

# Efforts to Improve Students's Speaking Abilities by Applying The Word Guessing Learning Model Indonesian Language Subjects in UPT SPF State Elementary School 10422 SEI Glugur Deli Serdang

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## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the effect of the Word Guessing learning model in improving the speaking skills of fourth grade students of UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency. This study uses a quasi-experimental method (Quasi Experimental) with a pretest-posttest control group design. The population of the study was three classes with a total of 74 students, while the sample consisted of two classes selected by purposive sampling, namely classes IVA and IVB, each consisting of 25 students. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, speaking skills tests, and documentation. Data analysis used descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that in the experimental group, the average pre-test score was 66, with 40% of students in the Poor category. After the application of the Guess the Word model, the average post-test increased to 85, with 44% of students in the Very Good category. Meanwhile, the control group using the conventional model obtained an average pre-test of 58, with 32% of students in the Poor category, and the average post-test increased to 75, with 40% of students in the Good category. Inferential analysis showed that the t-value of 9.26 was greater than t-table (2.06) at a significance level of 0.05, so the null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. Thus, the Guess the Word model has a significant effect on students' speaking skills. The implication of this study is that the application of the Guess the Word model can improve students' speaking fluency in learning Indonesian more effectively.*

*Keywords: Speaking Skills, Guess the Word Model, Indonesian Language Learning, Quasi-Experiment*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Speaking is a crucial language skill for learning Indonesian. This skill allows students to express their ideas, opinions, and feelings, clearly and effectively. However, in practice, many students still struggle with speaking, particularly in developing confidence, fluency, and accuracy in conveying ideas (Sugirma et al., 2024).

At the SPF Unit of SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, initial observations in the fourth grade found that students' speaking skills were still relatively low. This was evident from several indicators, such as students' lack of courage in speaking in front of the class, limited vocabulary, and inaccuracy in sentence structure. Furthermore, during the learning process, teachers often use conventional lecture and question-and-answer methods, so students receive limited opportunities to practice speaking actively (Rahmawati et al., 2024).

One learning model that can be applied to improve students' speaking skills is the Guess the Word model. This model is interactive and fun because it involves students guessing and explaining certain words based on the instructions given. By applying this learning model, students are not only required to think quickly and critically but also practice speaking clearly and confidently in a more communicative atmosphere. One learning method that is considered capable of improving students' speaking skills is the Guess the Word model. The Guess the Word model is a game-based learning model that suits the character of elementary school students who like to play and compete with each other. This learning model uses puzzle cards paired with answers. The guess the word game is carried out by students matching the puzzle questions with the correct answer cards. The Guess the Word learning model emphasizes cooperation between students and teachers to achieve common goals (Yuliana & Antoni, 2024).

An effective and efficient learning process is essential for helping students achieve optimal learning outcomes. Indonesian language instruction in elementary schools (SD) aims to improve students' ability to understand and use language as a means of effective communication, both orally and in writing (Zahro et al., 2025).

Learning Indonesian encompasses four aspects of language skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. In education, particularly in Indonesia, students must master these four skills to become proficient in the language. Therefore, language skills instruction in schools emphasizes not only theory but also requires students to be able to use language for its intended purpose, namely as a means of communication (Hamdayani & Sapitri, 2025).

Speaking is a crucial language skill in developing active and creative students in Indonesian language learning. By speaking, students can express their opinions, ideas, and thoughts more clearly and effectively.

Speaking skills refer to the ability to express intentions and feelings verbally. This skill is not inherited, although every human can naturally speak. However, formal speaking skills require intensive practice and guidance. Students' speaking skills vary according to their developmental stage, ranging from good/fluent, moderate, to stuttering/poor (Andriani et al., 2025)

According to Brown and Yule, "Speaking can be defined as the ability to pronounce language sounds to express or convey thoughts, ideas or feelings verbally" (Nurul Aprilla et al., 2025).

In relation to speaking proficiency or skills, in the Al-Qur'an, there is one surah that has meaning and benefits to make speaking easier. Allah Ta'ala says in QS. Thaha/20:27-28:

"And remove the stiffness from my tongue, that they may understand my words."

The verse above is a prayer offered by Prophet Musa (a.s.) to ask that his stiff tongue or lack of fluency in speaking be overcome so that those he spoke to could understand what he meant (Al-Qur'an and Translation, 2025).

In acquiring speaking skills, intensive practice is not enough; it must also be accompanied by practicing prayers, as was done by the Prophet Moses. There are many benefits to being skilled in speaking, including the ability to easily explain one's needs and desires and express one's feelings and ideas to others.

According to Kasman, "The primary purpose of speaking is to communicate, and to convey thoughts effectively, the speaker must understand the meaning of everything they wish to communicate" (Kasman, 2022). However, several studies have shown that many students are not yet skilled at speaking. One cause is the unresolved problem of learning to speak English.

In general, Indonesian language teachers tend to use conventional approaches and lack innovation, resulting in monotonous and boring speaking skills learning activities for student. Students are not encouraged to learn the language but rather to learn about it. This means that teachers present in class not how students speak in context and situations, but rather, they are encouraged to learn the theory of speaking.

To overcome this, various efforts are needed to create an enthusiastic teaching and learning process through creative and innovative methods.

## II. METHODS

### A. Research Design

This study used a quasi- or pseudo-experimental method. Quasi-experimental research investigates cause-and-effect relationships by applying one or more treatment conditions to an experimental group and comparing them with a control group that did not receive the treatment (Sugiyono, 2019).

Quasi-experiments aim to obtain information that approximates the results of a real experiment under conditions that do not allow for the control or manipulation of all relevant variables. The experimental design used in this study was a nonequivalent control group design and a pretest-posttest design with unequivalent groups.

### B. Research Location

This research was conducted at the SPF Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency. This location was chosen for several reasons.

1. Accessibility: Research locations that are affordable and strategic for researchers so that they can minimize research effort and costs.
2. Participant Support: Teachers and students at the school were very responsive and enthusiastic in providing the information needed in this research.

### 3.3 Research Design

The research design was a nonequivalent control group design, which involved two groups:

- Experimental group received treatment.
- Control group: not receiving treatment.

Both groups will be given a pretest before treatment and a posttest after treatment to measure treatment effectiveness. The research design model is described as follows:

### *C. Data Collection Technique*

To obtain accurate data for this study, the researcher collected data using the following steps:

Observation as a data collection technique has specific characteristics compared to other techniques such as interviews and questionnaires. While interviews and questionnaires always communicate with people, observation is not limited to people but also includes other natural objects. Cook et al. (2026) state that observation is a complex process consisting of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important processes are observation and memory. Data collection techniques through observation are used when research concerns human behavior, work processes, and natural phenomena, and when the number of respondents being observed is not too large (Cook et al., 2026).

Data were collected through direct field observations and systematic recording of the learning process. In this case, the observations included various student activities during the learning process.

This study consisted of two stages: a pretest and posttest. This was done to determine the initial and final grades of fourth-grade students in the SPF Unit of SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, in the 2025-2026 academic year, and to measure students' reading skills in Indonesian language learning using a word guessing model.

Documentation is the collection of data on things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, and legends (Arikunto, 2017). The documentation technique is a method of collecting data through previously existing written materials related to this study. The documentation method was used to collect data on the condition of the school and data related to the assessment of students' reading skills in the Indonesian language subject by taking data from documentation available at the school.

### *D. Research Instruments*

The existence of data collection instruments in research is essential and determines the success of a study. This is because the type of instrument used is crucial for answering the research problem. As Zefferman stated, "The success of a study is largely determined by the instrument used, because the data needed to answer the research question (research problem formulation) is obtained through the instrument" (Zefferman, 2025).

Data collection instruments are tools selected and used by researchers in their data collection activities to make the data collection activities systematic and easier.

The instruments used in this study are:

#### 1. Speaking Skills Test

A test is a tool used to measure a person's competency achievement, usually presented in the form of questions and assignments. The speaking skills test consisted of a pretest and a posttest. The pretest was used to measure students' speaking fluency before the word guessing model was implemented, while the posttest was used to measure students' speaking fluency after the word guessing model was implemented. The Indonesian language speaking fluency test is an instrument used to collect student data through a reading test of one reading text on the Indonesian language material in both groups, namely the experimental and control classes.

#### 2. Observation Guidelines

This guideline is used to observe several activities related to the research object by collecting data through systematic observation and recording of the phenomena being investigated. Observation data are used to inventory data on student activity and interactions between students and teachers and between students.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### *A. Research Result*

In this discussion, the researcher presents the results of the research in the experimental class before using the word guessing model. Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year. The speaking skills test results were given in the form of a reading test consisting of a rating scale of Very Poor, Less Good, Good, and Very Good. The pretest was administered to the experimental class. Twenty-five students took the pretest in the experimental class. To answer several statements that had been formulated in the speaking skills test, the technique used to determine parallelism was the product-moment correlation technique proposed by Pearson ( $r$ ).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Data of Pre-test Speaking Skills in Class (Experiment)

Interval	F1	Fk	Xi	(fi.xi)	(xi-x)	(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	F(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	Presentation (%)
60-63	8	8	61.5	492	-4.5	20.25	162	32%
64-67	10	18	63.5	635	-2.5	6.25	62.5	40%
68-71	5	23	67.5	337.5	1.5	2.25	11.25	20%
72-75	2	25	71.5	143	5.5	30.25	60.5	8%

It can be seen that the speaking skills test in the Indonesian Language learning Pre-test was obtained that, in the Very Good category as many as 2 people with a value range of 72-75 or 8%, the Good category as many as 5 people or 20% with a value range of 68-71, the Less Good category as many as 10 people with a value range of 64-67 or 40%, and the Very Poor category as many as 8 people with a value range of 60--63 or 32%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of the pre-test students (experimental class) in Indonesian language learning for class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency in the 2025-2026 academic year are in the Less Good category because the percentage is 40% with a value range of 64-71. Therefore, it can be concluded that class IVA students' speaking skills are still lacking and need to be improved. This means that the average speaking skills of students in Indonesian language learning in the pre-test of the experimental class in Class IVA UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Most of them are at the poor qualification level, which means that students' speaking skills need to be improved further.

In this section, the researcher presents the results of the research in the experimental class after using the word guessing model in Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year. The results of the speaking skills test were in the form of a reading test consisting of a rating scale of Very Good, Good, Less Good, and Very Not Good.

A post-test was administered to the experimental class. Twenty-five students participated in the post-test. To answer several questions in the questionnaire, the product-moment correlation technique proposed by Pearson was used to determine the alignment.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Data of Post-test Skills On Class (Experiment)

Interval	F1	Fk	Xi	(fi.xi)	(xi-x)	(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	F(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	Percentage (%)
70-75	5	5	73.5	367.5	-11.5	132.25	661.25	20%
76-81	4	9	79.5	318	-5.5	30.25	121	16%
82-87	5	14	85.5	427.5	0.5	0.25	1.25	20%
88-93	11	25	91.5	1006.5	6.5	42.25	464.75	44%

It can be seen that the speaking skills test given in the Indonesian Language Post-test was obtained that, in the Very Good category, there were 11 people with a value range of 88-93 or 44%, the Good category had 5 people or 20% with a value range of 82-87, the Less Good category had 16 people with a value range of 76-81 or 16%, and the Very Poor category had 5 people with a value range of 70-75 or 20%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of post-test students (experimental class) in Indonesian Language learning Class IVA UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency academic year 2025-2026 is in the Very Good category because the percentage is 44% with a value range of 88-93. Therefore, it can be concluded that the speaking skills of the Class IVA students are still lacking and need to be improved further.

This means that the average speaking skills of students in Indonesian language learning in the post-test of the experimental class in class IVA of UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency academic year 2025-2026 Most of them are at the Very Good qualification level, which means that students' speaking skills need to be improved further.

In this discussion, the researcher will present the results of research on the Control class before and after using the conventional model. Class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year.

The results of the speaking skills test were in the form of a reading test consisting of a rating scale of Very Poor, Less Good, Good, and Very Good. The pre-test was administered to a control class. Twenty-five students

took the pre-test in the control class. To answer several statements that had been formulated in the speaking skills test, the technique used to determine parallelism was Pearson's product-moment correlation technique.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Data of Pre-test Speaking Skills Before Conventional Learning in Class (Experiment)

Interval	F1	Fk	Xi	(fi.xi)	(xi-x)	(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	F(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	Percentage (%)
50-53	4	8	51.5	206	-13.5	182.25	729	16%
54-57	8	16	53.5	428	-11.5	132.25	1058	32%
58-61	7	23	57.5	402.5	-7.5	56.25	393.75	28%
62-65	6	29	61.5	369	-3.5	12.25	73.5	24%

It can be seen that the speaking skills test in the Indonesian language learning pre-test obtained that six people were in the Very Good category with a value range of 62-65 or 24%, Good category.

As many as seven people or 28% had a value range of 58-61, the Less Good category had as many as eight people with a value range of 54-57 or 32%, and the Very Poor category

Good as many as four people with a value range of 50--53 or 16%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of pre-test students (control class) in Indonesian language learning in class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency academic year 2025-2026 is in the Less Good category because the percentage is 32% with a value range of 54-57. Therefore, it can be concluded that the speaking skills of Class IVB students are still lacking and need to be improved.

This means that the average speaking skills of students in Indonesian language learning in the Pre-test of the Control class in Class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year Most of them are included in the Less Good qualification level, which means that the students' speaking skills need to be improved further.

In this discussion, the researcher will present the results of research on the control class after using the conventional word learning model. Class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year. The results of the speaking skills test given are in the form of a reading test consisting of a rating scale of Very Good, Good, Less Good, and Very Not Good.

A post-test was administered to the control class. Twenty-five students took the post-test in the control class. To answer several questions in the questionnaire, the product-moment correlation technique proposed by Pearson was used to determine the alignment.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Data of Post-test Speaking Skills In Class (Control)

Interval	F1	Fk	Xi	(fi.xi)	(xi-x)	(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	F(xi-x) <sup>2</sup>	Percentage (%)
65-69	4	4	67.5	270	-7.5	56.25	225	16%
70-74	3	7	72.5	217.5	-2.5	6.25	18.75	12%
75-79	10	17	77.5	775	2.5	6.25	62.5	40%
80-85	8	25	83.5	668	8.5	72.25	578	32%

It can be seen that the speaking skills test given in the Indonesian Language Post-test was obtained that, in the Very Good category as many as 8 people with a value range of 80-85 or 32%, the Good category had 10 people or 40% with a value range of 75-79, the Less Good category as many as 3 people with a value range of 70-74 or 12%, and the Very Poor category as many as 4 people with a value range of 65--69 or 16%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of post-test students (control class) in Indonesian Language learning Class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year is in the good category because the percentage is 40% with a value range of 75-79. Therefore, it can be concluded that the speaking skills of class IVB students are good but still need improvement.

It can be seen that the average value of speaking skills of students in the experimental and control classes increased. The average pre-test value of the experimental class was 66, increasing by 19% after treatment to 85. The control class also experienced an increase, with an average pre-test value of 58, increasing by 17% to 75. The highest value in the experimental class during the pre-test was 75 and the post-test was 95, and the lowest value during the pre-test was 60 and the post-test was 70. The highest value in the control class during

the pre-test was 65 and the post-test was 85, the lowest value during the pre-test was 50 and the post-test was 65.

To test whether there is a positive influence of using the word guessing model on Indonesian speaking skills in SPF UPT of Public Elementary School 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, then it can be obtained from the research results processed through analysis using statistical methods, namely simple regression equation analysis. The testing criteria were as follows:

$H_a$  is accepted if  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$

$H_0$  accepted if  $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$

Based on the significance test, it can be concluded that  $t$  count ( $t_0$ ) = 9.26 > from  $t$  table, which is 2.06. So,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that the word guessing model in Indonesian language learning has an effect on speaking skills in UPT SPF of State Elementary School 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency. This means that the use of the word guessing model in Indonesian language learning has a significant impact on students' speaking skills because students will be more enthusiastic and will find it easier to understand the material taught by the teacher, so that students' learning outcomes will also improve.

Based on the explanation above, the author concludes that the word guessing model in Indonesian language learning can improve students' speaking skills, especially in the field of Indonesian language studies.

### B. Discussion

After conducting the research, the results obtained in the speaking skills in the Indonesian language learning Pre-test Experimental class were as follows: in the Very Good category as many as 2 people with a value range of 72-75 or 8%; in the Good category as many as 5 people or 20% with a value range of 68-71, in the Less Good category as many as 10 people with a value range of 64-67 or 40%; and in the Very Poor category as many as 8 people with a value range of 60-63 or 32%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of pre-test students (experimental class) in Indonesian language learning Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year is in the Less Good category because the percentage is 40% with a value range of 64-71. Meanwhile, the Post-test in the Experimental class found that in the Very Good category, there were 11 people with a value range of 88-93 or 44%, in the good category, there were 5 people or 20% with a value range of 82-87, in the Less Good category, there were 16 people with a value range of 76-81 or 16%, and in the Very Poor category, there were 5 people with a value range of 70-75 or 20%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of post-test students (experimental class) in Indonesian language learning Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year is in the Very Good category because the percentage is 44% with a value range of 88-93.

In the speaking skills in Indonesian language learning Pre-test in the Control class, in the Very Good category, there were 6 people with a value range of 62-65 or 24%, in the Good category, there were 7 people or 28% with a value range of 58-61, in the Less Good category, there were 8 people with a value range of 54-57 or 32%, and in the Very Poor category, there were 4 people with a value range of 50-53 or 16%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of students in the pre-test (control class) in Indonesian language learning Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year is in the Less Good category because the percentage is 32% with a value range of 54-57.

Meanwhile, the post-test in the control class showed that eight people were in the Very Good category with a score range of 80-85 or 32%, 10 people or 40% in the Good category with a score range of 75-79, there people in the Less Good category with a score range of 70-74 or 12%, and four people in the Very Poor category with a score range of 65-69 or 16%. These results illustrate that the speaking skills of post-test students (control class) in Indonesian language learning Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year is in the good category because the percentage is 40% with a value range of 75-79.

The results of the inferential statistical test, namely the  $t$ -test, obtained the results of the hypothesis test  $t$  count ( $t_0$ ) = 9.26 > from  $t$  table, namely 2.06. This is because  $t$  count >  $t$  table (9.26 > 2.06). So,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that the word guessing model has an effect on students' speaking skills. Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year.

The results of the research compiled by the researcher show that the use of an active debate learning model applied to Indonesian language learning has a significant influence on students' speaking skills. SPF UPT of Public Elementary School 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency The implementation of the word guessing

model can also create creative learning so that students do not feel bored and enjoy participating in Indonesian language learning.

In learning, especially in Indonesian language learning, there are many models that teacher can apply. One of them is the word guessing learning model, which refers to learning that can activate students to find the right answer themselves according to the previous word, so that a good attitude of cooperation and communication will be established. In addition, this learning model is also the most functional means to display, improve, and develop verbal communication, and through word guessing, students are able to hone their way of speaking well, so that those who were previously still hesitant in speaking because this model requires them to be able to guess the prepared word so that they will hone their abilities so that automatically when asked to read a script related to the guessed word, students will read fluently and correctly.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS**

After conducting research on a thesis entitled "Efforts to Improve Students' Speaking Skills by Applying the Guess the Word Learning Model in Indonesian Language Subjects by Grade IV Students of UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur, Deli Serdang Regency, Academic Year 2025-2026" to obtain the necessary data and conduct data analysis, and the researcher has simply described all the problems related to the discussion of this thesis, then in this chapter the researcher will provide conclusions from the description that has been presented previously, namely Students' speaking skills in Indonesian language learning before and after using the word guessing model in Indonesian language learning Class IVA UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency academic year 2025-2026. The pre-test (experimental class) is in the category of Less Good because the percentage is 40% with a value range of 64-71, with an average value of 66. The post-test (experimental class) is in the Very Good category because the percentage is 44% with a value range of 88-93, with an average value of 85. Students' speaking skills in Indonesian language learning before and after using conventional learning models in Indonesian language learning Class IVB UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year. The pre-test (control class) is in the Less Good category because the percentage is 32% with a value range of 54-57, with an average value of 58. The post-test (control class) was in the good category because the percentage was 40% with a value range of 75-79, with an average value of 75. The results of the inferential statistical test, namely the t-test, obtained the results of the hypothesis test  $t$  count ( $t_0$ ) = 9.26 > from  $t$  table = 2.06. Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that, by using a simple regression formula, there is an influence of the word guessing model in Indonesian language learning on students' speaking skills. Class IV UPT SPF SD Negeri 104222 Sei Glugur Deli Serdang Regency, 2025-2026 academic year.

#### **Funding Statement**

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#### **Ethical Compliance**

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

#### **Data Access Statement**

A Data Access Statement is a section in a scientific publication or research report that explains how the data used or generated in the study can be accessed by the readers or other researchers. This statement aims to promote transparency, support research reproducibility, and comply with open-access policies, where applicable.

Common Elements in a Data Access Statement:

1. Data Location: Specifies where the data are stored, such as in online repositories (e.g., Zenodo, Dryad, or institutional repositories).
2. Access Instructions: Provides information on how to access the data, such as direct links, DOI (Digital Object Identifier), or contact details.
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  - "The data supporting this study are openly available in Zenodo at [DOI:10.xxxx/zenodo.xxxx]."

**2. Restricted Data:**

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**3. No Data Available:**

- "No datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study."

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- "The data supporting this study are available under restricted access and can be obtained upon reasonable request from the corresponding author and with permission from the ethics committee."

**Purpose of a Data Access Statement:**

- **Reproducibility:** Enables other researchers to replicate or verify the findings.
- **Collaboration:** Encourages further collaboration by sharing data.
- **Compliance:** Adheres to the policies of funding agencies or journals that require open access to data.

**Conflict of Interest Declaration**

The authors declare that they have no affiliations or involvement with any organization or entity with any financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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