristiwa bersejarah di Indonesia.</li> <li>Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.</li> </ul>

### K. Tujuan Pembelajaran

- Mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount.
- Memahami struktur teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah dan kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau.
- Mengidentifikasi perbedaan cara pengucapan dari masing-masing konteks. Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari teks recount dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah dan pengalaman pribadi dimasa lampau.
- Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulisan, pendek dan sederhana, terkait pengalaman peribadi dimasa lampau dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks.

## L. Materi Pembelajaran

- 5) Fungsi Sosial  
Melaporkan, menceritakan, berbagi pengalaman, mengambil teladan, membanggakan .
- 6) Struktur Teks
  - d. Orientasi : Pengenalan tokoh, waktu, dan tempat kejadian.
  - e. Urutan kejadian/kegiatan : Rangkaian kejadian
  - f. Reorientasi : Rangkuman dari kejadian atau pristiwa.
- 7) Unsur Kebahasaan
  - f. Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect, dan lainnya yang diperlukan
  - g. Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb.
  - h. Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu
  - i. Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
  - j. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- 8) Topik  
Menceritakan peristiwa bersejarah dan kejadian yang telah dialami dimasa lampau yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang terdapat di KI.

## M. Metode Pembelajaran

- 3) Pendekatan : Saintifik
- 4) Model Pembelajaran : Metode konvesional

## N. Media Pembelajaran dan Sumber Belajar

- 4) Media
  - c. Worksheet atau lembar kerja (siswa)
  - d. Lembar penilaia
- 5) Alat/Bahan
  - c. Penggaris, spidol, papan tulis
  - d. Laptop & infocus
- 6) Sumber Belajar
  - d. Buku Penunjang Kurikulum 2013 Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII, Kemendikbud, Edisi Revisi
  - e. Kamus Bahasa Inggris
  - f. Pengalaman peserta didik dan guru

## O. Langkah-langkah Kegiatan Pembelajaran

### 5. Pertemuan ke-1

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
Pendahuluan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guru memberikan salam kepada siswa.</li> <li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dan</li> </ul>	10 Menit

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>Guru memulai pelajaran dengan memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan materi yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	
<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount text yang diberikan</li> <li>Guru Memberikan materi tentang recount teks beserta contoh.</li> <li>Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “Weekend at Home” secara individual.</li> <li>Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “Weekend at Home” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan</li> </ul>	70 Menit
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan</li> </ul>	10 Menit



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	memberi salam.										
<p>6. Pertemuan ke-2</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Kegiatan pembelajaran</th><th>Deskripsi Kegiatan</th><th>Alokasi Waktu</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><b>Pendahuluan</b></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guru memberikan salam kepada siswa.</li><li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dan mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li><li>• Guru memulai pelajaran dengan memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li><li>• Guru menjelaskan materi yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li><li>• Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li></ul></td><td>10 Menit</td></tr><tr><td><b>Inti</b></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount teks</li><li>• Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount text yang diberikan</li><li>• Guru Memberikan materi tentang recount teks beserta contoh.</li><li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li><li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li><li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li><li>• Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “My the Best Experience” secara individual.</li><li>• Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “My the Best Experience” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan</li></ul></td><td>70 Menit</td></tr></tbody></table>			Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu	<b>Pendahuluan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guru memberikan salam kepada siswa.</li><li>• Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dan mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li><li>• Guru memulai pelajaran dengan memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li><li>• Guru menjelaskan materi yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li><li>• Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li></ul>	10 Menit	<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount teks</li><li>• Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount text yang diberikan</li><li>• Guru Memberikan materi tentang recount teks beserta contoh.</li><li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li><li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li><li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li><li>• Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “My the Best Experience” secara individual.</li><li>• Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “My the Best Experience” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan</li></ul>	70 Menit
Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu									
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<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount teks</li><li>• Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount text yang diberikan</li><li>• Guru Memberikan materi tentang recount teks beserta contoh.</li><li>• Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li><li>• Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li><li>• Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li><li>• Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “My the Best Experience” secara individual.</li><li>• Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “My the Best Experience” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan</li></ul>	70 Menit									

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<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
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#### 7. Pertemuan ke-3

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
<b>Pendahuluan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru memberikan salam kepada siswa.</li> <li>Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dan mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>Guru memulai pelajaran dengan memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan materi yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount text</li> <li>Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount teks yang diberikan</li> <li>Guru Memberikan materi tentang recount teks beserta contoh.</li> <li>Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur</li> </ul>	70 Menit

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	<p>kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “Visit Grandma’s House” secara individual.</li> <li>Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “Visit Grandma’s House” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan</li> </ul>	
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	10 Menit

#### 8. Pertemuan ke-4

Kegiatan pembelajaran	Deskripsi Kegiatan	Alokasi Waktu
<b>Pendahuluan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru memberikan salam kepada siswa.</li> <li>Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dan mengecek kehadiran siswa.</li> <li>Guru memulai pelajaran dengan memberikan pertanyaan mengenai materi pelajaran yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya dan materi yang akan dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan materi yang akan diajarkan dengan cara memberi gambaran umum mengenai materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> <li>Guru menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai tentang materi yang akan diajarkan.</li> </ul>	10 Menit
<b>Inti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guru Menjelaskan materi tentang recount teks</li> <li>Siswa mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan language feature di dalam recount teks yang diberikan</li> <li>Guru Memberikan materi tentang</li> </ul>	70 Menit

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recount teks beserta contoh.</li> <li>Siswa mengamati materi yang diberikan oleh guru.</li> <li>Siswa dipersilahkan memberi beberapa pertanyaan mengenai recount teks yang telah di pelajari.</li> <li>Guru memberikan penguatan tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang dipelajari.</li> <li>Guru menyuruh siswa untuk menyusun recount teks sederhana tentang “Come Late to School” secara individual.</li> <li>Siswa secara individual menceritakan Menyampaikan pengalaman mereka tentang “Come Late to School” sesuai panduan guru yang telah diajarkan.</li> </ul>	
<b>Penutupan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siswa diberikan kesempatan jika ada hal yang ingin ditanyakan mengenai pembelajaran hari ini.</li> <li>Guru dan siswa bersama-sama menyimpulkan pembelajaran.</li> <li>Guru memberikan arahan tentang pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan pada pertemuan berikutnya.</li> <li>Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dan memberi salam.</li> </ul>	10 Menit

#### P. Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran

- Jenis/Teknik penilaian
- sikap

Penilaian observasi berdasarkan pengamatan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik sehari-hari, baik terkait dalam proses pembelajaran maupun secara umum. Pengamatan langsung dilakukan oleh guru. Berikut contoh instrumen penilaian sikap

No	Nama Siswa	Aspek Perilaku yang Dinilai				Jumlah Skor	Skor Sikap	Kode Nilai
		BS	JJ	TJ	DS			
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Keterangan :

- BS : Bekerja Sama
- JJ : Jujur
- TJ : Tanggun Jawab
- DS : Disiplin

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Catatan :

- perilaku dinilai dengan kriteria:
 

100	= Sangat Baik
75	= Baik
50	= Cukup
25	= Kurang
- Skor maksimal = jumlah sikap yang dinilai dikalikan jumlah kriteria =  $100 \times 4 = 400$
- Skor sikap = jumlah skor dibagi jumlah sikap yang dinilai =  $275 : 4 = 68,75$
- Kode nilai / predikat :
 

75,01 – 100,00	= Sangat Baik (SB)
50,01 – 75,00	= Baik (B)
25,01 – 50,00	= Cukup (C)
00,00 – 25,00	= Kurang (K)

- e. Pengetahuan : Tertulis
- f. Keterampilan: Speaking, Conversation.

**Penilaian Kemampuan Berbicara (*Speaking Skill*)**

No	Aspek yang Dinilai	Kriteria		Skor 1-5	Skor 1-4	
1	Pengucapan ( <i>pronunciation</i> )	Hampir sempurna		5	4	
		Ada beberapa kesalahan, tetapi tidak mengganggu makna		4	3	
		Ada beberapa kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		3	2	
		Banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna	Hampir semua salah dan mengganggu makna	2	1	
		Terlalu banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		1		
2	Intonasi ( <i>intonation</i> )	Hampir sempurna		5	4	
		Ada beberapa kesalahan, tetapi tidak mengganggu makna		4	3	
		Ada beberapa kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		3	2	
		Banyak kesalahan	Hampir semua	2	1	

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		dan mengganggu makna	salah dan mengganggu makna		
		Terlalu banyak kesalahan dan mengganggu makna		1	
3	Kelancaran (fluency)	Sangat lancar	5		4
		Lancar	4		3
		Cukup lancar	3		2
		Kurang lancar	Sangat tidak lancar	2	1
		Tidak lancar		1	
4	Ketepatan Makna (accuracy)	Sangat tepat	5		4
		Tepat	4		3
		Cukup tepat	3		2
		Kurang tepat	Hampir tidak tepat	2	1
		Tidak tepat		1	

Jambi , 11 October 2022

Mengetahui  
Guru Mata Pelajaran

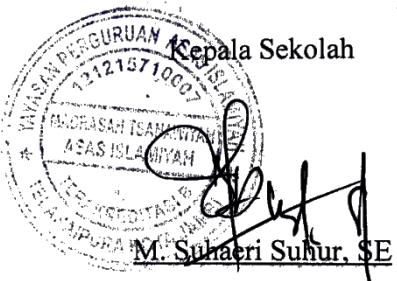


M. Syahrudin, S.Pd.I

Researcher



Agriansah  
NIM: 205180094



## APPENDIX 6

### DOCUMENTATION



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State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

# CURRICULUM VITAE



## 1. Personal Data

Name	: Agriansah
Student ID	: 205180094
Place & Date of Birth	: Muara Tabun, 30 Januari 2000
Address	: Muara Tabun, Kec. VII Koto, Kab. Tebo
Gender	: Male
Religion	: Moslem
Nationality	: Indonesia
E-Mail	: agriansahhh@gmail.com
Phone	: 0821-7581-9517

## 2. Education background

No	Education	Graduated year	Place
1	SDN 34 Muaro Tabun	2012	Tebo
2	Mts Al-Hidayah	2015	Pal 10 Jambi
3	SMA 17	2018	Tebo
4	S1 UIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi	2023	Muaro Jambi