

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING
COMMUNITY LANGUAGE LEARNING
(CLL) METHOD TO IMPROVE
STUDENT'S SPEAKING ABILITY
AT THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF
SMK NEGERI 2 PURBALINGGA
IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/2023**

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Abstract

The background of this research is the lack of understanding of Class X students at SMK Negeri 2 Purbalingga about speaking ability in English and the low motivation of students in learning. The purpose of this research is to determine whether the Community Language Learning (CLL) method can improve students' speaking skills in the tenth grade of SMK Negeri 2 Purbalingga. The design research in this study is true experimental research.

The data collection technique used observations, tests, and documentation. Data analysis was performed using an independent-sample t-test. The results of the t-test calculation show a p-value of 0.000, the mean value shown on the independent sample t-test, namely the experimental class shows a value of 86.14, and the control class shows a mean value of 79.4, meaning that the average value obtained by the class in the experimental class is larger than the control class. It can be concluded that the learning method in the experimental class using Community Language Learning (CLL) is more effective in improving students' speaking ability compared to the control class using conventional learning methods.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Community Language Learning (CLL) Method, Speaking, Experimental*

A. Introduction

Tourism is one of the important things to develop economic sector in the country. Pardevi (2019: 1) states, "Tourism is now becoming one of the most vital industries in the world and is still continuing expansion over the years despite the problems and conflicts that are happening all over the globe." Statistics Indonesia (BPS) records that the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia reached

345,440 in June 2022 or an increase of 1,973.96 percent from June 2021 and up to 62.69 percent from May 2022, based on the conference held by Margo Yuwono as The Head of BPS Indonesia.

Language is an expression that intends to convey something to others. Something in question is a piece of information that can be understood and understood by listeners or interlocutors. According to Jeans Aitchison (2008: 21), "Language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by

structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission". In terms of tourism services, foreign tourists who come to Indonesia are guests who must be served well. A tour guide must have good language skills, so that good and effective communication is established in his service. The importance of language in the tourism sector is one of the most important things, because with language skills a tour guide can carry out communication, tourism promotion, reservation services, and guiding services. The more languages a tour guide masters in Indonesia, the more the value and visits of tourists in the tourism sector, especially in Indonesia, will increase.

Interpersonal communication is one of the communication skills that must be possessed by tour guides in guiding tourists so that communication that occurs can run well and effectively. Interpersonal communication goes well when there is reciprocity take turns in receiving information between communicators and communicants alternately so as to create a dialogic atmosphere that makes the guide as well as tourists can be more open in the delivery of current information guidance in the field which of course will accept one another. Interpersonal communication allows interaction to be more open and intimate so that the process of sharing information can take place properly. Interpersonal communication skills are basically owned by Indonesian tour guides, because our culture is always friendly to everyone. With this communication, tourists can make good use of the information they get at Borobudur Temple.

In service, tour guides must have foreign language skills that are easily accepted or understood by the tourist. The role of foreign languages in the tourism sector includes promotion abroad, reservations services, accommodation services, guiding services,

and communication between tourist and the society near the place.

B. Literature Review

Effectiveness is a measure of achieving goals as a result of the effects of an activity carried out such as learning activities (Rahmawati & Suryadi, 2019:50). Hidayah (2020:54) reveals that effectiveness is an assessment of the extent to which the goals set can be achieved as expected.

The Community Language Learning Method (CLLM) is a method related to counseling techniques where the teacher acts as a counselor who helps students in each learning process activity if they experience difficulties in developing the language skills they want to learn (Hanum & Rahmawati, 2019: 329).

This method was first developed by Charles Arthur Curran and his colleagues called the learning-counseling theory. The Community Language Learning Method (CLLM) is designed to reduce anxiety in learning a foreign language and involve all aspects of the personality that exist in students.

The Community Language Learning method (CLLM) is different from the methods used in ordinary language learning by other people because this method is related to counseling techniques. With this approach, students are not considered as students but as clients and language is not considered as teachers but as language counselors. According to Charles Arthur Curran explained that students in the class are considered not as a class but as a group that requires certain therapy and counseling. So that there is no great anxiety between the teacher and students which usually builds a comfortable atmosphere. The group atmosphere will be a supportive community for students to communicate in the target language.

According to Charles Arthur Curran (in Evyanto, 2015: 103), students feel uncomfortable in new situations where the situation understands students' feelings of fear and sensitivity, teachers can remove students' negative feelings into positive energy for learning.

According to Charles Arthur Curran, there are five stages of the Community Language Learning (CLL) Method where this is the focus of researchers conducting research based on existing problems, including the following:

a) Embryo Stage

This stage explains that students still use their first language to convey their hopes and desires.

b) Self-Assertion Stage

This stage explains that where students have received moral support from their colleagues or teachers so that students begin to dare to use a second language in class even in a simple form.

c) Separate-Existence Stage

This stage explains that when students gradually begin to reduce the use of their mother tongue and dare to express something in their second language and assume that everyone in the class understands the expression.

d) Level of Reversal Stage

This stage explains where students are getting used to using a second language freely and there is a communication relationship with other students (in the learning process students are no longer silent and are already actively speaking).

e) Standalone Stage

This stage explains that when students have mastered all the material to be discussed, students can already develop their language and can become

mentors to guide other students in a second language.

Speaking is a productive skill that of course cannot be separated from listening when we speak it will produce text and it must be meaningful. Sakkir and Nurlaela (2020:114) reveal that the ability to speak is one of the Indonesian language teachings that students are expected to be able and skilled at speaking so that students can communicate effectively. Meanwhile, according to Hulu and Ambalegin (2018: 21), it was revealed that the ability to speak is very important for everyone to build a successful career and continue their studies to the tertiary level in the current era.

The main purpose of speaking is to communicate. In communicating to be more effective, the speaker must understand the meaning of everything he will communicate. So that communication is established better, without any misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. According to Riadi (2020: 1) the purpose of the ability to speak is because there is an urge to convey thoughts or ideas to other people (the person being spoken to).

C. Method of Investigation

This research will use true-experimental quantitative research that focuses on determining the effectiveness of the Community Language Learning Method (CLLM) to improve students' speaking skills. The characteristics are that there is a control group and the sample is randomly selected (Sugiyono, 2013:34). The research design used in this study was the Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design. In this design, two groups were randomly selected, then given a pretest to find out whether there was a difference in the initial state between the experimental group and the control group.

The sample of this research took two classes, the total sample was 71 students there are Agribisnis Teknologi Pengelolaan Hasil Pertanian (APHP) 1 as control class, in the control class consisted of 35 students and Agribisnis Teknologi Pengelolaan Hasil Pertanian (APHP) 2 as experiment class, in the experiment class consists of 36 students.

The sampling technique use in this research was simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a random sampling technique for members of the population without regard to strata in the population (Sugiyono, 2017: 84).

The variables in this research consist of two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable of this study (X) is the use of the community language learning method in learning to speaking, and the dependent variable of this study (Y) is the students' speaking ability.

D. Findings and Discussion

The researcher collected the data from the experiment and control class by giving them a test. The researcher calculated the students' pre-test and post-test score of experiment and control class.

The results of the normality test (Shapiro- Wilk) using IBM SPSS version 26 software, tested on 35 controlled classes, 36 experimental classes, and a total of 71 from the selection of respondents. In the pre-test normality test on controlled class subjects, they get a significance value of 0.146, and in the experimental class, they get a significance value of 0.731, which means that the data in the pre-test category are normally distributed because the significance value is greater than 0.05 while the post- test normality test on controlled class subjects obtained a significance value

of 0.068, and in the experimental class obtained a significance value of 0.155, which means that the data on the post-test variables are normally distributed because the significance value indicates greater than 0.05.

The results of the homogeneity test using IBM SPSS version 26 software tested on the pre-test variables in the experimental class and controlled class subjects showed a significance value of 0.053, which means that the data was declared homogeneous because the data showed a significance value of more than 0.05. For the post-test variables in the experimental class and controlled class subjects, it shows a significance value of 0.863, which means that the data is declared homogeneous because the data shows a significance value of more than 0.05. So that the results of the Independent t-test used are Equal variances assumed.

| Independent Samples Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | Lower | | |
| Posttest | Equal variances assumed | .030 | .863 | -7.114 | .69 | .000 | .679 | .947 | -8.629 | -4.849 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -7.108 | 68.483 | .000 | .679 | .948 | -8.630 | -4.847 |

Figure 1. Independent Sample Test

Based on the mean value shown in the table above the experimental class shows a value of 86.14, and the control class shows a mean value of 79.4, meaning that the average value obtained by the experimental class is greater than the control class, it can be concluded that the learning method in the experimental class using Community Language Learning (CLL) is more effective than the control class using conventional learning methods.

E. Conclusion

Based on the study of this thesis entitled “The Effectiveness of Using Community Language Learning (CLL) Method to Improve Students Speaking Ability at the Tenth Grade Students of SMK Negeri 2 Purbalingga in the Academic Year 2022/2023”, some of the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. On the independent sample t-test results, on the post-test values of the experimental class and the control class obtain a significance value of 0,000, then from the results can be concluded that the two groups have significant differences.
2. On the post-test average, the control class showed a value of 79.4. On the post-test average, the experimental class showed a value of 86.14. It can then be concluded that an experimental class using the Community Language Learning (CLL) method is more effective than a control class using conventional methods.
3. On the n-gain value of the experimental class using the Community Language Learning (CLL) method obtained a score of 56.4%, it can be concluded that the community language learning method is quite effective in improving speaking ability in The Tenth Grade Students of SMK Negeri 2 Purbalingga in the Academic Year 2022/2023.

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