STUDENTS' EXPERIENCE IN USING LESSON STUDY IN MICROTEACHING CLASS AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG

THESIS

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Abstract

Wahyuni, Putri. (2020). Students' Experience in Using Lesson Study in Microteaching Class at English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang. *Thesis*. Padang: English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Lesson Study is a learning improvement system originating from Japan. It is a new innovation in Microteaching classes to help students work collaboratively in the English Department of UNP. The purpose of this research is to find out students' experience in using Lesson Study in Microteaching class. The population of this research is the third year students of the English Department, Universitas Negeri Padang. There were 70 students taken through purposive sampling as the sample. The instruments of this research was a questionnaire and interview to support the data. The questionnaire consisted of 54 questions and divided into four stages; Plan, Observation, Reflection, and Advantages. The experience of the students in using Lesson Study was categorized into negative experience, moderate, and positive experience. To support the data instrument the researcher made a description from some interview. The result shows that the students' experience in using Lesson Study is a positive experience. This fact was supported by the students' mean score was 3,76 indicates a positive experience. The difficulty felt by the students was in the observation stage, and the most helpful stage were the reflection stage.

Key words: Experience, Lesson Study, Microteaching

Abstract

Wahyuni, Putri. (2020). Students' Experience in Using Lesson Study in Microteaching Class at English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang. *Thesis*. Padang: English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Lesson Study adalah sistem peningkatan pembelajaran yang berasal dari Jepang. Ini adalah inovasi baru dalam kelas Microteaching untuk membantu siswa bekerja secara kolaboratif di Jurusan Bahasa Inggris UNP. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengalaman siswa dalam menggunakan Lesson Study di kelas Microteaching. Populasi penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa tahun ketiga Jurusan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Padang. Sampel berjumlah 70 siswa yang diambil melalui purposive sampling. Instrumen penelitian berupa angket dan wawancara untuk mendukung data. Kuesioner terdiri dari 54 pertanyaan dan dibagi menjadi empat tahap; Rencana, Pengamatan, Refleksi, dan Manfaat. Pengalaman siswa dalam menggunakan Lesson Study dikategorikan menjadi pengalaman negatif, sedang, dan positif. Untuk mendukung data instrumen peneliti membuat deskripsi dari beberapa wawancara. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman siswa dalam menggunakan Lesson Study merupakan pengalaman yang positif. Fakta ini didukung oleh nilai rata-rata siswa adalah 3,76 yang menunjukkan pengalaman yang positif. Kesulitan yang dirasakan siswa ada pada tahap observasi, dan tahap yang paling membantu adalah tahap refleksi.

Key words: Experience, Lesson Study, Microteaching

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the description about the introduction of this research. It consists of some parts which deal with background, identification, limitation, formulation, research questions, purpose, significance of the problem and definition of key term. Each part is presented systematically.

A. Background of the Problem

Lesson Study is a learning improvement system originating from Japan. Lesson Study was introduced by Makoto Yoshida. In terms of language, Lesson Study is derived from two words in Japanese namely "jugyo" which means "lesson" or learning, and the word "kenkyu" which means "study" or assessment (Isoda, 2007). In order to improve learning outcomes and to test the effectiveness of their teaching, teachers in Japan apply Lesson Study as a systematic process to see these results. Lesson Study could also be done in collaboration with teachers who teach different subjects at the same school or teachers from different schools who teach the same subjects. Because there have been many improvements in learning outcomes achieved by students in Japan, many countries are following this system of learning improvement to be implemented in their country.

Japan has implemented Lesson Study since the 19th century, then followed by the United States since 1995. The application of Lesson Study also began in Indonesia since 1998 – 2004 by JICA (Japan International Cooperational Agency) through IMSTEP (Indonesian Mathematics and Science

Teaching Education Project) program which began in science department in order to improve the quality of mathematics and science education in Indonesia. In 2008 - 2014 Lesson Study began to be implemented in universities through LEDIPISTI (Lesson Study Dissemination Program for Strengthening Teacher Education in Indonesia) program. As an educational institution that aims to produce qualified teachers, Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) must design a good learning process in order to achieve these goals and the success of the Japanese state in implementing Lesson Study should be a model.

Lesson Study is an alternative that emphasizes social interaction in building teachers knowledge of students' learning and stimulate the development of teaching practices. Rusman (2013) states the purpose of Lesson Study are (1) giving a better understanding of how students learn and the teacher teach, (2) Obtain certain learning outcomes that are beneficial to other teachers in carrying out learning, (3) improve systematic learning with collaborative inquiries, (4) build a pedagogical knowledge from other teacher. The implementation of Lesson Study in microteaching allow student teachers to determine the best way to improve their teaching practices. According to Suryani (2016) microteaching Lesson Study is an alternative for the student teachers to practice their teaching to their peers or real students, and also to improve their teaching experiences and to be more meaningful through improving teaching techniques. It combines the aspects from microteaching and Lesson Study.

Not only does microteaching improve teaching skills (Toman, Cimer, & Cimer, 2014), but also aims to train students to think critically (Arsal, 2015),

increase self-esteem (Celik, 2019), and increase self-confidence (Wangchuk, 2019). Subadi (2007) stated that the purpose of microteaching are (a) To help student teachers master special skills, so that there is no difficulties in real teaching practice, (b) To increase the level of learning competency for student teachers, and (c) To find their own shortcomings and how to fix it. The teacher who teaches in microteaching class uses several techniques in order to achieve pedagogical competence, but the techniques that have been used only focus on individual pedagogical competencies. According to Nichols., & Jennifer, R. (2017) the four essential rules of 21st century learning are (a) Instruction should be student centered, (b) Education should be collaborative, (c) Learning should have context, and (d) Schools should be integrated with society. It means 21st century learning has creative and collaborative characteristics. So that microteaching class has not trained students to collaborate or work together, that's why the implementation of Lesson Study as a new innovation in teaching and learning process in microteaching class.

At the English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP), student teachers who have started the sixth semester get offers of microteaching courses before they begin to practice as a young teacher in the next semester. Different from previous years that taught students to be independent, this year's microteaching class implemented a Lesson Study that guided students and was expected to help students undergo microteaching classes. In this course, the students teachers will be grouped of five members, each group will be involved in three cycles of planning, implementing, and reflecting (Suryani, 2016).

This research focuses on the experiences of students. Through experience, students can learn and find out if what they are doing is really what they want to do (Milwaukkee, 2016). For example, students sometimes think whether this is useful in the future or is it detrimental, if it is profitable they will do it repeatedly and so on. Some so many students find that they do not like something or do not enjoy it after they try to do it. Likewise, with the learning process, students who have good experience in the learning process feel a positive effect on them. The end of an experience is a good time to reflect on learning. With experience in using Lesson Study, students acquire new skills, learn more about teaching, explore further strengths and interests, and test self-motivation.

Although the implementation of Microteaching Lesson Study last semester was not the first time in the English Department, it is still relatively new. Several years before the implementation of Lesson Study was implemented by an English department lecturer, Prof. Dr. Yenni Rozimela, M. Ed., Ph.D. with the research title "Exploring the Challenges of Collaboration Planning in the Implementation of LSLC in Microteaching" which focuses on explaining the practice of collaborative planning at the plan stage. While students' experience and student perception have not much been investigated. This study tries to fill this gap. Especially in revealing how their experiences in using Lesson Study. Not only that, but also inform what are the benefits and the difficulties felt by the student while undergoing the microteaching Lesson Study. In order to be valuable input for lecturers to modify or improve the implementation of Lesson Study Microteaching in the English Department for better results.

The reason that make this study different from the previous study is in this study is focuses on microteaching Lesson Study which is guided directly by the lecturer. Fernandez (2002) found that teachers' intellectual involvement and collaborative collaboration was very beneficial and motivated the students. Not only motivating but also participating in the three cycles of Lesson Study process. The stages are (a) setting goals, (b) planning research lesson, (c) teaching, observing and data collecting of the research lesson, (d) evaluation, feedback and re-teaching, and (e) reflection, formulation and sharing final results (Stepanek, Appel, Leong, Mangan, & Mitchell, 2007).

Therefore, based on all description above, the writer decided to conduct a research in order to find out how are students' experience in using Lesson Study in microteaching class, the difficulties, and also the benefits felt by the students at English department of Universitas Negeri Padang.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the identification of the problem in this study is a follows. First, the implementation of Lesson Study in microteaching class at English department. Second, students' experience in using Lesson Study in microteaching class at English department of UNP. Before the implementation of Lesson Study, the students designed their lesson plans by themselves so that they do not work collaboratively at all. Meanwhile, in the last semester, Lesson Study was implemented in the Microteaching class which taught them to work in groups. This condition brings them to a different experience. In previous studies, students had positive experiences in using Lesson Study.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification above, the writer limits the study on describing students' experience in using Lesson Study in microteaching class at English department. Specially, it focuses on the students who takes microteaching subject.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Related to the limitation of the problem above, the writer formulated the problem into "How are students' experiences in using Lesson Study in microteaching class?"

E. Research Question

The research question were formulated as follow:

- 1. How are students' experiences in using Lesson Study in microteaching class?
- 2. What are the benefits and difficulties by the students in using Lesson Study in microteaching class?

F. Purpose of the Research

Considering research question above, the purpose of this research could be generalized as follow:

- To describe students' experience in using Lesson Study in microteaching class at English department of Universitas Negeri Padang.
- To inform the benefits and difficulties by the students when implementing Lesson Study in microteaching class.

G. Significant of Research

The writer hopes that the result of this research gives some benefits for the readers. Firstly, this study is expected to give contribution for the English Education, especially related to the implementation of Lesson Study in microteaching class at English department of UNP. Second, this study is expected to give information to the readers about students' experience, the benefits and the difficulties in using Lesson Study in microteaching class. By knowing these things, a suitable learning will be created based on their needs Furthermore, the writer also hopes this research can give knowledge for the readers in general information about Lesson Study and this implementing in microteaching class at English department, and it is also expected to be a reference for those who want to research the same cases.

H. Definition of Key Terms

In understanding the topic of this research easily, the writer would like to present the definition of key terms, they are :

- a. Experience : Experience is the result of natural contact with the five human senses. Derived from the word experience. Experience allows someone to know and the result of this knowledge is then called knowledge.
- b. Lesson Study (or $jugy\bar{o} \ kenky\bar{u}$): A teaching improvement process that has origins in Japanese elementary education, where it is a widespread

- professional development practice. There are three cycles of Lesson Study, planning, implementing, and reflecting.
- c. Microteaching: A teacher training and faculty development technique whereby the teacher reviews a recording of a teaching session, in order to get constructive feedback from peers and/or students about what has worked and what improvements can be made to their teaching technique.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The study showed that students' enjoyed using Lesson Study in Microteaching class. The students' were aware that Microteaching class without Lesson Study was very difficult. Based on the data questionnaire, students' experience in using Lesson Study indicates a positive experience within the Mean score is 3,76 (3,68 or above indicate the positive experience). Based on the data interview, the stages that indicated as the most difficult is the observation stage, they said that the observation stage is more difficult than the planning stage which also has a difficulty level. The last stage of the three stages in the Lesson Study is a stage that has many benefits, from criticism and suggestions by the lecturers and the class members to help them to develop their skills in teaching, change their mindset in preparing the next lesson.

B. Suggestion

Based on these findings, some suggestions are proposed. First, to support the teaching and learning process, Lesson Study should be introduced and implemented in wider contexts, then to improve teaching skills, the lecturers can apply Lesson Study-based learning in Microteaching class at Universities. Second, Lesson Study is a sustainable teacher professional development, and thus its implementation should be continuously maintained.

Hopefully, the result of this study can give a more valuable contribution to the readers, experts, or researchers to increase understanding and experiences about Lesson Study. For further researchers who want to conduct similar topics as the researchers, it is suggested to conduct a study by using different methods and designs. By using other methods, the result will be richer.

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