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The Effect of ABC Newsradio Australia on Students' Listening on Third Semester Students of English Department Islamic University of Malang

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The Effect of *ABC Newsradio Australia* on Students' Listening on Third Semester Students of English Department Islamic University of Malang

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Abstract:

Listening is one receptive skill which represents students' ability in understanding a language. Nowadays, media have certain rule to influence this listening skill; *e-radio* (*ABC Newsradio Australia*) becomes one effective medium to increase students' listening skill. This article aims to investigate the effect of *e-radio* on listening achievement of third semester students of English department at Islamic University of Malang. Pre-experimental research is used as the research design with the pre-test and post-test as the main instrument. The result of T-test showed that there is significant effect of the using *e-radio* on students' listening achievement.

Keywords: E-Radio, Listening Achievement

Introduction

Talking about the "new era", it must be synonymous with "gadgets" or digital-based electronic devices used to communicate between humans. Before the digital basis, humans communicated using an analog basis, namely direct face-to-face communication in which there were elements of messages (content of speech), voice intonation and gesture (body language). Someone who wants to convey something to other people, then he must meet that person and convey anything to him directly. This results in limited space and time. In other words, a person has to travel long distances, if he is to convey a message to people who are far away from him.

When we talk about the "New era", it must be synonymous with "gadget" or digital-based electronic devices as the communication tool among human. Before the digital basis, humans communicated using an analog basis, namely direct face-to-face communication.

Along with the times, digital-based communication tools were created, namely based on the binary code system 0 and 1. From this binary code system, all these sophisticated tools were made, for example, computers, cell phones, PDAs, i-Pods, LCD projectors, televisions, and all applications. "Software" that accompanies the tool. Including "International Radio" which can be downloaded for free on the playstore. Radio is a technology used for transmitting signals by means of modulation and electro-magnetic wave radiation. This technology was invented in the 18th century and was used initially to exchange long-distance messages without the use of cables using Morse code, but over time this technology was accompanied by audio and was used in military commands during warfare. For example, during the war "Sushima" radio was used by the Japanese to spy on the Russian fleet in 1901.

After the war, radio began to be used for commercial broadcasts using radio transmitters and receivers called radio sets. Currently, radio equipment has changed with internet technology to become "e-radio" by relying on an internet connection, radio can be accessed anywhere and anytime from all countries. Australia is no exception. With this phenomenon, radio can be used to learn a language by listening to the broadcast content broadcast by the radio station. One of them is "ABC Newsradio Australia". This radio station broadcasts news or events happening in Australia in English. This is an advantage for English students in honing their listening skills.

This study aims to measure the effectiveness of the use of e-radio media in this case "ABC News Radio Australia" on the listening ability of the third semester students of the English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Islamic University of Malang.

Review of Literature

Radio is a technology used for transmitting signals by means of modulation and electromagnetic wave radiation. These waves pass, and propagate through the air, and can also propagate through space that is empty of air, because these waves do not require a transport medium such as air molecules.

British scientists in the 18th century discovered that electromagnetic waves can be transmitted through live wires. This triggered the discovery of a device that could carry a certain message using a wire that was electrified at a certain distance at that time. The next discovery in 1896, the Italian scientist, Guglielmo

Marconi invented the wireless telegraph using two circuits at close range, this is what drove the development of radio technology. In 1897, Marconi again published the discovery that the wireless signal could be transmitted over a greater distance of 12 miles or 19,000 m.

Furthermore, in 1899 Marconi managed to establish wireless communication between France and England over the English Channel using a Tesla oscillator. John Ambrose Fleming in 1904 discovered that the audion tube could be used as a wireless receiver for this radio technology. Two years later Dr. Lee Forest invented the electron tube consisting of three elements (triode audion). This invention enables sound waves to be transmitted over a wireless communication system. But the signal that was caught was still very weak. It was only in 1912 that Edwin Howard Armstrong invented a radio amplifier called a radio amplifier. This tool works by capturing electromagnetic signals from radio transmissions and providing a return signal from the tube. That way the signal strength will increase by 20,000 times per second. The sound that is captured is also much stronger so that it can be heard directly without using earphones. This invention then becomes very important in radio communication systems because it is much more efficient than the previous tools.

The use of radio as a tool or mass communication medium was originally introduced by David Sarnoff in 1915. Then he developed his radio broadcast experiments by broadcasting the campaign for the President of the United States in 1916, so that he was known as a pioneer of radio broadcasting.

Radio was originally used in maritime purposes to transmit telegraphic messages using Morse code between ships and receivers on land. One of the earliest users of this technology was the Japanese Navy, which spied on the Russian Fleet during the Tsushima War in 1901. Then commercial radio broadcasting began in the 1920s. With the popularity of radio sets, especially in Europe and the United States, broadcasting from station to radio station, including the telephone, became popular in the decades of the 1920s and 1930s. During World War II, radio was used to give orders and communicate between the Army and Navy. Germany uses Radio communications to send diplomatic messages when its undersea cables are cut by Great Britain.

The invention of the internet "interconnection-networking" began to convert the analog signal transmission used by conventional radio to digital signals. Internet radio, also known as web radio, streaming radio, and e-radio,

works by transmitting sound waves over the internet. The working principle is almost the same as conventional radio using Short Wave or SW, namely by using a streaming medium in the form of continuous waves. This work system allows radio broadcasts to be heard throughout the world as long as the listener has an internet device. Internet radio services can be accessed from anywhere in the world, for example one can listen to Australian radio stations from Europe or America.

ABC Newsradio Australia is ABC's own radio station in Sydney, Australia. Started broadcasting in 1923. This station was a pioneer station in the local radio network and broadcasts on the AM wave 702 kHz frequency. Can be accessed via the internet by installing Australian Radio on the gadget playstore.

Listening is the ability to listen is the basis of a person's language skills. As explained by Morris (1969, pp. 701-702) that listening is the ability to hear, pay attention, perceive, evaluate, and respond or react. Continued by Gren and Loban, explaining that listening ability is the ability to understand, interpret and evaluate. In the ability to hear or hear, Tarigan and Sutari argue that there are many differences in perceptions, one of which is the process of accepting words or sentences spontaneously. While listening is an activity that is carried out with full attention, understanding, appreciation, interpretation to obtain information, messages and understanding. the communication expressed by the speaker.

Integrated media, such as ABC News Radio Australia in this study, is an alternative option that can be applied by lecturers in teaching listening courses. Thus, students can listen directly to native speaker conversations and can interact in expressing their opinions on what is being discussed. Furthermore, Vandergrift's and Harris (1999) state that integrated active listening focuses on metacognitive knowledge starting from planning attention direction, choosing interests, monitoring, and evaluating. Flowerder and Miller focused on interactive listening lessons such as pre-listening, while-listening, and post-listening. Meanwhile, Thompson also described that integrated active listening can be done in several stages, such as preparation for listening activities, application of the listening model, the value of listening effectiveness, and implementation of objectives in listening activities.

As we know that listening skills are passive skills that must be continuously trained so that students are able to understand what is conveyed by native speakers and be able to communicate well, therefore the presence of online radio

provides a new alternative as a medium to sharpen the listening skills of these students.

The election of a third semester student majoring in English education, faculty of teacher training and education at the Islamic University of Malang as a research subject involving 12 five English education study program students of STKIP PGRI Bangkalan had a positive impact on the two groups of students from different institutions. For five students of STIP PGRI Bangkalan English study program who were involved in this research, they had the opportunity to interact with students from different institutions with the same department where this provided their own experience in enriching their knowledge of experiences.

Meanwhile, for students of FKIP English, Islamic University of Malang, they get information about the existence of effective learning media in practicing their listening skills, so that their skills will be honed, which certainly has a positive impact on the courses they are taking.

Then, for the researchers themselves, this study is useful for knowing and measuring the effectiveness of the learning media. If the results of this study show a significant level of effectiveness, the results of this study can be applied in the listening course in the English language study program, STKIP PGRI Bangkalan.

Method

Research Design

This study uses a Pre-Experimental Research design in which there are three stages:

Pre-Test Stage

At this stage, students are given a test to determine their initial ability in English listening skills. Likewise for researchers, giving a certain score as a result of the test. The learning material is in the form of an audio recording of the National Examination (UN) which has been modified according to the needs of this experiment. The audio recording was recorded using the Adobe Audition 1.5 computer application program.

Treatment Stage

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At this stage, the researcher carried out a series of treatments for the object of research, in this case students, by playing ABC News Radio Australia conversation recordings which were then followed by a series of intensive listening teaching. Where the recording has been previously recorded using the Adobe Audition 1.5 computer application.

Post-Test Stage

At this stage, researchers tested students' listening skills by giving a series of tests on their abilities. By playing ABC Newsradio Australia recordings that have been recorded using the Adobe Audition 1.5 computer application. Then give a certain score on the results of the exam.

Results and Discussions

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This research is aimed at third semester students. Department of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Islamic University of Malang. Non-random data is a data collection technique in this study, while data analysis uses the "Paired Sample T-test" which is measured using the SPSS computer program.

At this stage, the researcher applies SPSS as a data processing application with the Paired Sample T-Test as the specification. This is because the Paired Sample T-test is able or functions to measure the following data:

- a. Paired samples are used to determine whether there is a difference in the mean of the two paired samples.
- b. The two samples in question are the same sample but have two data.
- c. The paired sample t-test is part of parametric statistics. Therefore, as the rule in statistical research data must be normally distributed.

At this stage, the data that has been inputted into the SPSS computer program is then computed in such a way, so that the results are as follows:

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
PRE-TEST	65.1852	27	11.22167	2.15961
POST-TEST	42.5926	27	18.52080	3.56433

Table shows the summary descriptive statistics of the two sample data pre-test and post-test.

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 PRE-TEST & POST-TEST	27	.136	.498

Table shows the result of the correlation or relationship between the two data or variables, namely the pre-test and post-test.

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
					Lower
Pair 1	PRE-TEST POST-TEST	-22.59259	20.30396	3.90750	14.56061

Table shows the results of the Paired sample test between the two data or variables, namely the pre-test and post-test.

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Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference			
		Upper			
Pair 1	PRE-TEST - POST-TEST	30.62457	5.782	26	.000

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Table shows the results of the upper paired sample test between the two data or variables, namely pre-test and post-test. Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that the pre-test mean score is 65.1852 with a standard deviation of 11.22167, the average standard error is 2.15961 with 27 student samples. While the average post-test score is 42.5926 with a standard deviation of 18.520180, a standard error of 3.56433 and a sample size of 27 students, table 3.1. Furthermore, in table 3.2 it is known that there is a correlation between the pre-test and post-test of 0.136 with a significance value of 0.498.

The paired test results of the pre-test and post-test in this study which are shown in table 3.3, show that the pre-test and post-test mean value at the lower threshold is 22.59259, the standard deviation is 20.30396, the average The standard error is 3.90750 with the difference between the lower threshold of 14.56061 and the interval for the difference in the upper threshold of 30.62457. The t value is 5,782, df (degree of freedom) is 26, and the significance value between pre-test and post-test is 0,000.

From the results of the above interpretation, it can be seen that there is a significant difference in the mean (mean) between the pre-test and post-test conducted on third semester students, English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Islamic University of Malang, valued at 22.59. The magnitude of this value indicates that there is a striking difference between the pre-test and post-test results after a certain treatment in this study is also called (Treatment). In this case, the pre-test score was 65.19 and the post-test score was 42.59, indicating that the pre-test result was higher than the post-test. It can be interpreted that students answered more correctly when they asked the questions

contained in the pre-test compared to answering the questions contained in the post-test. ¹⁰

In the paired sample t-test, it is also known about the correlation or relationship contained in the two tests being compared, pre-test and post-test. From the calculation results obtained a correlation value of 0.498. This value is referred to and based on the constant value in the correlation test, if the significance value is equal to or less than 0.05, it can be seen that there is a correlation or relationship between the pre-test and post-test. If the significance value is greater than 0.05 as the significance value of the correlation in this study, 0.498. It can be explained that there is no correlation or relationship between the two tests, namely pre-test and post-test.

Then, the results of the Paired Sample T-Test or paired sample tests which in this study were pre-test and post-test were indicated by a significance value of 0.000. This value is based on the following. If the significance value (2-tailed) is less than 0.05, then there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, there is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test. In this study, it can be seen that the significance value of the paired sample t-test is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. It can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test results in this study. ¹⁶

If further investigated, this study aims to determine the effectiveness of ABC Newsradio Australia learning media on the listening ability of third semester students of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Islamic University of Malang. From the calculation of the paired sample t-test system, it can be seen that the use of the media is effective in improving students' listening skills. Therefore, it is better if students who teach listening subjects are encouraged to listen to radio broadcasts in order to improve their listening skills.

Conclusion

From the discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the research "The influence of ABC Newsradio Australia learning media" on the listening ability of third semester students of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the Islamic University of Malang is effective. This effectiveness value can be interpreted as a positive influence on improving their listening skills. As it is known, listening ability basically correlates with their flight hours or

listening experience. This radio broadcast gives them the experience of listening to English with native speakers from Australia, which certainly has a good impact on their listening and pronunciation skills. With this, it will certainly enrich their flying hours in English listening which will improve their ability in the listening course they are currently studying.

For researchers who are interested in similar research in listening ability. We, as researchers, can suggest adjusting the recording listening that has been prepared with the abilities of the average student as the object of research. This is related to the basic abilities they have. ABC News Radio Australia's radio broadcasts are varied and basically adapted to the situation and context that is happening in Australia. Therefore, expertise is needed in selecting radio broadcasts according to the ability of the average Indonesian student, which in this case is used as the object of research.

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