CHAPTER III
DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the result of the classroom activity which is conducted for grade 4 students of SD N 02 Gentungan in 2015/2016 academic year. This chapter covers the general overview about SDN 02 Gentungan and develops English Material to the grade 4 students.

A. General Description of SDN 02 Gentungan

1. General Description

SDN 02 Gentungan is located on Jatimulyo, RT 08/ RW II, Gentungan, Mojogedang, Karanganyar. SDN 02 Gentungan is built in 1993 based on the decree of the head of Education Office, Karanganyar No. 496/103/1/93. SDN 02 Gentungan covers the area 2,253 m².

There are twelve teachers at this school. SDN 02 Gentungan has only one English teacher, who teaches English for all classes on Thursday and Saturday. SDN 02 Gentungan has six classrooms, one teacher room, one laboratory, a library, a canteen, and three lavatories. SDN 02 Gentungan also has a sport yard at the center of the school.

2. School Facilities

SDN 02 Gentungan has many of facilities which can support the learning process of the students. This school has 468 books, two shelves, and one cupboard in the library. The library supported with two tables and eight chairs, so that the students can use their time to read the book in the library while the rest time.

The library of SDN 02 Gentungan is complete enough for student’s need but there is not any English book or at least English dictionary. The management of the library also needs more attention.
In the laboratory, SDN 02 Gentungan has three computers, one tape recorder, and several visual aids for science lesson. The laboratory also has two LCD projectors which can be used by the teacher if they want to show the slideshow material in front of the class. Besides, in every classroom supported by course book placed in the cupboards. Unfortunately, there is not any course book for English. This school has a large parking area and sport yard.

Notes:
1. Class 1       6. Class 5       11. Canteen
2. Class 2       7. Teacher’s room   12. Lavatories
3. Class 3       8. Class 6
4. Laboratory    9. Library
5. Class 4       10. Parking area
B. The Important Aspects and Steps of Preparing English Learning Material

1. Preparing English Learning Material

   This part presents about how to design English learning material in SDN 02 Gentungan starting from the discussion about English for the grade 4 students.

   a. English to the grade 4 Students of SDN 02 Gentungan.

      English is one of the lessons which are given to the students starting from the first grade of SDN 02 Gentungan. Every grade has to master the students’ own basic competencies. There are four basic competencies which is written on curriculum that students in the grade 4 should master, they are as follows:

      1) Competency to listen and understand simple conversation.
      2) Competency to speak and make short conversations.
      3) Competency to read the text.
      4) Competency to write a sentence.

      Based on those four basic competencies, there are sub-competencies such as:

      1) To use general greetings.
      2) To introduce themselves.
      3) To comprehend about number (plus, minus, divided by, and times)
      4) To mention the kind of hobbies.
      5) To make a sentences about hobby.

      Those four basic competencies are expected to be mastered by the grade 4 students. If the students do not master about the materials in the previous grades so the students get difficulties in the next grades. It is because the material which are given to students are related to every grade level.
b. Important aspects of Preparing English Learning Material

There are two important aspects in preparing English material. The teacher should know the first important aspect in designing learning material based on the level of student’s ability, need and local issue. Every student has their own ability. The ability of the students is a priority aspect because if the teacher makes a material without giving more attention to student’s ability, the goal of the lesson is failed. Teacher cannot give the material which is harder for some students and easy for other students. Every student should get the same goal in the teaching learning activities. The material should also conducted by considering with students need and local issue, for example: teacher makes a short paragraph about Adit Sopo Jarwo’s hobby which is happening in their daily life. The students can understand the material easily.

The second important aspect is to give motivation. By giving motivation to the students, the teacher can know how far the students know about English. SDN 02 Gentungan does not have English course book. It is one of the reasons why several students are not have interested in English. In this case, the teacher needs to give variation way in English material so that the students can increase their interest.

Besides two important aspects above, the available of teaching aids in the classrooms, also becomes one of the important aspects that should be learnt. It is because in every lessons the teacher certainly needs white board/black board, marker/chalk after the teacher designs the material.

2. Steps of Preparing English Learning Material

This part discusses about the steps of designing English materials. The first topic of the materials is about mathematics symbols, such as: times, divided by, plus and minus. The topic is made based on the draft given by English teacher of SDN 02 Gentungan.

a. Determining the objective of topic.
The first step in designing English material is determining the objectives of the lesson. To determine the objectives of the lesson, we have to consider several important aspects. First, the objectives of the lesson should be based on the objectives in the curriculum (four basic competencies) and the topics in the syllabus. Recognizing the level students’ proficiency and checking the availability of teaching aids will also help us in designing material. After considering those important aspects, the objectives is decided.

b. Time management.

The second step is managing the time allocation for each lesson. This part is very important. If the teacher cannot manage the time, the material cannot clear enough to explain. The duration of each class in SDN 02 Gentungan is 1 x 45 minutes. Each meeting uses the same time management as described in Table 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greeting, Warming up</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing the material in last meetings</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explaining new material</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercising</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45 Minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Classroom activity

After both of the steps above are done, the next step is preparing the classroom activity. Below is the first lesson plan which is successful to be applied in the grade 4 students of SD N 02 Gentungan.
Table 3.2 Lesson plan about number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Grade 4 students | 22 students | 45 min | - Teacher greets and makes short dialogues with the students.  
- Teacher gives the material about plus (+) and minus (-)  
- Teacher gives a group task.  
- Each group makes 10 questions (including the answers) and gives their questions to the another group (without attaching the answer)  
- Teacher gives the question randomly to make sure all of the students understand about plus and minus and practice well in English. | The students can memorize the numbers and their symbols in English. | - The students can mention the numbers well  
- The students can mention the numbers in their daily activity (example: mathematics class)  
- The students can understand the difference between plus (+) and minus (-) | 1. Opening  
2. Introducing the material  
3. Explaining  
4. Giving exercises  
5. Closing |

The first steps which have done is to make sure that students can mention the number 1 – 100 in English well, and give simple example:
\[ 5 + 4 = 9 \text{ (five) (plus) (four) (is) (nine)}. \]

After the students understand and memorize the mathematics symbols (plus & minus) the students should work in a group which consists of six students.

![Group Work](image)

**Picture 3.1 Group Work**

The material about mathematics symbols is combined by playing a game. The game is easy enough to do by the students. They have to make some questions about the material in English well and then they give that questions to the other group. The group which can answer the questions as many as possible is the group which can get the reward, so that they can feel happy and interested in English lesson and the goal of the lesson plan will be reached well.

At the next meeting, the students still learn about mathematics symbols (plus \{+\} and minus \{-\}), but in the second meeting they learn different mathematics symbols, i.e times \(x\) and divided by \(:\). The classroom techniques and activity which are applied is similar with the last meeting. The goal of second lesson plan can also be achieved well.

Below is the other lesson plan which has some problems to be applied:

**Table 3.3 Lesson plan about hobbies**

| Tuesday- October 1. |
### “HOBBIES”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Number of students</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Grade 4 students | 22 students | 45 min | - Teacher makes warming up and greet the students  
- Students read aloud the kind of hobbies that are given last week.  
- Teacher writes the dialogue which is written by teacher  
- Students read the dialogue in pairs  
- Students Practice the dialogue in front of the class without text | - The students can mention the name of hobbies  
- The students can apply the dialogue in their daily activity. | 1. Opening  
2. Introducing the material  
3. Explaining the material  
4. Giving exercise  
5. Closing |

The material about mathematics symbols such as: plus (+), minus(-), times (x) and divided by (:) is easy enough to understand to the grade 4 students. The next topic is about hobbies. At the beginning the students should memorize the kind of hobbies, and the students will be explained about the kind of hobby such as:

- Basketball  
- Badminton  
- Football  
- Cooking  
- Fishing  
- Dancing  
- Singing  
- Swimming  
- Cycling  
- Gardening  
- Painting  
- Reading  
- Writing  
- Playing Music  
- Running  
- Camping  
- Hiking  
- Surfing  
- Carving  
- Colleting Stamps
The students should write the kind of hobbies above in their note book. The teacher asks the students to repeat how to pronounce the whole word of hobbies and the students have to memorize them. After the students memorize those kinds of hobbies, they have to choose their own hobbies. The teacher writes a dialogue with some blank spaces that students should fill with their choosen hobbies.

The dialogue of the student’s work in pairs:

Bobby : “ Hello, my name is Bobby. What is your name ?”
Amira : “ Hello Bobby, I am Amira. What is your hobby ?”
Bobby : “ My hobby is cycling. How about you ?”
Amira : “ My hobby is cooking. Nice to meet you Bobby”
Bobby : “ Nice to meet you to Amira”

At the first, the teacher pronounces the sentences, then the students should read in pair with their own partner. The partner is the student’s chairmate. Thus, students should repeat and pronoun the sentence well. After pronouncing it, the students should rewrite the dialogue in their note book with their own name and hobby, and then they can practice the dialogue entitled “Bobby and Amira” in front of the class.

To make student understand well, the teacher misses some words in the dialogue and student should complete the missing words with their own words. Here is the example of the teacher’s missing words:

_____ : “ Hello, my name is _____. What is your name ?”
_____ : “ Hello _____, I am _____. What is your hobby ?”
_____ : “ My hobby is _____. How about you ?”
_____ : “ My hobby is _____. Nice to meet you ____”
_____ : “ Nice to meet you to ____”
In the end of the class, students should read the dialogue in pairs in front of the class. The goal of the lesson plan can be seen in this part. If the students can read the dialogue in correct pronunciation and they can understand the meaning of the dialogue, it means that the lesson plan is successfully conducted in this class.

C. The Problems Encountered by The Teacher in Teaching English to The Grade 4 Students of SDN 02 Gentungan.

This last subchapter consists of two problems that were found in the classroom activities. The first problem is that students do not understand what they should do. While the second problem is that some students look sleepy and bored in classroom activities.

a. Students did not understand what they should do.

Every student has different ability and characteristic. Although, the teacher has designed the material based on the ability of the students, in fact they still have their own difficulties. For example is in the lesson plan about hobbies. When the teacher deletes some parts of the dialogue and the students are asked to fill the blank part with their own name and hobby in pairs, they seem confused. The problems are that there are students who do not know what their hobbies are. To solve this problem the teacher has to give some questions to stimulate them in finding their hobbies. They are such as:

“What are you doing in the rest?”
“What are you doing after going back home?”
“Who is your partner when you are playing?”
“Are you happy in doing that game?” etc.

By giving some questions above, finally the students can decide what their hobbies are. The other problem is that there are some groups of the students who are still confused which one is his part and his partner’s part. When they write only one name in the dialogue of hobbies, of course it will be difficult to be practiced.
__A__ : “Hello, my name is _____. What is your name?”

__B__ : “Hello _____, I am _____. What is your hobby?”

__A__ : “My hobby is _____. How about you?”

__B__ : “My hobby is _____. Nice to meet you _____”

__A__ : “Nice to meet you to _____”

To solve this problem the teacher gives the example by taking a mark A and B. Then, students can understand one of them being A and the other being B.

b. Students who look sleepy and bored

Teaching English is not easy. English is become the foreign language for beginners. Some of them are not interested in English. Sometimes teaching English needs more concentration to keep the students’ spirit in learning English. There is problem that was found when grade 4 student of SDN 02 Gentungan in learning English. The problem is when the students have to rewrite the material that is written by teacher, some of the students look so sleepy. Some of them also bored with the atmosphere of the teaching learning processes.

Picture 3.2 Classroom Activity

In this case, the teacher gives some innovation which is not written in lesson plan and it is called plan B. Actually, the plan B is similar with the main lesson plan but in this
plan the students can explore their ability out of their class (outdoor class). By using outdoor class, it makes student look more comfortable. They do not seem bored although they have to learn the same material with the material in the classroom. There is not any problem doing outdoor class as long as the teacher can handle the class.

![Outdoor Class]

**Picture 3.3 Outdoor Class Preparation**

The first step before doing outdoor class is giving the students some instructions about things they can or cannot do such as:

- “You cannot go out from the school”
- “Do not disturb the other class”
- “Do not make a noise”. etc.

After the students know the rule of outdoor class, the teacher asks them to memorize the dialogue and practice it in pairs. In this section, the teacher just monitor to each group. When the students find the difficulties, they can ask the teacher.
When all students have done in practising and memorizing dialogue, teacher asks the students to go back to the classroom and practice it in front of the class. Each group should read the dialogue loudly first then they practice it without text. It means that the students can memorize the dialogue.

By using this technique, the students can understand and memorize the dialogue clearly. Then the goal of lesson plan is achieved well.