



The Use of Pictures as Making Inferences Tool to Improve Students' Listening Comprehension Fluency

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas penggunaan gambar sebagai media pembelajaran dalam meningkatkan kemampuan menyimak siswa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian pra-eksperimental. Pre-test dan post-test digunakan sebagai instrumen dalam mengumpulkan data. Penulis menggunakan satu kelas dari dua belas kelas di MA Swasta Karawang sebagai sampel. Data dianalisis secara statistik dengan menggunakan uji-t. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata siswa adalah 89,4, perhitungan statistik menunjukkan hasil T_o (t-observasi) > t (t-tabel) yang diperoleh adalah 17,986 sedangkan nilai T_t adalah 1,721 dengan taraf signifikan 5% (0,05), karena T_o lebih tinggi daripada T_t , maka hipotesis alternatif (H_a) diterima dan hipotesis nihil (H_o) ditolak. Dari hasil analisis ini, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penggunaan media gambar merupakan media yang efektif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan menyimak siswa.

Kata Kunci: pemahaman, gambar, pengajaran pendengaran

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of using of picture as making inferences st in improving students' listening skill. The method used in this research is quantitative method with pre-experimental as a research design. Both the pre-test and post-test were used as instruments in collecting data. The writer used one class in the twelve grade of Private MA Karawang as the sample. The data were analyzed statistically using t-test. The results of the analysis show that the mean score of students is 89.4, statistical calculations show the result to $(t\text{-observation}) > t$ (t-table) obtained are 17.986 while the T_t value is 1.721 with a significant level of 5% (0.05), because T_o is higher than T_t , then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted while the null hypothesis was rejected. From the result of this analysis this study concludes that using Pictures was an effective media to improve students' listening skills.

Keywords: Comprehension, Pictures, Teaching Listening

Introduction

English is an international language spoken worldwide. More than one billion people worldwide speak English and use it as a second or foreign language. They speak English in order to communicate and understand what information that is being delivered between two or more foreign speakers. This process needs at least one speaker and one listener to communicate and to get the information as well. This process requires English skills and one of them is listening. Listening is defined as the act of listening attentively. Hamouda (2012) stated that listening as active listening, which is essential for effective communication. Listening can also be defined as, more than just listening and understanding and interpreting the meaning of a conversation. Thus, the first skill that English learners must be owned is listening.

Listening is an important language skill used to develop English students in learning a second language. Listening is the ability to recognize and understanding its meaning. It builds learners' compatibility in their understanding of the language. In other words, the power of listening leads us to catch the pure meaning of the information. It can be concluded that listening skill is important for the learners to be mastered. However, although important, listening is considered the most difficult language skills to learn. The importance of listening in language learning should not be overstated. Through acceptance, we internalize linguistic information without which we cannot produce language. Because the role of listening comprehension in language teaching has been emphasized over and over again, many English students do not pay enough attention to its importance in their classrooms.

In general, there are several factors that influence students' hearing comprehension. First, students face many difficulties in mastering vocabulary. Second, students have limited time to learn English, the problem also stems from the quality of the

cassette or diskette. The tape may be recorded when there is sound, so the quality is outdated. Inadequate equipment is somehow an obstacle for students in listening. So, this is the place for students to listening in the lab room. This will give better results as outside noise cannot enter the laboratory room. The good cassette recorder or CD player may provide it better than the old one. Listening is taught by the teacher only once a month. Third, students feel bored and not motivated to learn. They tend not to pay attention when the teacher explains the material.

In this modern era, practicing English listening skill can be done anytime, anywhere and anyhow. One of the reasons is the existence of Spotify, digital music, podcast, and video streaming songs and other content from artist around the world. English while practicing their listening skill. They can choose one English learning podcast and listen to it while developing their knowledge. However, not all the learners will understand the content the same as other learners. One can understand whole content for one time playing the podcast, one can understand half of the content, or not at all. The problem that is discussed by the researcher in this thesis is the

“Effectiveness of Using Pictures in Teaching Listening Comprehension”

Based on the background above, researchers limit the study about “The Effectiveness of Using Picture in teaching listening comprehension”. Thus, this research focused to analyze about the effectiveness of the Podcast on Spotify apply in teaching learning activity to build up students' listening comprehension.

1. Listening

In Indonesia, classes are taught in English as a foreign language from elementary school to university. Students are expected to have basic skill in reading, speaking, and listening in English. Listening is the hardest one of all. Thus, Listening is an important aspect of communicating with others. Vasiljevic (2010) stated that listening is used by more

than 45% in communication, which clearly demonstrates the importance of these skills in overall language skill. In recent years, when listening is not only related to comprehension but also to language learning, listening has been considered from another perspective. Listening teaching requires more teachers than students. What of the main principles of listening teaching is that language materials must be used to practice listening comprehension, and they must not be presented visually first. Therefore, listening to audio is a good tool to achieve this goal.

Therefore, listening comprehension covers the various processes involved in understanding and understanding spoken English. This includes recognizing speech, understanding the meaning of individual words, and / or understanding the grammar of the sentences that convey them. Listening comprehension may also involve prosody with verbal expression (for example, the expected meaning of the statement can be turned into a question), and draw relevant conclusions based on the speaker's background, real-world knowledge, and specific attributes (for example, the speaker can obtain what information and what he or she may discuss. For long-term language or discourse, listening comprehension also involves a large amount of memory requirements to detect the causality expressed in the discourse.

In addition, Antony et al., (2012) stated that whether asleep or waking up, humans continue to process sound; i.e. vibrations pass through our ears and are processed in our brain continuously. According to Hamouda (2013), listening skills are an important element in obtaining understandable input. Learning will not happen if there is no input. Jafari & Hashim (2015) emphasize that listening is a channel for understandable input and more than 50 percent of the time spent by students to

learn a foreign language is devoted to listening.

According to Gilakjani & Ahmadi (2011), listening plays an important role in the communication process. Ferris (1998), Murphy (1991), Vogely (1998) and Hamouda, (2013) revealed that listening is the most commonly used skill in the language classroom. Therefore, it is clear that listening is very important to students' lives because listening is used as a learning tool at all teaching levels. Although interested in foreign language learning, the teaching of listening comprehension is ignored in many EFL classrooms. Pourhossein (cited in Gilakjani & Ahmadi, 2011) that listening includes listening to thoughts, feelings and intentions and this requires active involvement, effort and training. Listening comprehension is useful for student speech. This means that as students are more exposed to spoken English, they can better understand and understand tone, intonation, stress, redundancy, and group. Furthermore, from what mentioned above, the researcher concluded listening skills are very important in foreign language learning because the key to language learning is to accept language input. Thus, the process of listening comprehension provides useful intuition in listening instruction. It helps student understand the context of school material in a form of audio and even better to other skill such as reading and speaking. Because the development of listening comprehension can help students succeed in language learning, thereby enhancing understandable input.

2. Components of Listening

The term 'hearing' is mostly confused with 'listening', although hearing may or may not be conscious of hearing in general. The listening process begins with conscious listening and is an important step in the listening process. Thus, because hearing is complicated then it needs various

components that will lead to understanding. According to Goh (2000) Identify this component as follows:

- a. Distinguish sounds.
- b. Criticize the word.
- c. Identify grammatical word groups.
- d. Identify the "pragmatic unit".
- e. Associate linguistic signals with paralinguistic signals (intonation and stress) and non-linguistic signals (signals and objects relevant to the situation) to construct meaning.
- f. Use knowledge of background and context to predict and confirm meaning
- g. Remember important words and ideas.

In addition, according to Hermawan (2012), the influencing factors can be divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors:

- a. Internal factors effects the listening process are: hearing problems and physical condition. If someone has a hearing impairment or a damaged hearing device, a certain amount of waves can be prevented from entering, and the hearing process will be interrupted.
- b. External factors includes environmental factors, material factors, speakers, style and oral skills. The subjects will affect the listening process. Listeners will be more interested in new material than in known or experienced materials. The speaker factor can also disturb the audience's attention. For example, an experience and calm speakers will be more persuasive than a nervous speaker. In addition, the presentation, appearance, and technology the material may also be one of the factors that affect the listening process such the visualization and technology used.

Constantine (2007) mentions that a picture is the name of a digital recording of a radio broadcast or similar program.

Pictutres are published on the internet as mp3 and mp4 files. The advent of pictures on the internet has provided language teachers with a gold mine for teaching listening skills. Pictures can be two to three minutes and an hour long. English teachers can subscribe to pictures by subscription when there is a new episode available, it will be downloaded to the computer automatically. Moreover, it is not charged to the customer. Because pictutres content is free, teachers now have a way to build a large listening library for their students based on contemporary and relevant topics. English teachers can also encourage students to download their own pictures so they have more listening input.

In addition, Kavaliauskienė (2008) claims that there is an opportunity to increase language awareness by using picturing that allows students to do homework, and assignments, at their own pace and in non-threatening conditions.

Methode

This study is categorized as a quantitative method using a pre-experimental study. Quantitative research methods are methods in which numbers are used to explain findings (Kowalczyk, 2016). The pre-experimental design is chosen because this design aims to understand the effect of the effectiveness of using pictures in teaching listening comprehension. In this study, quantitative research was conducted in a pre-test and post-test design group. This study selected the grade-7th in junior high school at Private MA Karawang as the sample of this research. According to Creswell (2012), samples are target population groups that researchers have chosen to collect target population data. The population of this study is 75 students at first junior high school students in Karawang, Indonesia. The data sample consists of one class, namely 25 students of class XI Private MA Karawang in the school year 2020/2021.

In collecting data, the researcher used the students' listening test as an instrument of the study. Students were given a pre-test in the first meeting. They listened to a learning material podcast and given some test. Then, the result were noted as the development of their listening skill until the end of the test. Data were collected from the instrument in the form of 30 multiple choice items for pre-test. Then, in analyzing the data, statistical data formulas are required in relation to the methods used. In analyzing the data, the t-test was used to test the significance.

Result And Conclusion

This section reports the findings of the research. These findings are based on the data which were analysed in this research was the result of the test. The participants of this research, those are the eleven grades in Private MA Karawang in academic year 2020/2021 were answered the test completely. The data shown in this section is collected from students' scores before and after the listening test. The analysis results are as follows:

1. The result of students' pre-test score

Pre-test scores data for students of listening comprehension is shown in table 1.

Table 1. the score of students' pre-test students Score

AN	50
ADH	50
AO	65
AZ	70
AN	65
ADP	60
AZS	75
AA	75
BHR	50
BZ	55

DPP	70
DHA	65
DRG	60
DKG	55
DAG	45
FKS	80
FSP	60
FEP	75
GR	70
JE	45
KNP	55
MDAF	75
ML	75
MNI	70
MSEP	50
N=25	TOTAL: 1565
	MEAN: 62.6

From the table 1, it can be shown that 2 students get 45 for their listening score, 4 students get 50 for their listening score, 3 students get 55 for their listening score, 3 students get 60 for their listening score, 3 students get 65 for their listening score, 4 students get 70 for their listening score, 5 students get 75 for their listening score, 1 students get 80 for their listening score. The mean of student's pre-test result was 93.18 the highest score in pre-test is 80 and the lowest score in pre-test is 45.

Table 2. Criteria of Students' Pre-Test Score

Criteria	Score
Excellent	5 (90-100)
Good	4 (76-89)
Enough	3 (66-75)
Poor	2 (40-65)
Very Poor	1 (00-39)

Based on the criteria written in table 2, the data can be categorized as follows:

Table 3. Criteria of Students' Pre-

Test Result	Criteria of Total Students	Total Number of Students in Percentage
Excellent	0	0%
Good	1	4%
Enough	9	36%
Poor	15	60%
Very Poor	0	0%
TOTAL	25	100%

The table 3 reveals that 1 student (4%) was good, 9 students (36%) were enough, 15 students(60%) were poor and no one student were excellent and very poor.

2. The result of students' post-test score

The data of students' post-test Scores of listening which is obtained into tables as follow:

Table 4. The Score of Students' Post-Test

Students	Score
AN	90
ADH	90
AO	85
AZ	95
AN	90
ADP	80
AZS	100
AA	95
BHR	80
BZ	80
DPP	100
DHA	80
DRG	85
DKG	95

DAG	80
FKS	100
FSP	85
FEP	95
GR	95
JE	80
KNP	85
MDAF	90
ML	95
MNI	95
MSEP	90
N=25	TOTAL: 2235
	MEAN: 89.4

From the table 4, it can be shown that 6 students get 80 for their listening score, 4 students get 85 for their listening score, 5 students get 90 for listening score, 7 students get 95 for their listening score, 3 students get 100 for their listening score, the mean of student's post-test result was 93.18 the highest score in post-test is 100 and the lowest score in posttest is 80.

Table 5. Criteria of Student Post-

Test Result	Criteria of Total Students	Total Number of Students in Percentage
Excellent	15	60%
Good	10	40%
Enough	0	0%
Poor	0	0%
Very Poor	0	0%
TOTAL	25	100%

The table 5 shows that 15 students (60%) were excellent 10 students (40%) were good, and no one student were enough, poor, and very poor.

3. The analysis of the data

The data was analyzed by using t-test to determine whether there was a significant between student writing skills in pre and post-test. The pre-test was given before the treatment begins and the post-test is given after the treatment finish. Table 6 presents the student's listening comprehension in the experimental class before the researcher does her experiment (pre-test). In addition, also present the students' listening comprehension after the researcher does her experiment (post-test) in the experimental class.

Table 6. Statistical Table of Students' Pre-Test and Post-Test

No. Students	Pre-Test X _i	Post-Test X _j	(X _j -X _i) D	(X _j -X _i) -Xi	(X _j -X _i) -D	(X _j -X _i) -D) ²	
1	AN	50	90	40	26.8	13.2	174.24
2	ADH	50	90	40	26.8	13.2	174.24
3	AO	65	85	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
4	AZ	70	95	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
5	AN	65	90	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
6	ADP	60	80	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
7	AZS	75	100	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
8	AA	75	95	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
9	BHR	50	80	30	26.8	3.2	10.24
10	BZ	55	80	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
11	DPP	70	100	30	26.8	3.2	10.24
12	DHA	65	80	15	26.8	-11.8	139.24
13	DRG	60	85	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
14	DKG	55	95	40	26.8	13.2	174.24
15	DAG	45	80	35	26.8	8.2	67.24

Students	Pre-Test X _i	Post-Test X _j	(X _j -X _i) D	(X _j -X _i) -Xi	(X _j -X _i) -D) ²		
16	FKS	80	100	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
17	FSP	60	85	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
18	FEP	75	95	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
19	GR	70	95	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
20	JE	45	80	35	26.8	8.2	67.24
21	KNP	55	85	30	26.8	3.2	10.24
22	MDAF	75	90	15	26.8	-11.8	139.24
23	ML	75	95	20	26.8	-6.8	46.24
24	MNI	70	95	25	26.8	-1.8	3.24
25	PER	50	100	50	26.8	23.2	538.24
Total	1565	2235	670	0	1444		
Mean	62.5	89.4	26.8				

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the mean score of pre-test is 62.5 and the mean score of post-test is

83.46 from 26.8. Based on the result, it can be concluded that the use of pictures gave greater contribution in teaching listening comprehension. After the results of the above-mentioned students' pre-test and post-test, the author analyzed the results to determine the effectiveness of using pictures for listening comprehension on spotify. The author made the following calculations according to the steps of the t-test formula:

$$t\text{-test one group} = t = \frac{D}{\frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{Var}$$

$$Var(S^2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_1 - x)^2$$

Based on the calculation above, the T calculation 17.986 and t table with degree of freedom (df) 24 obtained obtained 1.721. the significance value of less than 0.05 and T calculation > T table and the significance of using pictures as an effective in teaching listening comprehension. Since t_o was higher than t_t score obtained from the result of the calculation, the positive hypothesis (H₁) can be accepted while the negative hypothesis (H₀) was rejected. It can be seen from the students' post test scores (89.4) which is higher than their pretest (62.5). The significance score of students' listening test result, which was higher than 0,05 showed that Using Pictures gives significant effect to influence students' listening of 7th grade students' of Private MA Karawang in academic year of 2020/2021.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, several conclusions can be inferred. First, the result shows that the average of Pre-Test was 62.5 and Post-Test was 89.4. It can be seen from the students' progress between Pre-Test and Post-Test. The value of $T_{\text{calculation}}$ (17.986) was higher than the value of T_{table} (1.721) at the significance level of 5%. It can be concluded that null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted. It means the use of podcast gives a significant effect on students' listening skill of seventh grade students in Private MA Karawang. Therefore, it is recommended that the teachers use podcast in teaching listening in the classroom.

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