

**CORRELATION BETWEEN LISTENING SKILL AND SPEAKING
ABILITY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT SECOND SEMESTER MADURA
UNIVERSITY**

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Abstract:

One of factors for student success in speaking ability is to use their listening ability, because Listening is play important in development process of speaking ability. therefore, this research aimed to finding out the correlation between students' listening skill and speaking ability.

This research applied a correlation study and used a quantitative design, the subject were 22 students of English Department second semester Madura University. There are two instruments to collect the data on this research. (1) essay test was used to get the data of their listening skill. (2) interview was used to get the data of their speaking ability.

Person correlation product moment and SPSS version 26 program is used to analysis the data. The result this research shown that there is high correlation between students' listening skill and speaking ability, which the value of r_{count} 0,763 is higher than r_{table} 0,431. It means that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords: *Correlation, Listening skill, Speaking ability.*

Introduction

Language is the way used by people to communicate each other. In generally, language can be tool for us to get information and understand about knowledge that we hear. As Hornby (1974) said language is human and non instinctive of communicating ideas, feeling, and desire by means of system of sound and sound

symbols. At this time English is the one language that has been dominated the entire world and in Indonesia itself has been taught since in elementary school till university.

In English learning practice teaching, the researcher has been identified the "four skills". Those are listening, speaking, reading, and writing as paramount importance (Brown. 1994 : 217) from four skills that has to be mastering. It is Hardly, not everyone can be mastered those four

skills. Because, usually in Indonesia in English instruction system, teachers directly taught reading at the first time than listening, though it's very important to learn the base listening first. Similarly, in second language learning, several writers and researchers in the early 1980s suggested that listening had a very important role (Winitz,1981)

According to Underwood (1989:1) stated that listening is activity and trying to get a sense of what it sounds like. This is a process the complex that allows the brain to construct the meaning of that sound to be heard and to understand language.

Nation and Newton (2009) state that not only listening is the way to of the language but also the aim of learning language is to speak, and language was viewed as a type of behavior. According to Burley-Allen (1995), the average time spent on basic skills during the daily communication process is 35 percent for speaking, 16 percent for reading, 9 percent for writing, and 40 percent for listening. It means that listening plays important in learning second/ English language process and it follows with speaking as much as 35 percent. In other words, the higher student's listening ability then their speech ability increased. Based on the research of Maesaroh on (2006) that she found

the students who have good score as listening also have a good score at speaking. Another one is Hayin Azizah on (2014) found that listening comprehension gives contribution to speaking ability. It means the ability of speaking is affected by listening comprehension.

Listening and speaking are two activities that are involved in oral communication. And both of the research above the researcher was curious about the ability students' listening skill and speaking ability, because there are some students at English department Madura university have low listening skill and it makes their speaking ability is limited. This is interesting for researcher to investigate and analyzing **the correlation between listening skill and speaking ability** among college student especially at Madura University the second semester. And it had known there is strong correlation between their listening skill and speaking ability of student English Department Madura University.

RESEACH METHOTODOLOGY

The research was conducted through quantitative method and design is correlation study. This study tends to be correlation because it gives the numerical data and the analyzing is using statistic analysis. A according by Sangadji (2010,71) that correlation research is a type of research with certain characteristic of the problems of the relationship or correlation at least two variables. A stated by Arikunto (2010) is variable is the object of the research or what is being noticed in

a research. There are there possible result from a correlation study: positive correlation, negative correlation and no correlation.

In this research there are two variables that are researched. Those are independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is listening skill (X) and dependent variable is speaking ability (Y).

Population

Population is a place of generalization that consist of subject the researcher with certain quality and characteristic that are standardized by the researcher, in order to learn from them and then to draw a conclusion from them. So the population of this research is students English Department at Madura University as much as 52 students

Samples

A according to Iskandar (2013: 70) sample is part of population taken representatively or appoint the population or a piece of investigated population. And researcher is using a sistematis sampling technique. Under this sampling technique, the researcher takes samples from second semester students of English department Madura University as much as 22 students. Because second semester has more students than another semester.

Test of Listening and speaking

According to Sugiono (2005: 105) research instrument used to measure the value of research variables. To collect the data. The researcher will do test to get score of students’ listening skill and speaking ability. Accordingly, the researcher uses essay question and interview test to them.

The researcher used essay question with 10 items to test their listening skill. Where Students must listen the audio and fill the missing words on the text. And to know their speaking ability the researcher use interview with 5 questions.

FINDING RESEULT AND DISCUSSION

Statistics

Listening score		
N	Valid	22
	Missing	0
Mean		60.27
Median		60.00
Mode		63
Range		54
Minimum		36
Maximum		90
Sum		1326

it can be known that mean of score students’ listening skill is 60,227. Median is 60, modus is 63 as much as 4 (18,2%) students , minimum who get low score is

36 as much as 1 (4,5%) student. Student who get high score is 90 as much as 1 (4,5%) student, 43 as much as 3 (13,6%) students, 40 as much as 1 (4,5%) student, 46 as much as 3 (13,6%) students, 53 as much as 1 (4,5%) student, 73 as much as 1 (4,5%) student, 83 as much as 3 (13,6%) students, 86 as much as 1 (4,5%) student.

Statistics

speaking		
N	Valid	22
	Missing	0
Mean		52.73
Median		52.00
Mode		68
Std. Deviation		12.925
Range		44
Minimum		24
Maximum		68
Sum		1160

From the table above, It can be known that mean of score students' speaking ability is 52,72. Median is 52, modus is 68 as much as 5 (22,7%) students , minimum who get low score is 24 as much as 1 (4,5%) student. Student who get high score is 68 as much as 5 (22,7%) students, 36 as much as 1 (4,5%) students, 40 as much as 4 (18,2%) students, 48 as much as 1 (4,5%) students, 52 as much as 3 (13,6%) students, 60 as much as 3 (13,6%) students, 64 as much as 2

(9,1%) students.

Hypothesis

to test the hypothesis, the value of correlation was compared with r_{table} . if r_{value} more than r_{table} , it means that the hypothesis is accepted. After the calculation, it is found the r_{value} in table below:

Correlations

		listening skill	speaking ability
listening skill	Pearson Correlation	1	.763**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	22	22
speaking ability	Pearson Correlation	.763**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	22	22

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the table above, the value of correlation is 0,763, in r_{table} significant 5% is 0,432 with N = 22. It means if compared r_{table} with r_{value} , the r_{value} is more bigger than r_{table} . in another words, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, that there is positive significant correlation between students' listening skill and speaking ability. it means, while they are good in listening skill, their speaking ability will be good as well.

Discussion

The result of correlation between

students' listening skill and speaking ability should be examined with the theories of expert, According to (Kang, 2002, 205) listening is acknowledged to play an extremely important position in the development of speaking ability. So, process transfer of information by sound, listening is more than just hearing, to listen is to hear, to understand and to evaluate. In this statement, he assumed that listening making someone recognize the different sound and knowing how to spell it when spoken. It's same as this research where students who get high score in listening skill can also knowing how to speak in English and their pronunciation typically good speaker. Harmer (2007) also stated that listening is good for our students' pronunciation too, the more that they hear and understand, the more students can absorb appropriate pitch and intonation, stress, and the sound of both individual words. But, however, has listening skill can't be postulate to student can speak fluent. And it showed in this research that some students who get lower score in listening can get higher score in speaking.

Rost (inNunnan, 1995, p. v) also stated that Authentic spoken language presents a challenge for the students to attempt to understand as native speakers

actually use it. It's reasonable if in this research that the researcher found the difficulties students in not only produce good stress, intonation, patterns but also their speaking is still followed their mother tongue accent. Nevertheless, Newton and Nation stated that listening is the natural precursor to speaking; the early stages of language development in a person's first language (and in naturalistic acquisition of other languages) are dependent on listening. Because listening is our first step to learn language since baby, babies will give reaction and also follow the words what an adults speak to them. So that why in this research there is positive correlation between students' listening skill and speaking ability, the researcher suggest to educators to increasing students' listening skill because it can be effect to their speaking.

Conclusion

Based on the research finding in the previous chapter, it can be known that there is correlation between students' listening skill and speaking ability is significant with the r_{value} 0,763 more than r_{table} 0,432. It means that the students' who get higher score in listening also has high score in speaking. Students who get lower score in listening also can get lower score in speaking.

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