

The Effectiveness of Learning English Song to Improve Employees' Listening Skill at Pt. Astanita Sukses Apindo (Firedome)

Siti Nabila Putri S¹, Syaiful²
{nabilaputrisiti@gmail.com¹, syaiful65@gmail.com²}

Universitas Borobudur, Indonesia

Abstract. This study was conducted in order to improve employees' listening skill at PT Astanita Sukses Apindo (Firedome). This study aims to invention the experimental suggestion whether English song effective to improve employee's listening skills at PT Astanita Sukses Apindo (firedome). The methods that used was listening English song. The employees were given the treatment to listened English song for 4 times then after that, their fill the questions with fill in the blanks and matching lyrics. This research consisted with observation, interview, and test. The data were gathered through quantitative data were obtained from the employees' listening score of pre-test and post-test. The results of the study showed that there was a development on employees' listening mastery, it can be seen from the average of pre-test score was 74 and the average of post-test score was 86. So, it can be seen that there is an effectiveness of learning English song to improve employees' listening skill.

Keywords: listening; english song; listening english song

1 Introduction

English in Indonesia is generally taught as a foreign language. Foreign language is a language that is not the primary language, but become one of the commonly used language in the country. English as the primary foreign language in Indonesia and it has been educated from basic school up to university, for several years even when we are already worked in company, but so many people have some problems in pronouncing English. The problem comes up to turns out the effect of their native language influence. In addition, they seldom ever make it a habit to study English, particularly listening. One of the most important qualities a principal can have is the ability to listen. Not just hearing but also thinking are involved in listening. Using songs is one approach to improving listening skills among many others.

Some people in society enjoy listening to songs, which can be used to improve listening skills. Some people now firmly believe that learning a language involves more than merely learning how to speak; rather, learning a language involves building a mental map of meaning. These individuals believe speaking can demonstrate that a language has been acquired, but they do not believe speaking practice is the ideal approach to developing this "cognitive" map in the mind. They believe that practicing meaningful listening is the most effective way to achieve this. The best way to learn a language is to listen to it. It provides data that the learner can use to develop the language proficiency knowledge base. The learner can start speaking once this

body of knowledge has been acquired. The time spent simply engaged in hearing is a period of observation and learning that serves as the foundation for all other skills in English.

One of the essential skills in language is listening. Speaking and writing are built on listening as a type of input. Writing and speaking are the two output abilities that are more challenging, so if the employee does not receive adequate listening input, they may not perform well in those two output abilities.

There are a few reasons why it was challenging for the employee to learn to listen. The employee first started learning English by reading, then tried speaking, instead of listening. Second, English-speaking people typically read the media's content. They communicate with various accents, challenging idioms, and a foreign accent. Third, English speakers typically talk at a regular speed when speaking the language. For those who learn, it moves too quickly.

Listening is crucial because it lays the groundwork for speaking and writing for the worker. Employees can learn numerous useful words, phrases, and sentences to help their work in the office by listening, as well as developing good pronunciation. Employees need to get better at listening before they can respond to others. Poor communicators assume that "listening" is just waiting for their chance to speak while planning their response in their minds. This is a bad decision.

Giving someone else the chance to express their views and ideas, develop an emotional bond, and show empathy is what listening is all about. People, especially workers, can improve their listening skills by consuming a variety of media, such as movies, videos (on YouTube), music, radio, newspapers, and books. Unconsciously, it learns to listen carefully when hearing English music. Songs are often used as a medium to assist anyone, including employees and those learning English, by making the language easier to remember. It can induce memorization and word repetition in individuals.

It may also be enjoyable to do. The ability to comprehend what is being said by the speaker serves as a gauge of how well someone speaks. Song and music will always be related. For better learning results, music can be a useful approach to achieving harmony and relaxation. In order to facilitate easy learning and material mastery for learners, music is properly selected and chosen.

Song is the language of the soul, which explains why people have loved music since they were fetuses. In order for it to be automatically and more successfully accepted. In essence, kids appreciate sounds that they frequently imitate, because the noises can provide toddlers joy and happiness, this setting can help them understand some stories. The kids also like interacting and moving about. In addition to the explanation, the children also gain knowledge from the interaction and what they see, hear, and touch.

One type of listening that has a lot of promise is listening to songs. Songs and music are essential components of development and education. Songs' important qualities include being entertaining and having the power to keep listeners engaged. Every song has a unique arrangement with regard to both music and words. Music is a type of artistic creation that can be used to communicate feelings or emotions to another person. The lyrics, on the other hand, refer to the song's language. Among other reasons, music can make you happier, feel better, reduce stress, and boost your mood. Furthermore, it can assist people in learning English through song by using songs with which they are already familiar or that are even unfamiliar to them as adults or teenagers. Since music is very stimulating and unforgettable. The repetition in songs is their key element. Songs contain language patterns and help with listening comprehension, pronunciation, and rhythm. Songs can create a joyful environment. Therefore, employing English songs might make it simple for people to develop their listening skills.

English music listening strikes me as being more exciting than the other exercises. English songs are a fantastic way to learn new vocabulary, grammar rules, listening comprehension, and a variety of other language abilities all in the space of a few rhymes. Songs can serve as the foundation for a variety of teachings or just expand the lyrics' language. It's a great idea to use music everywhere, especially for office workers. Listening to English music can stimulate questions about the language from employees who are sincerely trying to learn or sing the language.

Songs are not just for fun, but song can be useful adjunct to regular work of the activities in the office, because song appropriate to the age and level of the employee, songs can provide a pleasant respite from exercises and drills. They aid motivation and morale, for nearly almost everyone likes song.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Hearing

The physiological system that allows for the most efficient reception and adaptation of sound waves is hearing. It also focuses on a natural starting point for an investigation of listening in research and instruction that takes into account the fundamental physiological and neurological systems and processes that are involved in hearing sound. (Rost, 2011, p. 11)

In the other page, Rost (2011) said terms of physiology, the vestibular system of the brain, which is in charge of three-dimensional (balancing) and temporal orientation (timing), as well as the capture and monitoring of sensory input for our internal physical systems, includes the nerve circuit known as hearing. The brain's sensory processing centers, or what Sollier (2005) refers to as the cortical areas that refresh frequently, are stimulated by hearing.

Also, Rost (2011) stated while hearing serves as a foundation for listening, it simply serves as the first step. Even though the terms hearing and listening are sometimes used interchangeably in ordinary speech, they have distinct meanings. While both hearing and listening begin with the sense of sound, what separates them is mostly a sign of intention. (pp. 1-2)

Although they are connected, hearing and listening are not the same. According to Sharon et al. (2011), hearing is the process by which sound waves that enter the ear are converted into motorized vibrations in the middle ear, and converted in the inner ear into signals (impulses) that travel to the brain. Simply put, listening is a psychological process, while hearing is a physiological process.

According to Sharon et al. (2011), hearing and listening are also parts of the communication and knowledge-sharing processes. A message is fixed by the transmitter and read by the receiver, just like with visual communication and learning. The sender's capacity to convey the message logically and clearly affects the effectiveness of the fixed message. The receiver's capacity for comprehension affects the message's ability to be understood in terms of its meaning. The effectiveness of communication is also impacted as the message is transmitted from sender to receiver. Audio communication pauses can happen at any time during the procedure. meaning to convert, hear, listen, or understand.

2.2 Listening

Everybody should be concerned with the subject of listening. There can be no spoken language processing without hearing, which is one of the essential elements. Additionally, hearing might include both "top-down" and "bottom-up" processing. Both bottom-up and top-down processing are assumed to take place at several levels of perceptive organization, phonological, grammatical lexical and propositional (Rost, 2011).

Also, Rost (2011) stated in many other areas of analysis and development, listening is tied to other fields of study. The humanities, applied sciences like linguistics, education, business, and law, as well as social sciences like anthropology, political science, psychology, and sociology, all seem to have a use for listening. The processes of listening are also significant for formal research in computer sciences and systems sciences, as well as in the natural sciences like biology, chemistry, neurology, and medicine. (pp. 1)

In another page, Rost (2011) noted that as a process of receiving what the speaker actually says (receptive orientation), constructing and representing meaning (constructive orientation), negotiating meaning with the speaker and responding (collaborative orientation), and producing meaning through involvement, imagination, and empathy (transformative orientation). Therefore, listening is a complicated, active process of interpretation in which listeners compare what they hear to what they already know (pp. 2- 3).

Listening is the most widely used language skill, like Rost (2011) said that listening is a process that allow to understand the spoken Speaking, reading, and writing are the other three skills that language is often used in conjunction with. Listening is a crucial part of learning a second language as well as a key ability in language performance (p. 7).

Based on Rosenbaum (2005) noted that listening is really where all good communication starts. The biggest problems to communication are misunderstanding what another individual is saying. We typically assume that everyone views the world differently from how we do, even though everyone of us perceives it in their own particular way (p. 5).

Based on Brown (2000) that the importance of listening in language learning can hardly be calculation. Through response, it is internalized linguistic information without which is it could not create the language. (p. 247)

"Listening is the most essential ability for language learning since it can be mostly employed in typical daily life and develops quicker than the other language skills, which point out that it allows easier development of the other language skills," Stated from Morley and Rost in Gilakjani (2016)As a result, comprehending is the main goal of listening, making it a crucial language ability (p. 123)

In another theory, Nation and Newton (2009) stated that the early phases of language development in a person's native language (and in the naturalistic acquisition of other languages) depend on hearing; listening is the natural counterpart of speaking. (p. 37)

As one becomes aware of and pays attention to a speech or type of speech, the mental process of listening also starts. Understanding is the last step, after which specific auditory impulses are identified and recognized (meaning is decoded). It is described on page 381 of Sharon et al. based on Gary and Gary's (1981) description of the various advantages of listening intently. The following are some of these advantages: 1) Having to concentrate on two or more talents at once does not overwhelm the student, an advantage to the brain. 2) Coverage speed Receptive knowledge increases more quickly than productive knowledge. If you just focus on listening, you can experience and learn much more of the language. The development of other language skills is facilitated if learners can be primarily employed in everyday situations and

progress more quickly than other language abilities. As a result, comprehending is the main goal of listening, making it a crucial language ability. (p. 123)

In another theory, Nation and Newton (2009) stated that Speaking comes naturally from hearing, and listening is necessary for the early phases of language development in one's native tongue as well as for the naturalistic learning of other languages. (p. 37) Additionally, one's awareness and attention to a speech or form of speech is the first step in the mental process of listening (receiving). Understanding is the last step, after which specific auditory impulses are identified and recognized (meaning is decoded). The definition comes from Sharon et al (2011, p. 381).

Based on Gary and Gary's (1981) description of the various advantages of listening intently. The following are some of these advantages: 1) Having to concentrate on two or more talents at once does not overwhelm the student. an advantage to the brain. 2) Coverage speed. Receptive knowledge increases more quickly than productive knowledge. By focusing solely on listening, it is possible to experience and learn far more of the language. Progress would be extremely slow if student number three had to be able to recall every lesson's subject. 4) It is simple to transition swiftly to communicative listening exercises that are realistic. This will significantly affect motivation. 5) Students won't feel self-conscious or anxious about their language classes. It can be intimidating to speak a foreign language, especially when you don't know much about it. A psychological advantage of listening activities is that they lessen the anxiety associated with language learning. 6) Independent learning while listening to recordings is a great fit for listening activities. from Nation and Newton citizens (2009, p. 39)

There are some barriers to effective listening. Based on Rosenbaum (2005) you will probably recognize that most of them apply to you at one time or another, as follows: a) We can draw conclusions too quickly and think more quickly than the speaker can speak if: a) we are preoccupied and let our thoughts wander; b) we lose patience and decide we are not interested; c) we overreact and behave emotionally; d) we interrupt (p. 6)

Based on the definition above, we know that Listening is not only about hearing, but it concluded that language is signaling system consist of meaningful signs, symbolic, change over time, represent something else and the key that opens the door and allows us to look into the minds of others. Listening is a complex, active process of reading in which listeners match what they have heard with what they have already known. It is a process to beginning mind. We must pay attention first with the listening, then we can easily study the other skills.

2.3 Media

Media refers to any communication method that conveys information, or that allows interaction for all of people in the world. Murcia (2001) says that Through the use of real-world examples and the presentation of language in a wider range of communicative contexts, media can assist us in inspiring others. Media can assist people in comprehending information by offering a density of information and a depth of cultural input that would not otherwise be possible. (p. 461)

We can infer from the definition given above that media is a product of technology and is currently available from a variety of sources. Song may stimulate people; thus, media like music are crucial in the educational process. Through music, we may listen to and comprehend the lyrics.

2.4 Song

Song is soul of language, almost everyone loves music. Since before birth, it has been a part of our culture and way of life. We hear lullabies while we are young. When we were young, we would play, sing, and dance to a variety of nursery rhymes. As teenagers, we are completely engrossed in the beat of popular musicians all over the world. As adults, music plays a role in every type of promotion we hear and every special occasion we attend. Television, movies, theater, and even the evening news all feature music. Music is present to support or change every mood and feeling while we exercise, work, play, worship, and even when we die. (Lynch 2008, as cited in Solihat & Utami 2014)

From the explanation above, we are suggested that from the time they were born until they passed away, everyone in the world has heard songs. As a result, everyone enjoys listening to the music and has made it a habit. In addition, songs can help break up a dull lecture or day.

3 Method Of The Research

In this research, the writer used quantitative research with the experimental study by taking several samples of the variables to be studied. This study will examine the effectiveness of English song to improve employees' listening skill.

R	Pre-Test	Treatment	Post-Test
E: 1	O1 ^a	X	O1b
C: 2	O2 ^a		O2b

- R : Sample that taken at random
- E : The experimental group was given a treatment using English song
- C : The control group that wasn't given a treatment using English song
- X : Treatment with using English song
- O1a : Pre-test experimental group
- O2a : Pre-test control group
- O1b : Post-test experimental group
- O2b : Post-test control group

An experimental study involves into two groups, one experimental group and one control group. The experimental group usually receives a new, after treatment. Meanwhile, the control group wasn't received a treatment.

In this method, there are two groups. One group are given a treatment and one group are not given a treatment. At the beginning, each group were given the same pre-test questions to measure the ability of the employees. Then the experimental group were given a treatment to listening an English song, 4 times to stimulate their listening ability. Furthermore, the final step is to provide post test questions to determine an employees' listening skill after the treatment.

4 Result And Discussion

The writer has collected, processed, and calculated all data from the result of the pre-test and post-test. The pre-test is given test before applying treatment. The post-test begin method was given to measure the effectiveness of learning English song to improve employees' listening skill. Based on the results of the hypothesis test above, which shows and answers the formulation of problems and hypotheses. It was interpreted that there was an effect of improve employee listening skill through English song at PT Astanita Sukses Apindo (firedome), this can be proved from the Results of the pre-test and post-test showed an improvement. The pre-test results improved compared to the post-test results, because the writer did treatment by listening English song in a few times. This treatment can stimulate the auditory and listening ability of employees. In generally, the employee that hasn't been a habit of listening a foreign language will find a difficult if they are given something unfamiliar to their ears, but if something that unfamiliar is repeated several times it will make them accustomed to listening a foreign language and practice their listening skills. This can relate with an expert opinion, Murcia (2001) explain that Media has surely always made language learning easier for both instructed and uninstructed learners as a medium for language learning and teaching (p. 459).

To find out the truth of hypothesis, the writer is calculated a several tests, such as validity test, reliability test, normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test (T-test). In this validity test and reliability test, the results obtained using a combination of SPSS version 20 and Microsoft Excel, the questions can be said to be valid If the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$ at a significance value of 5%. If Cronbach's Alpha is > 0.60 items are reliable. If Cronbach's Alpha is < 0.60 items are not reliable. It can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha is $0.948 > 0.514 r_{table}$ with $N = 20$, the significance level of 5%. The result of validity test from 25 questions of fill in the blank lyrics and matching made by the writer as a pre-test. With the criteria, if $r_{count} > r_{table}$, the data is classified as valid. If $r_{count} < r_{table}$, the data is classified as non-valid. The data from the 20 questions is valid, as can be seen from the data above, and the data items are reliable. The preceding computation of the normality of the pre-test results employed one sample of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The criteria state that the data were not normally distributed if the P-values (significance) were less than 0.05; if the P-values were greater than 0.05, the data were considered to be normally distributed. From the table 4.17 above, that the significance value is 0.589. The significance value is 0.801. It means **the pre-test of control and Experiment group is normal**. According to the criteria, the data were not normally distributed if the P-values (significant) were less than 0.05; however, if the P-values were greater than 0.05, the data were normally distributed, and the significance levels were 0.619 and 0.634. It means **the post-test of control and Experiment group is normal**. In other words, **the pre and post-test control and Experiment group are normally distributed**.

The next of calculation test is homogeneity test, to find the post-test homogeneity of the data by using SPSS version 20 for windows. The writer used ANOVA test to find the determine the level of homogeneity of the data. According to the criteria used to draw conclusions if $F_{count} > F_{table}$ then it has a homogenous variant. However, if the $F_{count} < F_{table}$, then the variance is not homogeneous. Based on the calculation of the ANOVA test above, the calculated

F value is $14.686 >$ the value from the F table is 4.180 , it can be said that **all data variants are homogeneous.**

Next, the data was analyzed by using T-Test formula used SPSS statistic version 20. The results of T-test of the data are presented as follows:

- a. **If the result of calculation tvalue is higher than ttable,** The Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, while the Null Hypothesis (H_0) is disproved. It implies that PT Astanita Sukses Apindo uses English songs effectively to enhance staff members' listening abilities (Firedome).
- b. **If the result of calculation tvalue is lower than ttable,** The Null Hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, while the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) is disproved. It implies that PT Astanita Sukses Apindo uses English songs effectively to enhance staff members' listening abilities (Firedome)

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Pre-test control – post-test control	1.667	6.172	1.594	1.751	5.085	1.046	14	.313
Pair 2 Pre-test exp – post-test Exp	17.000	6.211	1.604	20.439	13.561	10.601	14	.000

From the table above, it can be seen that there is a difference in the T test between the control group and the Experiment group where that the significance value of the control group is 0.313 or T_{value} is calculated 1.046 meanwhile the T_{table} value is 1.761 smaller than T_{value} . As a result of the control group not receiving treatment, it means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, or that there is no discernible effect in the control group.

Treatment is done by listening an English song in 3 times, and it is proven to be able to increase the value of employees from pre-test to post-test. The pre-test yielded an average of 74 points, and the post-test yielded an average of 86 points. The results of the related test formulas, the writer found that T_{value} is $10.601 > 1.761 T_{table}$, means that it is significance.

The writer realizes that after applying treatment with listening English song in the office, and repeated a few times, the employees get a higher score than previously. So, it can be said that there is an effectiveness of learning English song to improve employees' listening skill.

5 Conclusion And Suggestion

a. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted at PT. Astanita Sukses Apindo (Firedome), there were some conclusions that have been found by the writer:

1. There are significant positive that effective between listening skill through English song for the employees.
2. The result of calculation using SPSS version 20 Program showed that t_{value} is higher than t_{table} which is $10,601 > 1,761$ and it is significant.
3. The average number of scores obtained from the pre-test was 74 and the average number of scores obtained from the post-test was 86.

b. Suggestion

In the line with the conclusion above, the writer would like to propose some suggestions for the employees, company, and other researchers that are probably useful in the future:

1. For the Employees

It is very important for the employees to explore their communicative language in order to increase their listening ability. In this sense, the employees are expected to support the company that has facilitated the employees by learning English with do the simple things like listening English song, not every day but if the employees listen English song and it became a habit, it can be stimulated the listening ability and make the employees are accustomed to hearing an English vocabulary through songs. The employees are also expected to do these things as follows:

- a. To build an English skill, especially for their listening ability
- b. To cooperate with company at improving English skill
- c. To increase the practice knowledge continuously
- d. To give advice that might help improving English at PT Astanita Sukses Apindo (Firedome)

2. For the Company

In order to improve English skill, the employees need time and support at practicing their ability. To make the process run well, the company must have a main rule so that the company may be able to give more facilities such as training English based on the employees' level. Also allowed the employees to listen English songs, because in addition to stimulate the listening ability, songs are also fun. So, the employees enjoy doing their jobs.

3. The other researcher's benefit

The writer realized that the study's design was quite straightforward in this research. There are still a lot of flaws that may be detected in this situation. The writer would like to offer some suggestions for future research. It will be advised for future researchers to carry out similar studies on the other proficiency-enhancing abilities or components, such as speaking, reading, writing, and grammar. It is also advised to enhance the study with a better design or a different subject in order to support the result. To put it another way, hopefully future studies will finish this technique.

References

- [1] Anshori, H. Muslich & Iswati, Hj. Sri. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Airlangga University Press
- [2] Arevalo, Edgar. (2010). *The Use Songs as a Tool to Work on Listening and Culture in EFL Classes*. Action Research Study Applied in a Second Level EFL Course,125. Retrieved from <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3222/322227521008.pdf>
- [3] Arikunto, Prof. Dr. Suharsimi. (2013). *Manajemen Penelitian*. PT Rineka Cipta
- [4] Brown, H Douglas. (2000). *Teaching by Principles an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy Second Edition*. Longman
- [5] Creswell, John W. (2009). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches Third Edition*. SAGE Publications, Inc
- [6] Gilakjani, Abbas Pourhosein & Sabouri, Narjes Banou. (2016). *Learners' Listening Comprehension Difficulties in English Language Learning: A Literature Review*. English Language Teaching; Vol. 9, No. 6, 123. Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1101226.pdf>
- [7] Horn, Catharina Aletta. (2007). *English Second Language Learners: Using Music to Enhance the Listening Abilities of Grade Ones*. University of South Africa. Retrieved from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/43165719.pdf>
- [8] Murcia, Celce Marianne. (2001). *Teaching English as a second or foreign language third edition*. Library of Congress
- [9] Rosenbaum, Toni. (2005). *Effective Communication Skills for Highway and Public Work Officials*. Cornell Local Roads Program
- [10] Solihat, D., & Utami, L. P. (2014). *Improving students' listening skill by using English songs*. English Review: Journal of English Education, 3(1), 81-90 retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/LENOVO/Downloads/117-144-2-PB.pdf>
- [11] Sugiyono, Prof, Dr. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta
- [12] Winarno M.pd, Prof, Dr. M. E. (2013). *Metedologi Penelitian Dalam Pendidikan Jasmani*. Universitas Negeri Malang (UM Press)