

Designing a Set of KTSP-Based English Instructional Materials for Students of Grade X of SMK1 Yogyakarta

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Abstract : The objectives of the study were: (1) to find out the target needs and the learning needs of the students of grade X of SMK1 Yogyakarta, and (2) to develop a set of KTSP-Based English instructional materials for the students of grade X of SMK1 Yogyakarta. This was a research and development (R & D) study. The subjects were Grade X students of SMK1 Yogyakarta Class X A and X B that consisted of 8 female and 22 male students. This research was conducted by following Jolly and Bolithos's model in Tomlinson (1998) with some modification. The first step was needs analysis done by distributing questionnaires to the students. The result of the needs analysis was the basis for developing a course grid. The course grid was used as the guideline to develop the KTSP-Based English instructional materials. The data from the needs analysis were analyzed quantitatively using frequency and percentage and the quantitative data obtained from the expert judgment were analyzed through descriptive statistics. The results of the needs analysis showed that the students needed materials for the grade X of SMK1 Yogyakarta which were attractive, interesting and related to their daily life. Therefore, this study developed six units of materials. Each unit consists of *Greeting and Parting, Introducing Yourself and Others, Simple Expression I, Simple Expression II, Description and Memos and Invitation* activities with tasks focusing on daily conversation on formal and casual situation.

Key words: KTSP-Based, English instructional materials, SMK1 Yogyakarta

Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk mengetahui kebutuhan target dan kebutuhan belajar siswa kelas X dari SMK 1 Yogyakarta, dan (2) untuk mengembangkan bahan ajar Bahasa Inggris berbasis KTSP untuk siswa kelas X dari SMK1 Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini berjenis *Research and Development (R & D)*. Responden adalah siswa kelas X dari SMK1 Yogyakarta Kelas X A dan X B yang terdiri dari 8 perempuan dan 22 siswa laki-laki. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengikuti model Jolly dan Bolithos di Tomlinson (1998) dengan beberapa modifikasi. Langkah pertama adalah analisis kebutuhan yang dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada para siswa. Hasil dari analisis kebutuhan adalah dasar untuk mengembangkan kerangka ajar. Kerangka ajar digunakan sebagai pedoman untuk mengembangkan bahan ajar

bahasa Inggris berbasis KTSP. Data dari analisis kebutuhan diolah secara kuantitatif menggunakan frekuensi dan persentase dan data kuantitatif yang diperoleh dari penilaian ahli dianalisis melalui statistik deskriptif. Hasil analisis kebutuhan menunjukkan bahwa siswa kelas X dari SMK1 Yogyakarta perlu bahan ajar yang menarik dan terkait dengan kehidupan sehari-hari. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengembangkan enam unit bahan. Setiap unit terdiri Greeting and Parting, Introducing Yourself and Others, Simple Expression I, Simple Expression II, Description and Memos and Invitation dengan tugas-tugas yang berfokus pada percakapan sehari-hari pada situasi formal dan informal.

Kata kunci: Berbasis KTSP, Bahan Ajar Bahasa Inggris, SMK1 Yogyakarta

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Introduction

SMKI Yogyakarta is one of the few formal schools that specifically teach about performance arts. As the formal school graduates who expert in the field of art, the students of SMKI Yogyakarta have directly participated in preserving the culture. They need English instruction materials which provide a large amount of vocabulary related to the world of arts in order for them to be prepared in their prospective work field with good commands of English and good vocabulary mastery in their field by referring to the curriculum that have been set by the government. Having such consideration, the researcher proposed teaching instructional materials for students of SMKI Yogyakarta.

A set of instructional materials can be resource in pursuing the language activities at hand (Savignon, 1983: 138). Therefore, the appropriate materials that can serve as the guideline of what to teach and what to learn are necessary. Appropriate and well-designed English materials are needed in order to activate and support the learning of the individual students.

According to Hutchinson and Waters (1987: 16), the definition of English for Special Purposes (ESP) is an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner's reason for learning. Since this research concerns with English instructional materials for students of SMKI Yogyakarta, it belongs to English for Academic Purposes. Researcher conduct english instructional material based on KTSP. The Education National Standards Board (BSNP) indicates that KTSP is the operational curriculum which is arranged and applied in every unit of education. KTSP is developed according to the situation or the characteristic of the school. Thus, each school or each level of education has a different way in performing KTSP.

Research Method

Research method is defined as a scientific way to obtain data for particular objective and use (Sugiyono, 2015: 3). The method to be used is research and development (R&D) method that analyse the needs and make product based on the needs. It also use descriptive method. This method concerns with the gathering of basic information serving as a base for deeper investigation.

In order to solve the problem, library research and survey research are conducted. The library research is conducted to observe and gather information about the general description of vocational school, curriculum, KTSP, and to find English books as the theoretical background as the basis in designing the instructional materials then survey research is conducted to obtain information from appropriate respondents. The respondents were Grade X students of SMK1 Yogyakarta Class X A and X B that consisted of 8 female and 22 male students.

The procedure of this research consisted of five steps. It was started by conducting needs analysis, designing a course grid, developing two units of English learning materials, and obtaining the assessment from the expert. The final step was writing the final draft. Likert-Scale was used to measure the data from the questionnaire. The data were calculated by using the formula proposed by Suharto (2006, 52-53). Following is the likert formula to analyze quantitative data:

$$P (100\%) = f/N \times 100 \%$$

P: percentage of the item

f: collected scores

N: number of cases

100%: fix number

Research Findings

The data were collected and analyzed in certain way so the information supports the investigation so that the learning process using teaching materials developed can take place effectively.

a. Analyzing the Students' Needs

The diagnosis of the students' needs was conducted by analyzing the data derived from the tenth grade students of SMKI Yogyakarta.

b. Formulating the Instructional Goal and Objectives.

1). Formulating the instructional goal

The goal of the designed materials that is the students are able to communicate in English in Novice level.

2). Formulating the instructional objectives

The objectives of teaching English comprehension materials for the tenth grade students of SMKI Yogyakarta were formulated as follows: The students are expected to have a number of sub-skills of the four English language skills that is to understand basic expressions in social interactions, mention objects, people, time, day, month, and year, to describe objects, people, time, day, month, and year, to produce simple utterances for basic functions, to explain simple activities, to comprehend memo and simple menus, public transport itineraries and traffic signs, to understand words and unfamiliar terms and simple sentences based on the formula.

c. Analyzing Learning Tasks

Learning task refers to what students have to learn so that they can perform the expected behavior.

- 1). Learning tasks related to the sub-skills of listening and speaking
- 2). Learning task also related to have a number of sub-skills of reading and writing.

d. Designing Syllabus and Material

The goal of the research project is to design the materials so that a syllabus is needed. A syllabus will give a description about the selection and organization of the course content on which the material design is based. The data resulted from library research and survey research gave the information about the students' needs in learning English and provided topics for the content and organization of the materials.

Target Needs and Learning Needs

Micro capability mentioned in the questionnaire on the scale of 1-3, the percentage of respondents what lack at (target needs) and what they need (learning needs) are as follows:

Target Needs

No	Item	Sub Item	Percentage	Criteria
1	Speaking	Explaining simply progressing activities	64.43%	Sufficient
2	Listening	Expressing ideas written and verbally	64.44%	Sufficient
3	Reading	Understanding words, terms and simple sentences based on the formulas	68.88%	Sufficient
4	Writing	Completing simple dialog	73.33%	Sufficient
5	Supporting Knowledge	Knowledge about how to make simple letter format	64.33%	Sufficient

Learning Needs

No	Item	Sub Item	Percentage	Criteria
1	Desired Material	Memo and schedule writing	78.66%	Important
2	Reading & Writing Material	Pictures	83.33%	Important
3	Speaking & Listening Material	Dialog	80.00%	Important
4	Desired Topic	Related to cultures	90.00%	Important
5	Learning Activities	Describing pictures verbally	83.33%	Important
6	Learning Format	Small groups	84.44%	Important

Conclusion

There were four steps to design the materials from the adaptation and modification of the models: analyzing needs, formulating goal and objectives, analyzing learning tasks and designing the syllabus and the materials. The steps were the solution of the first research problem to solve the first research problem, the library research was conducted. The presentation of the English Instructional Materials for the student of tenth grade of SMKI Yogyakarta. This is the solution of the second research problem. To solve the problem, the library and survey researches were conducted.

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