

The Efficacy of the Presentation, Practice, and Production (PPP) Method on the Speaking Skill of the English Learners Community (ELC) Students

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the efficacy of the Presentation, Practice and Production (PPP) method in improving the speaking skills of English learners participating in an English club, English Learners Community (ELC) at an Indonesian Junior High School in Palopo, Indonesia. Drawing on a quasi- experimental design involving into two classes; experimental class by using the PPP method and the control class by means of non- PPP method. The data were collected through pre and post of speaking tests and interviews. The statistical evidence showed that the students in the experimental group outperformed their counterparts in the control group, indicating that the PPP method significantly improved the students' speaking skills which can be seen through independent sample result where the value was 0.000 which lower than 0.05. The interview result also assumed that students felt comfortable and could understand the material well through the application of the PPP method. This research summarized that the use of the PPP method can improve students' speaking skills. This study recommends that future studies can apply the PPP method to improve students' speaking skills in formal or non-formal classes.

Keywords: *ELC, PPP, Speaking*

INTRODUCTION

English as an international language has very important function in life especially in communication among countries. It is not only as a mean of international communication, but also as an information tool for transferring and developing science and technology (Artha and Yasmin. 2022). English is one of the compulsory subjects in school and consist of four aspects which divided into two categories, receptive and productive skills (Bumbálková 2021). The four aspects include listening & reading (receptive skills) and writing & speaking (productive skills) (Minollahi et al. 2018). Most Indonesian people use English as spoken language to communicate with others over the world.

Speaking as a productive skill is increasingly crucial in the 21st century, particularly in the education sector. It is essential for students to advance their communication skills (Kashinathan and Abdul Aziz 2021; Rao 2019). This evidence indicates that teachers should apply appropriate methods in teaching speaking to students, particularly in junior high school. The teachers must be more creative and innovative to find the precise method in teaching, so the students can be more active and interactive in learning.

School professionals use learning guidelines by implementing the national curriculum such as 2013 Curriculum (Sofiana, Mubarak, and Yuliasri 2019). However, in teaching speaking skills, appropriate methods and materials are needed according to students' needs for achieving maximum results. Due to this, the researcher constructed an English Learners Community to facilitate students in learning English, which formed in term of course that focused on speaking skills and was supported by the teachers at school. This idea was taken as the consideration of the students' low competence, including lack of vocabulary, low self-confidence, and speaking ability.

Researchers see students' lack of competence in English as a crucial problem that is very important to pay attention to. Furthermore, through observing the learning process in class, researchers saw a lack of attention and understanding among students. This is caused by a mismatch between teaching methods, materials, and students' understanding of the material presented. Therefore, the researcher concluded that a teaching and learning process that is adaptive to students' abilities is needed, and the methods and material presented must be in accordance with the capacity of the abilities and the students' needs. In this case, the researchers focused on improving students' speaking skills using the PPP method. The use of this method is intended so that students can be more optimal in improving and honing their speaking ability.

Along with the students' low speaking ability, the teachers also experienced limitations in using the appropriate method that the students need to improve their speaking skills. This situation is challenging for the teachers because language teachers must continually update their knowledge throughout their careers (Cirocki and Farrell 2019). As a result, this was a starting point for collaboration between the school and researchers to develop an English language community focused on increasing speaking skills to facilitate and develop students' speaking ability while the teacher also can learn to strengthen their capacity in forming students' speaking skills.

Following up on students' low English skills, especially in speaking, the researcher adopted the application of the PPP method in the course's (ELC) learning process. The PPP Method was chosen because it proved effective in improving students' speaking skills (Hutasoit, Elfiza, and Subroto 2020; Ndraha 2020). The method is divided into three stages: presentation, practice, and production. The PPP method is widely used by certain students at universities or colleges.

There have been significant arguments about the efficacy of the PPP method in teaching. Le Diem Bui and Newton (2022) established research on developing task-based lessons from PPP lessons in the form of textbooks as an approach to speaking classes. The research resulted in good textbooks that teachers may use to teach. This result revealed that the PPP method is adjustable in teaching activities. As an outcome, teachers may be capable of helping students to enhance their ability, especially students' speaking skills. A previous research from Hoiruddin and Ulfa (2020), concentrated on analyzing the applying inductive approach through PPP phase in speaking class. The result of the research has shown that the students get interested in learning and gave positive response during the learning process. This indicates the flexibility of the PPP method in its application, so that it can be more easily adapted to the targeted students. This can be a consideration for education actors to increase attention to the use of the PPP method in learning language.

In addition, a research conducted by Artha and Yasmin (2022) that reported a research which utilizing picture cards as media to improve students speaking skills by using the PPP method. According to the research, students speaking abilities improved from the first to the next meeting while it was conducted in three meetings to see some improvements from the students with a total acquisition of 100% in the post-test of cycle two. The resultant data highlighted the effectiveness of the PPP method in this research. Drawing upon Liu (2021) which discussed the teaching strategies for ESL (English as Second Language) stated that PPP method as one of strategy which often employed for teaching grammar, in which the

teacher presents grammatical rules that students practice through drills and exercises before applying to more formal assignments in the English classroom.

Seeing the previous research, most of which focused on applying the PPP method in formal education, this research concentrated in improving speaking skill within the course that employed the PPP method for junior high school students particularly in eighth grade. The course is not part of the school curriculum, but it is related to the students' lack of speaking skills, the given course as a bridge to improve students speaking abilities. In addition, the material that is prepared must be adjusted using the PPP method to assure the students comprehension. PPP method can provide opportunity for students to get the input of the language as given in presentation stage, they also can practice to use the simple form of language by the control of the teacher and the last stage the students are encouraged to use the language properly by producing the language in spoken language (Ihsan 2020; Schurz, Coumel, and Hüttner 2022).

Based on the rationales above, the following research questions guided the research:

1. Was the use of PPP Method more efficacious than non-PPP method in Improving Students' Speaking Ability of the English Learners Community (ELC) At SMPN 8 Palopo?
2. How did the students perceive the use of PPP method in English Learners community?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of PPP Method

The Presentation, Practice, and Production (PPP) Method is an approach in teaching structures (e.g., grammar or vocabulary) in a foreign language (Harmer, 2015). Developing students' ability to speak by utilizing the PPP method is a good way to do this because the PPP method invites students to master their vocabulary throughout the way they respond (Nopiyadi et al. 2023). Presentation, Practice, and Production (PPP) is a method that is often used in teaching simple language to foster students' potential for speaking. The investigator draws on the Presentation, Practice, and Production (PPP) Method as an alternative to frequently teaching speaking ability (Budiyanto 2019), since this method creates a good mindset or confidence in the students to complete the exercise (practice or conversation).

The three stages of PPP method must take place and transition smoothly from one to the next. In summary, the stages for applying the PPP approach are as follows (Bukhara 2023):

1. Presentation

This is the first step in the language acquisition process, so it typically has a big impact on the next steps, figuring out if those stages succeed or not. Presentation involves establishing conditions under which the new language is required to be used naturally and effectively. When students acknowledge and understand a "situation," they immediately build a conceptual grasp of the fundamental meaning of what they have just learned and why it is important and helpful to them. At that point, we establish an outline for a new language and its theoretical meaning, and we must use a language "model" to introduce the newly developed language. This approach allows students to practice while performing useful tasks and attain them spontaneously, preferably without help.

2. Practice

This stage is effectively designed and seems "attractive" to students frequently enhance student motivation. They should be challenged once the activity feels "attainable." Students often need to move forward from the individual practice stage to pair work (chain pair work, closed pair work, open pair work) to accomplish an easy transition from presentation to practice. Language practice leads the way towards the production stages.

3. Production

In general, production involves creating situations that require the use of language during the presentation stage. This context ought to encourage students to "generate" more personalized language. The production is primarily based on the practice stage. If students feel inadequately confident in what they are learning, they will be reluctant to "use" it independently. One of the most important things to take into consideration is that the creative process is not supposed to "tell" the student what they should say.

In addition, since these complex PPP stages are exceedingly appropriate for students' needs may reinforce speaking skills. It concentrates on more students' engagement with the objective of encouraging students to speak actively. That is why the researchers are interested in improving students' speaking abilities through the presentation, practice, and production (PPP) method with appropriate designed material as well.

Theory of Speaking

Speaking is an essential aspect in learning English since it is one of the Linguistic primary functions. Individuals can learn to speak English, nevertheless most education programs in Indonesia begin with junior and high school and go to higher education or college, and some often starts at elementary school. There are many different interpretations of what it means as speaking. According to Bygate (1987), it is a skill which requires more interaction and motor-perspective ability than spoken language. Therefore, to enhance a student's speaking ability, it is necessary to first gain more fundamental knowledge, such as vocabulary, to be more appropriate in acquiring knowledge. The language students should have knowledge of language system, in line with that the educators require appropriate approaches to fulfill learner curiosity in speaking (Burns and Sigel 2018). In conclusion, speaking can be defined as simultaneously oral communication and a productive skill that requires proficiency of the language itself. Speaking becomes most important because it can be used in oral, verbal or direct communication (DwiYanti 2019).

The previous research from Sari and Sembiring (2019) stated that there were some improvements in using the PPP method with Talking Stick method in increasing students' speaking skills. After the PPP method and the Talking Stick method were applied in the English-speaking sessions, the learning environment became more vibrant and pleasant. The research was classroom action research (CAR) conducted in four meetings. The result of students' pretest mean score was 55.36 then increased to 77.27 in posttest in cycle 2. It also followed with students' very positive responses after learning English speaking skill, more active, motivated, and enthusiastic in speaking English. Nevertheless, the current research was quasi experimental which adopted to students in English Learners Community (ELC), it focused on the implementation of PPP method and hold in period during the students' course in ELC.

Another research from Lakuana and Siojam (2020) summarized that the PPP (Presentation, Practice, and Production) method had a substantial influence on increasing students' speaking skills. The research was pre-experimental research in senior high school. The result approved by the posttest point which attained to the t-counted was 9.87 with a degree of freedom 19 and a significance level of 0.05; t-table was 1.72913, which can be concluded that there was significant result in helping students to improve their speaking skills. Hence, in this present, the researchers utilized the PPP method focused on junior high school students in course classes so that the material used is set up according to students'

capability and needs. Therefore, this current research is more comfortable for students and easier to adapt with the PPP method.

To conclude, the PPP method has an important role play in the teaching and learning process, especially in improving students' speaking skills. Several previous studies were limited to the use of PPP in the classroom at limited meetings at school, and the material was still guided by existing textbooks. Meanwhile, in this research, researchers have research coverage with a longer duration through English courses in English Learners Community (ELC) that are still within the scope of the school, and the material provided is also adjusted to the results of the pretest on students. So, this research can provide stronger evidence about the effectiveness of using the PPP method to improve students' speaking skills.

METHOD

Research Design

This research conducted to determine the efficacy of the PPP method in improving students' speaking abilities in English Learners Community (ELC). This was quantitative research that adopted a quasi-experimental design. This method included one experimental class and one control class (Sugiyono 2017). In consideration of it, the researcher provided treatments to the experimental group, followed by a comparison of the students' results with the performance of the control group. Meanwhile, the control group was the group that taught conventionally. As a result of the procedure, the result may be gained with greater precision due to the contrasts the two results before and after the treatment to students (Campbell and Stanley 2015).

Since a quasi-experiment design prioritized the treatment and result, data from pre-test and post-test collected to figure out whether the PPP method serves its purpose in improving students' speaking ability at English Learners Community (ELC). The researchers gave a pretest and a posttest to both groups before and after the course (ELC), then compared the results of both the control and experiment groups.

Setting and Participants

The participants in this research were conveniently chosen from the English Learners Community (ELC), especially those in eighth grade enrolled in an ELC course at SMPN 8 Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The research included sixty students, divided into two groups: control and experiment. The present research utilized total sampling technique. The

total sampling technique was a sampling approach in which all members of the population used as samples (Sugiyono 2017).

Data Collection and Analysis Method

The data collection processes of both the control and the experimental groups presented systematically as follows:

1. Pretest

The pretest gave for both the experimental and control groups. The questions for this test put forward in an interview. It is intended to measure students' speaking abilities ahead of treatment.

2. Treatment

The researcher handled the experimental group with the PPP (presentation, practice, production) method and the control group with conventional at each meeting, where both groups received the same material. The researcher examined students for six meetings, with every meeting requiring 60 minutes.

The researcher gave treatment to the experimental group by using the PPP (presentation, practice, production) method in the form of a lined-up teaching and learning activity applying the PPP method and the adjustment to the topic of material for learning speaking. The research carried out in six meetings, each lasting for sixty minutes. On the other hand, the control group also taught conventionally for six meetings. This group learned the same kind of material. In this control group, the traditional way of practicing speaking and receiving the material that designed for the students.

3. Posttest

Students were given the posttest after completing treatments for six meetings. The outcomes of both the pretest and the posttest calculated to find out whether the students achieved improvement in speaking ability at ELC relying on the PPP method. The kinds of test were similar between pretest and posttest.

Before analyzing, the researcher gathered and analyzed the data using the processes specified: 1) Scoring and converting students' pretest and posttest answers; 2) Labeling the students' answers scores; 3) Calculating the mean score of the responses given by students to ascertain the mean score, standard deviation, and t-test value of the experimental and control groups between the pretest and posttest. The data computed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 program (Late, Mills, and Airasian 2020)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section outlines the findings of the research, then addresses their explanation considering the context and relevant theories and research. The results of a data analysis on the efficacy of the PPP method for improving speaking ability among English Learners Community (ELC) students were provided by the researchers. The pretest and posttest interviews were employed in gathering data.

The Implementation of PPP Method

The decision to implement the PPP method was gathered by seeing the students' lack of speaking. The PPP method categorized as common-sense method where it is implemented through three stages, including presentation, practice, and production (Ilmuddinovich 2020). In this case, the students' low ability in speaking are caused by some problems in students, such as students' lack of vocabulary, lack of self-confidence, and finding English difficult. Hence, giving material to students is integrated into the PPP method to stimulate them to speak and be more active during learning in class. The implementation of the PPP method in the ELC course with materials personalized for students' speaking needs may produce effective results (Rasulova 2022). Therefore, in this research, it integrates material with the PPP approach.

In this research, the implementation of three stages of the PPP method in the experimental class was carried out, starting from the input vocabulary given to its direct application through the construction of words, sentences, and paragraphs by students. The treatment, which always begins with input vocabulary, helps to establish the fundamentals of students' English so that it is more straightforward to exercise it when speaking, regardless of whether it is in the form of expressing ideas, conversations, discussions, or making statements. Establishing a basis in the form of vocabulary is essential and contributes an important role in improving students' speaking skills (Alharthi 2019; Kiliç 2019).

The pre-test was carried out prior to the students receiving the treatment in experiment class. In other words, in advance, students had face-to-face lessons, and a pre-test was given to both control and experiment classes. The pretest was done to compare all students' speaking abilities with the post-test results and to determine their initial comprehension of the measurements indicated in the learning objectives.

The Integration of PPP in Teaching Activity

The teaching and learning duties were completed by completing the three phases of the PPP method: presentation, practice, and production. Because all three of these steps are interconnected, the researchers must commit those steps. However, the PPP method is easy to use because it presents a logical sequence for developing topics and tasks throughout the lesson (Santos 2021). The following is a description of the learning activities using the PPP method that were completed in this research.

In the beginning, the presentation stage is conducted in this method. The center point is constructing students' vocabulary. Students' vocabulary mastery is strengthened through providing vocabulary relevant regarding the topic of material that will be carried out. The vocabulary is not provided directly. Vocabulary is delivered by displaying a cue card that illustrates the word to be presented. The teacher elicits students to guesses for the language based on the picture, and then writes it on the board. After that, the teacher must reinforce the students' pronunciation of the given vocabulary.

Moving into the second stage of the PPP method, namely practice. Students will be guided at this step in developing sentence per sentence into paragraphs, utilizing the vocabulary offered in the first stage. Teachers can assign students to work individually, in pairs, or in groups. Students will be familiar with the use of the taught vocabulary at this stage, enhancing the probability that their speaking abilities will improve. This stage ends with students having the ability to express sentences or paragraphs that have been written directly, one by one, showing that students have gained confidence in speaking and are no longer stiff. At this stage, teacher talking time is reduced to focus more on encouraging students to speak. Entering the second level of the PPP approach, namely practicing.

Production is the final stage of the PPP method. This stage is all about students centered. Students are going to focus on strengthening their speaking skills by presenting ideas on a certain topic through talks, discussions, or short conversations with other students. The production stage deals with seeing the final outcomes of students speaking abilities after they have been stimulated throughout the presentation and practice stages of the content or topic being taught.

In this research, the researchers also examined and highlighted in the material presented the interconnectedness between presentation, practice, and production of the PPP method applied in this research. It is done to facilitate students consistently practicing what is taught in one topic or material.

Table 1. Pair 1 Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	SD.	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pre-test experiment- Post-test experiment	-14.300	5.793	1.240	-16.837	-11.763	-11.530	29	.000

The difference between the two means was calculated using paired t-test analysis. The null hypothesis is rejected or accepted based on the significance value of .05 (95% confidence). If the sig. value is less than or equal to .05 ($p < 0.05$), there is a statistically significant difference between two conditions (post-test and pre-test). Because of the computation, the significant value was determined to be 0.000. As a result, the sig. (2-tailed) value 0.000 less than alpha 0.05, indicates that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted. It concludes that the PPP method had a significant effect in improving students' speaking abilities at the English Learners Community (ELC). The results proved that the PPP method was effective in delineating between the post-test and pre-test. According to the data, the PPP method had substantial impacts in improving students speaking abilities.

Table 2. Pair 1 Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	N	SD	Std. Error Mean
Pre-test experiment	62.53	30	8.525	1.556
Post-test experiment	76.83	30	6.395	1.168

Furthermore, the descriptive values of each variable in the paired sample were shown in the paired sample statistics table. Post-tests received 62.53 out of 30 data points. The obtained data distribution (standard deviation) was 8.525, with a standard error of 1.556. The post-test showed an average value of 76.83 from 30 data points. The standard deviation of the results was 6.395, with a standard error of 1.168. This indicates that the post-test was higher compared to the pre-test, confirming that the implementation of the PPP method had an essential impact on improving students' speaking ability at English Learners Community (ELC) Palopo.

In addition, the results of interviews with students regarding their perceptions of using the PPP method showed a positive response. It can be concluded that students feel helped by using this method to improve their speaking skills. Students can accept the material presented and respond well to the teacher in the learning process in the classroom. Furthermore, students hope the PPP method and material according to student needs can be implemented in formal learning processes at school, not only at English Learners Community (ELC). Students agree that the presentation of the material provided is in accordance with their interests and needs. This is what makes students excited in learning activities. In addition, the presentation of material that is not monotonous and is combined with fun activities makes students feel less bored and more curious about the material provided.

Aside from the test results above, previous research also discovered that students are more interested in learning English and prefer to learn speaking through the PPP method. According to the findings of the research conducted by Berdesi (2022) which conducted intensive English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses integrated into the PPP method for adult immigrant students in sequence to improve their A1-A2 levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), students are more enthusiastic about learning activities even though they hold virtually. Widyantoro (2019) in the research which indicated that using the PPP method can make students engaged with the process of learning because they are provided opportunities to explore their potential by the teacher because when students can develop their potential; this can affect their speaking ability. These researches also in line with Sari & Sembiring (2019) and Lakuana & Siojam (2020) which utilized the PPP method to enhance students' speaking skill in the classroom and got positive responses from students.

Harmer (2015) also stated that apart from focusing on improving speaking skills, the PPP method can also be used to teach structures such as grammar or vocabulary. This is also in line with Budiyanto (2019), who stated that the PPP method is an alternative method for increasing the mindset or confidence of students through exercises or conversations. The results of the application of the PPP method also depend on the implementation of the three existing stages: presentation, practice, and production. These three steps must be taken as well as possible so that they can have a good impact on improving students' speaking skills. The impact of the PPP method for students is very helpful in improving their speaking skills. Meanwhile, for teachers, the PPP method can be useful for teaching and helping students learn English, especially improving speaking skills.

CONCLUSION

This present research examined the efficacy of using PPP method than non-PPP method in improving Students' Speaking Ability of the English Learners Community (ELC) and the students' perception on the use of PPP method in English Learners community (ELC).

Firstly, the PPP method functions effectively for increasing students' speaking abilities. After conducting the research by applying the PPP method for the students in experimental group and non-PPP method for the students in control group, indicating that there is a statistically significant distinction within two conditions (post-test and pre-test) mainly for experimental group. The speaking test given was in the form of an interview. It emphasized pronunciation, fluency, and comprehensibility. Some recommendations could be given in accordance with the research's conclusion. First, it is proposed that the teacher of SMPN 8 Palopo, other teachers, and another English community or course can adopt the PPP method as one of the alternative strategies for enhancing students' speaking abilities. The PPP method has proved effective in developing students' speaking ability. It was established by the significance score, which was 0.000, or sig. value less than .05 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that there is a statistically significant disparity between two conditions (post-test and pre-test).

Secondly, the findings of interviews with students on their perceptions of adopting the PPP approach revealed a favorable response. It is possible to conclude that students benefit from adopting this strategy to improve their speaking skills. Students can accept the material offered and respond well to the teacher in the classroom during the learning process. The students also expect that the PPP technique and material tailored to their requirements can be utilized in official learning procedures at school, rather than just at English Learners Community (ELC). This research also suggests that future researchers can use the PPP method to improve students' speaking skills in formal or non-formal sessions, not only in English community.

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