

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING TIME TOKEN (TT) MODEL TO  
IMPROVE STUDENTS SPEAKING SKILL AT VII GRADE  
MTs SWASTA NURUL ISLAM ACADEMIC YEARS  
2023/2024**

**Elvi Hilda Jayanti**  
**Email : *elvihilda99@gmail.com***  
**SabrunJamil**  
**Email : *sabrunjamil356@gmail.com***  
**Putri Ayumi**  
**Email : *ayumiputri29@gmail.com***

**Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**  
**STKIP Usman Safri Kutacane, Aceh Tenggara, Indonesia**

**ABSTRACT**

A Thesis English Education Department the Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, stkip us Kutacane. The aim of the research was to find out The Effectiveness of Using Time Token (TT) Model To Improve Student Speaking Skills at VII grade MTs Swasta Nurul Islam Academic Year 2023-2024. The population of this study consists of all 25 students in Class VII, with a sample size of 25 students. The research method employed is an experimental method with a one-group pretest and posttest design, and data analysis using the "t" test. The initial test results show that students had an average score of 46.8, categorized as less satisfactory, with a standard deviation of 6.14. There was an improvement in the final test scores, with an average score of 78.28, categorized as good, and a standard deviation of 5.41. Based on the initial and final test results, and considering the passing grade (KKM) for English in high school is 70, Improve Student Speaking Skills is classified as good. The hypothesis testing yields a t-value of 17.20, compared with the t-table value at a 5% significance level (1.711). As a result, the hypothesis is accepted ( $17,20 > 1.711$ ) In conclusion, there The Effectiveness of Using Time Token (TT) Model To Improve Student Speaking Skills at VII grade MTs Swasta Nurul Islam Academic Year 2023-2024.

**Keywords:** The Effectiveness of Using Time Token (TT) Model.

## Background Of The Research

Language performs is a critical position in life of human. It's a device humans use to have interaction with different communities. Communication allows people to share their thoughts, information and feelings. Therefore, it is very important to master some foreign languages, especially English. Because English is an international communication tool. To learn English, students must power four of language skills. These are listening, speaking, reading, writing listening and reading are considered receptive skills, and speaking and writing are considered production skills.

Hosni (2014) found that the main problems for students' language problems, native language use and barriers students cannot speak English because they do not have necessary vocabularies and structure grammatically. They don't have the ability to make sentences, so I also use my native language. Students also make mistakes when speaking in front of their classmates and are very embarrassed when they don't like to speak up to avoid such situations. First, the student's vocabulary is not sufficient. As a result, we often stop thinking about the right words. Second, most students are shy and afraid of making mistakes. Third, students cannot practice in the class because have not suitable time. As a result, very few people have the opportunity to speak, and others remain silent. Furthermore, observations show that the lack of student speaking ability is an important factor in the learning models and learning media used by teachers. This is due to the failure of teachers to implement educational models and innovative learning media that encourage students to take action and dare to express their opinions, and to the failure of teachers to increase the interest of students in their learning activities. It is proven by (,Winarnia, Kurnianto&Triyanto, 2017). Dahliana (2019) states that one of her motivations for student participation in classroom activities is the learning model. Each student has different characteristics, but good interaction is a very important requirement for a student to react during learning, influence speaking practice and improve her speaking skills.

A subsequent study by Mauliza, Muhibbuddin, and Asiah (2016) on “the effect of cooperative learning in using time token model toward breath system at SMA Negeri 5 Banda Aceh” also yielded good results. That is showed a collaborative learning model taught with breathing materials can improve student learning outcomes. While listening carefully to the teacher's explanation, the students were able to actively convey the assertions and essence of the material presented by the teacher in 30 seconds. Therefore, in early studies were very helpful to the researcher in conducting their research.

This study shares similarities with the researcher's. However, there were some key differences and new issues addressed by the developers' ability or not. Therefore, this research entitled: The Effect of Using Time Token (TT) Model on Student' Speaking Skill at VII Class MTs Swasta Nurul Islam.

### **Research Methodology**

The design in this research is a quantitative study with a pre-experimental design. Muji (2014) defines quantitative research as explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are mathematically analyzed. Sound models (especially statistics). Sugiyono (2013) points out that a characteristic of pre-experimental designs is that the samples used for experimental or control groups are drawn from specific populations using random models.

The two different types of variables employed in this study are independent variables and dependent variables. According to Sugiyono (2018), an independent variable is a primary variable that the researcher has chosen, altered, and measured. He distinguished a dependent variable, on the other hand, as the one that is seen and measured in order to determine how the independent variable impacts it. The student speaking is the dependent variable, and the time token model is its independent variable.

The study population consisted of all students VII grade from MTs SwastaNurul Islam, District of Babel, and Southeast Aceh. There is a VII A grade consists of 25 students and the VII B grade 25. The total populations are 50students. Arichnt (2015), state population is the total number of people interviewed. It can be showed as table below:

**Table 3.1 the population of the Research**

No	Class	Total
1	VII A	25
2	VII B	25
Total		50

Base on the study researcher used a targeted sampling technique for participant selection. The reason is that the researchers considered the characteristics of the participants. According to an English teacher at MTs SwastaNurul Islam, the students struggled to speak English. Therefore, researchers selected participants based on school teachers' recommendations on the factors mentioned by her Hosni (2014) the researcher chose VII A grade as a sample. There are 25 students in the experimental guidance.

### The sample of Research

Pre test– Posttest Controlclass

Class		Total	Pretest	Treatment	Posttes t
Experimental Group	VII A	25	T <sub>1</sub>	VII A	T <sub>2</sub>

Inwhich:

T<sub>1</sub>: pre-test of the experimental group

T<sub>2</sub>: post-test of the experimental group

X:the treatment that the writer gives to the experimental group by using Picture writing text writing.

Type research conducted is test quantitative. This is Effect use of the time token model for increase Skills on student class VII MTSs Nurul Islam Academic Year 2023/2024. Following this is the result data research obtained from pre test and posttest students. Data is presented table below :

**Table 4.1. Results Evaluation of using time token model**

NO.	NAME	CLASS	pre test	$x_1$	$x_1^2$	Posttest	$x_2$	$x_2^2$
1.	AH	VII	50	3,2	10,24	85	6,72	45,15
2.	SH	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	80	1,72	2,89
3	ASP	VII	60	13,2	174,24	77	-1.28	1.63
4.	M.A	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	75	-3.28	10,75
5	JH	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	70	-8.28	68,55
6	SP	VII	50	3,2	10,24	70	-8.28	68,55
7	HF	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	75	-3.28	10,75
8	AR	VII	50	3,2	10,24	75	-3.28	10,75
9	A.M	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	80	1,72	2,89

10	AK	VII	50	3,2	10,24	85	6,72	45,15
11	RF	VII	50	3,2	10,24	80	1,72	2,89
12	PT	VII	60	13,2	174,24	80	1,72	2,89
13	NM	VII	50	3,2	10,24	70	-8.28	68,55
14	A A	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	85	6,72	45,15
15	RW	VII	50	3,2	10,24	85	6,72	45,15
16	MP	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	80	1,72	2,89
17	MK	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	85	6,72	45,15
18	FF	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	85	6,72	45,15
19	M.A	VII	40	-6,8	-46,24	85	6,72	45,15
20	A.M	VII	50	3,2	10,24	80	1,72	2,89
21	MDA	VII	50	3,2	10,24	75	-3.28	10,75
22	A.M	VII	50	3,2	10,24	70	-8.28	68,55
23	AN	VII	50	3,2	10,24	70	-8.28	68,55
24	ATP	VII	50	3,2	10,24	80	1,72	2,89
25	BC	VII	50	3,2	10,24	75	-3.28	10,75
<b>AMOUNT</b>			<b>1170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>59,08</b>	<b>732,78</b>

**Table 4.2.pretest tabulation**

NO	NAME	Accent	Grammar	Vocabulary	fluency	category
1	AH	2	2	2	2	Fair
2	SH	2	2	2	2	Fair
3	ASP	3	3	3	3	Good
4	M.A	1	2	2	1	Fair
5	JH	2	2	2	1	Fair
6	SP	3	3	3	2	Fair
7	HF	2	2	2	1	Fair
8	AR	2	2	3	1	Fair
9	A.M	2	2	3	2	Fair
10	AK	3	3	3	3	Good
11	RF	3	3	3	3	Good
12	PT	3	3	3	3	Good
13	NM	3	3	3	3	Good
14	A A	3	2	2	1	Fair
15	RW	3	1	2	4	Fair
16	MP	3	1	2	3	Good
17	MK	2	2	2	2	Fair
18	FF	2	2	2	2	Fair
19	M.A	3	3	3	3	Good
20	A.M	3	3	3	3	Good
21	MDA	3	3	3	3	Good
22	A.M	3	3	3	3	Good
23	AN	3	3	3	3	Good

24	ATP	3	3	3	3	Fair
25	BC	3	3	3	3	Fair

**Table 4.3.posttest tabulation**

NO	NAME	Accent	Grammar	Vocabulary	fluency	category
1	AH	5	5	5	5	Excellent
2	SH	5	5	5	5	Excellent
3	ASP	4	4	4	4	Good
4	M.A	4	4	4	4	Good
5	JH	4	4	4	4	Good
6	SP	4	4	4	4	Good
7	HF	4	4	4	4	Good
8	AR	4	4	4	4	Good
9	A.M	4	4	4	4	Good
10	AK	5	5	5	5	Excellent
11	RF	4	4	4	4	Good
12	PT	4	4	4	4	Good
13	NM	4	4	4	4	Good
14	A A	5	5	5	5	Excellent
15	RW	5	5	5	5	Excellent
16	MP	4	4	4	4	Good
17	MK	5	5	5	5	Excellent
18	FF	5	5	5	5	Excellent
19	M.A	5	5	5	5	Excellent
20	A.M	4	4	4	4	Good
21	MDA	4	4	4	4	Good
22	A.M	4	4	4	4	Good
23	AN	4	4	4	4	Good
24	ATP	4	4	4	4	Good
25	BC	4	4	4	4	Good

From data table 4.1 Results mark the reach KKM Language score English which is 75. On results pre test mark Lowest is 40 and highest is 60. Whereas on results post test mark Lowest is 70 and highest are 85. Results the reach KKM Language scores English.

### **Conclution and Suggestion.**

Based on results study and discussion that has been outlined previous so can concluded that There is influence use of the Time Token Model“ advanced not trepidation student class VII MTSS Nurul Islam Academic Year 2023/2024. This proven from average test score beginning speaking by students = 46,8and experience change mark results test finally with the average value = 17.20 Based

on results data pre test and post test student and if linked with KKM value of eyes lesson Language English for high school = 75. So speak for post test student including in well category.

Besides of that, calculated t value  $> t$  table or  $17,20 > 1.711$  with results testing hypothesis in on obtained conclusion that There is effect of using thne time token model for increase speaking students on class VII MTSSs Nurul Islam academic Year 2023/2024.

### **Suggestion**

Based on the results of this study, the researcher would like to provide some suggestions to teachers, students and future researchers, below:

1. Based on results study about effect use of the time token model for improving student speaking skill” by student so recommended by language teachers English should can using the Time Token Model as alternative in change ability speaking by students .
2. The students need increase interest and attention to learning Language English specifically in talking .

## Reference

- Arifin, (2021). Application of rule playing technique in improving the speaking ability of student. *indonesian journal of learning and instrumentation*. vol-4.
- Darsono, (2015). implementasi model cooperative learning time token untuk meningkatkan ketremampilan komunikasi dan kerjasama. *journal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/JSS/index*.
- Dahlia, (2019). Student' motivation and responsive pedagogy in language class room. *Englisia Journal*, , 6 (2), 75-78.
- Efrizal, (2013). Improving student speaking through communicative language teaching method at Mts Ja-alhaq, Sentot Ali basa Islam Boarding School of Bengkulu , Indonesia. *international Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, , (2), 127-134.
- Fauzi, (2017). *Speaking Skill in in using community language ( CLL)*. IJIELT: Vol-3.
- Fentari, (2016). the influence of time token method toward speaking ability at student SMPN 1 academic year 2014-2015. *premise journal* , 2(6),22-30.
- Hosni, (2014). Speaking difficulties encountered by young EFL learners. *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSEL)* , 2,(6),22-30.
- Jasmine, (2020). Grammar is a language to talk about language. *Al-Ta'lim* , vol-23.
- Patanduk, (2019).speaking English problem faced by the fourth semester of English education study program UKI Toraja. *Teaching English*
- Johari, (2016). The effect of time token technique toward student speaking skill at science class at high school 1 pariaman . *Al-Ta'lim Journal*. , 23(1).
- Shoimin, (2014). *68 model pembelajaran inovatif dalam kurikulum k13*. Yogyakarta: Indonesia: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Sugiyono, (2013). *metode penellitian pendidikan: Pendekatan kuantitatif dan kulitatif* . Bandung.Indonesia: Alfabeta.
- Patanduk, (2019). Speaking english problem faced by fourth semster students of english education study program UKI Toraja. *Teach 42 glish as foreign language journal*, , vol-7.
- Shoimin, (2014). *68 model pembelajaran inovatif dalam kurikulum k13*. Yogyakarta: Indonesia: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Sugiyono, (2013). *metode penellitian pendidikan: Pendekatan kuantitatif dan kulitatif* . Bnadung,: Indonesia: Alfabeta.
- Suyanto, (2019). speaking on language in different accent . *A review on adoption of international accounting and auditing standards.JDAB*, , vol-5,no.1.



Setyonegoro, (2013). Hakikat ,alasan tujuan berbicara . *pena:Jurnal Pendidikan bahasa dan Sastra*,  
, 2(2).

Tamba, (2016). meningkatkan keterampilan berbicara siswa dengan menggunakan time token .  
*Elementry school jurnal* .

Trianto, (2010). *2010.Model pembelajaran terpadu,konsep,strategi dan implementasinya dalam KTSP*.  
Jakarta: Indonesia:Bumi Aksara