CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusion of this study and the writer's suggestions. The conclusion will be about the summary of the study. Meanwhile for the suggestions concerns to the writer's suggestion for the English teachers in teaching English to their students so that the students will be motivated to be involved actively in teaching learning processes, and the writer's suggestion for further research that will be conducted by other students.

5.1 Conclusion

Nowadays, English has become an international language, which is widely used to communicate the findings of science and technology. So English is a language that well appreciated by the people. And in Indonesia, according to the 1994 Curriculum, English is a local content subject at elementary school. This is based on the consideration that children learn language easily when they are in their critical period which begins at two years old.

As a matter of fact, teaching English to children is different from teaching it to adults. The ideal learning environment for children is not the same as that for adults. In teaching children, teachers should create an environment that motivates the learners in learning and makes them enjoy the activities.

Ciputra, the school where the writer does the observation, has assumed that children learn better when they participate actively during the lesson. How to make them participate actively is by involving them in the activities. Hence, motivation becomes the crucial factor for children. Teachers have to think or create activities that attract the students. By its nature, teaching is how teachers can transfer the knowledge to the students as well as they understand it. Consequently, it is affected on the way the Ciputra's teachers present the materials to the students. They demand the students to be active in class, and accordingly the media is the factor that supported the students to be motivated and interested in learning.

As the writer has observed, Mr. Roach, the English teacher of grade five, prepares his teaching in such a way that requires the students' participation in the classroom, without ignoring the use of media. He creates activities that make the students involved actively in their learning, for example, asking the students to make a speech, presenting it, and painting a flag. According to him learning is an experience. To know a concept, the students have to experience and feel it as real as possible. Together, the

an example, to know the concept of democracy, the students have to experience how to make a speech for the campaign, to do the speech, to be involved in the election, and how to choose the president in a government democracy system. From that, they can see how the people of a democratic nation have the power to choose the president. Those activities also use media as the facilitator. Teaching students in practical way is far away worthy than just giving them the theories, that they may not understand them.

Additionally, the teacher's role during the teaching learning is also important. Mr. Roach has been great in doing his role as the teacher. He is a good organizer and motivator in planning and creating the activities, an excellent assessor for his students, because beside he gives corrections and suggestions to his students, he also praises them for their good efforts and accomplishments. He is also a good tutor and resource in guiding his students to accomplish the assignments.

And finally, the writer can conclude that the English language teaching in Ciputra make use the activity based learning as their basic in teaching. Learning should allow the students to experience it in a concrete and interesting way. Therefore, activity based learning and the media that helps the teachers in their teaching, as what Ciputra teachers apply, is one good example that teachers from other schools can take into considerations. That way will motivate the students to be actively involved in the teaching and learning

processes. Because through activities students will enjoy the learning, so the teaching learning is success and the teaching objectives are achieved.

5.2 Suggestions

Having done the research, the writer would like to give some suggestions concerning the technique that Ciputra teacher applies in their teaching. First, the suggestion is addressed to the English teachers of elementary school, and second the suggestion is for the further research that will be conducted by other students.

5.2.1 Suggestion for the English teachers.

Teachers can not just stand in front of the class, explain the materials, and then give some exercises to the students. It is more than that. Teachers should engage the students to participate, to be involved in the teaching learning activity. Students, especially young learners, learn easily in a concrete and interesting way. They will learn better if they experience it. Activity based learning that is used by Ciputra teachers is a teaching learning situation that put the students as the subject and the doer of their own learning, while the teachers are only as an organizer, motivator for the students. What a teacher should do are planning meaningful and purposeful activities, developing a non-

threatening but enjoyable classroom environment in order to motivate the students, and becoming a tutor who help students to accomplish their task.

Therefore, the writer suggests that engaging the students in the activities during the teaching learning process can be one of ways that the English teachers can take into consideration in teaching their students. The teacher can plan and create meaningful and purposeful activities which involve the students as the active participants in the classroom. It is much better than explaining a lot of theories which are probably confusing for the students, and sometimes will cause boredom in the classroom. Through activity-based learning, the students will be motivated to take part in the teaching learning activity.

5.2.2 Suggestion for further research.

As for this second part of suggestion, the writer would like to suggest the other students who are going to do a further research. Since this study is a qualitative research, the writer suggests other researchers to do the quantitative one about more or less the same topic.

The research can be comparing Ciputra's technique and the conventional way. The conventional way is, for instance, when a teacher teaches grammar, the teacher explains the form of the grammar, and then writes the questions on the blackboard, the students write them in their books, later on they check it together. In which this study is aimed to see whether the

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

And the second second second

- Abe, Keiko. 1991. "Teaching Children in an EFL Setting". English Teaching Forum. Volume XXIX. No. 4.
- Adisutrisno, Damatius Wagiman. 1995. <u>Dasar Psikologi dan Metode Mengajar Bahasa Inggris di Sekolah Dasar</u>. Penataran dan Lokakarya Sehari Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris untuk Guru Sekolah Dasar, Widya Mandala. Surabaya.
- Barasch, Ronald M. and James, C. Vaughn. 1994. <u>Beyond The Monitor Model</u>. Boston: Heinle and Heinle Publishers.
- Bowen, J. Donald. 1985. <u>Vocabulary Oral Language. TESOL: Techniques and Procedures</u>. Cambridge: Newbury House Publishers.
- Bowers, Roger and Brumfit, Christopher. 1991. <u>Applied Linguistics and English Language Teaching.</u> Modern English Publications in Association with the British Council.
- Brophy, Jere. 1998. Motivating Students to Learn. Boston: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. x
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1987. Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs.
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1994. <u>Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy.</u> New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents, Englewood Cliffs.
- Brumfit, et. al. 1994. <u>Teaching English to Children: From Practice to Principle.</u> London: Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. ×
- Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia. 1994. <u>Kurikulum Muatan Lokal 1994</u>. Garis-Garis Besar Program Pengajaran (GBPP). Jakarta.
- Fisher, Carol J. and Terry, C. Ann. 1986. Children's Language and the Language Arts. Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

- Fraenkel, Jack. R. and Wallen, Norman E. 1993. <u>How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education</u>. Second Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ×
- Harmer, Jeremy. 1994. The Practice of English Language Teaching. New York : Longman Publishing Group.
- Helaly, Zaenab EL-Said El. 1987. "Teaching English to Children". English Teaching Forum. Volume XXV. No. 2.
- Hitchcock, Graham and Hughes, David. 1995. Research and the Teacher: A Qualitative Introduction to School-Based Research. Second Edition. London: Routledge.
- Holmes, Janet. December 1986. "Classroom Interaction and the Second Language Learner". Guidelines VIII. 2.
- Holzman, Mathilda. 1997. The Language of Children. Blackwell Publishers. Inc.
- Hudelson, Sarah. 1991. "EFL Teaching and Children: A Topic-Based Approach". English Teaching Forum. Volume XXIX. No. 4.
- Kartio, Magdalena. 1998. Workshop on Testing and Evaluation of English for Young Learners. The British Council, ITS English Study Center. Surabaya.
- Kemp, Jerrold E. and Dayton, Deanne K. 1985. <u>Planning and Producing Instructional Media.</u> New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
- Krashen, Stephen D. 1982. <u>Principles and Practice in the Second Language Acquisition</u>. London: Pergamon Press, A. Wheaton and Co., Ltd. Exeter.
- Lee, W. R. and Coppen, Helen. 1983. <u>Simple Audio-Visual Aids to Foreign Language Teaching</u>. Hongkong: Oxford University Press.
- Mercer, Neil and Swann, Joan. 1996. <u>Learning English: Development and Diversity</u>. London: The Open University.
- Murcia, Celce-Marianne. 1991. <u>Teaching English As a Second or Foreign Language</u>. Boston: Heinle and Heinle Publishers.

- Nunan, David. 1989. <u>Understanding Language Classrooms</u>. Cambridge: Prentice Hall International University Press. ×
- Oxford. 1989. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Fourth Edition. Great Britain: Oxford University Press.
- Rigg, Patt and D. Scott Enright. 1986. "Children and ESL: Integrating Perspectives. Washington D. C.: Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. *
- Rivers, Wilga. 1987. <u>Interactive Language Teaching</u>. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Scott, Wendy A. 1990. <u>Teaching English to Children</u>. New York: Longman Publishing Group.
- Soeparno. 1980. <u>Media Pengajaran Bahasa, Proyek Peningkatan dan Pengembangan Perguruan Tinggi</u>. IKIP Yogyakarta.
- Strevens, Peter. 1983. New Orientations in the Teaching of English. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ur, Penny. 1996. A Course in Language Teaching: Practice and Theory. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Webster, Meriem. 1986. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language. Massachusetts: Meriem Webster, Inc.