INTRODUCTION

English is one of substantial subject matter in the various levels education. As explained in Emilia (2005), it is a compulsory foreign language teaching throughout Indonesia, as the highest proportion of teaching periods for English in teaching program, it is taught in four teaching periods a week.

The way English taught tends to influence the learners academic achievement, particularly at higher secondary level (Abbasi, 2011). The impact is caused by the collaboration between teacher and the learners. The teacher`s role is significantly required in the process of building the willingness of learners, since the teachers are responsible to transmit the objectives, the concepts, the topics and the materials in the curriculum into the meaningful activities and materials (Robinson, cited in Oyetunde, 2004; see also Adelabu & Matthias, 2013).

Tomlinson (2008) added that the more meaningful the materials and the tasks are for the learners involved the better the outcome will be (Nunan, 1998; see Abbasi, 2011).

In order to realize those activities, the teachers are mandatory being creative and innovative (Emilia, 2005). They are supposed to facilitate the learners any various stimulating methods. Nonetheless, currently, almost all of the teachers still depend on the text-book method, lecture method and other boring and out-date methods. Yet in some circumstances, they still implement the alternative methods, for instance grammar translation methods, audiolingual, communicative language teaching, project-based methods and so on.

There were some researchers conducting the similar study using survey methods, such as Adelabu and Mathias (2013) investigated the commonly and rarely used methods of teaching English and literature used by secondary school
teachers in Benue State. Afrin (2014) tried to find out the significant ways of teaching English language suitable for elementary level students and discussed the practical implementation of these ways. Abbasi (2011) investigated teaching strategies applied by English language teachers for the development of linguistic abilities of ESL learners at intermediate level in Pakistan.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher intends to investigate the frequency of English teaching methods implementation among the English teachers in a secondary school in Karawang regency.

**METHODOLOGY**

The method employed in this study was cross-sectional surveys method. This method permits to gather information from a large sample of people relatively quickly and inexpensively. In addition, this method tends to be able to gather the data at one point in time (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen, 2010).

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This section presents what methods are mostly implemented by teachers. The findings are listed according to the amount of teacher questionnaire responses, and summarized in Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Never used</th>
<th>Not Frequently</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audiolingual</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Method</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Approach</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-based</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem-solving</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table indicates that there are three major possibilities about the English Methods Implementation among Teachers in MAN 1 Karawang. First, mostly teachers implemented role playing activities to encourage the learners’ communication, while two of them are indicated to never use authentic texts and communication activities which accommodate real life language use. Both strategies literally aimed to make the students communicatively competent (Larsen-Freeman, 2000; Richards et al, 2000). It means the teachers implemented the Communicative Language Teaching, as well.
Second, it is occurred the balancing among teachers to teach grammar by not providing explicit grammar rules but through examples and drills. Two of them frequently implement that activities and the rest does not frequently implement the activities. Grammar ability is taught explicitly through drilling is one of activities to teach English through Audiolingual Method (Richards & Rodgers, 2001; Larsen-Freeman, 2000; Abbasi, 2011).

Last, all of teachers never allow the learner to select the materials, to do the planning and to logically execute the project, whereas it is in line with the characteristics of project-based method as proposed by Adelabu & Matthias (2013).

CONCLUSION

In sum up, referring to the ten alternative and stimulating methods described in this study, mostly teachers in MAN 1 Karawang implemented Communicative Language Teaching Method. It can be concluded that they have well-comprehension in designing the meaningful activities, it is due to the requirement in this current era that concern not only what is language but also how to use the language. In the other words, the requirement seems to get done through implementation Communicative Language Teaching method.

Furthermore, in teaching and learning process the learner does not select the materials, do the planning or execute the project. Whereas, those activities are included in Project-Based Language Learning methods and it is another significant and stimulating methods to be implemented.

REFERENCES


