INSIDE-OUTSIDE CIRCLE TECHNIQUE: IS IT EFFECTIVE TO TEACH SPEAKING?

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Abstract
There are many kinds of teaching techniques developed these days but it needs to know whether or not it is applicable to be used to teach in certain education atmosphere especially in vocational high school (SMK). Moreover, most of the English materials taught in SMK tend to practical term in accordance with the competencies they have. The researcher found that the students in SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen got problem in speaking, especially in arranging words to be spoken. In this case, he wants to apply Inside-Outside Circle Technique to help the students overcome their problem. Furthermore, statistically he also wants to know whether the use of IOC Technique effective or not to teach speaking. By applying pre-test post-test quasi experimental design and employing X TKRO B as experimental group and X TKRO A as control group, the researcher did a series of research from pre-test, giving them a number of treatment, and post-test. By using oral test as its instrument, the researcher got the data and from the data, it is known that the mean score of experimental group is better than control group (83.25 > 76.75). Furthermore, after having statistical computation, it is known that z value is higher than z table (2.645 > 1.96). Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of Inside Outside Circle in teaching speaking skill at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen is effective.

Keywords: *Inside-Outside Circle, teaching technique, speaking skill*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important aspect in human interaction. People communicate and interact with others by using it. In a wide community, English has become an International language. Most of the countries in the world use English as an International language to communicate with other countries. Thus, English is important to be taught and learned by the students. As the form of the government response toward this case, English language has been put in the educational system in the country, and it is taught from elementary school until university and becomes a compulsory subject as in Indonesia it is a foreign language.

Furthermore, the study of English as foreign language is mainly developed to master four language skill such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Based on the four language skills, speaking is the most important skill in gaining the daily communication. In teaching speaking skill, especially at SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen. The problem is that teachers seem to have difficulties in deciding what techniques and media must be used and how to teach speaking appropriately. But the students in

this school sometimes face many problems in learning speaking because many factors such as they are shy of speaking in the class, they are confuse what to say in learning English, they have low participation and lack of vocabulary in learning English, they have low motivation from their teacher in the learning process and less self confidence when they are speak in front of the class. To solve students problems in speaking, the researcher tried to apply a teaching technique called Inside Outside Circle technique to make the students become active to improve their speaking ability.

In order to make the research stay in focus, the researcher takes some theories related to theory. Bahadorfar and Omidvar (2014:9) say that speaking is one of the skill that have to be mastered by students in learning English. Brown (2007:8) gives his opinion that teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, providing with knowledge, causing to know or understand. Moreover, Brown (2004:140), speaking is the product of creative construction of linguistic strings; the speaker makes choice of lexicon, structure, and discourse. Harmer (2004:269) says that speaking is the ability to speak fluently presupposes not only knowledge of language feature, but also the ability to process information and language.

Hedrick (2010: 125) states that Inside Outside Circle Technique is a simple strategy for students to share information when questioning, sharing or problem solving in class. Furthermore, Smith (2006: 53) defines that Inside Outside Circle Technique is a technique that focus on large group discussion and actively involve all of students to share their ideas in the classroom. Then, Mackey in Zyoud (2016:3) states that speaking is an oral expression that involves not only the use of right patterns of rhythm and intonation but also right order to convey the right meaning.

METHOD

This research uses non-equivalent control group design as its research design and it takes 2 classes (XTKRO B-Experiment Group and XTKRO A-Control Group) as the subject of the research which is taken place at SMK MA'ARIF 4 Kebumen located at Jalan Aroengbinang, Kebumen, Central Java. The variables in the research are teaching speaking skill using inside outside circle as independent variable and the students' speaking skill as dependent variable.

From the population that is 264 students, the writers took 2 (two) classes consist of 64 students by using purposive sampling technique. The reason choosing that sampling technique is due to considering the limitation time is factor the researcher took purposive sampling. The other reason why the writers choose this sampling is because of several considerations, they are the tenth and eleventh class will hold the final exam and limited time to find a class based the recommendation from teacher.

Meanwhile, to get the data the writers used oral test to measure the students' speaking skill. Furthermore, the writers used scoring scale from Brown to make a rubric scoring speaking. Speaking skill includes several aspects, they are grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, fluency, and comprehension. The steps in collecting the data is making the research instrument, consulting to the expert, giving pre-test, giving treatment, and then giving post-test. To analyze the data, the writers used descriptive consists of mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range, and variance. Then, the researcher also employs inferential analysis which is consists of test of homogeneity of variance, test of normality, and test of hypothesis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the data and computation, the writers got the finding and it will be discussed below:

1. Data Description

In this research, the researcher divides two classes namely experimental group (X TKRO B) consisting of 32 students and control group (X TKRO A) consisting of 32 students. Then, the number of the sample is 64 students. The researcher collects some data by giving test to the sample. The goal of the test is to describe the effectiveness of using Inside Outside Circle in teaching speaking skill at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen in academic year of 2018/2019. In collecting the data, the researcher uses oral test as the instrument of the research. The researcher has given pre-test and post-test. To determine the level of students' achievement, test scores are interpreted according to the table of Arikunto (2013:281). After giving both pretest and posttest, the result of the test are shown in the table below:

Table 1. The result of pretest

Interval	Interpretation	Frequency		Percentage	
		Exp	Con	Exp	Con
80-100	Excellent	2	2	6.25%	6.25%
66-79	Good	4	4	12.5%	12.5%
56-65	Sufficient	12	18	37.5%	56.25%
40-55	Fairly Sufficient	14	8	43.75%	25%
<39	Poor	0	0	0%	0%
	TOTAL	32	32	100%	100%

Table 2. The result of posttest

Interval	Interpretation	Frequency		Percentage	
		Exp	Con	Exp	Con
80-100	Excellent	23	16	71.875%	50%
66-79	Good	9	12	28.125%	37.5%
56-65	Sufficient	0	3	0%	9.375%

40-55	Fairly Sufficient	0	1	0%	3.125%		
<39	Poor	0	0	0%	0%		
TOTAL		32	32	100%	100%		

2. *Data Analysis*

After having a series of computation both for descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, the result of those computation are shown in the table below.

Table 3. The result of descriptive statistics

	N	Range	Min	Max	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
pre_exp	32	40	48	88	59.25	1.835	10.383	107.806
pre_ctrl	32	36	48	84	60.75	1.631	9.225	85.097
post_exp	32	16	76	92	83.25	.991	5.605	31.419
post_ctrl	32	40	52	92	76.75	1.755	9.926	98.516

Then, after computing the descriptive analysis, the researcher also computes the inferential analysis which is shown in the table below.

Table 4. The result of inferential analysis

	Posttest Exp	Posttest Ctrl
Normality test	$x^2_{obtained} > x^2_{table}$ 97.69 > 11.070 Abnormal	$x^2_{obtained} > x^2_{table}$ 15.58 > 11.070 Abnormal
Homogeneity test	Pretest-Exp. Vs Pretest-Ctrl. $F_{obtained} > F_{table}$ 3.14 > 1.82 The data are not homogeny	
Hypothesis test	Because the data have abmormal distribution, the researcher uses non parametric statistics that is Mann-Whitney U Test. Z test is employed because the variable are > 20 $Z_{obtained} > Z_{table}$ 2.645 > 1.96 Ha is accepted Means it is effective to use Inside-Outside Circle to teach speaking	

Discussion

The students of experimental group at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen in academic year of 2018/2019 have excellent result on their speaking. From 32 samples, there are 23 students categorized excellent (72%). There are 9 students categorized good (28%). Meanwhile, the students of control group at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen in academic year of 2018/2019 have sufficient result on their speaking. From 32 samples, there are 16 students categorized excellent (50%). There are 12 students categorized good (37%). There are 3 students categorized sufficient (9%). There are 1 students categorized fairly sufficient (3%) based on table of achievement as proposed by Arikunto (2013: 281).

Because of the data is abnormal, the distribution the researcher uses non parametric formula that is Mann Whitney u-test because the number of students more than 20, so that he use z-test formula. From the computation, The result of z-value is 2.645. Being compared to 0.05 significance level, the value of z-table is 1.96. The computation shows that z-value is higher than z-table, which is 2.645>1.96, so the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. It means that using Inside Outside Circle in teaching speaking skill at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen in academic year of 2018/2019 is effective.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data that have been collected and analyzed, the writers may draw conclusions as follows.

1. The mean score of the experimental group in pre-test is 59.25 categorized sufficient and the mean score of the control group in pre-test is 60.75 categorized sufficient. The mean score of the experimental group in post-test is 83.25 categorized excellent and the mean score of the control group in post-test is 76.75 categorized good. Moreover, the result of mean score of post-test experimental group is higher than pre-test and it belongs to excellent category. The result of mean score of pre-test control group is lower than post-test and it belongs to good category.
2. Because of the data is abnormal, the distribution the writers uses non parametric formula that is Mann Whitney u-test because the number of students more than 20, so that he use z-test formula. From the computation, the result of z-value is 2.645. Being compared to 0.05 significance level, the value of z-table is 1.96. The computation shows that z-value is higher than z-table, which is 2.645 > 1.96, so the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. It means that using Inside Outside Circle in teaching speaking skill at the tenth grade students of SMK Ma'arif 4 Kebumen in academic year of 2018/2019 is effective.

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