

UNIVERSIDAD ESTATAL PENÍNSULA DE SANTA ELENA SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES PEDAGOGY OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

"ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE THINK-PAIR-SHARE TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE SPEAKING SKILL" RESEARCH PROJECT

As a prerequisite to obtaining a:

BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN PEDAGOGY OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Authors: Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia Vera Maldonado Ana Paula

Advisor: Limones Borbor Verónica Julieta, MSc.

La Libertad – Ecuador 2024

ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

In my role as Advisor of the research paper under the title "ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE THINK-PAIR-SHARE TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE

SPEAKING SKILL" prepared by Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia y Vera Maldonado Ana Paula undergraduate students of the Pedagogy of National and Foreign Languages Major, at the School of Educational Sciences and Languages at Universidad Estatal Peninsula de Santa Elena, I declare that after oriented, studied and reviewed the project, I approve it in its entirety, because it meets the requirements and is sufficient for its submission to the evaluation of the academic tribunal.

Sincerely,

Veronice Limones

Lic. Limones Borbor Julieta Verónica, MSc.

ADVISOR

Statement of Authorship

We, VERA FIGUEROA MARIA EMILIA, with ID number 2450366592 & VERA MALDONADO ANA PAULA, with ID number 2450206368, undergraduate students from Universidad Estatal Península de Santa Elena, School of Education Science and Languages, as a prerequisite to obtaining a bachelor's degree in Pedagogy of National and Foreign Languages in our role as authors of the research project "ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THINK-PAIR-SHARE TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE SPEAKING SKILL", certify that this study work is our authorship, except for que quotes, statements, and reflections used in this research paper.

Maria Vera Figueroa

Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia AUTHOR

Ana Paula V

Vera Maldonado Ana Paula AUTHOR

Declaration

The information and content in this degree and research work are the responsibility; the intellectual property belongs to Universidad Estatal Península de Santa Elena.

Maria Vera Figueroa

Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia CI:245036692 AUTHOR

Ina Paula V

Vera Maldonado Ana Paula CI: 2450206368 **AUTHOR**

BOARD OF EXAMINER

León Abad Eliana Geomar, MSc. PEDAGOGY OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES MAJOR'S DIRECTOR

García Villao Tatiana Rosa, MSc. SPECIALIST PROFESSOR

Veronice Le iones

Limones Borbor Julieta Verónica, MSc. ADVISOR

·) Rey Ka

Nieto Herrera Diego Josue, MSc. UIC PROFESSOR

Acknowledgment I

I first thank you God for giving me strength, encouragement and to be able to strive every day, to put effort in this work and to my parents to be the main support during this process in my life, to my parents Maria Figueroa and Fernando Vera I thank them for supporting me unconditionally by giving me encouragement, words of encouragement to complete this process, I also thank them for the support of each of my brothers who constantly supported me and encouraged me to continue, to not give up being these my inspiration and pillar to culminate with success.

-Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia

Acknowledgement II

First of all, I want to thank my mother Luisa Maldonado for always being by my side supporting me in everything, my siblings because they always keep an eye on how I am doing and encourage me to keep going, my father for always trying to find a way to keep an eye on me and last but not least my professors at the university for sharing their valuable knowledge with me and believing in me and that I would be able to be a future teacher, thank you very much for all your support.

-Vera Maldonado Ana Paula

Dedication I

I dedicate this work to my parents mainly for being the ones who have shown me their love and support during my studies in addition to the constant sacrifice they gave to continue my studies and metal and in turn inspires me to continue working day by day, Regardless of the obstacles that may arise along the way they help me to want to overcome myself and try even more, I also dedicate this work to my brothers for their unconditional support.

With love Vera Figueroa Maria Emilia

Dedication II

I dedicate this research project to my mother Luisa, who has supported me unconditionally throughout this process and has motivated me to move forward and not give up, always being my inspiration to achieve my proposed goals.

With love Vera Maldonado Ana Paula

Abstract

The Think-Pair-Share technique in classroom teaching can be a very useful and effective tool to help students improve oral communication skills in cooperative work. This study will analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the Think-Pair-Share technique considering the challenges that hinder its continuous practice in institutions.

The problem is based on drawbacks such as group distractions leading to students wasting time in non-classroom-related talks and activities, as well as certain limitations such as the arrangement of classroom furniture. These factors have a negative influence on the academic performance of students due to low motivation and lack of confidence in speaking because oral expression skills are not good. Within the research using a teacher interview, we seek to explore perceptions and experiences when applying the Think-Pair-Share technique. This research will provide valuable information for educators about the think-pair-share technique and its benefits in speaking skills, as well as strategies to overcome obstacles in its implementation.

KEYWORDS: Think-Pair-Share technique, advantages and disadvantages, cooperative learning, speaking skills

Resumen

La técnica Think-Pair-Share en la enseñanza presencial puede ser una herramienta muy útil y eficaz para ayudar a los estudiantes a mejorar sus habilidades de comunicación oral en el trabajo cooperativo. Este estudio analizará las ventajas e inconvenientes de la técnica Think-Pair-Share teniendo en cuenta los retos que dificultan su práctica continuada en las instituciones.

El problema se basa en inconvenientes como las distracciones del grupo que llevan a los alumnos a perder el tiempo en charlas y actividades no relacionadas con la clase, así como ciertas limitaciones como la disposición del mobiliario del aula. Estos factores influyen negativamente en el rendimiento académico de los alumnos debido a la baja motivación y a la falta de confianza a la hora de hablar porque las habilidades de expresión oral no son buenas. Dentro de la investigación que utiliza una entrevista al profesor, buscamos explorar las percepciones y experiencias al aplicar la técnica de pensar-par-compartir. Esta investigación proporcionará información valiosa para los educadores sobre la técnica Think-Pair-Share y sus beneficios en las habilidades de expresión oral, así como estrategias para superar los obstáculos en su aplicación.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Técnica Think-Pair-Share, ventajas y desventajas, aprendizaje cooperativo, habilidades de habla

Index
ADVISOR'S APPROVAL
Statement of Authorship
Acknowledgment
Dedication
Abstract
Index
Chapter 1
The Problem
1.1 Research Topic14
1.2 Research Title
1.3 The Problem Statement
1.4 Justification
1.5 Problem Formulation18
1.5.1 General Question18
1.5.2 Specifics Questions
1.6 Objectives
1.6.1General Objective18
1.6.2 Specific Objectives:
Chapter II 19
Theoretical Framework 19
2.2 Pedagogical Basis
2.3. Theoretical Basis 20
2.4. Legal Basis
Chapter III
Methodology Framework
3.1. Methods
3.1.1 Qualitative Method27
3.2. Type of Research
3.1.1 Phenomenological Studies
3.3. Data collection techniques
3.3.1 One-on-one interview

3.4. Instruments
3.5. Type of questions
1.1 3.6. Population and Sample
3.6.1. Population
3.6.2. Sample
Chapter IV
Analysis of Findings
4.1 Brief explanation of the findings31
4.2 Interpretation of data from the interview
Table 1
Chapter V 39
Conclusions and Recommendations
3.1 Conclusions
3.2 Recommendations 40
References
Annexes
Annex A: Certified Anti-Plagiarism System
Annex B: Questionnaire
Annex C: Letter of permission to the institution
Annex D: Permission of the institution50
Annex E: Interviews transcribed using the tagging method

Introduction

Think-pair-share is a technique for teaching and learning that has both advantages and disadvantages in terms of improving speech. One of the key benefits is that it enables every student to participate actively in conversations, thus ensuring everyone's involvement as well as alleviating the stress felt by those who may not speak easily when faced with a larger group. This approach nurtures critical thinking skills and enhances communication abilities because learners present their ideas and listen to others' opinions.

However, there are also cons like the possibility of deviating from the topic or having different kinds of comments from classmates that may, at times be counterproductive. In addition, limited classroom time may restrict discussions' breadth. All in all, although think-pairshare can significantly build oral expression facility; thoughtful introduction and monitoring must be done to maximize its dividends.

The objective of this research is to identify if there are positive aspects what is the effectiveness of applying the think-pair-share technique to improve students' oral communication skills, it seeks to know what experience they have had and whether or not it has contributed to the development of communication skills in the educational units where the practice of this technique is carried out, in addition to knowing how this technique was carried out, detail how it is applied and what strategies and methods are possible for it to be effective positively through its application, taking into account the student and what is their reaction and progress through cooperative work.

This research also explores the advantages and disadvantages of applying the think-pairshare technique in the education of primary school students, through experiences and points of view of students and teachers, also analyzes the negative or positive contributions that applying this technique can have in aspects such as confidence in speaking, expressing themselves in public and presenting ideas.

Chapter 1

The Problem

1.1 Research Topic

Techniques and Speaking Skills.

1.2 Research Title

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Think-Pair-Share Technique to Enhance Speaking Skills.

1.3 The Problem Statement

Currently, very few teachers in various educational institutions opt for cooperative work by applying the Think-Pair-Share technique in the classroom due to several factors. One of them is the time that will be lost when organizing the furniture (chairs and tables) inside the classroom, since most public institutions are not equipped for these activities together with other classmates, the schools only have heavy individual chairs that will have to be moved by the student, which shortens the time of work itself. In addition to the above, several teachers state that instead of working, students may waste time chatting or doing other activities, without focusing on the previously assigned task.

It can have negative aspects in terms of speech because the student's lack of speaking skills can lead to deficient performance in school or English and even poor communication, and it can affect student motivation. "Studies suggest that randomly choosing students to share their thoughts with the class may motivate students to participate in the think and pair and enhance the quality of the pair discussion" (Katelyn M Cooper, 2021).

The impact that this problem can have on society is professionals with a low level of English because certain strategies were not applied in their academic training.

The primary goal of teaching speaking in schools is to prepare students to articulate their meaning and thoughts, as well as to improve their communication skills in real-life situations. According to (Yule, 1982), the goal of teaching speaking is to prepare students to be able to express themselves in the target language, as well as to cope with basic interactive skills such as introduction and greeting, asking and giving information, thanks and apologies, expressing need, asking for help and services, and so on. Speaking in English is challenging for Ecuadorian students (English foreign language learners) since English is not their first language, and English is completely foreign to some of them. (Nunan, 2003) says so.

Communication is a very important factor in the area of English because one of your skills is speaking, interaction is necessary to share ideas and comments with a couple in class and share thoughts or knowledge and obtain positive results during teaching and learning, however some factors hinder these aspects giving way to poor communication and poor academic performance, "The results of research on the difficulties experienced by students to practice English are presented as follows: Lack of self-confidence, Do not dare to speak in English, Fear of being wrong, the environment that does not support the learning process"

One of the main consequences would be that the study environment would not be adequate and remove a tool that could help collaborative work where a diversity of ideas can arise, acquire knowledge from their peers, and in turn have the facility to share their information or understanding of the subject in class. (Cahyani F. , 2018) mentioned that the Think-Pair-Share technique can promote and support the students' thinking ability to a higher level. With this research, the researchers aim to understand the effectiveness or result of the use of Think-Pair-share generates several effects depending on the factors, by the educator and students, in addition to the theme "Think-Pair-Share" to improve speech skills is quite widespread because it involves primarily the interaction of students with their peers and also develops skills that allow socializing and sharing ideas, comments, and knowledge and has effects on the educational environment in both students and teachers.

1.4 Justification

The purpose of this study is to know the advantages and disadvantages of the acquisition process and perform a transcendent analysis of teaching-learning, the objective of this study is to know how the technique of Think-Pair-Share improves speech skills through proper language learning development.

Every teacher's primary responsibility is to facilitate learning for their students, so they require professionals who not only instruct their classes but also contribute to the creation of methods that will encourage and support students in acquiring the knowledge and abilities that will help them in their academic pursuits.

The student is the main character in learning today, focused on developing or constructing knowledge from experience and the social and natural environment. Education should be based on achieving the stated educational goals, which is an individual activity in which each student integrates the new knowledge into their pre-existing cognitive structures by connecting what they already know and believe with the added information.

The development of students is crucial for both their academic and personal growth, which calls for the use of innovative teaching and learning strategies. However, given that motivation is a crucial component for pupils to learn, it is currently clear that they lack motivation or incentives to do so.

Lack of motivation is a common obstacle to learning a language, but it is anticipated that by implementing this approach, more interactive classes will be created in which students will participate more actively and be able to learn while having fun by using tools that let students practice speaking skills. (Nat, 2022) says that Motivation has been emphasized as one of the most significant variables influencing academic accomplishment, particularly in foreign language classrooms with limited contact with the target language population.

Since speaking is such an important ability and component of learning a foreign language, it is crucial to deconstruct the speaking challenges faced by learners and provide appropriate results as well as practical techniques for overcoming them. Previous research has demonstrated that the Think-Pair-Share technique has a positive impact on the literacy process. It might be utilized as feedback or a reference for preceptors to devise an effective approach for improving scholars' speaking abilities.

This study has encouraged both preceptors and experimenters to pay attention to the Think-Pair-Share technique and its use in discussion classes. Think-Pair-Share is an interactive strategy that can be used in public speaking classrooms to address students' communicative problems by removing barriers to normal oral interaction. Intelligent use of this strategy can help students become more confident and able to speak and share ideas with their peers in a friendly learning environment.

1.5 Problem Formulation

1.5.1 General Question

 How does implementing the "Think-Pair-Share "technique in the teaching and learning process impact the development of students' oral communication skills?

1.5.2 Specifics Questions

- How do teachers effectively implement the "Think-Pair-Share "technique in classroom settings?
- What are the advantages of using the "Think-Pair-Share "technique in promoting student engagement and learning outcomes?
- What are the potential disadvantages or challenges associated with pairing students in the
 "Think-Pair-Share " technique, and how can these be mitigated?

1.6 Objectives

1.6.1 General Objective

 To define the potential use of the "Think-Pair-Share "technique to enhance speaking skills.

1.6.2 Specific Objectives:

- Describe the teaching-learning process of the use of the Think-Pair-Share technique.
- Identify the benefits and disadvantages of using the Think-Pair-Share technique for elementary school students.
- Understand how the Think-Pair-Share technique helps to enhance the student's speaking skills.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

2.2 Pedagogical Basis

Theory of constructivism.

Constructivist theory is grounded in the work of Piaget (1952), Vygotsky (1978), and Bruner (1996) who defined learning as the active construction of knowledge and meaning. In the original formulation (Piaget, 1952) this construction was a purely cognitive process within the minds of individual learners. Vygotsky (1978) and Bruner (1996) expanded constructivist theory to address the constructive interaction between—and across—individual minds and their social context including peers, more knowledgeable others, tools, languages, and history. (Donaldson, 2023)

Social and emotional learning.

Social learning can become like cooperative learning however this is more focused on the field of creating and promoting social relationships and their adaptation to an environment, observing people's behavior, and making the actions or attitudes of people around them.

The process of emotional education is related to emotional education and the connection it has with collaborative work, is to consider the emotions of students and the development or evolution of these, also as they are involved with the expression of ideas, thoughts, and communication in the classroom (Arroba et al., 2022)

(Villagomez y otros, 2023)This research indicates through surveys of students that social learning can be improved through the observation of the behaviors and knowledge of people around it. "Broadly speaking, social and emotional learning, or SEL, refers to the process through which individuals learn and apply a set of social, emotional, and related nonacademic skills, attitudes, behaviors, and values that help direct their thoughts, feelings, and actions in ways that enable them to succeed in school" (Brush, 2021)

What is the Importance of social and emotional learning?

(Pilar Puertas & Molero, 2020) Within this research it is indicated that through an analysis of data, it was concluded that emotional intelligence is essential, showing positive results such as: improving their social and emotional skills and allowing students to face academic challenges.

This research contributes or is related to the Think-Pair-Share technique because social and emotional development is related to cooperative activities or learning.

According to research on emotional and social education as part of the Ecuadorian educational curriculum, students can develop a better coexistence with their peers when they can identify their emotions or feelings and others, also highlights or stresses the importance of emotion management because it has positive effects such as the ability to be tolerant of certain problems and their resolution either individually or when working cooperatively, Focusing on the social is talking about cooperative work and the development of skills or values such as having greater empathy and socialization (Arroba et al., 2022).

2.3. Theoretical Basis

Speaking Skills

(AL-Garni & Almuhammadi, 2019) Define speaking as "the process of building and expressing knowledge and meaning through the use of oral and symbols in various contexts." Speaking is an essential skill in learning and teaching English as a foreign language (EFL). Speaking has long been neglected and its importance unrecognized; many teachers taught it through repetitive practice and memorization of dialogues. More recently, however, it has been discovered that language teaching aims to improve learners' communicative skills so that they can express themselves freely and communicate effectively with others.

Why are speaking skills important?

Speaking is considered to have the biggest importance. This skill is used to communicate effectively, which is vital in today's world. People cannot exist without communication; they need to express their thoughts, views, and opinions, and language is a means to fulfill this need. In this global age, English is the language by which everyone must communicate. Without this ability, non-native English speakers cannot communicate with people from other countries who speak different languages.

Cooperative techniques

Cooperative Techniques are basic structures that do not often require students to receive initial training and can be utilized to generate brief cooperative scenarios.

Characteristics of cooperative learning.

The main characteristics that can be observed in cooperative work as a technique are teamwork where students learn to develop skills such as sharing and accepting knowledge shared by their peers, the importance of seeking a joint end and thus trying to achieve the learning goal by involving team participants.

The second characteristic is the management of the working groups, that is to say, how they are organized to arrive together or in pairs at the end of the objective, this section focuses on the following aspects, planning, organizational function, and determining the objectives, in addition to monitoring what is planned to ensure its effectiveness or determine how effective it will be to apply such strategies to perform some teamwork. The third characteristic of cooperative learning is the predisposition to perform work in a group or couple which is cooperative work, the collaboration and empathy that students and teachers must effectively achieve the objectives or results expected from the activity, allowing both students and teachers to do their best and to impart knowledge that enriches the work.

The quarter characteristic is socialization, because it helps students develop communication skills, and respect for the ideas, knowledge, and opinions of others, in addition to promoting the security of student communication that involves inclusion and cooperation, either in groups of several students or working couples. (Rahmadani et al., 2021)

The advantages of cooperative learning

According to (Cahyani F., 2018) there are eight benefits of practicing cooperative learning. The following are some examples:

1) Cooperative learning students have a more joyful learning experience and are more motivated to continue studying. learning experience and are more eager to continue studying outside of school, particularly with one another.

2) Many of our pupils will oversee caring for the elderly. Cooperative learning students become more helpful, kind, and equipped to care for our older population.

3) They increase self-esteem.

4) Cooperative learning students build meaning and make learning more meaningful. Increase the relevance of learning.

5) Cooperative learning students are more equipped for the job.

Limitations of cooperative learning

Despite being widely accepted and advised for the teaching and learning of languages, cooperative learning had its limitations, just like all other teaching techniques. The inability to

carefully apply the cooperative structure was the main cause of cooperative learning's shortcomings. It would not be unusual to find groups where one person did the majority (or all) of the work and the others signed off as if they had learned it or had completed the work if the teachers put the students into groups to learn and did not structure the positive interdependence and individual accountability. (Hashemi et al., 2013)

Additionally, cooperatively teaching content was seen as time-consuming. Cooperative learning lies in the differences of opinion regarding encouraging conflict or achieving consensus among group members. Another issue is that attainment needs were not always the driving force behind developing the educational case for cooperative learning strategies.

Cooperative learning was also limited by disagreements over whether to promote conflict or consensus-building among group members.

Cooperative technique for information processing

Think-pair-share: A question is posed by the teacher throughout the explanation, and time is given for each student to respond separately before discussing it with a classmate. The remaining students are informed of the solutions at the conclusion (Lyman, 1992).

Notes in pairs: The professors allow time for their students to discuss the key points of what is being covered with a classmate and to revise the notes using input from their fellow students during the explanation (Johnson & Johnson, 1999).

Guided cooperation: One student assumes the role of the synthesizer, and the other student assumes the role of the listener. When the teacher stops explaining, the synthesizer summarizes the material, and the listener completes it. They develop their synthesis (O'Donnell & King, 1999)

Think-Pair-Share.

This technique is one in which the teacher or tutor poses a problem or work where the student thinks first what the solution or answer would be to share it with a colleague and the latter in turn shares his ideas.

Benefits of applying the Think-Pair-Share technique.

According to (Supraba, 2018) the technique the think-pair share, shows the benefits of its application to improve speech skills, which are:

Significantly improve the oral ability of students: He indicated that there was a significant improvement since the level because it went from being a little fluent or poor in language to improving it

Improved academic performance: Students taught and treated by applying Think-Pair-Share during ten meetings performed better than students taught by conventional teaching

Development of social and cooperative skills: In this case, cooperative learning essentially involves students learning from each other in groups.

Positive perceptions of students: The positive result of the questionnaire indicated that students were primarily supporting the implementation of the Think-Pair-Share technique to teach them to speak.

Increased active participation: Think-Pair-Share is part of cooperative learning by engaging students to be more active in the teaching and learning process.

Relationship between the Think-Pair-Share technique and constructivism theory.

The theory of constructivism is related to the Think-pair-share technique because it gives great importance to the communication that must exist in the classroom, in addition to creating a suitable environment for learning. "According to the constructivist philosophy, content should be based on students' past knowledge and should be arranged in a great deal so that students may readily understand it. In a constructivist learning environment, the teacher guides the students through problem-solving, cooperative learning, and inquiry-based learning activities" (Ambrose Kombat, 2023)

2.4. Legal Basis

(La Constitución de la República del Ecuador, 2008) reformada en el 2022, en su Art. 26, establece que «la educación es un derecho de las personas durante toda su vida y un deber ineludible e inexcusable del Estado» y, en el Art. 343, reconoce que el centro de los procesos educativos es el educando; por otro lado, este mismo artículo señala que «el sistema educativo nacional integrará una visión intercultural por la diversidad geográfica, cultural y lingüística del país, y el respeto a los derechos de las comunidades, pueblos y nacionalidades».

La Ley Orgánica de Educación Intercultural, (2011) con su última reforma en el 2021, en su artículo 2, literal w): «Garantiza el derecho de las personas a una educación de calidad y cálida, pertinente, adecuada, contextualizada, actualizada y articulada a lo largo del proceso educativo, en sus sistemas, niveles, subniveles o modalidades; y que incluya evaluaciones permanentes. evaluaciones». Asimismo, garantiza la concepción del educando como centro del proceso educativo, con flexibilidad y apropiación de contenidos, procesos y metodologías que y metodologías que se adecuen a sus necesidades y realidades fundamentales. Promueve condiciones adecuadas de respeto, tolerancia y afecto, que generan un clima escolar propicio para el proceso de aprendizaje».

Según la (LOEI, 2011) referenciada en el Art. 27 - Es derecho de toda persona y comunidad interactuar entre culturas y participar en una sociedad que aprende. El Estado promoverá el diálogo intercultural en sus múltiples dimensiones.

The instructional staff that instructs in the institution's foreign language must show proficiency in that language. They must provide evidence of passing an international standardized test, comparable to level A2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, to prove they maintain a minimal level of language competency for this purpose languages of the European Framework of Reference. A list of accepted exams for level certification will be published by the Central Level of the National Education Authority.

This provision allows every student to receive a bilingual education in the institution where they choose to enroll. For this reason, it was mandated that every institution include the study of English in its curricula to guarantee that future generations would always be exposed to the language.

Chapter III

Methodology Framework

3.1. Methods

3.1.1 Qualitative Method

Qualitative exploration is gathering and assessing non-numerical data (similar to textbook, videotape, or audio) in order to comprehend generalities, views, or guests. It can be employed to gain in-depth perceptivity into content or to develop fresh exploration ideas. The antipode of quantitative exploration is qualitative exploration, which includes gathering and interpreting numerical data for statistical analysis. In the humanities and social lore, qualitative exploration is frequently employed in areas similar to anthropology, sociology, education, health lore, history, and so on.

According to (Bhandari, 2020) qualitative exploration is done to learn further about how individuals see the world. While there are several ways to qualitative exploration, they all have the inflexibility of conserving rich meaning when assessing data. Qualitative approaches are often more adaptable, allowing for greater spontaneity and modification of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant. For example, qualitative approaches frequently ask "open-ended" questions that are not always phrased the same way with each participant. Open-ended inquiries allow participants to react on their terms, and these replies are often more complicated than just "yes" or "no."

3.2. Type of Research

3.1.1 Phenomenological Studies

One of the most used qualitative research methods is phenomenological investigation (Babu, 2019). In this view, phenomenology is founded on the interpretation and explanation of phenomena, beginning with the rising subjective condition of being itself. So, the phenomenological study for this research work assists the researchers in fully understanding the advantages and disadvantages of the Think-Pair-Share technique to enhance speaking skills, thereby determining its appropriate use or what measures should be taken to ensure that this technique does not disrupt the class. Martin Heidegger, one of the primary theorists of phenomenology, characterizes phenomenology as "placing oneself in the encounter with things themselves," which is essentially focused on understanding and interpreting (Gilardi, 2013, pág. 123)

3.3. Data collection techniques

3.3.1 One-on-one interview.

This research project will use interviews focused on teachers of the "Unidad Educativa Capital Rafael Moran Valverde" in the English area. It should be noted that one of the characteristics of this type of instrument is that open-ended questions can be asked that allow the response of each experience on the topic of this research study. (Stofer, 2019) say that individual interviews are a helpful way to learn about people's perspectives, understandings, and experiences with a particular phenomenon, and they may help with in-depth data collecting. Using the interview, researchers can collect fundamental information about the advantages and disadvantages of pair work to improve speaking skills. In addition, all the data collected by the author facilitates the process of interpreting the data.

3.4. Instruments

A Research Instrument is a tool for gathering, measuring, and analyzing data relating to your research interests. These techniques are most typically used to assess patients, customers, students, instructors, and staff in the health sciences, social sciences, and education. Interviews, examinations, surveys, and checklists are examples of research instruments. The Research Instrument is typically chosen by the researcher and is linked to the study approach.

The data collection instruments must be elaborated under the supervision and approval of the tutors to carry out the corresponding interviews with students and teachers.

3.5. Type of questions

The methodology used to conduct the interview was that of open-ended questions, in which the interviewees could express themselves freely on the subject and provide the researcher with a large amount of data. The interviews had the option of being informal, conversational, standardized, semi-structured, or open-ended. In addition, the data collection instrument had eleven discussion questions related to the problem and objectives.

The interview was conducted in virtual mode for the convenience of the teachers, respecting the schedules of the English teachers of the "Unidad Educativa Capitan Rafael Moran Valverde", to recompile as much information as possible about the advantages and disadvantages of using the Think-Pair-Share technique to enhance speaking skills.

1.1 3.6. Population and Sample

3.6.1. Population

A population is a complete group about whom you wish to produce conclusions. A population in disquisition does not generally relate to humans. It can relate to any set of particulars you wish to probe, analogous to goods, events, associations, nations, species, beasties, etc. Populations are employed when your disquisition content demands data from every member of the population or when you have access to data from every member of the population. It is only possible to collect data from a large population when it is small, accessible, and cooperative.

The total population of teachers of the Unidad Educativa Capitan Rafael Moran Valverde has 24 teachers in all areas and 5 teachers in the area of English.

3.6.2. Sample

A sample is a lower set of data that an investigator chooses or selects from a larger population utilizing a pre-defined selection system. These rudiments are comprehended as sample points, slice units, or compliances. Creating a sample is an effective system of canalizing examination. probing the whole population is frequently insolvable, expensive, and timeconsuming. Hence, examining the sample provides perceptivity the experimenter can apply to the entire population.

Since the population of teachers in the area of English is 5 teachers, it was decided to take as a sample the 5 English teachers that are at the Rafael Moran Valverde Institution.

Chapter IV

Analysis of Findings

4.1 Brief explanation of the findings.

As for the interpretation of the data, the answers of the interviewees highlighted the perceptions about the advantages and disadvantages of working in pairs to improve speaking skills. The interview was given to 5 teachers from one school who, during the data collection, expressed numerous points of view about working with the Think-Pair-Share technique, giving us the advantages of the correct application of the technique, as well as the disadvantages of using this technique in the classroom to enhance speaking skills.

4.2 Interpretation of data from the interview

Question 1: How would you define cooperative learning in your own words, and what are the primary benefits in an educational setting?

This question leads us to the answer of those who were interviewed that cooperative work is one of the most used techniques in classes and positive and beneficial in class because students develop through this critical thinking so they achieve a better or deeper understanding of the subject, also the social skills that allow them to make way to acquire knowledge of other classmates and in turn be the person who imparts knowledge to someone by highlighting this point indicating why it is important to work in small groups where you develop these skills, In addition to indicating that cooperative work has an instructive and educational approach where the student thanks to the good community also helps them to create a suitable study environment.

Question 2: In what ways do you believe cooperative learning impacts student engagement and motivation?

Several of the teachers interviewed agreed that cooperative learning significantly improves commitment and motivation through student mechanisms, where the value of mutual learning is of great importance, in addition to indicating that this type of learning significantly helps to make students more motivated and confident in wanting to start classes and have self-confidence when relating with their peers, It is also noted that through cooperative learning students develop mutually beneficial aspects wanting to improve their academic performance and achieve collectively improve, win or be the best. In analyzing the answers, teachers say that active participation and collaboration in learning lead to students having more intrinsic motivation. In addition to making a profit by sharing ideas and remembering what you have learned, such as being committed to progressive improvement

Question 3: Can you describe a situation where cooperative learning significantly enhanced speaking skills?

Using the answers the following information was obtained, the interaction between students in small groups and presenting themselves to classes significantly helps the development of trust in students, also that cooperative learning helps improve certain skills in students such as relating, speaking, participating, and interacting in real-life scenarios, providing a suitable environment where feedback provides inputs such as improving confidence. Within the answers concerning the teaching of a foreign language group participation where students have to make an exposition helps to significantly improve listening and writing skills although mostly in the speaking thanks to the activities such as exhibitions, discussions, or sharing and listening to ideas.

Question 4: How does the Think-Pair-Share technique work in the classroom?

Through this question teachers indicate what is the operation of the Think-Pair-Share technique and what is involved in each step, in addition to keeping in mind the importance and role of students and teachers, where one of the interviewees mentioned as a first step exposes a problem in which students begin to think individually to then share their ideas or knowledge with other students and so know what are the differences and similarities between their answers and taking that as a reference to be able to look together for a solution to the problem and begin to delay and develop the activity in a group way and together seek the best solution and then this can be exposed to the class, helping to relate and manage to express ideas both in small groups and present themselves in front of the class.

Question 5: What are some of the main benefits you have observed when using the "Think-Pair-Share" technique in your classroom?

The benefits they mentioned were several, however, the main ones that they most conceived of mentioning as an obvious benefit in several of the answers of those who were interviewed are: improving communication skills, improving the relationship between peers, and being able to express and understand each other's ideas which creates an appropriate and comfortable learning environment, encouraging active learning and critical thinking, these were the coincidences in their answers, however, others mentioned different benefits that they have observed as a result of applying this technique within the classroom which are: Opportunities for teaching and learning among peers, greater confidence in themselves, greater understanding of the subject, improving the relationship between peers establishing companionship based on mutual respect for those who share ideas and deserve to be heard. Question 6: How does Think-Pair-Share help to encourage students' confidence in communicating ideas in oral presentations?

Based on the information gathered from the teacher interviews, it can be concluded that the "Think-Pair-Share" technique is very valuable in building self-confidence because it gives the student a safe environment in which to practice, allows students to reflect on a question or topic, reduces the initial pressure of having to formulate and express ideas in front of their classmates, and reduces the initial pressure of having to formulate and express ideas in front of other classmates. This step helps students take time to organize their thoughts and develop their ideas more fully.

Question 7: What kind of disadvantages are usually involved in using the "Think-Pair-Share" technique during your class?

Teachers agree that while the Think-Participate-Share technique is useful, it can be difficult to apply in the classroom if not handled correctly. The aspects that stand out the most are unequal participation, the possibility of misbehavior by students, and time management specified for the activity to be performed, especially in large classrooms. In addition, the teacher must follow up on the discussion topics given to the students to ensure that the topics are productive and closely related to the learning objectives. Despite the disadvantages, teachers expressed that the technique is required because of its ability to create bonds between students, thus making the class more enjoyable.

Question 8: Do you think applying the Think-Pair-Shared technique in the classroom is necessary? why?

The teachers emphasize several points about the importance of Think-Pair-Share, such as encouraging active learning, collaboration among students, and above all remembering that the center of the classroom is the student and not the teacher, who acts as a guide in the important teaching and learning process.

Thus, this perspective suggests the need to cultivate a learning environment in which students feel empowered to actively participate in their learning process.

In addition, teachers recognize the fundamental role that technology plays in the development of critical thinking, communication, and problem-solving skills for future students. Creating a conducive learning environment in which students feel comfortable sharing their ideas and perspectives is critically important to keep in mind. This safe and stimulating environment facilitates active student participation and fosters a culture of collaborative and respectful learning.

Question 9: How do you assess the effectiveness of the Think-Pair-Share activities to develop speaking skills in your classroom?

The approach provided by the teachers suggests a constant and holistic assessment of Think-Pair-Share activities that does not focus solely on evaluating student success by test scores but requires active participation by the students during the activity, observing their progress through interaction with other students and gaining confidence in sharing ideas with the rest of the class. This not only provides a direct view of how learners are developing speaking skills but also allows the teacher to intervene and provide real-time feedback to support their growth.

Asking students for their opinions and feedback on their experience with the activity can provide valuable insights into how they perceive their progress and the impact of the activity on the development of their speaking skills.

Question 10: How does the Think-Pair-Share technique help your students develop socially?

According to the data collected from the teacher interviews, the Think-Pair-Share technique is appropriate for providing opportunities to focus on peer-to-peer interaction, which leads to a sense of camaraderie, collaboration, communication, and mutual respect among students, so students are more likely to listen to what classmates want to communicate and are almost open to more ideas and points of view, students are no longer focused on individual work but also become accustomed to working with people of different personalities developing their adaptability to the social environment, this method allows students to improve their vocabularies and become more socially active by losing their fear of public speaking. Finally, it highlights how this technique helps students develop important social skills such as collaboration, communication, and empathy; by working in teams, they learn to respect different points of view and find common ground, which creates a feeling of camaraderie and mutual support in the classroom.

Question 11: Can you share an example of how Think-Pair-Share has helped students deepen their confidence in speaking activities?

Think-Pair-Share is a teaching technique that enhances students' confidence to participate in speaking activities by making a structured and supportive environment available to them at every level, from an individual reflection to a partner discussion to a presentation. Think-Pair-Share helps students get over the fear of public speaking and develop strong speaking skills. This method not only improves academic performance but also enhances students' self-confidence and the ability to express themselves clearly and confidently.

The most relevant conclusions related to this chapter are summarized below:

Teachers' perceptions of the benefits and difficulties of thin-pair-share technique to improve oral

skills.

QUESTIONS	How would you define cooperative learning in your own words, and what are the primary benefits in an educational setting?	What are some of the main benefits you have observed when using the "Think-Pair-Share" technique in your classroom?	What kind of disadvantages are usually involved in using the "Think-Pair- Share" technique during your class?
ANSWERS	Cooperative learning is defined as an educational approach in which students collaborate in small groups to complete task.	The main benefits we can observe when working with this method are camaraderie, sharing ideas, and respect, especially within the same classes.	The Think-Pair-Share method has the downside of being time-consuming in the classroom; this is often particularly true for larger courses.
AUTHORS	The main characteristic that can be observed in cooperative work as a technique is teamwork where students learn to develop skills such as sharing and accepting knowledge shared by their peers. (Rahmadani et al., 2021)	Development of social and cooperative skills: In this case, cooperative learning involves students learning from each other in groups. (Supraba, 2018)	cooperatively teaching content was seen as time-consuming. Cooperative learning lies in the differences of opinion regarding encouraging conflict or achieving consensus among group members (Hashemi et al., 2013)

QUESTIONS	How do you assess the effectiveness of the Think-Pair-Share activities to develop speaking skills in your classroom?	How does the Think-Pair-Share technique help your students develop socially?
ANSWERS	Activities for developing speaking skills through various means first serve students during the activity to see how actively they engage in discussion with their partner, and how confidently they share their ideas with the class.	The Think-Pair-Share technique helps students develop socially by providing opportunities for peer interaction, collaboration, and communication. It encourages students to listen to and respect each other's ideas, collaborate effectively in groups, and build relationships with their peers.
AUTHORS	Language teaching aims to improve learners' communicative skills so that they can express themselves freely and communicate effectively with others. (AL- Garni & Almuhammadi, 2019)	"Broadly speaking, social and emotional learning, or SEL, refers to the process through which individuals learn and apply a set of social, emotional, and related nonacademic skills, attitudes, behaviors, and values that help direct their thoughts, feelings, and actions in ways that enable them to succeed in

school" (Brush, 2021)

38

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

This research aims to know what have been the advantages and disadvantages of applying the Think-Pair-Share technique which is based on cooperative work, thanks to the knowledge and experience of teachers of the "Educational Unit Capitan Rafael Moran Valverde" could positively determine the effectiveness of this technique benefiting the improvement of the ability of speech thanks to the resolution of a problem or involving a group work starting with the development of critical thinking individually to after being shared and heard by working group members to seek a joint response, helping to improve their oral expression skills and confidence by providing knowledge and significantly creating a more sociable and comfortable environment. The following shows the conclusions of both knowledge on how they apply the thin-pair-share technique, its benefits, and mainly the contribution it must improve speech.

3.1 Conclusions.

One of the obvious results shown is the effectiveness of the Think-Pair-Share technique being used as a tool for teaching and learning to improve the ability of oral expression, Encouraging the active and collaborative participation of the students through this technique in addition to promoting an environment where inclusion allows to appreciate the opinions and knowledge of others, It also shows the positive of thinking individual way then share knowledge and discuss them in groups being so participatory and effective learning.

The research showed certain benefits that are obtained by applying the Think-Pair-Share technique as a social skill where students study in an environment where they feel confident when expressing their ideas, first in small groups and then exposed to them in a public way encouraging the ability to listen to, another benefit is to promote critical thinking when the

teacher poses a problem, However, a significant disadvantage was the complication of letting the students solve a work in a group so it was indicated that the constant presence and supervision of the teachers is necessary and important during the process of applying this technique and that involves cooperative work.

The Think-Pair-Share technique is an effective and valuable technique which in the speaking ability showed effectiveness when presenting ideas or knowledge in small and large groups and being able to express themselves verbally in an environment, where constant practice helps to have greater fluidity, confidence, and consistency. In addition to the important feedback from classmates and guided by the teacher during the teaching and learning process through cooperative work applying the Think-Pair-Share is necessary for continuous learning and improving communication skills.

3.2 Recommendations

To take full advantage of Think-Pair-Share, to achieve greater depth and mastery, and work as a team with techniques such as thinking and sharing in pairs this technique along with role-playing, group discussions, and presentations, can offer a wide range of contexts through which students can exercise their oral skills, ultimately creating a more adjustable ecosystem that builds learning.

During all phases of the "Think-Pair-Share", teachers should give precise instructions, provide students with positive and motivating feedback regularly, and encourage classmates to give each other feedback. This approach helps improve students' verbal communication skills and ensures a supportive classroom environment where they feel comfortable expressing themselves. Teachers want to frequently reveal student participation in Think-Pair-Share sports to make certain that every student is engaged and cashing in on the technique. The quieter or much less assured college students need to get hold of greater interest to make certain that they're now no longer left out. Implementing approaches along with rotating pairs or small-institution conversations can assist in preserving balanced engagement while giving all college students the same possibility to enhance their speaking skills.

References

- AL-Garni, S. A., & Almuhammadi, A. H. (19 de May de 2019). *ERIC*. ERIC: https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v12n6p72
- Aprendizaje cooperativo. (7 de dicember de 2022). gobiernodecanarias.org. https://www3.gobiernodecanarias.org/medusa/ecoescuela/pedagotic/aprendizajecooperativo/
- Arroba, G., Ballesteros, T., Hernadez, M., & Orquera, L. (10 de July de 2022). *Recimundo*. Recimundo: https://www.recimundo.com/index.php/es/article/view/1881/2256
- Babu, V. (16 de September de 2019). *Sciendo*. sciendo.com: https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2019-0036
- Bhandari, P. (19 de June de 2020). *Scribbr*. https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/qualitative-research/
- Cahyani, F. (26 de February de 2018). file:///C:/Users/Usuario/Downloads/9237-19057-1-PB.pdf
- Cahyani, F. (2018, Agosto 26). Unsyiah.ec.id. Unsyiash: https://jim.unsyiah.ac.id/READ/article/viewFile/9237/3876
- Gilardi, P. (01 de 12 de 2013). ESTUDIOS DE HISTORIA MODERNA YCONTEMPORANEA DE MEXICO. moderna.historicas.unam.mx/: HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1016/S0185-2620(13)71417-8
- Hashemi, M., Azizinezhad, M., & Sohrab , D. (2013, October 16). ResearchGate. ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275537643_Application_of_Cooperative_Learn ing_in_EFL_Classes_to_Enhance_the_Students'_Language_Learning

Johnson, D., & Johnson, R. (1999). issuu.

https://issuu.com/tomasmonges/docs/johnson_d.w._johnson_r.t._h

- Katelyn M Cooper, J. N. (2021). Reconsidering the share of a think–pair–share: Emerging limitations, alternatives, and opportunities for research. *CBE–Life Sciences Education*, 20.
- LOEI. (31 de Marzo de 2011). *MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION*. https://educacion.gob.ec/wpcontent/uploads/downloads/2017/02/Reglamento-General-a-la-Ley-OrgAnica-de-Educacion-Intercultural.pdf

Lyman, F. (1992). eric.ed.gov. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED444954

Nat, P. (2022). ResearchGate.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362691383_Enhancing_students'_motivation_in _foreign_language_learning

- O'Donnell, A. M., & King, A. (28 de February de 1999). *taylorfrancis.com*. https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781410603715/cognitiveperspectives-peer-learning-angela-donnell-alison-king
- Rahmadani, H., Makhroji, Zulida, E., Fadlia, & Chairuddin. (12 de 08 de 2021). *ELLITE*. https://www.ejurnalunsam.id/index.php/ELLITE/article/view/3166/2915
- Ricky, Y., & Endang, F. (october de 2023). *JOLLT*. Journalof languages and languages teaching: https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jollt/article/view/8694/4944

Stofer, K. (August de 2019). ResearchGate.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343201541_Preparing_for_One-on-One_Qualitative_Interviews_Designing_and_Conducting_the_Interview

- Villagomez, A., Bonilla, L., Bonilla, G., & Torres, T. (May de 2023). *Dialnet*. Dialnet: https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=9335841
- Yule, G. B. (1982). Cambridge University Press.

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-linguistics/article/abs/g-brown-and-g-yule-discourse-analysis-cambridge-cambridge-university-press-1983-pp-xii-288-m-stubbs-discourse-analysis-oxford-basil-blackwell-1983-pp-xiv-

272/BECEAFCE1A2A07C2BDE615

Annexes

Annex A: Certified Anti-Plagiarism System.

La Libertad, 24 de junio de 2024

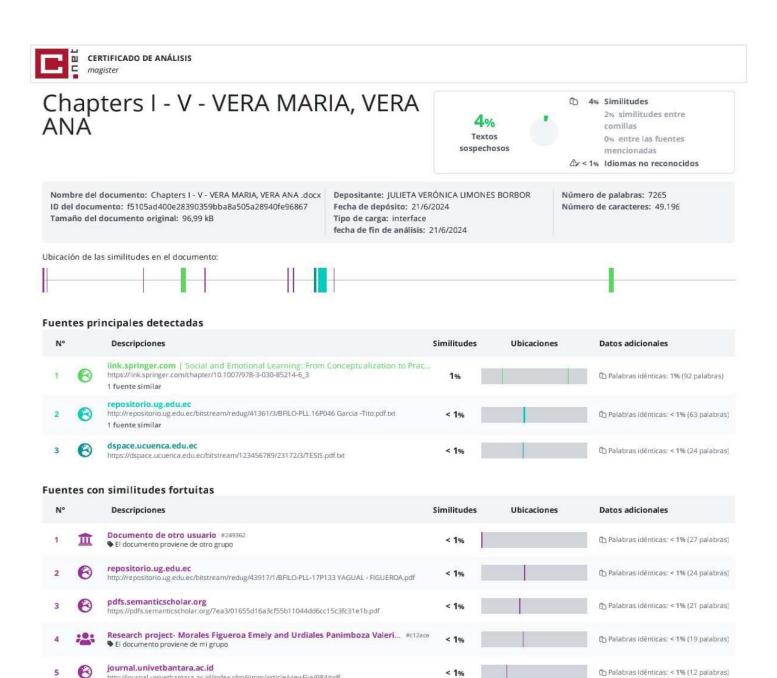
Certificado Sistema Anti-Plagio

En calidad de tutor/a del Trabajo de Integración Curricular denominado "ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE THINK-PAIR-SHARE TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE SPEAKING SKILL" elaborado por las estudiantes VERA FIQUEROA MARIA EMILIA y VERA MALDONADO ANA PAULA de la Carrera de Pedagogía de los Idiomas Nacionales y Extranjeros, de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación e Idiomas, de la Universidad Estatal Península de Santa Elena, me permito declarar que una vez analizado en el sistema anti plagio COMPILATIO, luego de haber cumplido los requerimientos exigidos de valoración, el presente trabajo de investigación, se encuentra con 4 % de la valoración permitida, por consiguiente se procede a emitir el informe , para proceder a la revisión por parte del especialista.

Atentamente,

Veronico Jumones

Lic. Limones Borbor Julieta Verónica, MSc.



. http://journal.univetbantara.ac.id/index.php/ijimm/article/viewFile/984/pdf

Annex B: Questionnaire.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE THINK PAIR SHARE TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE SPEAKING SKILLS.

Population: 24 teachers of the Unidad Educativa Capitan Rafael Moran Valverde.Sample: 5 teachers in the English area.

Questions aimed at teachers

- 1. How would you define cooperative learning in your own words, and what are the primary benefits in an educational setting?
- 2. In what ways do you believe cooperative learning impacts student engagement and motivation?
- 3. Can you describe a situation where cooperative learning significantly enhanced speaking skills?
- 4. How does the Think-Pair-Share technique work in the classroom?
- 5. What are some of the main benefits you have observed when using the "Think-Pair-Share" technique in your classroom?
- 6. How does Think-Pair-Share help to encourage students' confidence in communicating ideas in oral presentations?
- 7. What kind of disadvantages are usually involved in using the "Think-Pair-Share" technique during your class?

- 8. Do you think applying the Think-Pair-Shared technique in the classroom is necessary? why?
- 9. How do you assess the effectiveness of the Think-Pair-Share activities to develop speaking skills in your classroom?
- 10. How does the Think-Pair-Share technique help your students develop socially?
- 11. Can you share an example of how Think-Pair-Share has helped students deepen their confidence in speaking activities?

Annex C: Letter of permission to the institution.



FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACIÓN E IDIOMAS

CARRERA DE PEDAGOGÍA DE LOS IDIOMAS NACIONALES Y EXTRANJEROS

Oficio No. 192-PINE-2024

La Libertad, 05 de junio de 2024

Capitán Ricardo Zambrano Maridueña RECTOR DE LA UNIDAD EDUCATIVA CAPITÁN RAFAEL MORAN VALVERDE En su despacho. -

De mi consideración. -

Por medio del presente, reciba un cordial saludo, de quienes formamos parte de la Carrera de Pedagogía de los Idiomas Nacionales y Extranjeros, para posteriormente exponerle lo siguiente.

Las estudiantes de octavo semestre Ana Paula Vera Maldonado y Maria Emilia Vera Figueroa, actualmente se encuentran en desarrollo de su proyecto de tesis cuyo tema está relacionado a técnicas de enseñanza en Idiomas Inglés, "Advantages and disadvantages of the Think-pair-share Technique to enhance Speaking Skills"; ante lo expuesto, solicito su autorización para que las estudiantes puedan acceder a la recolección de datos cualitativos mediante entrevistas los docentes del área de Inglés de la Institución bajo su dirección, información que será de utilidad para el desarrollo de su trabajo de investigación, previo a la obtención del título como Licenciadas en Pedagogía del Idioma Inglés.

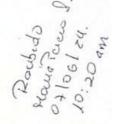
La fecha programada seria para el miércoles 05 de junio del presente año; a partir de las 15H00 pm.

En espera de su aceptación a nuestro petitorio quedo de usted muy agradecida

Atentamente,

Ing. Eliana León Abad, MSc.





Directora Carrera Pedagogía de los Idiomas Nacionales y Extranjeros

Cc. archivo.

Campus matriz, La Libertad - Santa Elena - ECUADOR Código Postal: 240204 - Teléfono: (04) 781 - 732

UPSE icrece Mittes

f 💿 🔰 🖬 www.upse.edu.ec

Annex D: Permission of the institution.



Annex E: Interviews transcribed using the tagging method.

QUESTIONS	 How would you define cooperative learning in your own words, and what are the primary benefits in an educational setting? 	 2. In what ways do you believe cooperative learning impacts student engagement and motivation? 	 3. Can you describe a situation where cooperative learning significantly enhanced speaking skills?
	Cooperative learning is a	Cooperative learning	In a language learning
INTERVIEWEE	teaching approach where	positively impacts	class, cooperative
1	students work together in	student engagement	learning can
	small groups to achieve a	and motivation by	significantly enhance
	common goal or	creating an interactive	speaking skills by
	complete a task. Its	and supportive learning	providing students
	primary benefits in an	environment where	with opportunities to
	educational setting	students feel valued,	practice speaking in
	include fostering	involved, and	real-life scenarios,
	teamwork, enhancing	accountable for their	engage in meaningful
	critical thinking skills,	own and their peers'	conversations with
	promoting peer learning,	learning outcomes.	peers, receive
	and improving social		constructive feedback,
	skills.		and build confidence

	Well, to me, Cooperative	I believe student	In a cooperative
INTERVIEWEE	learning is defined as an	motivation and	learning environment,
2	educational approach in	engagement are	students are
	which students	positively impacted by	frequently expected to
	collaborate in small	cooperative learning	present and engage in
	groups to complete a	through developing a	idea-sharing. For
	shared task. Each	sense of belonging.	instance, each student
	participant is in charge	When students have a	in a group assigned to
	of both their own	sense of belonging,	prepare a presentation
	education and the	they are more likely to	on a historical event
	education of their peers,	want to participate.	might be in charge of
	fostering an engaging	Peer support and	outlining a distinct
	and mutually beneficial	support from fellow	facet of the event.
	learning environment,	students may be a	With frequent practice
	and the principal	powerful source of	and criticism, students
	advantages could be first	motivation, particularly	greatly improve their
	enhanced Learning as	for individuals who	speaking skills by
	they converse with one	might face challenges	being forced to listen
	another and clarify ideas,	with self-assurance.	intently to their

students learn the subject classmates and more deeply. Better express themselves Social Skills, clearly. participating in group projects fosters the development of students' critical interpersonal, cooperative, and conflict-resolution abilities.

Well,	first	of	all,	for	me,
-------	-------	----	------	-----	-----

cooperative learning is

INTERVIEWEE

3

very important within the video class. As its name says, it is a methodology that is used to work within classes where the student can develop their cognitive thinking

Well, I give an example in my class. I usually always work with this methodology because students have the opportunity to compete with each other. For example, due to group work, I work on the board. I think I consider and ensure that the students are

skills that are developed through cooperative learning are listening and writing because these skills are very important to develop.

I consider that the

very motivated when they are in competitions to determine which group will win and which group is wrong to work as a team. I think it is very important that.

For me, cooperative Cooperative learning **INTERVIEWEE** enhances the students' learning is an instructional approach 4 engagement and where people work motivation by together in a small group providing opportunities in order to achieve for active participation and collaboration. The common goals and problems or complete students work together tasks. It's about fostering towards a common collaboration, goal. They feel a sense communication, and of ownership and teamwork. As a student, responsibility. Which the primary benefits of increases intrinsic cooperative learning in motivation?

Sure, imagine a language class where students are learning to improve their speaking skills in a foreign language. So, through cooperative learning activities like group discussions, role play, and scenarios or debates, the students are actively engaged in practicing speaking

education include	Additionally,	with their peers. For
promoting critical	cooperative learning	example, in a group
thinking and enhancing	allows students to	discussion activity,
social skills, encouraging	interact with their	students, are given a
active participation,	peers, share ideas, and	topic to discuss, and
fostering a sense of	receive feedback.	each student takes
community, and		time to express their
improving academic		opinions and ideas.
performance through		So, this not only
peer support and assured		provides speaking
knowledge.		practice but also
		encourages students

ideas. only aking also students to listen actively to their classmates.

	To put it briefly, let's	The argument is the	When two students
INTERVIEWEE	think of this method as	main objective since it	stand opposite one
5	exchanging ideas to get	forces students to	another and debate
	at a fundamental	confront and, above all,	their subjects to show
	meaning. Each person's	defend their viewpoints	that they are
	knowledge is shared by	when information is	knowledgeable, it is
	combining different	shared. students are	evident that their
	viewpoints on a subject,	excited in this way	speech and

allowing them to	because some of them	vocabulary are
communicate and absorb	will agree with a	growing since they
information.	concept while others	must use formal
	won't. They could view	language during the
	it as untrue.	discussion.

4. How does the Think-Pair-Share technique work in the classroom?

QUESTIONS

5. What are some of 6. How does Thinkthe main benefits you Pair-Share help to have observed when encourage students' using the "Think-Pair- confidence in Share" technique in communicating ideas your classroom? in oral presentations?

	The Think-Pair-Share	Some main benefits of	Think-Pair-Share
	technique involves three	the Think-Pair-Share	helps encourage
stages: Students		technique include	students' confidence in
	individually think about	increasing student	communicating ideas
	a question or prompt,	engagement, promoting	in oral presentations
	then pair up with a	active learning, and	by allowing them to
INTERVIEWEE	partner to discuss their	fostering critical	first discuss their
1	thoughts, and finally	thinking skills	thoughts with a
	share their ideas with	enhancing	partner in a low-

the whole class. It encourages active participation, collaboration, and reflection.

communication skills, and providing opportunities for peer teaching and learning. pressure setting before sharing with the whole class. This process helps students refine their ideas, receive feedback, and build confidence in their speaking abilities.

In the classroom, there are several points to consider. The instructor presents a dilemma or question to the group. Students consider their answers on their own **INTERVIEWEE** for a while and then discuss their ideas and opinions in pairs. Finally, Share. Each pair presents their discussion points to the class.

2

Well, the benefits can be enhanced participation because the exercise is inclusive because all students have the opportunity to speak, and through understanding, dialogue, and exposure to many viewpoints, students are able to make sense of what they are thinking, which enhances self-

Think-Pair-Share promotes selfconfidence by creating a safe space, speaking in front of the class can be less daunting than first discussing ideas with a partner. Practice and feedback make students who regularly exchange ideas, improve their communication abilities and get more

confidence. Engaging ease speaking in front
in pair conversations of an audience.
before addressing the
broader assembly
fosters self-confidence.

Within my class, this technique is very important because the students are given the opportunity to develop all the resources so that they can develop them, think about them, share them, and apply them. The main benefits that we can observe when we work with this method are camaraderie, sharing ideas, and respect, especially within the same class, obviously. This technique helps the students a lot because they gain selfconfidence. This technique helps the students a lot because they gain confidence. When the student works as a team, they will obviously be confident, because their classmates are in the same situation where they can face together.

In the classroom, there are several points to consider, the instructor presents a dilemma or question to the group. Students consider their answers on their own for a while and then discuss their ideas and opinions in pairs. Finally, Share, each pair presents their discussion points to the class.

Teacher 3: Within my

class, this technique is

very important because

the students are given

resources so that they

can develop them, think

about them, share them,

the opportunity to

develop all the

and apply them.

You see the Thin-pairshare technique in my classroom has been really beneficial because it gets everyone involved and talking about the topic at hand. The students seem more comfortable sharing their ideas after discussing them with a partner first. And it's great to see them building confidence in their communication skills. Plus they often come up with inside. I hadn't even considered which makes for really interesting discussions.

Using this technique helps the students gain confidence in communicating ideas during presentations in several ways. First, it provides them with a supportive environment to practice expressing their thoughts, and allows, the pressure, addressing the entire class immediately this by step approach all of the students to refine their ideas and gain confidence. In their ability to communicate effectively and additionally by discussing their ideas

INTERVIEWEE po

4

59

with a partner for
First, um students
receive immediate
feedback and
validation which was
for confidence in the
validity of their
thoughts.

	It improves	Enhance student	Students support one
	participation in class	speaking, acquire new	another because when
	because students have	vocabulary, foster	they communicate or
INTERVIEWEE	to share their answers,	teamwork, exchange	exchange ideas, they
5	which makes them lose	ideas, and reduce	self-correct, enhance
	their nervousness, and	nervousness.	their speech, broaden
	they can express their		their vocabulary, and
	opinions on the subject.		express themselves
			more clearly while
			using formal
			language.

7. What kind of disadvantages are usually involved in using the "Think-Pair-

QUESTIONS

1

Share["] technique during your class? 8. Do you think applying the Think-**Pair-Shared technique** in the classroom is necessary? why?

9. How do you assess the effectiveness of the **Think-Pair-Share** activities to develop speaking skills in your classroom?

Some disadvantages of using the Think-Pair-Share technique in the classroom may include unequal participation among students, the potential for off-task behavior during pair **INTERVIEWEE** discussions, and the need for careful monitoring and management by the teacher to ensure productive collaboration.

Applying the Think-Pair-Share technique in the classroom is necessary because it promotes active learning, collaboration, and critical thinking skills, which are essential for student's academic and personal development.

The effectiveness of Think-Pair-Share activities to develop speaking skills in the classroom can be assessed through various means, including teacher observation, peer evaluation, selfassessment, oral presentations, and performance on speaking assessments or tasks.

	I consider that the	I think that, although it	Well, effectiveness can
	Think-Pair-Share	is not required, Think-	be assessed through
	technique has the	Pair-Share has many	observations either by
	drawback of being time-	advantages. It promotes	monitoring student
	consuming in the	student connection,	involvement and
	classroom; this is	active learning, and the	participation in the
INTERVIEWEE	especially true for larger	improvement of	activity or by collecting
2	courses. Unequal	communication skills. It	feedback and opinions
	participation: quieter	works especially well to	from students about
	pupils might not fully	encourage participation	their experiences.
	participate in the	and a greater	
	conversation, while	comprehension of the	

I think that the Think-Pair-Share method has the downside of being time-consuming within the classroom; this is often particularly genuine for larger courses. Unequal Interest: calmer

others may dominate it.

Well, I do consider it necessary to apply this technique because teachers are reminded that the main focus here is the student, not the teacher, the teacher is only a guide.

subject matter.

apply a dynamic called 'go stop,' which consists of taking a marker from the student and, without seeing it, mentioning 'go' until saying 'stop,' thus promoting motivation.

Well, within classes, I

INTERVIEWEE students might not

 completely take part in the discussion, whereas others may be overwhelmed by it.

	As a teacher, I find the	Uh, I believe that	I assess the
	Think-Pair-Share	applying the Think-	effectiveness of
	technique highly	Pair-Share technique in	activities for sure.
	beneficial, but there are	the classroom is highly	Activities for
	a few potential	valuable and often	developing speaking
	disadvantages to	necessary. These	skills are assessed
	consider. The first	techniques promote	through various means.
	challenge is managing	engagement,	First, I observe students
INTERVIEWEE	time effectively, as the	collaboration, and	during the activity to
4	process can sometimes	critical thinking among	see how actively they
	take longer than	students. It encourages	engage in discussion
	expected, especially if	them to articulate their	with their partners and
	the students need	thoughts, listen to their	how confidently they
	additional time for	peers, and construct	share their ideas with
	discussion. Additionally,	meaning	the class. I also provide
	ensuring equal	collaboratively.	feedback to students
	participation can be	Additionally, this	during and after the

tricky. Some students	technique fosters a	activity, focusing on
may dominate the	supportive learning	their speaking skills and
conversation while	environment where	offering suggestions for
others may be less	students feel	improvement.
engaged. It is also	comfortable sharing	Additionally, I may
important to monitor for	their ideas and	incorporate peer
off-task behavior during	perspectives by	assessment where
the pair discussions to	promoting student	students evaluate each
maintain focus on the	interaction and	other's speaking
learning objectives.	participation, thereby	abilities and provide
Finally, in larger	enhancing learning	constructive feedback
classes, it can be more	outcomes and helping	after the activity. I
challenging to facilitate	students develop	encourage students to
effective discussions to	essential	reflect on their speaking
ensure that all students	communication and	experience and ensure
have the opportunity to	social skills.	their insight.
participate.		
Discuss another subject	It is regarded as the	It is considered one of
in class, such as video	technique to help	the main techniques

students become more confident participants, express themselves fearlessly, work in

games, or consider the

student's response to be

inaccurate.

onsidered one of in techniques that teachers use to help students improve in each skill such as

INTERVIEWEE

5

teams where everyonespeaking, writing, andhas a certain role toreading.play, collaborate, buildconceptual maps, andsolve issues related tothe assigned topic.

10. How does the Think-	11. Can you share an
Pair-Share technique	example of how
help your students	Think-Pair-Share has
develop socially?	helped students
	deepen their
	confidence in speaking

QUESTIONS

activities?

The Think-Pair-Share	For example, Think-
technique helps students	Pair-Share can help
develop socially by	students deepen their
providing opportunities	confidence in speaking
for peer interaction,	activities by giving
collaboration, and	them opportunities to
communication. It	practice speaking in a

	encourages students to	supportive
	listen to and respect each	environment, receive
INTERVIEWEE	other's ideas, collaborate	feedback from peers,
1	effectively in groups, and	and gradually build
	build relationships with	their speaking skills
	their peers.	through repeated
		practice and exposure.
	I consider that Think-	There was an occasion
	Pair-Share fosters	when Think-Pair-Share
	students' social	proved to be quite
	development by	beneficial for one of my
	encouraging cooperation,	pupils, who was
	promoting mutual respect	initially very nervous
	and teamwork, and also	and afraid to speak in
	improving	front of the class. She
	communication skills, as	gradually gained
	students who interact	confidence in confiding
	regularly enhance their	her ideas to a
	social skills. Relationship	companion. She was
INTERVIEWEE	development occurs as	able to participate more
2	students cooperate and	actively in class
	help each other; the	discussions and

bonds between themeventually performedbecome stronger.exceptionally well inoral presentations,oral presentations,showcasing a noticeablegrowth in herconfidence andspeaking skills.

	Within the school, a new	A brief example that I
	methodology was used	remember right now is
	this year where it was	when the student is
	considered to combine	working within a group,
	students with different	and I select any
	personalities so that they	member of any group
	become accustomed,	where the student has to
	especially to the social	share ideas depending
	environment. When the	on the topic we are
	student meets new	looking at. Even with
	people, this methodology	the help of your
INTERVIEWEE	is applied so that he or	colleagues, you can
3	she becomes more	formulate ideas,
	communicative, and	brainstorm, and delve
	gains more confidence,	deeper into the topic.

and, above all,

vocabulary.

	I've seen firsthand how	Certainly, in one of my
	this technique helped my	English classes, I use
	students develop socially.	the Think-Pair-Share
	When they work in pairs,	technique to help my
	they learn important	students prepare for a
	social skills, such as	class debate or discuss
	collaboration,	controversial topics.
	communication, and	Initially, many students
	empathy. They practice	were hesitant to speak
INTERVIEWEE	listening to each other's	out in front of the
4	ideas, respecting different	whole class due to fear
	points of view, and	of judgment or
	finding common ground.	criticism. During the
	When working together,	first phase, students
	they also develop a sense	individually brainstorm
	of camaraderie and	arguments.
	support, creating a	
	positive classroom	
	community. Overall, this	

approach not only enhances their academic learning but also fosters essential social skills that will benefit them inside and outside the classroom.

	To speak without fear,	Within the classroom,
	expand your vocabulary,	trust between the
	and employ new terms in	teacher and the students
INTERVIEWEE	appropriate contexts.	must always be present.
5		Group work is a way in
		which students can feel
		more confident.