

ABSTRACT

Ponikem. 2010. *Authenticity of Bilingual Instruction Programs*. Yogyakarta: The Graduate Program in English Language Studies, Sanata Dharma University.

The study on authenticity of bilingual instruction programs aimed at (1) describing and interpreting the meanings of the authenticity of bilingual instruction programs viewed from the participants' lived experience, and (2) describing a model of effective and productive bilingual instruction program which was derived from the questionnaire. This study therefore, adopted both qualitative and quantitative research which was conducted sequentially with the main focus on the qualitative one. The quantitative research stood only as an addendum or follow-up research. Following the research aims, the data were accordingly qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative data were in the form of participants' texts or narratives which were obtained through interviews, classroom observation, and document check. The participants were two teachers and two students. The texts or narratives were then processed by using thematic analysis in which I could come up with a number of themes either prefigured or emergent to provide headings for further description and interpretation. The quantitative data were in the form of numerical data derived from the questionnaire which was distributed to 50 respondents. The quantitative data were tabulated on the spreadsheet to be further analyzed by using both spreadsheet and SPSS especially for descriptive statistics. The results of the analysis were then interpreted based on the range, mean, and standard deviation.

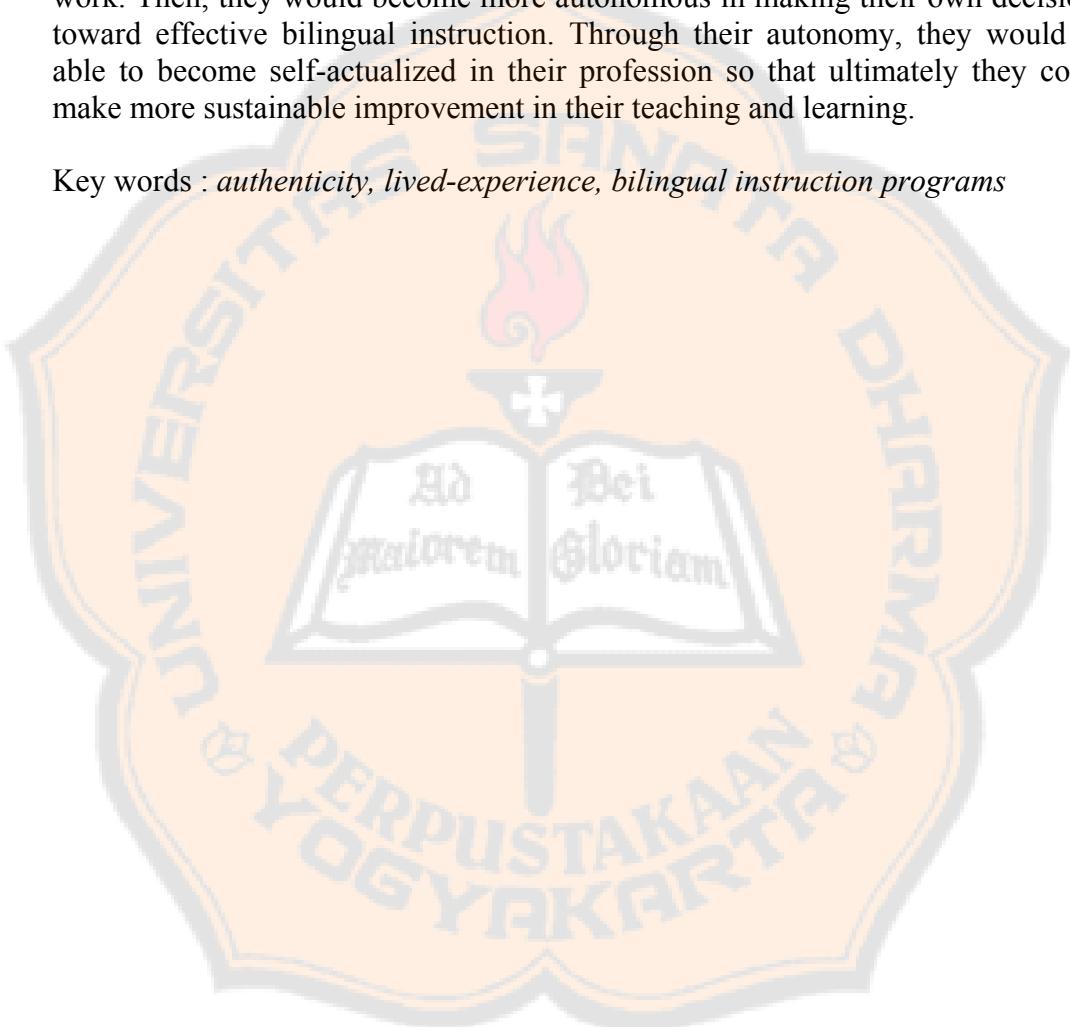
The findings of the qualitative research were the description and interpretation of the essence of meanings derived from the participants' lived-experience of the phenomenon under investigation. Employing thematic analysis, there appeared five themes in the findings consisting of both prefigured and emergent themes. The prefigured themes were the authenticity of the goal, authenticity of the process and authenticity of the resources. Related to the authenticity of the goals, there were four subthemes, namely program goals in the eyes of the participants, the ways of achieving the goals, the meanings of the goals, and how the goal achievement addresses the future world. Dealing with the authenticity of the process, there appeared five subthemes, i.e. the roles of English, the use of English – what it is like and what it should be, classroom interaction, what the process means, and how the process relates the current world to the future one. The last prefigured theme, the authenticity of the resources consisted of three subthemes, i.e. curriculum and teaching preparation, learning sources and material development, and assessment and learning outcomes. The emergent themes were related to student recruitment, teacher professional development, and English for all subjects. As a bridging theme, the last theme presented how the whole program perceived by participants.

The quantitative research ended with an acceptable model of effective and productive bilingual instruction program which was derived from the analysis of the result of the questionnaire. Using descriptive statistics, namely range, mean and standard deviation, the proposed model was statistically acceptable. The textual interpretation of the agreed model referred back to the blueprint of the questionnaire in which the design model had three components, i.e. goals, process,

and resources. The goals covered the national and institutional goals as well as goals viewed from teachers' and students' point of view. The process component consisted of roles and views of language, teachers' and learners' roles, and teacher-learner interaction. The resource components dealt with curriculum, syllabus, lesson plans, learning material and learning assessment.

For the practical benefit, especially for the teacher participants, me as the researcher, and audience in general, the study has improved our understanding on the authenticity of bilingual instruction programs. The participants themselves have become the judge for their own performance. Being reflective practitioners, hopefully they would be able to perform more thoughtfully and tactfully in their work. Then, they would become more autonomous in making their own decisions toward effective bilingual instruction. Through their autonomy, they would be able to become self-actualized in their profession so that ultimately they could make more sustainable improvement in their teaching and learning.

Key words : *authenticity, lived-experience, bilingual instruction programs*



ABSTRAK

Ponikem. 2010. *Otentisitas Program Pembelajaran Bilingual*. Yogyakarta: Program Pasca Sarjana, Kajian Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian mengenai otentisitas program pembelajaran bilingual ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan dan menginterpretasikan otentisitas pembelajaran bilingual yang dipandang dari pengalaman hidup para partisipan penelitian, dan (2) mendeskripsikan sebuah model pembelajaran bilingual yang efektif dan produktif yang dihasilkan dari survei melalui kuesioner. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini mengadopsi baik penelitian kualitatif maupun kuantitatif. Mengikuti jenis penelitian tersebut, secara otomatis, data penelitian juga berupa data kualitatif dan data kuantitatif. Data kualitatif berbentuk teks atau narasi dari partisipan yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi kelas, dan pengecekan dokumen. Partisipan penelitiannya adalah dua orang guru dan dua orang siswa. Teks atau narasi ini kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematis untuk kemudian menghasilkan sejumlah tema baik tema yang sudah diperkirakan sebelumnya maupun tema baru atau *emergent*. Tema-tema ini kemudian menjadi sub-sub judul pada deskripsi dan interpretasi lebih lanjut. Data kuantitatif berupa data numerik yang diambil dari kuesioner yang didistribusikan kepada 50 orang responden. Data ini kemudian dianalisis menggunakan lembar kerja (spreadsheet) dan SPSS, terutama statistik deskriptif. Hasil analisis kemudian diinterpretasi berdasarkan skor rentangan, rata-rata, dan standar deviasi atau simpangan baku.

Temuan penelitian kualitatif berupa deskripsi dan interpretasi esensi makna pengalaman hidup partisipan penelitian mengenai topik yang diteliti. Dengan menggunakan analisis tematis muncullah lima tema yang terdiri dari tema yang sudah diperkirakan dan tema baru atau *emergent*. Tema yang sudah diperkirakan adalah otentisitas tujuan, otentisitas proses, dan otentisitas sumber pendukung. Terkait dengan otentisitas tujuan, ada empat sub tema yaitu, tujuan program menurut partisipan, cara pencapaian tujuan, makna tujuan, dan bagaimana tujuan itu mengakses masa yang akan datang. Termasuk dalam tema otentisitas proses yaitu peran bahasa Inggris, penggunaan bahasa Inggris antara kenyataan dan seharusnya, interaksi kelas, makna proses, dan bagaimana proses itu mengaitkan antara masa kini dan masa yang akan datang. Terkait dengan otentisitas sumber pendukung, ada tiga sub tema, yakni kurikulum dan persiapan mengajar, sumber belajar dan pengembangan materi pembelajaran, evaluasi pembelajaran dan keluaran pembelajaran. Tema *emergent* berhubungan dengan penerimaan siswa baru, pengembangan profesi guru dan bahasa Inggris untuk semua mata pelajaran.

Akhir dari penelitian kuantitatif adalah diterimanya sebuah model pembelajaran bilingual yang efektif dan produktif yang diperoleh dari analisis hasil kuesioner. Dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif, yakni rentangan, rata-rata, dan standar deviasi, model yang diusulkan dinyatakan diterima. Interpretasi tekstual dari model pembelajaran bilingual tersebut mengacu kembali kepada cetak biru atau kisi-kisi penyusunan kuesioner, di mana rancangan model tersebut terdiri dari tiga komponen, yaitu tujuan, proses dan sumber pendukung.

Komponen tujuan terdiri dari tujuan nasional dan institusional serta tujuan yang dilihat dari sudut pandang guru dan siswa. Komponen proses meliputi peran dan pandangan terhadap bahasa Inggris, peran guru dan siswa, serta interaksi antara guru dan siswa. Komponen sumber pendukung terdiri dari kurikulum, silabus, rencana pembelajaran, materi pembelajaran dan evaluasi pembelajaran.

Untuk keuntungan praktis, khususnya bagi partisipan guru, dan saya sendiri sebagai peneliti, penelitian ini telah meningkatkan pemahaman kita mengenai otentisitas program pembelajaran bilingual. Para partisipan sendiri telah dapat menjadikan diri mereka sebagai penentu kinerja mereka sendiri. Dengan menjadi praktisi yang reflektif, mereka diharapkan dapat bertindak penuh pertimbangan dan penuh kehati-hatian dalam pekerjaan mereka. Kemudian, mereka akan menjadi mandiri dalam membuat keputusan mereka sendiri demi pembelajaran bilingual yang lebih efektif. Melalui kemandirian, mereka dapat mengaktualisasikan diri mereka untuk profesi mereka sehingga pada akhirnya mereka dapat membuat peningkatan secara terus-menerus dalam pembelajaran mereka.

Kata kunci : *otentisitas, pengalaman hidup, program pembelajaran bilingual*

