

INTERJECTION AND EXPRESSION IN IMPROVING DAILY SPEAKING ABILITY FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS AT SMAN 3 PANGKEP

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengaruh interjeksi dan ekspresi dalam meningkatkan kemampuan berbicara sehari-hari di SMAN 3 Pangkep. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk menganalisis data. Peneliti menerapkan desain penelitian pre-eksperimental, yang melibatkan pre-test dan post-test. Desain penelitian melibatkan siswa melakukan pre-test, mendapatkan perlakuan, dan melakukan post-test. Besarnya pengaruh perlakuan dapat diketahui secara akurat dengan membandingkan hasil pre-test dan post-test. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah tes berbicara. Tujuannya untuk mengumpulkan data tentang kemahiran atau prestasi siswa dalam berbicara bahasa Inggris. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata siswa pada pre-test adalah 63.62% dan nilai rata-rata siswa pada post-test adalah 82.05 %. Telah dianalisis bahwa terdapat peningkatan dalam kemampuan berbicara siswa setelah pengajaran interjeksi dan ekspresi di kelas (18.43%). Temuan uji t berpasangan menunjukkan H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak dengan nilai sebesar 0.000 (<0.05). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hasil peningkatan kemampuan berbicara siswa dengan menggunakan interjeksi dan ekspresi.

Keyword: *Kemampuan Berbicara Sehari-hari, Ekspresi, Interjeksi,*

Abstract

This research aimed to find out how the influence of interjection and expression in improving daily speaking ability at SMAN 3 PANGKEP. The researcher used a quantitative approach to analyze the data. The researcher applied a pre-experimental research design, involved pre-test and post-test. The design involved the students which do the pre-test, got treatment and doing the post-test. The amount of effect of treatment could be accurately known by comparing between pre-test and post-test result. The instrument of this research was speaking test. It aimed to showed data about student proficiency or achievement in speaking English. The result shows that the students mean score in the pre-test was 63.62% while the students mean score in post-test was 82.05%. It was analyzed that there are improvement in students speaking after teaching interjection and expression in the class (18.43%). The paired t-test findings showed that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected with values of 0.000 and 0.05 (<0.05). It suggests that there is a result improved students speaking by using interjection and expression.

Keywords: *Daily Speaking Ability, Expression, Interjection*

INTRODUCTION

Language is described as a tool that people use to communicate with one another and express everything what in their minds. We used language to communicate, interact and socialize. Language is an important aspect as a tool to communicate with two or more speaker of community. As language began to evolve, different cultural communities established collective understanding through sound. As we know language always in around us, and people trying to learn something that exists at the community level and they use it to interact with one another and build relationship. There so many various language in around the world and English language is what we can use to communicate with people as an international language. In our country the students study some languages as a subject in school, especially for English as a foreign language. We use English to communicate as the universal language, especially those from various cultures and countries. Conversation skill is an important part of socialization. Even though English as a universal language, however there are still a lot of people can't use English daily conversation. In daily conversation sometimes the speakers use interjection and daily expression to express or showing their feeling about the topic. Ilyosovna, N, A (2020) stated that there are 1 billion humans using English in online by typing and speaking.

Interjection is a word or phrase that use to express someone feeling in spontaneous or reaction. Interjection is used to describe some feelings and emotions of someone in handling or expressing feelings that are difficult to express in common sentences because interjection is used to give a distinct meaning in different action or situation. Downing and Caro (Nabila, K, B and Ena, O, T 2022) added that interjection are full self-contained verbal expression of feelings and emotion. In English grammar interjection is one of the part of speech. Interjection or exclamation refers to a word used to indicate emotion or mood as an important aspect of the speaker. There are two types of interjection that people commonly use there are primary interjections and secondary interjections. For primary interjection such as Wow!, Oops!, Ouch!, Gee! etc. And for the secondary interjection such as Damn!, My Goodness!, Thank God!, Help!, Careful!, etc.

In English there is a term 'Language Proficiency Level' it refers to determining or observing someone's language skill level or ability there are; A1 Beginner, A2 Elementary, B1 Intermediate, B2 Upper Intermediate, C1 Advanced and C2 Proficient / native speaker. For beginner typically start by learning English expression and we can say that English expression are the basic of English because it is frequently used in everyday conversation. Expression is important to learn, it has big impact if you want to improve your English in a short time. Expressions are phrases that are always used in casual English everyday conversation. If we are an English learner and wants to have a good English we must memorize and keep in our mind that 'expressions' is a common form of English. There are three kinds of English expression there are formal expression, informal expression and neutral expression. Usually expression used by greeting someone, apologizing and thanking, asking a question, offering, receiving and refusing something, agreement, permission and many more.

Speaking is a language ability that humans have since birth. As a language-speaking ability, humans produce through body language, symbols, or directly to give information and get a message, which the other person delivers until it becomes a communication between one another. Alvionita, I, Munir, Faradiba, S (2022) stated that is a form of conversation in which both the speaker and the listener is participated. In general, it is defined as the exchange of knowledge, information, ideas, opinions and feelings among people so that a concept/ideas arises from what they say or may consider is an act of general verbal communication that arose. In the phase of interaction and agreement in the framework of dialogue or more precisely verb exchange. Students should fill their speech expressions with great thoughts to improve their speaking skills. As we know English interjection and expression are frequently employed in everyday English conversation. And nowadays, there so many ways to having conversation and interaction with others from different cultures and countries, English is international language, even people who do not speak English as their first language use English on the internet.

In Indonesia, a lot of people interest learning English, not just because English as one of the subject in school. They might combine English with their first language. Knowing English becomes essential for mastery, however the majority of them are still difficult to use English everyday conversation, which includes erroneous grammar or broken English, lack of speaking and reference in learning English.

The researcher choose this title "**Interjection And Expression In Improving Daily Speaking Ability For English Learners At SMAN 3 Pangkep**" to provide English learners in improving daily speaking ability or the basic term in English in the easiest way and master English interjection and expression to interact with more people and expressing themselves better by using interjection and daily expression.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a quantitative approach to analyze the data. The researcher applied a pre-experimental research design, involved pre-test and post-test. The design involved the students did the pre-test, got treatment and the post test. The amount of effect of treatment could be accurately known by comparing between pretest and post test result.

Below is a diagram of the research design:

Table 3.1

O1	X	O2
Pre-test	treatment	post test

Notations:

O1 = Pre-test

X = Treatment

O2 = Post test

(Emzir, 2015)

FINDINGS

1. Improvement of Students Speaking Ability Using Interjection and Expression

The researcher conducted a pre-experimental research to examine the impact of interjection and expression on students speaking ability at the 2023-2024 academic year.

a. Univariate analysis

Table 4.1

The classification of students result

Score	Classification	Frequency of Pre-test	Frequency of Post-test
96-100	Excellent	-	-
86-95	Very Good	1	16
76-85	Good	4	6
66-75	Fairly Good	7	13
56-65	Fair	12	-
36-55	Poor	11	-
0-35	Very Poor	-	-
Total		35	35

The table 4.1 above indicated that the students speaking achievement by using interjection and expression in pre-test were 1 student got very good, 4 students got good, 7 students got fairly good, 12 students got fair, 11 students got poor, and none of students got very poor classification. Meanwhile in the post-test there are improvement of students score, 16 students got very good, 6 students got good, 13 students got fairly good, and none of students got fair, poor, and very poor classification.

Table 4.2
Mean score of Pre-test and Post-test

Kind of test	Frequency (N)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean score
Pre-test	35	51	89	63.62
Post-test	35	71	95	82.05

The table above showed that the students mean score in the pre-test was 63.62% while the students mean score in post-test was 82.05%. It was analyzed that there are improvement in students speaking after teaching interjection and expression in the class (18.43%). The amount of 18.43%, the majority of students improvement was vocabulary. This the cause of the researcher always give students some of vocabulary in the end of the meeting.

b. Normality test

The normality test determines if the distribution is normal. The Kolmogorov Smirnov was employed in this study to confirm data distribution was normal.

Table 4.3
Normality Test

Kolmogorov-Smirnov			
	Statistic	df	sig.
Pre-test	.180	35	.006
Post-test	.184	35	.004

(Source: SPSS.20)

The Pre-test data normality test produced p (0,006). Similarly, the post-test data produced p (0,004). The findings suggest that data is distributed on a regular basis. Paired samples t-test will be used as it is based on the normality test above.

c. Paired t-test

Table 4.4
Paired Sample Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Sig. (2-Tailed)
Pre-test	63.628	35	10.986	.000
Post-test	82.057	35	8.376	

Source: (SPSS.20)

The paired t-test findings show that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected with values of 0.000 and 0.05 (<0.05). It suggests that there is a result improved students speaking by using interjection and expression.

DISCUSSION

The result of the research shows that, before using interjection and expression the students XII MIPA 1 score in speaking based on the assessment (pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension) were poor. It was because most of students did not know how to speak and pronounce some words, less of confidents and practice, and lack of vocabulary.

During the first treatment, the researcher discovered that the majority of students had a problem in pronunciation, grammar errors so the students can not speak fluently. From the second to the last meeting, students tried to speak some words or sentences, practice some dialogue in the class and listened to the researcher's explanation and give some advice to students to learn English more and always practice speaking.

After teaching and learning interjection and expression the researcher give a post-test to assess student score. After give a post-test, the researcher attempted to assess the improvement of students speaking. In the pre-test the students mean score was 63,62% and the post-test mean score was 82,05%. The researcher discovered that students pronunciation improved by 18.43% between pre-test and post-test. This indicates that after giving some treatment learning interjection and expression, students improved their speaking.

The pre-test data normality test produced p (0.006). However, the post-data revealed p (0.004). The findings indicate that the data is evenly distributed. Given $\text{sig} > 0.05$, thus the paired t-test is employed to analyze data.

The T-test revealed an improvement in the students speaking. The pre-test results were significantly different before and after treatment and learning process. Students learning interjection and expression help them improve their speaking ability, got some knowledge, and experiences. It can be conclude that XII MIPA 1 indicates an improvement.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter findings and discussion the author can concludes that XII MIPA 1 at SMAN 3 Pangkep improved their speaking ability by learning interjection and expression. The researcher found that students successfully learned some knowledge and information and performed well on test. The students are very motivated to improve their speaking ability. The pre-test and post-test scores had distinct significances. The pre-test score was 63.62% and post-test score was 82.05%. A considerable difference was seen between the pre-test and post-test results.

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