



THE COMPETENCIES AND PERFORMANCE OF ENGLISH TEACHERS AND FIRST YEAR STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

A Dissertation Presented to The Faculty of Graduate School Batangas State University Batangas City, Philippines

In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** Major in English

By Nguyen Thi Dieu Ha (Bella) December, 2014





APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled THE COMPETENCIES AND PERFORMANCE OF ENGLISH TEACHERS AND FIRST YEAR STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN prepared and submitted by NGUYEN THI DIEU HA in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy major in English has been examined and is recommended for Oral Examination.

	AMADA G. BANAAG, Ph.D. Adviser
PANEL OF EXAM	INERS
Approved by the committee on Oral Exam	ination with a grade of Passal
DR. MATILDA H. Chairma	DIMAANO n
DR. MARIA LUISA A. VALDEZ Member DR. MYRNA (DR. FELIX M. PANOPIO Member
External Repres	sentative
Accepted and approved in partial ful degree of Doctor of Philosophy major in En	
Comprehensive Examination: PASSED	
	mel 5
Date	MATILDA H. DIMAANO, Ph.D. Dean, Graduate Studies College of Arts and Sciences





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page				
TABLE OF CONTENTSii				
LIST OF TABLESiv				
LIST OF FIGURESvi				
CHAPTER				
I. THE PROBLEM1				
Introduction1				
Scope, limitation and delimitation of the study 10				
Significance of the study11				
II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES				
Conceptual literature13				
English language Instruction13				
English Language Instruction				
Related Studies75				
Theoretical Framework102				
Conceptual Framework107				
Hypothesis of the study109				
Definition of Terms				





THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY Socialist Republic of Vietnam

BATANGAS STATE UNIVERSITY Republic of the Philippines

III. METHODOLOGY	111	
Research Design	111	
Subject of the study	112	
Data gathering instrument	113	
Data gathering procedure	113	
Statistical treatment of data	114	
IV. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	115	
V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 160		
Summary	160	
Findings	162	
Conclusions	167	
Recommendations	169	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	170	
APPENDIX	176	
CURRICULUM VITAE	191	





LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1.Distribution of sa	mples by Colleges	112
2.1. Competencies	s of English Faculty of TNU in	terms of Subject Matter
Expertise		119
2.2. Competencies	s of English Faculty of TNU in	terms of Classroom
Management	Expertise	123
2.3. Competencies	s of English Faculty of TNU in	terms of Instructional
Expertise		127
2.4. Competencies	s of English Faculty of TNU in	terms of
Communicat	ion Expertise	130
2.5 Competencies of	of English Faculty of TNU in terr	ms of Diagnostic Expertise 133
2.6. Competencies	of English Faculty of TNU in ter	ms of Relational Expertise137
3. Difference of Re	esponses on Teachers' Perfo	rmance and Level of
Competence		140
4. Students' Level	of Performance in Basic Eng	lish143





THAI NGUYEN UNIVERSITY Socialist Republic of Vietnam

BATANGAS STATE UNIVERSITY Republic of the Philippines

5. Attitudes towards English Language	144
6. Relationship Between Attitude of Students and	150
7. Level of Performance in English	150
8. Instructional Plan to Facilitate Teaching and Learning	152





LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1.	Conceptual Paradigm of the study	108





CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

Quality education is first and foremost a function of instruction, because in the hands of uncommitted and ineffective teachers, the best-designed curriculum is doomed to fail. While it is true that some students can learn in spite of the teacher, it cannot be denied that the quality of the outputs of education is a function, to a great extent, of instruction and students' interaction with the teachers.

Teachers who are masters of their craft and are genuinely concerned with the total growth of their students can leave an indelible imprint in the hearts and minds of the learners that can withstand the passage of time. Teaching expertise is ordinarily attained by only a small percentage of those who are competent in teaching (Berliner, 1992 in Reyes, 2002).

Nothing is more central to student learning than the quality of the teacher. He is the most important education factor influencing student outcomes and his far reaching influence as agent of constructive change in





society cannot be questioned. His influence on student achievement is inarguable. These observations stem from the findings of previous researchers who posited that the quality of the teacher could account for a significant amount of variance in student achievement (Hua:2010; Goldhaber:2002; Frost Leo in Hua:2010).

Teacher competencies which deal with what the teacher does while teaching include behaviors related to student achievement which were referred to in a separate publication as key and catalytic behaviors. Subsequent analysis showed two behaviors consistently related with student achievement namely task orientation or direct instruction, and opportunity to learn oftentimes referred to as academic time, engaged time or content covered.

It was also found that to increase student achievement scores, a teacher should use strong classroom management, possess high expectations for students, and maintain an optimal level of learning difficulty. Teachers who were accepting, attentive, aware of developmental needs, consistent in controlling classes, democratic, encouraging, tolerant of race and class, flexible, and optimistic were also found to be successful. There were other models developed both by foreign and local researchers





who identified teacher behaviors that correlate strongly with student outcomes.

It is evident that teachers have the greatest potential to influence students' education, and that student achievement is related to teacher competence in teaching. There is sufficient evidence that shows that students achieve more when teachers employ systematic teaching procedures and systematic feedback on students' performance and that achievement is higher in classrooms where the climate is warm and democratic, neither harsh nor overly lavish with praise and that teachers who adjust the difficulty level of material to student ability have higher rates of achievement in their classes (Kemp & Hall, 1992 in Goldhaber, 2003). These studies confirm that teachers have a greater impact on students than any other schooling factor and that there is no substitute for a highly skilled teacher.

No one can deny the fact that the role of the teacher is crucial in establishing a culture of learning. There have been so many factors considered in making a teacher effective and efficient in this complex endeavor. One of the most important and complex issue in education is on teacher evaluation and professional growth since no answer yet has been