LAPORAN PENELITIAN FUNDAMENTAL



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATIVE BASED ON CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING

Disusun Oleh: Dwi Santoso, Ph.D.

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris S2 PROGRAM PASCASARJANA UNIVERSITAS AHMAD DAHLAN 2016

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Judul

: The Implementation of Communicative Based

on Contextual Teaching and Learning

Peneliti/Pelaksana

: Dwi Santoso, Ph.D.

Nama Lengkap

NIDN : 0525057401 Jabatan Fungsional : Asisten Ahli

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris S2

Nomor HP

Alamat surel (e-mail) : dwisantoso@pbi.uad.ac.id

Institusi Mitra

Nama Institusi Mitra : Program Studi PBI S1 UAD

: Jl. Pramuka No 42 Sidikan, Ulbulharjo,

Alamat Yogyakarta

Penanggung Jawab : Raden Muhammad Ali, S.S., M.Pd.

Tahun Pelaksanaan : 2016

Biaya Keseluruhan : Rp 10.000.000,-

MAD

Mengetahui,

Direktur Rascasarjana

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

aux

Yogyakarta, 12 Maret 2016

Ketua,

(Prof. Dr. Ahmad Mursyidi, M.Sc.)

NIP/NIK 60090571

(Dwi Santoso, Ph.D.)

NIP/NIK 60010258

Menyetujui,

Kepala LPR Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

(Dr. Widodo, M.Si.)

NIP/NIK 196002211987091001

Dwi Santoso: 2015. **Politeness in English Through Conventional and Non-Conventional Request**

ABSTRCT

This research entitled "**Politeness in English Through Conventional and Non-Conventional Request**" is aimed to analyze metaphors used in Charles Dickens' Novel *A Tale of Two Cities*.

This research was a descriptive statistics qualitative and quantitative research. The object of this study is metaphors used in Charles Dickens' novel *A Tale of Two Cities*. To collect the data, the researcher uses noting technique as a basic technique. The instruments use observation checklist and reading Charles Dickens' novel *A Tale of Two Cities*.

It was found that there are 18 types of metaphor in Charles Dickens' novel A Tale of Two Cities, they are nominal metaphor, predicative metaphor, sentential metaphor, mixed metaphor, dead metaphor, extended metaphor, absolute metaphor, implicit metaphor, dormant metaphor, synecdoche metaphor, root metaphor, active metaphor, submerge metaphor, conceptual metaphor, dying metaphor, pataphor, complex metaphor, and compound metaphor. In this study the most frequency used metaphor is mixed metaphor (18%). It is followed by dead metaphor (12%), dormant metaphor (10%), complex metaphor (9%), submerge metaphor (6%), nominal metaphor (5%), active metaphor (5%), absolute metaphor (5%), conceptual metaphor (5%), predicative metaphor (4%), pataphor (4%), implicit metaphor (3%), sentential metaphor (3%), synecdoche metaphor (3%), root metaphor (3%), compound metaphor (2%), extended metaphor (%), and dying metaphor (1%). In this research, the writer found out that the functions of metaphor on Charles Dickens' novel A Tale of Two Cities are to allow the readers to experience the language with new understanding and share feelings, experiences, and vision with the novel, the function of metaphor as purely artistic, and to allow the reader greater understanding of the concept, object, or character being described.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Metaphor, Charles Dickens, Novel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	ii	
APPROVAL 1	PAGEi	i
	ONTENTS i	
	BLES	
LIST OF CHA	ART	v i
LIST OF APP	PENDICES	vii
ABSTRACT		viii
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
	A. Background of the Study	1
	B. Identification of the Problem	4
	C. Problem Limitation	6
	D. Problem Statement	6
	E. Objectives of the Study	7
	F. Significance of the Study	. 7
CHAPTER II	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
	A. Review of Relevant Studies	9
	B. Speaking	10
	1. The Nature of Speaking	
	2. Element of Speaking	12
	3. Problems in Speaking	15
	4. Speaking Skills	20
	C. Teaching Speaking	22
	1. Goals and Principles in Teaching Speaking	25
	2. Problems in Teaching Speaking	29
	3. Teaching and Activities in Teaching Speaking	
	4. The Role of Feedback	33
	D. Communicative Language Teaching	36
	1. The Nature of Communicative Language Teaching	36
	2. The Characteristics of Communicative Language	
	Teaching	37
	3. The Goals of Language Teaching	40
	4. How Learners Learn A Language	
	5. The Kinds of Classroom Activities That Best	
	Facilitate Learning	42
	6. The Roles of Teachers and Learners in the Classroom.	
	7. Classroom Activities in Communicative Language	
	Teaching	45
	E. Teaching Speaking in UAD	

F. Designing Communicative Language Teaching in Teaching	
Speaking	48
G. Implementing Communicative Language Teaching in	
Teaching Speaking of EFL Classroom	51
H. Hypothesis	53
71	
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Research Design	54
B. Variables of the Research	56
C. Approach of the Study	57
	58
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	58
F. Criteria for Evaluation Students' Speaking	59
G. Techniques for the Data Analysis	61
1. Descriptive Analysis	62
2. Inferential Analysis	63
H. Research Schedule	66
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Data Analysis	68
1. Data Description of Experimental Class	68
	70
B. Inferential Analysis	73
1. Normality	73
2. Homogeneity	73
C. Significance Difference	73
D. Hypothesis Testing	79
2.11) pouneste 1 esting	
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
A. Conclusion	81
B. Suggestion	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	

iv

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 The Effectiveness of Treatments	65
Table 3.2 Research Schedule	66
Table 4.1 The Schedule of the Experimental and Control Class	69
Table 4.2 Data Description of Pre-test Result of Experimental and Control Class	85
Table 4.3 Data Description of Pre-test Result of Experimental and Control Class	85
Table 4.4 The Categorization of Scores	87
Table 4.5 Frequency Distribution of Pre-test Score Categorization in Experimental Class	87
Table 4.6 Frequency Distribution of Pre-test Score Categorization in Control Class	88
Table 4.7 Frequency Distribution of Post-test Score Categorization in Experimental Class	89
Table 4.8 Frequency Distribution of Post-test Score Categorization in Control Class	89
Table 4.9 The Effectiveness of Treatments	91

LIST OF CHARTS

CHARTS		PAGE	
4.1	Pre-test Score of Experimental Research	79	
4.2	Post-test Score of Experimental Class	80	
4.3	The Difference between Pre-Test and Post-Test	81	
4.4	Pre-Test Score of Control Class	82	
4.5	The Post-Test Score of Control Class	82	
4.6	The Difference between Pre-Test and Post-Test	83	

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Silabus	84
Appendix 2 Lesson Plan	87
Appendix 3 Test	133
Appendix 4 Normality Test of Experimental Class	134
Appendix 5 Normality Test of Control Class	135
Appendix 6 Homogeneity Test	136
Appendix 7 Data Description of Experimental Class	137
Appendix 8 Data Description of Experimental Class	138
Appendix 9 Scores of Experimental and Control Class	139
Appendix 10 Table of Chi Square Distribution	141
Appendix 11 Table of F Distribution	142
Appendix 12 Research Administration	143

Dwi Santoso, Ph.D. 2016. The Implementation of Communicative Based on Contextual Teaching and Learning.

ABSTRACT

This thesis is aimed at proving the effectiveness of using Communicative Language Teaching in teaching speaking to the first semester students, and significant difference in performance between the students who were taught with Communicative Language Teaching and those taught by conventional technique.

This research is an experimental research. The participants of this research were the first semester students of English Department of Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta in academic year 2012/2013 which consisted of 24 students in experimental class and 24 in control class. The instruments used in collecting data were tests. The tests were given twice, pre-test and post-test. The aims of distributing tests were to know students' speaking ability before and after Communicative Language Teaching applied. Descriptive Statistics was used to analyse the significant difference between the students who were taught with and without Communicative Language Teaching and *Chi Square* for two independent samples formula to analyse students' speaking ability between experimental and control class after Communicative Language Teaching was applied.

Based on the data analysis by using Descriptive Statistics, it was found that there was no significant difference between students who were taught with and without Communicative Language Teaching. However, the obtained *Chi square* for two independent samples was 9.70. According to the *Chi square table*, it was found that *Chi square* table was 3.841 at 5% level. It means that x^2 , (*Chi square* table), and it could be concluded that the null hypothesis (H₀) was declined. This implied that Communicative Language Teaching was effective in teaching speaking to the first semester students and made them more interested, more motivated, more communicative, and more active in speaking.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Communicative Language Teaching, Speaking Skill