



05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi

AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FULBRIGHT ENGLISH  
TEACHING ASSISTANT PROGRAM IN MALAYSIAN SECONDARY  
SCHOOLS

CHAN SIANG JACK



05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi

THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION (TEACHING OF ENGLISH AS A  
SECOND LANGUAGE)  
(MASTERS BY RESEARCH)

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATION  
UNIVERSITI PENDIDIKAN SULTAN IDRIS

2017



05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi



## ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of Fulbright English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Program in Malaysian secondary schools. The evaluation of the program is crucial to investigate the effectiveness of the implemented ETA Program in motivating and enhancing the students' interest to use English language (EL). This study employed both quantitative methods and qualitative methods in data collection, which involved a total of nine rural secondary schools in seven states around Malaysia. This study involved a total of 59 EL teachers and 399 students. Based on the findings gathered, there were discrepancies in the actual implementation as compared to the intended objectives of the ETA Program. A few of the intended objectives of the ETA Program were not achieved due to improper execution of the program in the schools. The written and oral test results showed discrepancies between students from the co-teaching classes and the students from the non-co-teaching classes. However, the differences between the total mean scores of both tests between the students from both classes were not significantly different from one another. Despite the flaws in the implementation of the ETA Program, most of the EL teachers and students mentioned that the program had a positive impact on the schools, particularly towards the students' confidence. As a conclusion, the findings of this study showed that the implementation of ETA Program has had a positive impact on the students' overall motivation and interest in English language but the impact was found to be minimal and did not have a profound effect on the students' overall English language proficiency, given the fact that the ETA Program had been implemented for at least two years in all of the schools involved in this study.





## **PENILAIAN PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM *FULBRIGHT ENGLISH TEACHING ASSISTANT* SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI MALAYSIA**

### **ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai pelaksanaan Program Fulbright English Teaching Assistant (ETA) di sekolah menengah di Malaysia. Kajian ini penting bagi melihat keberkesanan pelaksanaan Program ETA dalam meningkatkan motivasi dan minat murid dalam Bahasa Inggeris (BI). Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Sebanyak sembilan buah sekolah menengah luar bandar melibatkan tujuh buah negeri di seluruh Malaysia yang terlibat dalam kajian ini. Seramai 59 orang guru bahasa Inggeris dan 399 orang murid yang terlibat dalam kajian ini. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat percanggahan antara pelaksanaan sebenar Program ETA dengan objektif program tersebut, serta aspek-aspek seperti co-teach, orientasi, dan pemantauan Program ETA. Selain itu, dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan prestasi ujian lisan dan bertulis antara murid yang terlibat dalam kelas co-teach dengan murid yang tidak terlibat dalam kelas co-teach. Namun begitu, min skor ujian lisan dan bertulis bagi murid yang mendapat bimbingan daripada ETA masih rendah dan perbezaan tersebut tidak menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan jika dibandingkan dengan murid yang tidak mendapat bimbingan daripada ETA. Dalam sesi temubual, majoriti guru Bahasa Inggeris menyatakan bahawa Program ETA membantu dalam meningkatkan motivasi dan minat murid untuk belajar dan menggunakan BI. Temubual bersama murid juga menunjukkan bahawa Program ETA membantu mereka dalam meningkatkan motivasi mereka. Namun begitu, dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa sesetengah guru BI tidak berpuas hati dengan sesetengah aspek pelaksanaan Program ETA. Kesimpulannya, Program ETA mempunyai impak yang positif terutamanya dalam meningkatkan motivasi dan minat murid dalam BI, namun impaknya masih rendah dan program tersebut tidak mempunyai impak yang besar dalam penguasaan BI murid, walaupun program tersebut telah dilaksanakan sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun bagi setiap sekolah yang terlibat dalam kajian ini.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
<b>DECLARATION</b>	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b>	iii
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	iv
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	v
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	vi
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xvi
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xvii
<b>LIST OF APPENDIXES</b>	xviii

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1	Introduction	19
1.2	Problem Statement	21
1.3	Research Objectives	24
1.4	Research Questions	24
1.5	Significance of Research	25

1.6	Operational Definitions	25
1.6.1	Fulbright English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Program	25
1.6.2	English Teaching Assistant (ETA)	26
1.6.3	Mentors	26
1.6.4	Co-Teach	27
1.6.5	Teaching and Learning (TaL)	27
1.6.6	English Language Proficiency	28
1.6.7	Program Evaluation	28
1.7	Organisation of Thesis	29
1.8	Summary	30

## CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Introduction	31
2.2	Memartabatkan Bahasa Malaysia, Memperkukuh Bahasa Inggeris (MBMMBI) Policy	32
2.3	Teaching Assistant (TA)	35
2.4	Fulbright English Teaching Assistant	36
2.5	The Use of English Language Native Speaker in the Development of English as Second Language	40
2.6	Program Evaluation	41
2.6.1	The Purpose of Program Evaluation	44

2.6.2	Summative and Formative Evaluation	46
2.7	Evaluation Models	49
2.8	Stufflebeam's Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) Evaluation Model	49
2.8.1	Context Evaluation	51
2.8.2	Input Evaluation	51
2.8.3	Process Evaluation	52
2.8.4	Product Evaluation	53
2.9	Evaluation Studies Conducted using Stufflebeam's CIPP Model	55
2.10	Summary	59

### CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	61
3.2	Research Design	62
3.2.1	Phase 1	64
3.2.2	Phase 2	65
3.3	Research Sample	67
3.4	Research Instruments	72
3.4.1	Questionnaire	74
3.4.2	Test	82
3.4.3	Written Test	84

3.4.4	Oral Test	91
3.4.5	Teaching and Learning Observational Checklist	97
3.4.6	Interview Protocol	100
3.5	Pilot Study	105
3.6	Data Analysis	106
3.7	Summary	108

## CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1	Introduction	110
4.2	Profile of Research Respondents	111
4.3	Actual Implementation as Compared to the Intended Implementation	115
4.3.1	Comparison between the Objectives of the ETA Program and the Actual Implementation of the ETA Program	116
4.3.2	The Implementation of ETA Program in the Aspects of Co-teach, Orientation, and Monitoring	133
4.4	Students' English Language Proficiency	146
4.4.1	English Language Proficiency of Form 2 Students	148
4.4.2	English Language Proficiency of Form 4 Students	154
4.5	Perceptions on the ETA Program	158
4.5.1	Perception of English Language Teachers on the ETA Program	159

4.5.2	Interview Analysis on the Perception of Heads of English Language Panel and English Language Teachers on the ETA Program	162
4.5.3	Interviews Analysis on the Perception of Students on the ETA Program	172
4.6	Summary	176

## CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1	Introduction	177
5.2	Overview of Thesis	178
5.3	Summarization of Findings	180
5.3.1	Research Question 1: Are there any discrepancies between the actual implementation of the ETA Program in Malaysian schools and the objectives, as well as the major aspects from ETA Program Guidelines?	180
5.3.2	Research Question 2: Are there any discrepancies in the language proficiency of the students guided by ETAs and students who are not guided the ETAs?	186
5.3.3	Research Question 3: What is the perception of EL teachers and students on ETAs and the ETA Program?	188
5.4	Discussion	191
5.5	Summary	206
5.6	Limitation of Study	208
5.7	Recommendations	210
5.8	Suggestions for Future Research	211





05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi  
xi

## 5.9 Conclusion

212

## REFERENCES

214

## APPENDIX

224



05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi



05-4506832



pustaka.upsi.edu.my



Perpustakaan Tuanku Bainun  
Kampus Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah



PustakaTBainun



ptbupsi

## LIST OF TABLES

No. of Table	Pages
2.1 The Distribution of ETAs in Malaysia	39
2.2 Differences between Formative and Summative Evaluation	48
3.1 Number of Schools and Samples According to Zones	69
3.2 Number of Schools and Samples According to Zones	70
3.3 Pseudo Names used in Indicating Schools, Teachers, Students and ETAs	72
3.4 ETA Program Evaluation Instruments	72
3.5 Distribution of Constructs in the Questionnaire (QT)	76
3.6 The Aims of Constructs in Questionnaire (QT)	76
3.7 Comparison of Constructs in the Questionnaires for Both Studies	77
3.8 Samples of Items in the Input Constructs of QT	79
3.9 Scales and Indicator used in the Questionnaire	81
3.10 Distribution of Students based on their Forms	84
3.11 Comparison of Themes and Topics in Forms 2 and 4 Textbooks	85
3.12 Written Test Marking Rubric for Category 1 Students (Form 2)	88

3.13	Written Test Marking Rubric for Category 2 Students (Form 4)	89
3.14	Oral Test Marking Rubric for Category 1 Students	92
3.15	Oral Test Marking Rubric for Category 2 Students	93
3.16	Sample of TaL Observation Checklist	98
3.17	Topics and Questions for Interview Session	101
3.18	Code System for Interview Session	102
3.19	Sample of Transcription of Interview Data	103
3.20	Sample of Transcription Form	104
3.21	Reliability Coefficients of Instruments	105
3.22	Summary of the Data Collection	107
4.1	English Language Teachers' Years of Experience with ETA Program	113
4.2	Years of Implementation of ETA Program in Schools	113
4.3	Comparison between the First Objective of ETA Program and the Actual Implementation	117
4.4	Comparison between the Second Objective of ETA Program and the Actual Implementation	118
4.5	Comparison between the Third Objective of ETA Program and the Actual Implementation	121
4.6	Comparison between the Fourth Objective of ETA Program and the Actual Implementation	123

4.7	Tabulation of Interview Data According to Objectives of the ETA Program	125
4.8	Actual Implementation of the ETA Program in the Aspect of Co-teach	134
4.9	Actual Implementation of the ETA Program in the Aspect of ETA Program Orientation	136
4.10	Actual Implementation of the ETA Program in the Aspect of ETA Program Monitoring	138
4.11	Tabulation of Interview Data According to Co-Teaching, Orientation and Monitoring	140
4.12	Pearson Correlation between the Oral and Written Test Scores	147
4.13	Form 2 Students' Written Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach classes	149
4.14	T-Test Analysis on Form 2 Students' Written Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	150
4.15	Form 2 Students' Oral Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach classes	151
4.16	T-Test Analysis on Form 2 Students' Oral Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	152
4.17	Form 4 Students' Writing Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	154
4.18	T-Test Analysis on Form 4 Students' Written Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	155
4.19	Form 4 Students' Oral Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach classes	156

4.20	T-Test Analysis on Form 4 Students' Oral Test Scores between Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	157
4.21	Perception of English Language Teachers on the Activities Conducted in the ETA Program	159
4.22	Perception of English Language Teachers on the ETA Program	160
4.23	Benefits of ETA Program towards the English Language Teachers	161

## LIST OF FIGURES

No. of Figure	Pages
2.1. Strategies on MBMMBI Key Action Plans	34
2.2. Number of Fulbright ETAs Placed Per Country	38
2.3. CIPP Evaluation Model	58
3.1. Explanatory Sequential Mixed Method	62
3.2. Phase 1 of the Quantitative Data Collection Procedure	64
3.3. Phase 2 of the Qualitative Data Collection Procedure	65
3.4. Front Page of the Questionnaire (QT)	75
3.5. Students' Written Test: "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle"	87
3.6. Sample of Students' Oral Test	95
4.1. Genders of the English Language Teachers	111
4.2. Distribution of EL Teachers Based on Race	112
4.3. Distributions of Students According to Forms	114
4.4. Distribution of Students in Co-teach and Non-co-teach Classes	115



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COC	Classroom Observation Checklist
EL	English Language
ETA	English Teaching Assistant
JPN	Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri (State Education Office)
MACEE	Malaysian-American Commission on Educational Exchange
MBMMBI	Memartabatkan Bahasa Malaysia Memperkukuh Bahasa Inggeris
MoE	Ministry of Education
NS	Native Speakers
OT	Oral Test
PPD	Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah (District Education Office)
PPJBI	Program Penutur Jati Bahasa Inggeris
PPSMI	Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Sains dan Matematik dalam Bahasa Inggeris
QT	Questionnaire
RS	Researcher
SBOA	School Based Oral Assessment
TaL	Teaching and Learning
TA	Teaching Assistant
WT	Written Test





## APPENDIX

- A Approval Letter from Ministry of Education to Conduct Research in Schools
- B Questionnaire
- C Classroom Observation Checklist
- D Writing Test Stimulus
- E Oral Test Stimulus
- F Semi Structured Interview







## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION



#### 1.1 Introduction

The first chapter will introduce and discuss details of the research including the research background, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, concepts and operational definition of the research, as well as the significance of the research conducted. This chapter will deal with the preliminary issues related to the Upholding Bahasa Malaysia and Strengthening English Language policy.

‘Memartabatkan Bahasa Malaysia, Memperkukuh Bahasa Inggeris’ (henceforth, MBMMBI) or Upholding Bahasa Malaysia and Strengthening English Language (Circulation 2/2010) is a new Government policy initiated to replace the Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Sains dan Matematik dalam Bahasa Inggeris (henceforth, PPSMI) or in English, the Teaching of Science and Mathematics in





English language which was found ineffective in its implementation (PEMBINA, 2008). The chief aims of the MBMMBI Policy are first, to uphold the Malay language in line with the Education Act 1996 which emphasises Malay language as the medium of instruction in all primary and secondary schools. The policy also aspires to strengthen the English language mastery among Malaysian students, enabling them to explore knowledge which is more accessible in this international language (MoE, 2014)

To materialise the MBMMBI policy, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has laid out eight strategies in support of the policy. One of the strategies is the Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Program (henceforth, ETA Program). The Fulbright ETA Program is a collaboration between the Malaysian and the American governments and it is jointly supervised by the Ministry of Education (henceforth, MoE) and the Malaysian-American Commission on Educational Exchange (henceforth, MACEE). The ETA Program commenced in the year 2012 and schools with low performance in English from Band 5 or 6 are selected for the program (ETA Program Guidelines, n.d.: pg. 1). It endeavours to; first, increase the students' interest towards English and thus, improve their communicative skills; second, enhance students' ability and confidence in using English; third, encourage students to actively participate in curricular and co-curricular activities; and finally, engage students in cultural exchange activities (ETA Program Guidelines, n.d.).

On the 27th April 2014, during a meeting held between the Malaysian government with the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Malaysia and the President of the United States of America came to an agreement that the ETA





Program which then had been implemented for two years, will be further extended for another 3 years (2015 – 2017). In addition, a total amount of RM18 million will be invested for the ETA Program through the MBMMBI policy for those 3 years' time, where 100 ETAs will be placed in the chosen schools in Malaysia each year (Berita Harian, 2014; 28th April).

Since its inception in 2012, the ETA Program has yet to be subjected under rigorous research. For a large-scale international education program, an evaluation on the program is crucial to ascertain the efficiency and efficacy of its implementation. Such evaluation will provide invaluable insights on the detailed implementation of the program highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. Hence, the current study aims to investigate the effectiveness of the Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Program in



## 1.2 Problem Statement

In the year 2003, the MoE implemented the PPSMI policy in Malaysian schools under the resolution of the Malaysian Cabinet on the 19th of July 2002. The policy stresses on the use of English language as the medium of instruction in the teaching of Mathematics and Science, for the purpose of improving students' command of English in Malaysian schools (MoE, 2015)





However, it was found that the PPSMI policy had failed to achieve its objectives and more importantly the students' achievement in the Science and Mathematics subjects had dwindled (Mohd Rasdi, 2003; TIMSS, 2007; and PEMBINA, 2008). This widened the gap between the students in rural and urban schools in terms of achievement of these subjects (Mohd Rasdi, 2003; TIMSS, 2007; and PEMBINA, 2008). The PPSMI was, thus, abolished in 2009 and in its place, the MBMMBI Policy was introduced in 2010

The MBMMBI Policy strives to enhance students' mastery in Bahasa Malaysia and reinforce their proficiency in English language. English language is reinforced through several strategies and one of the most notable strategies is the implementation of Fulbright English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Program. The term Teaching Assistant (TA) is common in the world of education. Depending on the country and the needs of its educational institutes such as schools, teaching assistants were hired as an effort to guide and assist the students on different matters (Giangreco, 2007). Certain countries hired TAs to assist students with learning disabilities, while some hired the TAs to support low achieving students in various subjects in schools. In Malaysia, TAs were hired to assist the students in secondary schools around rural areas with low achievement of Band 5 or 6 in English language, with the aims to improve their mastery of English language (MoE, 2015).

Despite the good intention from the MoE to assist the students' of low proficiency in EL, ever since its implementation, studies have yet to be conducted to ascertain the effectiveness of the program in Malaysia. Even though there were existing literature on TAs, little research was conducted on English Teaching





Assistant (ETA) in Malaysia, specifically. Certain research regarding TAs have shown that the effectiveness of TAs were questionable, with little or no conclusive evidence that the use of TAs would have positive effects on the students' overall abilities or self-esteem.

Besides that, implementing a new policy or a program and transform them into practice will encounter many problems and obstacles (Ono, 2010). There are many factors that the stakeholders should consider before implementing a new policy or program, as Vespoor (1989) mentioned that when implementation aspect is neglected, even a good idea or innovative policy would result in low outcomes. For instance, the discontinuity of PPSMI Policy indicates that the macro-level of the policy had not paid sufficient attention to the micro-level realities that might obstruct the successful



translation of policy goals and their implementation in the country (Chua, 2006; Chua & Baldauf, 2011). In fact, several studies have highlighted on how a program or curricula that was implemented does not always reflect what the program or curriculum designers have in mind (O'Sullivan, 2004; Smith and Southerland, 2007). Similarly, Akker (1998) mentioned that there is a large gap between the intended (ideal) and implemented (perceived or operational) curriculum, which lead to an unsatisfactory attained.

Hence, the current study aims to replicate the study by Mazura (2016, unpublished), which primarily concentrated on the implementation of MBMMBI Policy. This study, however, will focus on the evaluation of the ETA Program in Malaysian secondary schools and to determine its effectiveness.





### 1.3 Research Objectives

The research was carried out to:

- identify the discrepancies between the actual implementation of the ETA Program in Malaysian secondary schools and the ETA Program Guidelines;
- determine the oral and written proficiency of students in classes guided by ETAs and students who were not guided the ETAs; and,
- ascertain the perception of the teachers and students on ETAs and the ETA Program.



### 1.4 Research Questions

This thesis endeavours to answer the following research questions:

- Are there any discrepancies between the actual implementation of the ETA Program in Malaysian schools and the ETA Program Guidelines?
- Are there any discrepancies in the language proficiency of the students guided by ETAs and students who were not guided by the ETAs?
- What is the perception of the EL teachers and students on ETAs and ETA Program?





## 1.5 Significance of Research

As aforementioned, since the beginning of the Fulbright English Teaching Assistants Program in 2012, it has yet to be subjected to any rigorous research. Hence, the current study will inevitably add to the existing literature on ETAs and ETA Program.

The ETA Program will be extended to 2017, thus the results of the current study will provide invaluable insights to the stakeholders namely, MACEE, MoE, the State and District Education Departments on the effectiveness of this program so that weaknesses and issues pertaining to its implementation can be addressed. In addition to the stakeholders, the results of the study are priceless to teachers and school administrators who are the implementers of the ETA program so that they are able to execute the program better in their respective schools.



## 1.6 Operational Definitions

This section discusses the operational definitions that are frequently used throughout this dissertation.

### 1.6.1 Fulbright English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Program

The Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Program (ETA Program) is a collaborative effort between the Malaysian and the USA governments and jointly supervised by the Ministry of Education (MoE) with the aim of escalating the use of English among





secondary school students. Parallel to the implementation of the MBMMBI Policy, the ETA Program aims to boost students' confidence and interest towards English, encourage students to actively participate in curricular and co-curricular activities and engage them in cultural activities (MoE, 2015).

### 1.6.2 English Teaching Assistant (ETA)

In the study, the English teaching assistants or ETAs refer to graduating college seniors or young professionals from around United States of America, who were sent abroad to different countries for a year-long assignment as teaching assistants. Their role is to help increase students' interest, confidence, ability and mastery of English language, as well as to encourage them to actively engage in co-curricular and curricular activities (Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, 2014). In Malaysia, ETAs are assigned to secondary schools with low performance in the English subject, particularly schools with Band 5 or 6 (MoE, 2015).

### 1.6.3 Mentors

Mentors are EL teachers who are appointed by the school Principals with the responsibilities to monitor, advise, assist and guide ETAs in all school activities (ETA Program Guidelines, n.d.). A mentor will be assigned to each ETA and a monthly allowance of RM300 will be given to mentors upon their appointments.

