

**THE EFFECT OF ROLE PLAY AND DIALOGUE TECHNIQUES
ON THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS' SPEAKING FLUENCY**

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Sarjana Pendidikan Degree



Written By:

Agata Ita Mayangsari

1213010015

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
WIDYA MANDALA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SURABAYA**

2015

APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled “**THE EFFECT OF ROLE PLAY AND DIALOGUE TECHNIQUES ON THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS’ SPEAKING FLUENCY**” which is written and submitted by Agata Ita Mayangsari (1213010015) has been approved and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree by the following advisors:



Y. G. Harto Pramono, Ph.D.

First Advisor



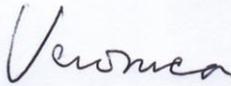
Maria Josephine K.S., M.Pd.

Second Advisor

APPROVAL SHEET

(2)

This thesis has been examined by the committee on oral examination with the grade of _____ August 7th, 2015.



Prof. Dr. Veronica L. Diptoadi, M.Sc.

Chairperson



Trianawaty M.Hum.

Member



Hadi Sutris Winarlim, M.Sc.

Member

APPROVED BY



I.V. Dipoke Wirjawan, Ph.D

Dean of the Faculty of Teacher
Training and Education



M.G. Retno Palupi, M.Pd.

Head of the English Department

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PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH

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Nama : Agata Ita Mayangsari
Nomor Pokok : 1213010015
Program Studi Pendidikan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Jurusan : Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
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Agata Ita Mayangsari
1213010015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank Jesus Christ for the accomplishment of the thesis. The writer would also like to express her deepest gratitude and appreciation to those who had given their valuable guidance and time that made the completion of her study possible. The great appreciations are especially given to:

1. Y.G. Harto Pramono, Ph.D., her first advisor, who has been willing to give his kindness in advising or guiding the writer from the beginning until the finishing touch with full of patience and never-ending support.
2. Maria Josephine K.S., M.Pd., the writer's second advisor, who has been patiently giving guidance and valuable suggestions to make her thesis better.
3. Drs. J.V. Djoko Wirjawan, M.Sc., Ph.D., who has helped the writer in counting the statistical part in this study and his guidance suggestions in analyzing the data.
4. Hady Sutris Winarlim, M.Sc. and Trianawati, S.Pd., M.Hum., who have been willing to give their valuable time in reading the writer's thesis and helping her out by giving comments and suggestions to make this thesis better.
5. The principal and the English teachers of the school involved in this study who have helped and given the opportunity to carry out the writer's study at the schools.
6. All of the students of the eighth grade in the school involved in this study who have been willing to spend their time to do the tests and treatments.
7. The writer's parents and brother who give their love, support, attention, and provide her with everything she has ever needed.

8. All the writer's close friends, especially Theresia Dian Kumala, S.Pd., who has helped the writer to get the data in the school. Jessica Soegianto, S.Pd., who has helped the writer to arrange the meeting with her advisors. Lisa Soebrata, S.Pd., who has helped the writer with SPSS 17.0 and End Note software. Fransiskus Adhinugraha, who has helped in drawing six stories sequence. Sagita Oetomo, S.Pd., Puri Palupi, S.Pd., Clara Dayinta, S.Pd., Gabriel Ivanov, Mohamed Abdallatif Hawashi, and Richard Allen who have given the writer valuable comments, suggestions, and never ending support.

Last but not least, her gratitude also goes to all lecturers and friends for their assistance and support during her studies at the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University, Surabaya. She realizes that all of their guidance, suggestions, and supports are really helpful for her to complete the thesis so that it can be finished as it is expected.

Surabaya, 31 August 2015

The Writer

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ABSTRACT

Mayangsari, Agata Ita. 2015. *The Effect of Role Play and Dialogue Techniques on the Eighth Grade Students' Speaking Fluency*. Bachelor Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.

Advisors: (1) Y.G. Harto Pramono, Ph.D.
(2) Maria Josephine K.S.,M.Pd.

Key words: Role play, Dialogue, Speaking Fluency, Effect

Many learners still assume that learning English is very difficult, particularly to master the speaking skill. In general, students are having a problem to speak fluently. The difficulty was also confronted by the students whom the writer observed. The students did not know and looked confused on how to respond in English when they were asked something in the English. They also did not have self-confidence to speak in the English. These factors may have affected their speaking fluency ability. This was proven by their ability while doing the dialogue practice.

To encourage them to speak fluently, the writer applied two interesting and active speaking techniques, Role Play and Dialogue. Those techniques were believed to make the teaching and learning process alive and to avoid boredom in the classroom. Moreover, role play and dialogue can be used to improve the students' speaking fluency. Although both techniques are theoretically believed to be able to foster the students' speaking fluency, empirically the writer has been interested in finding out which technique can better help the students improve their speaking fluency. Therefore, this study was aimed at finding out whether there was a significant difference between the speaking fluency achievement of the students taught using role play and those taught using dialogue.

This is a quasi-experimental study which applied matching-only pretest-posttest control group design. Two classes of the eighth grade students in one of the private junior high schools in Surabaya were randomly selected as the sample of the study. One of the classes was the experimental group and the other one was the control group. The experimental group received the role play technique as the treatment, while the control group received the dialogue technique. Before the treatment was given, both groups received pre-test to see whether the two groups had equal ability and after the

treatment they received post-test. The mean scores of the posttest of both groups were compared using T-test to see the significant difference on students' speaking fluency. The result of the statistical calculation showed that the statistical value of t-test in the posttest result is 8.568, while the critical value of t – table with significant level of 0.05 (two-tail) and the degree of freedom 58 is 2.002. It means that the statistical value of t–test is higher than the critical value of t–table ($8.568 > 2.002$). Since the t-calculation is higher than the t-table, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between the students' speaking fluency taught using the Role Play techniques and those taught using the Dialogue technique. It means that the Role Play technique gives better influence on the improvements of the students' speaking fluency than the Dialogue technique.

Finally, based on the findings, some suggestions for further studies were given among others (1) the number of students enrolled as the subject of the study be increased, (2) encouraging the students to speak for more than five minutes for each performance and be well-prepared while performing, (3) and further researchers are suggested to apply role play and dialogue technique in higher level/ age groups.