

THE EFFECT OF INFORMATIONAL GAP ACTIVITY TO THE UNMOTIVATED STUDENTS' ABILITY OF 8th GRADERS AT MTS AL HASANAH 1 SLAHUNG, PONOROGO

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Abstract

The aims of this research is to find out the improvement of unmotivated students' speaking ability after treating by using Informational Gap Activity in teaching English of the eight grader of Mts Al Hasanah 1 Slahung Ponorogo. The method that is used in this study is a quantitative method. This design of study had more potential threat to internal validity as the time between pretest and posttest increases and as experimental situation become less controlled and contrived (Mc Millan, 1992 : 175) the design of single group of pretest and posttest. The data on students' English speaking ability were collected with a performance test. The hypothesis were tested with two-ways analysis using statistic calculation of T-test formula with significance degree 5% and 1%. And the other one is using questionnaire. The results of analysis showed that: (1) there were differences of the English speaking ability between the unmotivated students who learned through and that of the unmotivated students who learned through conventional method The result is $2,045 < 7,389 > 2,756$ (2) and the other one is from their responses based on the questionnaire. The conclusion is that the implementation of Informational Gap Activity method has an effect on the English speaking ability viewed from students' verbal aptitude.

Keywords: Unmotivated students, Informational Gap Activity

INTRODUCTION

English becomes the most essential language in the world. Almost all the people from many different countries around the world use it to communicate. The area of English has always become a special interest. It is spoken by millions of people all over the world. Genc (2007, p. 6) says that "when we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. When we learn our native language, we usually learn to listen first, then to speak, then to read, and finally to write. These are called the four "language skills".

As a consequence, English serves for many times many more people as a barrier between themselves and those some fields of interest, many people in their own countries will not be able to become doctors, for example if they cannot learn enough English. That's some reasons why English is important.

Actually, learning process becomes the primary reference for determining success in learning. But, the more we get in our nation nowadays are most teachers do not pay attention and assume that this is not an important thing to discuss. On the contrary, it is very important for our education.

According to the 2006 National Study of Junior/Senior High School Student Engagement (Yazzie-Mintz, 2007), two of three high school students are bored every day in class—typically, they say, because the work isn't interesting, challenging, or relevant for them. It seems that the classroom activities didn't interesting anymore for them.

One more thing that we have to know is that the classroom is a social construct that is designed to facilitate learning. While learning can occur even when the only active participant is the student-as is the case when a person is reading a user manual the most effective learning scenarios are those that involve the proactive involvement of both instructors and students. The fundamental benefit of a personal student-teacher type of interaction is that the feedback and control mechanism is firmly established and can always be invoked to maintain the learning direction towards pre-set objectives. Moreover, the learning process is essentially affected by peer-group relationships within the classroom environment. That is, the interactions between teachers and students as well as among students constitute the learning network within which lesson concepts are shared, affirmed, and built upon.

When disconnect occurs between teachers and students, the class becomes ineffective. Sutherland and Singh (2004) said “states that passive learning contributes to the failure of students”. The lack of adequate student involvement almost certainly spells cognitive failure, especially when the opportunities to learn and practice English outside the classroom are rare or isolated. We can imagine what will happen with the student in that condition. Sure, unmotivated student will really increase just because of passive learning.

And the more problem frequently found caused from that condition is that because of motivation lack to practice the second language in daily conversation. They are also too shy and afraid to take part in the conversation and afraid to make mistakes. Many factors can cause the problem of the students. Speaking skills here namely the students that learning language. Interest the material and the media among others including the technique in teaching English. Educator in general will agree with the importance of motivation as a key to success in language acquisition as it's both of condition and a result of effective interaction (winne and mark, 1989) “journal of information management education volume 11, 2012”

Now, let's compare between what Yazzie-Mintz and Genc. Yazzie-Mintz said based on their research that there are two of three high school students are bored every day in class and the typically cause is that the work isn't interesting, challenging, or relevant for them. It seems that the classroom activities didn't interesting anymore for them. The second is about Genc statement (2007, p. 6) he said "when we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. In the other hand, the class activity should be continuing as well as possible to make the student able to speak English, at least they have braveness to speak. Especially for the unmotivated student, and there should be good activities to face them. Of course the methods/activity should be interesting.

One of them is by giving students information – gap activity which might make the students interact easily in speaking activity. Sari (2008,p. 3) says, "the core of information gap method is a corporation between groups and pairs". Information gap activities involve the learners in sharing the information that they have in order to solve a problem, gather information or make decisions (Rees,2005, p. 156). So, English language learning students should be involved in as many situations as possible where one of them has some information and another does not, but has to get it. In other words, situations containing an information gap between the participants are very useful. Neu and Reeser (1997, p.

127) said that in an information gap activity, one person has certain information that must be shared with others in order to solve a problem, gather information or make decisions. Information gap is a useful activity in which one person has information that the other lacks. Another advantage of information gap activities is that students are forced to negotiate meaning because they must make what they are saying comprehensible to others in order to accomplish the task (Neu and Reeser, 1997, p. 128).

For these reasons, the writer is interested in analyzing the effect of Information Gap Activity to the unmotivated students' speaking ability of 8th graders at Mts Alhasanah 1 Slahung, Ponorogo

METODE

This section presented the steps how the researcher conducts the study. It covers the research design, participant of study, research instrument, procedure of collecting data, and data analysis. This research was an experimental research. It was done to find out the effect of Information Gap Activity to teach the unmotivated students speaking ability of the eight graders junior high student of Mts Al-Hasanah 1 Slahung. The method that is used in this study is a quantitative method. The study is based on both library and a field research. In the field research, the writer collected the data by using observing teaching and also treat the student (teaching English using information gap activity) learning the subjects. In this study, the researcher just used one group an experimental group. It is called as single group pretest-posttest design. And the results were determined by comparing the pretest and posttest scores. This design of study had more potential threat to internal validity as the time between pretest and posttest increases and as experimental situation become less controlled and contrived (Mc Millan, 1992 : 175) the design of single group of pretest and posttest is presented below:

Table 2 Single group pretest and posttest design

Group	Pretest	Treatment	Posttest
A	Y ¹	X	Y ²

In which:

- A : The group of subjects
- Y1 : The pre-test given before treatment
- X : The independent variable or treatment where information gap activity was applied
- Y2 : The post-test given before treatment

There were two variables in this study. There were dependent variable and independent variable. In this case, the independent variable is the teaching technique “informational gap activity”. And the dependent variable

would be the students' speaking ability. Based on (Mc Millan, 1992:22) stated that independent variable is the first thing that influence or predict the result. As the dependent variable is the students' speaking score. According to Mc Millan (1992:22), dependent variable is something that affected and predicted by the independent variable.

The Participants of the study is ninth graders of mts Al Hasanah 1 Slahung, Ponorogo. It is located at Jalan Ponorogo-Pacitan. The researcher chose the place because the researcher graduated from there so that it makes the researcher easier to conduct the research there.

There is one instruments use by the researcher in his study. There is: speaking performance (which is the score of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension) that would be applied using pre-test and post-test.

The data from the score of speaking performance test are collected from two tests which are pre-test and post-test. And the data is presented in quantitative manner since the study is experimental research. These tests are to find out the unmotivated students' speaking ability. Before implementing the technique, the researcher teaches them without using Information Gap Activity. Then the researcher administered pre-test to the students. The students are asked to perform their speaking in front of the class with their friend then the researcher asked the some question about the materials about telling the time. In the next day the researcher gives them two times treatment or teaching speaking using Information Gap Activity then he gives the post-test to know the result by using rubric of speaking as below:

a. Accent

1. Pronunciation frequently unintelligible.
2. Frequent gross errors and a very heavy accent make understanding difficult, require frequent repetition.
3. "Foreign accent" requires concentrated listening and mispronunciation lead to occasional misunderstanding and apparent errors in grammar or vocabulary.
4. Marked "foreign accent" and occasional mispronunciations which do not interfere with understanding.
5. No conspicuous mispronunciations, but would not be taken for a native speaker.
6. Native pronunciation, which no trace of "foreign accent".

b. Grammar

1. Grammar almost entirely inaccurate except in stock phrases.
2. Constant errors showing control of very few major patterns and frequently preventing communication.
3. Frequent errors showing some major patterns uncontrolled and causing occasional irritation and misunderstanding.
4. Occasional errors showing imperfect control of some patterns but no weakness that causing misunderstanding.
5. Few errors, with no patterns of failure.
6. No more than two errors during the interview.

c. Vocabulary

1. Vocabulary inadequate for even the simplest conversation.
2. Vocabulary limited to basic personal and survival areas (time, food, transportation, family, etc.)
3. Choice of words sometimes inaccurate, limitation of vocabulary prevent discussion of some common professional and social topics
4. Professional vocabulary adequate to discuss special interest; general vocabulary permits discussion of any non-technical subject with some circumlocutions.
5. Professional vocabulary broad and precise; general vocabulary adequate to cope with complex practical problems and varied social situation.
6. Vocabulary apparently as accurate and extensive as that of an educated native speaker

d. Fluency

1. Speech is so halting and fragmentary that conversation is virtually impossible.
2. Speech is very slowly and uneven except for short or routine sentences.
3. Speech is frequently hesitant and jerky; sentences may be left uncompleted.
4. Speech is occasionally hesitant, with some unevenness caused by rephrasing and grouping for words.
5. Speech is effortless and smooth, but perceptibly non-native in speed and evenness.
6. Speech is on all professional and general topics as effortless and smooth as a native speaker's.

e. Comprehension

1. Understanding only slow, very simple speech on common social and touristic topic; requires constant repetition and rephrasing.
2. Understanding little for the simplest type of conversation.
3. Understanding careful, somewhat simplified speech directed to him, with considerable repetition and rephrasing.
4. Understands quite well normal educated speech directed to him, but requires occasional repetition and rephrasing.
5. Understands everything in normal educated conversation except for every colloquial or low-frequency items, or exceptionally rapid or slurred speech.
6. Understands everything in both formal and colloquial speech to be expected of an educated native speaker.

To know the result of teaching speaking by using Information Gap Activity, the writer gives oral test to the students. Because the test is oral test, the writer divided the score into five criteria, which are the scores of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. Then, the data from pre-test, they were analyzed and processed by using statistic calculation of T-test formula with significance degree 5% and 1%. The formula as follows:

$$T_o = \frac{MD}{SE_{MD}}$$

TO : Test observation

MD : Mean of differences; the average score from the differences gained scores between I variable and II variable, which are calculated with the formula;

$$MD = \sum \frac{D}{N}$$

ΣD : Total score between I variable (X variable) and II variable (Y variable).

And D is gained with formula; $D = X - Y$

N : Number of cases

SD_D : The standard deviation from differences between score of X variable and

Y variable, which is gained with the formula;

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\sum \frac{D^2}{N} - \left[\frac{D}{N} \right]^2}$$

SEMD : The standard error from mean of differences that is gained with the formula;

$$SEMD = \frac{SDD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

DF : Degree of freedom with formula: $N-1$

The other data will be done by giving questionnaire to students, and giving the some causes that usually make the boring and ask them to make list based on their opinion. From the questionnaire that had been answered and the list had been arrange it will answer question number one and.

Table 3. Conversion Table

Total score	FSI Level
16 – 25	0+
26 – 32	1
33 – 42	1+
43 – 52	2
53 – 63	2+
63 – 72	3
73 – 82	3+
83 – 92	4
93 – 99	4+

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

In this chapter the researcher presented and analyzed the data. Dealing with analyzing the data, the researcher used t-test formula. The data were obtained from the test had been done previously.

A. Description of Data

After conducting the research, the writer obtained two kinds of data the scores of pre-test and the scores of post-test. And the other one is questionnaire.

1. Pre-test and Post-Test data

a. The Pre-Test Scores

The data of the pre-test scores can be seen in the table 4 below:

No	P	G	V	F	C	T
1	75	53	52	63	52	295
2	76	73	60	68	73	350
3	74	75	68	70	73	360
4	60	85	74	65	86	370
5	72	95	73	77	93	410
6	64	76	73	73	74	360

7	56	48	55	43	45	250
8	56	48	55	43	45	250
9	-	-	-	-	-	
10	64	76	73	73	74	360
11	77	93	83	78	90	421
12	55	45	60	45	47	252
13	55	56	77	54	54	296
14	53	55	52	53	50	263
15	64	66	62	62	66	320
16	64	66	62	62	66	320
17	72	95	73	77	93	410
18	64	76	73	73	74	360
19	62	74	60	66	68	330
20	63	57	55	60	65	300
21	55	90	65	65	90	365
22	65	84	86	73	82	390
23	63	57	55	60	65	300
24	58	55	55	50	55	273
25	58	55	55	50	55	273
26	65	84	86	73	82	390
27	55	67	55	58	63	298
28	55	67	55	58	63	298
29	64	66	62	62	66	320

After the data is analyzed, it shows that the mean (\bar{x}) is 328 the standard deviation is 15,55 the median is 350 the highest score is 421 and the lowest score is 250.

b. The Post-Test Scores

The data of the post-test score can be seen in the table 5 below:

No	P	G	V	F	C	T
1	82	93	90	80	93	438
2	82	96	80	81	91	430
3	82	92	80	74	93	421
4	74	90	82	74	90	410
5	83	90	82	75	90	420
6	75	90	70	71	90	497
7	82	80	74	72	80	388
8	72	74	72	75	72	365
9	-	-	-	-	-	
10	82	93	85	72	93	425
11	76	90	82	82	90	420
12	74	90	82	74	90	410
13	80	84	75	75	80	394
14	84	90	83	83	90	430
15	66	70	70	64	72	342
16	74	80	82	74	80	390
17	82	92	80	76	84	416

18	75	90	76	73	90	404
19	75	80	74	71	80	380
20	80	90	82	76	90	418
21	73	90	80	65	90	398
22	82	92	90	84	92	440
23	74	90	82	74	90	410
24	64	72	70	65	72	343
25	72	62	70	55	60	319
26	72	84	80	74	82	392
27	74	70	64	62	70	340
28	74	70	64	62	72	342
29	73	80	65	72	80	370

After the data is analyzed, it shows that the mean (\bar{X}) is 398,28 the standard deviation is 67,684 the median is 394 the highest score is 497 and the lowest score is 319.

c. The Comparison of the Test Result

The comparison of the test result can be seen in the table 6 below:

No	Pre	Post	D	D ²
1	295	438	-143	20449
2	350	430	-80	6400
3	360	421	-61	3721
4	370	410	-40	1600
5	410	420	-30	900
6	360	497	-137	18769
7	250	388	-138	19044
8	250	365	-115	13225
9	-	-	-	-
10	360	425	-65	4225
11	421	420	1	1
12	252	410	-158	24964
13	296	394	-98	9604
14	263	430	-167	27889
15	320	342	-22	484

16	320	390	-70	4900
17	410	416	6	36
18	360	404	-44	1936
19	330	380	-50	2500
20	300	418	-118	13924
21	365	398	-33	1089
22	390	440	-50	2500
23	300	410	-110	12100
24	273	343	-70	4900
25	273	319	-46	2116
26	390	392	-2	4
27	298	340	-42	1764
28	298	342	-44	1936
29	320	370	-50	2500
N:29	$\Sigma X =$ 9184	$\Sigma Y =$ 11152	$\Sigma D = -$ 1976	$\Sigma D^2 =$ 203480

Based on the data in table 5, the researcher calculated the result of $\Sigma D = -1976$ and $\Sigma D^2 = 203480$. Then, he tried to find out the standard deviation of differences (SD_D) with the formula:

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma D^2}{N} - \left[\frac{\Sigma D}{N}\right]^2}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{\frac{203480}{29} - \left[\frac{-1976}{29}\right]^2}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{7016.55 - -(68,13)^2}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{7016.55 - 4642,77}$$

$$SD_D = \sqrt{2373,78}$$

$$SD_D = 48,72$$

To find out the mean of differences (MD) between variable X and Y, the researcher used the formula:

$$MD = \sum \frac{D}{N}$$

$$MD = \frac{-1976}{29}$$

$$MD = 68,13$$

After gaining the result of $SDD = 68.13$ the researcher calculated the standard error from mean of differences (SEMD) between variable X and Y:

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{SD_D}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{48,72}{\sqrt{29-1}}$$

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{48,72}{\sqrt{28}}$$

$$SE_{MD} = \frac{48,72}{5,29}$$

$$SE_{MD} = 9,22$$

The last calculation is determining the result of t observation (to) of the test with formula:

$$To = \frac{MD}{SE_{MD}}$$

$$To = \frac{68,13}{9,22}$$

$$To = 7,389$$

The result 7,389 indicated that there was a difference of degree as much as 7,389. Regardless the minus, it doesn't indicate negative score. Then, to complete the result of the research, the writer finds out the degree of freedom (df) with the formula:

$$df = N - 1$$

$$df = 29 - 1$$

$$df = 28$$

df = 28 (see table of .t. value at the degree of significance of 5% and 1%)

At the degree of significance 5% = 2,045

At the degree of significance 1% = 2,756

The result is $2,045 < 7,389 > 2,756$

The result of analyzing the data by using the above formula shows that the coefficient is 7,389. It means that there is a significance improvement after the informational gap activity is used to teach speaking.

B. Discussion

After doing the research and analyzing the data.

Let me analyze in other way as below :

Table 7. The Result of Pre-test and Post-test

Group	Pre-test	Post-test	Observed-t
Pre-Test and Post-test Single Group	328	398.28	7,389

From the table above, it showed the mean score of pre-test is 328 and the mean score of post-test is 398.28 It means that there was really significant difference and improvement of the score between them.

Based on the result of the data analysis, it is proven that the students. Score of speaking taught by

using Informational Gap Activity is better. It means that the use of information gap activity in teaching speaking is quite effective. Another reason based on the students. Responses are because most students find that information gap activity is enjoyable. This reason leads to better attention in learning and stimulate them to participate in information gap activity. But the problem that they faced mostly is lack of confidence and lack of vocabulary. In the early stages of the Informational Gap Activity the students were uncomfortable and uncertain. This led to initial lapses of silence. But soon they began helping one another to decide who should speak. Towards the end, their shyness left them and they began prompting each other with ideas.

It can be told that "Informational Gap Activity" is the one of methods that can be used to teach and improve unmotivated students' speaking ability. The prove is that there is improvement of students' speaking score after treated by using Informational Gap Activity and that is really good effect of Informational Gap Activity.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the research, the writer concludes that:

1. From the result of the analysis of the research, it is proven that the students. Score of speaking taught by using Informational Gap Activity is better than before. And based on the result has answered by the research question, shows that using information activity in teaching speaking is quite effective.
2. The use of information activity makes teaching learning and speaking activity more enjoyable and interesting. Simply that the technique the teacher use is quite attracting them and helps the shy students by providing a mask, where students with difficulty in conversation are liberated. In addition, it is fun and most students will agree that enjoyment leads to better learning. Here, the students have to practice speaking and find the answer themselves of course by asking friend. It will make them confident to speak.
3. In information activity, the world of the classroom is broadened to include the outside world. This offers a much wider range of language opportunities. So, the students can be anyone and in any situation they wish.
4. The use of information activity makes the class more active and alive. Students are willing to participate without any forces from the teacher.

5. The use of information activity makes the students more motivated in learning and easier to grasp the lesson.
6. Problems that the students faced mostly in Informational Gap Activity are lack of confidence and lack of vocabulary.

B. Suggestion

The success in teaching doesn't depend on the lesson program only, but more important is how the teacher presents the lesson and uses various techniques to manage the class more lively and enjoyable. Regarding to the teaching speaking by using Informational Gap Activity, the writer gives some suggestion for the teacher and students as follow:

For the teacher:

1. The teacher should choose the materials that are appropriate and not too difficult for the students.
2. Before assigning the information activity to the students, the teacher should make sure that the students have fully understood and have the information they need.
3. The teacher should keep control the student activities.
4. The teacher should present the language in an enjoyable, relaxed and understandable way.

For the students:

1. The students are hoped not to be shy in acting out their role.
2. The students are hoped to be active and creative in enriching their vocabularies.
3. The students are hoped to use English when they practice Informational Gap Activity although it is hard for them.
4. The students should take part

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