



The Relationship Between Students Listening to English Song Habit and Their Ability to Speak English Among Second Semester Students at English Department of Universitas Bhinneka PGRI

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine: the significant relationship between students' habit of listening to English songs and their ability to speak English among second semester students at English education Department of Universitas Bhinneka PGRI Tulungagung in the academic year 2023/2024. The researcher used quantitative research. The study used the correlational design. The populations in this research were second semester students at Study Program of English Education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year of 2023/2024 which consist of 20 students. The researcher used questionnaire and speaking test as the techniques to collect the data for the research. The result of the analysis in this study show that Pearson Correlation was 0.423. It means that the relationship between listening to English song habits and their ability to speak English was in moderate correlation. Further, the significance value of hypothesis testing is 0.063 which is higher than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_a was rejected. In the other words, there is no significant correlation between listening to English song habits and their ability to speak English.*

Keywords: *Listening, English Song, Habits, Speaking, Ability*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the communication tools used by people in everyday life to communicate with each other. According to Yule (2020), "Language is a system of communication that consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. This definition highlights the structured nature of language, emphasizing its role in facilitating communication through a combination of sounds and symbols. Language is essential for expressing ideas, emotions, and intentions, and it plays a significant role in social interaction and cultural transmission. The must-have skills in English are divided into four skills; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In communication, the speaking skill clearly is crucial. Developing speaking proficiency is one of the most significant current discussions researchers have investigated.

The students can also try to develop their speaking ability through several activities outside of the classroom to cope with the problems. The activities can be as simple as watching English movies, listening to English songs, or whatever activities that make them get engaged in the English language. Moreover, speaking and listening go together, apparently. According to Astorga, "listening while providing control of the learning process stimulates students to speak and helps them to improve their speaking skills, and their self-control during verbal communication." (Astorga, 2015).

Based on the explanations and Krashen's Hypothesis, it can be assumed that listening-to-English-songs activity may contribute to providing students with comprehensible input and help them develop their speaking performance.

However, there have not been a considerable number of researchers seeking to prove this. Kartika tried to find out the correlation between listening to English songs and one of the speaking aspects: vocabulary mastery. She used a questionnaire to gather the data. She correlated the result to the score of a speaking test she has conducted for students, which finally showed that there was a positive correlation at a moderate level (Kartika, 2019). However, the scope of her research is only concerned with one aspect of speaking; the vocabulary, while the writer in this present research intends to focus on the relationship between the frequency of listening to English songs and the students' speaking ability.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Tarigan (2008:31) listening is a process of listening to verbal symbols with caring, understanding, appreciation, and interpretation to obtain information, capturing the content or message, and understand the meaning of the communication submitted by the speaker of the speech or spoken language. Based on definition above, it can conclude that listening is hearing activity with purposed to understand what the utterances. So, listening is part of activity in life to get the meaning of what has been said.

According to Andi Mappiare in Djaali (2009:127), Habit is an acquired way of acting which is persistent, uniform, and fairy automatic. In Richard (2010:258), a pattern of behavior that is regular and which has become almost automatic as a result of repetition. In Worden (1970:30), most of us spend about 45 per cent of our time listening. To be effective communicators, we must be effective listeners. In Gfeller et. al (2000:393), they indicate the amount by selecting one of five categories of listening time per week it is 0 – 2 hours weekly, 3 – 5 hours weekly, 6 – 8 hours weekly, 9 hours weekly, 9 or more hour weekly. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that listening habit as the time we spent to listen, therefore, listening habit is an activity in listening perform repeatedly that done early with the goal of understanding and can provide a reciprocal response in a conversation which is become almost as a result of repetition. In the listening habits we must have a sense of desire and willingness to take advantage of someone speech or another.

The habit of singing and listening to English songs is repetitive action of producing English words and music with their voice, paying attention, and trying to get the meaning of groups of English words contained in the song which is practiced continuously and performed

without conformed unconsciously then becomes a pattern behaviour that automatically practiced. According to Murphey (1992:14) there are three indicators of the Habit of Listening English Song: Repetitive action, Attention, Getting the meaning

One of the abilities learned in language learning is speaking. Having the ability to speak is considered as the success of language learning. The reason is because speaking may be courageous for language learners. Hughes (2002:6) states that “Speaking is not a discrete skill.” It cannot stand alone because some complex activities or sub-skills such as vocabulary mastery, grammar competence, comprehension, inputs of language, phonology, and pronunciation are included.

Woods (2005:41) states that speaking effectively depends very much on the speakers’ ability to interact with an interlocutor. According to Lander (1997:5), the communicative competence is measured according to the degree of fluency with the spoken language, but it also included pronunciation of that language in real-life situations. From the statements of Woods (2004:41) and Lander (1997:5), it can be concluded that the ability of speaking is the ability to speak and interact with the interlocutor fluently and pronounce. In addition, speaking is defined as a means of communication in which there is a two-way relationship between the speaker and the listener which has a certain important purpose of life, especially in social interaction.

According to David P. Harris (1969:84), there are some components that can be scored on the test of speaking ability. The components will be scored: pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension.

In this present study, the researcher used questionnaires and speaking test as the techniques to collect the data for this research. The questionnaires were used to collect the data of listening habit where the speaking test was used to obtain the data of students’ speaking ability.

In the other word, a test was a sequence of questions or exercises or other devices to measure skill, knowledge, intelligence, ability, or talent’s person which was possessed by people or a group. According to the Oxford dictionary cited in Solehudin (2016/2017), a test is an examination of a person’s knowledge or ability. Testing was an important part of every teaching and learning process.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research is the specific procedure involved in the last three steps of the research process, they are collecting data, data analysis, and report writing (Creswell, 2014). Based on the problem of the study, the researcher used quantitative research. The study used the correlational design. A correlation is the measurement of the co- relationship between two or more variables using correlational statistic to investigate the precise degree of their relationship (Latief, 2014:112). In this research, the researcher examined the correlation of Continuous Variable as Variable X and Variable Y. These two variables were: students' listening to English song habit (X) and students' speaking ability (Y). According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:90) population is the large groups to which one hopes to apply the result. The populations in this research were second semester students at Study Program of English Education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year of 2023/2024 which consist of 22 students. The sample in this research was 22 second semester students at Study Program of English Education in the academic year of 2023/2024 at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI. The researcher used questionnaire and speaking test as the techniques to collect the data for the research. The speaking test was used to collect the data of speaking ability and the questionnaire was used to obtain the data of students' listening to English song habits.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The subject of this research was second semester student of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI Tulungagung in the academic year 2023/2024 consisted of 22 students. But, when this research was done, just 20 students came into the class. So, the researcher took the sample 20 students of 22 students in this research. The researcher gave the questionnaire at May, 6th 2024 with Google Forms as a media to get the data about students listening to English song habits from second semester students of English education, and at May, 7th 2024 the researcher gave the speaking test on the class of second semester students of English education to get the data about student speaking ability. The score of Listening to English Song Habits questionnaire is as variable (X), while the score of Speaking Test is as variable (Y).

4.1 The Data Listening to English Song Habits (X)

Table 4.1 Description Statistics of Questionnaire

Descriptive Statistics							
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Questionnaire	20	31	63	94	83.55	6.894	47.524
Valid N (listwise)	20						

The data of Listening to English Song Habits are collected from a questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of 30 items which are valid. The respondent who did the test are 20 second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 as the sample of the research. From the result of Listening to English Song Habits questionnaire, it can be known that highest score was 94 and the lowest score was 63, the respondent was 20 so the mean was 83.55, the variance was 47.524, and the standard deviation was 6.894. It can be concluded that the ability of the students in answering questionnaire of Listening to English Song Habits of second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 was various.

4.2 The data of Speaking Ability

Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics of Speaking Test

Descriptive Statistics							
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Speaking Test	20	37	60	97	72.85	9.230	85.187
Valid N (listwise)	20						

The data of Speaking Ability are collected from a Speaking Test. The. The student who did the test are 20 second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 as the sample of the research. From the result of Speaking Test, it can be known that highest score was 97 and the lowest score was 60, the student was 20 so the mean was 72.85, the variance was 85.187, and the standard deviation was 9.230. It can be concluded that the speaking ability of the students in Speaking Test of second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 was various.

4.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research consisted of pre-requirement testing and hypothesis testing. Before testing the hypotheses, it was necessary to test the pre-requirement test by using normality testing. There are one pre - requirement testing in this research, those are; a normality testing to know the distribution of the data normal or not

1) Normality Testing

Normality testing distribution is purposed to know whether the variable data research data research distribution is normal or not. There are two kinds of the testing of normality data in this research, normality of Listening to English Song Habits and normality of Speaking Ability. If the data is not normal, so the non-parametric statistic can be used to analyse the data. To compute the normality of the data, the researcher used SPSS 26 at the level of significant 5% and the result of the computation of the normality test can be seen on the following table.

Table 4.3 Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Questionnaire	.126	20	.200 [*]	.914	20	.074
Speaking Test	.129	20	.200 [*]	.923	20	.115

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The data obtained on the table above can be explained as follow;

a) Normality Habit of Listening to English Song (X)

Based on the table tests of normality above, the normality testing distribution from Listening to English Song Habits for 20 respondents of second semester students of english education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 at the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ are 0.074. The result showed that variable data of Listening to English Song Habits is normal distribution because the significance was higher than 0.05.

b) Normality of Speaking Ability (Y)

Based on the table tests of normality above, the normality testing distribution from Speaking Ability for 20 respondents of second semester students of english education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 at the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ are 0.115. The result shows that variable data of Speaking Ability was normal distribution because the significance was higher than 0.05.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

To test the hypothesis, the researcher analysed the data using the Pearson Product Moment Formula through SPSS 26. The result of computation shows the correlation coefficient between students' Listening to English Song Habits and Their Ability to Speak English as showed on the following table;

Table 4. 3 Correlation of Questionnaire and Speaking Test

		Correlations	
		Questionnaire	Speaking Test
Questionnaire	Pearson Correlation	1	.423
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.063
	N	20	20
Speaking Test	Pearson Correlation	.423	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.063	
	N	20	20

Based on the table above the result showed that between Students Listening to English Song Habits and Their Ability to Speak English among second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024 have a positive correlation. From the result of the correlation calculation by SPSS 26, the value of correlation was 0.423 which is in the interval of 0.4 – 0.6. Thus, the relationship is categorized into positive moderate correlation. Further, to test the hypothesis, the significant values was compared to 0.05. From table 4.3, it is show that the significant value was 0.063, which is higher than 0.05. It means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between students listening to English song habits and their ability speak English

5. DISCUSSION

From the description of the data, The score of correlation coefficient obtained is 0.423 which is in the interval of 0.4 – 0.6. Thus, the relationship is categorized into positive moderate correlation. The findings of the study indicated that the value of correlation by SPSS 26 stating that there is a positive correlation between students Listening to English Song Habits and Their Ability to Speak English of the second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024. Further, the significance value of hypothesis testing is 0.063 which is higher than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was rejected that indicates there was no significant correlation between students Listening to English Song Habits and Their Ability to Speak English of the second semester students of English education at Universitas Bhinneka PGRI in the academic year 2023/2024.

These findings were suitable with the theories as stated that: First, According to Astorga, "listening while providing control of the learning process stimulates students to speak and helps them to improve their speaking skills, and their self-control during verbal communication." (Astorga, 2015) (Chapter I :2).

Some previous research also has similar results as this study. The example from Kadek Mia Yastri Damaiyanti (2021) that found out there was positive correlation between Listening English Songs Habit and Students Vocabulary Mastery of The Tenth Grade Students of SMAN 1 Kuta Selatan in Academic Year 2020/2021. The result showed that there was a significant correlation. Either student's listening English songs habit and students' vocabulary mastery have a positive correlation. From the result of the correlation calculation by SPSS 23, the value of correlation was 0.410

Related to the theories above, the researcher concluded that habit in listening English song has a role in improving their Speaking Ability. Students who have a good habit in listening English song will enjoy and learn vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, comprehension, and fluency by themselves. They listen and sing English songs and motivated to know the meaning of the lyrics that make their speaking ability better.

This research has many weaknesses due to the limitations of the author. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, there are several weaknesses as well as shortcomings in this study. The weaknesses of this research can be a lesson to be more attention for future researchers in further refining their research. The weaknesses and shortcomings in this study are as follows:

- a) This study only used 20 sample. The small this sample number causes the data obtained to be less representative. Some data have a small range and can affect the results of the analysis.
- b) There is bias during data collection because some students do not really fill in the instrument with the actual situation so that it affects the accuracy and data generated.

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

According to the description of the data that mentioned in the previous chapter, it showed that the students' score in Questionnaire of Listening to English Song Habits and Speaking Test are various. Based on the total calculation of variable X (Listening to English Song Habits) and variable Y (Speaking Ability) was positive moderate correlation. The result of Pearson Correlation was 0.423 which is in the interval of 0.4 – 0.6. It means that between

students Listening to English Song Habits and Their Ability to Speak English has the moderate correlation. Based on the significant values was 0.063 which is higher than 0.05 it means that Null Hypothesis (Ho) was received and Alternative hypothesis (Ha) was rejected. So, it means there is no significant correlation between two variables.

6.2 Suggestion

At the end of this paper, the researcher would like to offer some suggestions, for the teacher and the learner, also recommendation for further research:

1. The English teachers are expected to motivate their students to increase their Listening to English Song Habits and give motivate to increase their Speaking Ability.
2. For students, they are expected to realize that speaking is the one most important element in learning a language including English. So, they can motivate themselves to enrich their speaking by applying their Listening to English song Habits.
3. For the next researcher, this study is only limited to relationship between students' Listening to English song habits and their Speaking Ability. It should be further investigated to do the implementation of songs in teaching English especially speaking. Therefore, from this study the future researchers can carry out further research about the implementation of English songs to improve students' speaking ability as an alternative teaching technique.

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