



The Correlation between Students' Habit in Watching Western-Movie and Listening Skill

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Abstract: This research attempts to analyze whether or not there is a positive and significant correlation between students' habit in watching Western-movie and listening skill. The population of this research is the sixth semester students of English Language Education of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, with the total number of sample 31 students. This research uses quantitative correlation design. The instruments used are questionnaire and listening test. Based on the computation manually and using SPSS 25.0, the coefficient correlation score is 0.845, and after being compared with r table with degree of significance 5% (0.355), it can be inferred that $r_{obtained}$ is higher than r_{table} ($r_o > r_t$) that is $0.845 > 0.355$. Based on the interpretation table proposed by Sugiyono, that score belongs to the very high correlation.

Keywords: Listening skill, Habit, Western-movie

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in human especially to communicate one another. They have learned to communicate since they were in childhood by using verbal and non-verbal. Verbal communication is communication which is using sounds and words to transfer information such as speaking and writing. While non-verbal communication is communication that does not involve words but using signal to transfer information, such as facial expression, eye contact, and gesture. It is important for human being to communicate because it will provide information. Furthermore, in modern people communicate easily without limitation in time and space, for example by using *Whatsapp* or *E-mail*. In this case, the role of the international language is very important because every country has its own language. That is the reason why the international language is needed as a lingua franca.

English as international language plays an important role. For instance, in small things like instruction book in electronics, and medical drugs are written in English. Also, English is the language of the internet. It is very important for students in case they are trying to find information. In fact, English is the most common second language in the world. By mastering English, it will open many job opportunities for students in the future. Moreover, many companies employ someone mastered English.

In learning language, there are four skills that need to be mastered. These four skills are listening skill, reading skill, writing skill, and speaking skill. Among those skills, listening skill seems an important skill. This skill has an important part in learning and teaching English because this skill also improves vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar at the same time. Moreover, listening is the skill that mostly used in daily activities. If a student has good listening skill, then the other skills will follow as well.

Listening is the very first skill in learning language. Like babies while learning language, they start to listen to the language that spoken by their parents, then they will begin to mimic (*membeo*) everything that their parents say, and finally they can read and write. There is no difference when people learning English as foreign language. Another reason is important because listening helps students acquire detailed comprehension. According to Asemota [1], it assists students approach a foreign language with greater confidence and expectation of success. In learning English people usually go through some sequences. First people learn to listen to language, then start to speak, read, and write. Based on that statement, listening becomes an important part to open all skills that need to be mastered in learning language.

Nushi and Orouji [2] say anxiety, stress, loss or lack of confidence were at the affective factors that interfered with the listening comprehension process. Another problem that face by students in listening courses is they do not understand what the speaker says in tape and they cannot follow native speaker speech. They need to listen it more than once in order to understand the conversation. It happens because they are not familiar with English accent, expressions, idiom, and slang phrases.

One of the most efficient and fun way to improve listening skill is by watching Western-movies. Movies are more useful for the second or foreign language learners as they not only give entertainment but also used as more valuable teaching tools to teach English in a natural way, Rao [3]. The students' can improve their vocabulary by reading the subtitles, they can hear the pronunciation from the characters conversation, they also can learn about foreign culture, moreover they can feel relaxed while they are learning. According to Ying and Hai-feng [4], by watching movies, the students' know the differences between American and English pronunciation at the same time and learn fluent and idiomatic English. Watching Western-movies frequently will increase students' listening skill because the often they watch Western-movies, the more they become familiar with English. This happen because when they are watching Western-movie, they are trying to listen and to understand the conversation carefully. The researchers also find the audio visual media which can stimulate the learner in ELT, one of the study about comic multimedia [5], movie to learn pragmatics [6], and audio visual based on smartphone [7].

Based on the explanation above, the researchers want to find out whether or not there is a positive and significant correlation between students habit in watching Western-movies and their listening skill at the sixth semester students of English Language Education of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo in the academic year of 2019/2020.

2. THE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Habit

a. Habit

According to Neal et al [8], habits can be defined as psychological dispositions to repeat past behavior. They are acquired gradually as people repeatedly respond in a recurring context. Furthermore, Fiorella[9], says habits are behavioral tendencies tied to specific contexts, such as time of day, location, the presence of particular people, preceding actions, or even one's mood. A habit is formed by repeatedly doing the same sort of thing in certain circumstances, initially on the basis of conscious thought and deliberation, but the thought, attention and concomitant sense of effort, Douskos [10].

From those definitions above, the researchers conclude that habit is a behavior tendencies that is acquired by repeatedly doing the same sort of thing in certain circumstances, such as action, location, presence of particular people.

b. Habit and Habitual

According to Chen et al [11], habit is a routine of behavior that is repeated regularly and tends to occur unconsciously. From the viewpoint of psychologists, habit is understood as a more or less fixed way of thinking, willing, or feeling acquired through previous repetition of mental experience. While habitual routine or script exists when a group repeatedly exhibits a functionally similar pattern of behavior in a given stimulus situation without explicitly selecting it over alternative ways of behaving. Habitual actions are reflexive, elicited by antecedent stimuli rather than their consequences. If people engage in goal directed behaviors on a routine basis, it may become habitual. A habit may initially be triggered by a goal, but over time that goal becomes less necessary and the habit becomes more automatic. Furthermore, Orbell and Verplanken [12], say habit is behavior that is frequently repeated, has acquired a high degree of automaticity, and is cued in stable contexts. While habitual behavior is also proposed to be a form of automaticity, which is triggered by situational cues and thus can be enacted with little conscious awareness.

2.2 Theory of Western-movie

According to Moraglio [13], westerns embedded nature and the landscape as an essential part of their narrative. The (male) hero goes on a ride into nature as a metaphor for the escape from urban oppression into the freedom of self-discovery, an escape from (urban and rigid) societal norms. Moreover, Gale [14] says that “western” in general terms is an essentially narrative film which embodied the struggles experienced in establishing new frontiers in the movement of peoples from east to west across the American continent in the 18th and 19th centuries.

a. The Advantages of Watching Movies

Thammineni [15] says that there are some benefits in watching movies, those are as follows:

1. Listening skills:

The learners English being used in a very natural way. Some parts may be spoken too fast for the learners to understand but it will be a perfect way for the learner to get used to hearing native speakers talk to each other. The learners will also hear English and slang words and phrases that they often do not find in books or dictionaries.

2. Speaking skills

Hearing natives speak will also help learners speaking skills, especially fluency. The learners hear how to link words together and where to put intonation on certain words and sentences. Watching films with the peer group and speak about them afterwards or the learners could even find

movie scripts online and act out scenes with their friends in language class room shall yield good results in giving opportunity to develop speaking skills.

3. Pronunciation

English pronunciation is extremely difficult and when the learners read words it is hard to know how they should be said. Hearing native English speakers' talk to each other will help to hear how words are pronounced. If the learners are using English subtitles, they will also be able to see how the words are written.

4. Vocabulary

By watching English movies, the learners hear many new words and phrases, especially idioms and colloquial expressions. Writing down any new words or phrases those are heard while watching movie or remembering them for ready use of them in our conversations is a worthy experience. If they don't understand a few new words, it also gives them an opportunity to refer to the dictionary for the meaning of them.

5. Put knowledge into practice

In English classes learners learn a lot of vocabulary and grammar but they may not know how to use it in real life. Watching English films will help them understand how to use all the learnt knowledge in everyday situations.

3. Theory of Listening

According to Gilakjani and Sabouri [16], listening is a process of receiving what the speaker says, making and showing meaning, negotiating meaning with the speaker and answering, and creating meaning by participation, creativity, and empathy. Dehaki [17] says that listening comprehension is the psychomotor process of receiving sound waves through the ear and transmitting nerve impulses to the brain. But that is just the beginning of what is clearly an interactive process as the brain acts on the impulses, bringing to bear a number of different cognitive and affective mechanisms.

3.1 Distinction Between Listening and Hearing

According to Zahoor et al [18], listening and hearing are two terms, which are over and over again puzzled. So, "hearing" can be differentiated from listening on the reason that it is scientific & biological system which is systematically elucidated. On the other hand, listening is considered as a "cognitive neurological activity" that deals with the dispensation of acoustic spur and received through aural system. Furthermore, Hans [19] says that hearing refers to the sounds that you hear, whereas listening requires more than that: it requires focus. Listening means paying attention not only to the story, but how it is told, the use of language and voice, and how the other person uses his or her body. In other words, it means being aware of both verbal and non-verbal messages.

From the statements above, the researchers conclude that the main difference between hearing and listening is that hearing is perception of sound that occurs passively through the ear and systematically elucidated. On the other hand listening is an active skill that requires focus in hearing a sound of the words that are used in oral language or body language.

3.2 Process of Listening

According to Tyagi [20], the process of listening occur in five stages. They are receiving, understanding, remembering, evaluating, and responding:

a. Receiving

It is referred to the response caused by sound waves stimulating the sensory receptors of the ear, it is physical response; hearing is perception of sound waves.

b. Understanding

For successful interpersonal communication, the listener must understand the intended meaning and the context assumed by the sender.

c. Remembering

Remembering is important in listening process because it means that an individual has not only received and interpreted a message, but has also added it to the mind's storage bank.

d. Evaluating

Only active listeners participate at this stage in listening at this point. The active listener weighs evidence, sorts fact from opinion, and determines the presence or absence of bias or prejudice in a message.

e. Responding

This stage requires that the receiver complete the process through verbal and/or nonverbal feedback, because the speaker has no other way to determine if a message has been received.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

4.1 Research Design

As it has been written before that the title of the research is "The Correlation Between Students Habit in Watching Western-movies and Listening Skill, the researchers found some characteristics of the research as follows. The word correlation on the title indicates that this research is using correlation design and based on the relationship between variables, this research can be said as quantitative research.

From the characteristics above, the concludes that his research belonged to quantitative correlational research.

4.2 Subject of the Research

The subject of this research is from the sixth semester students' of English Language Education Program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo. The researchers took Class A and B students' as the subject of this research. There were 16 students' as respondent in class B, and 15 students' as respondent in class A.

4.3 Research Instrument

In this research, the researchers use two methods in collecting the data, they are questionnaire and listening test.

a. Questionnaire

The researchers use a closed-ended questionnaire to collect the data and measure the students' habit in watching Western-movies. The form of questionnaire is multiple choices and it consists of 12 statements with the alternative answer were *Selalu* (always), *Sering* (often), *Jarang* (seldom), *Tidak Pernah* (never).

The scoring technique of the questionnaire option is already coded. The option *Selalu* has 4 points, *Sering* has 3 points, *Jarang* has 2 points, and *Tidak Pernah* has 1 points.

b. Listening Test

The second instrument is listening test, with the total number of the listening question is 25 with 4 options in each question: A, B, C, and D.

4.4 Data Collection Technique

The data was collected on 16th May 2020. Due to Corona Pandemic, in collecting the data, the researchers sent the questionnaire in form of document and listening test in form of MP3 to the students through WhatsApp. The researchers gave them 10 minutes to fill the questionnaire form and 28 minutes to answer the listening test in the answer sheet. In scoring the listening test, the researchers summed-up the correct answers and multiplied into 4.

5. FINDINGS

5.1 Descriptive Analysis

	Sum	Max	Min	Range	Mean	Med	Mode	Std. Dev	Var
Habit	1072	45	26	19	34.58	34	34	4.311	18.585
Listening Achv	2164	92	52	40	69.81	68	72	9.735	94.761

From the table above, it can be seen that the total score of questionnaires is 1072, with Highest score is 45, while the lowest score is 26, and the range is 19, the mean is 34.58, the median is 34, the mode is 34. The researchers also found the standard deviation and variance score which are the standard deviation score is 4.3, and the variance score is 18.585.

The data on the students' listening test also can be seen on the table above. In listening test there were 31 students' as respondent with the total score is

2164, the highest score is 92, the lowest score is 52, the mean is 69.81, the median is 68, and the mode is 72. From the data in listening test, the researchers try to find the standard deviation and variance score. The result from the computation, the standard deviation is 9.735, and the variance score is 94.761. The table below is the summary of the data above.

5.2 Inferential Analysis

a. Test of Normality

	Watching w-movies habit	Listening Achievement
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.134	.063

Based on the computation from SPSS 25, the result of the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of students' habit in watching w-movies is 0.134 and listening achievement value is 0.063. Because both of the data were higher than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data have normal distribution.

b. Test of Hypothesis

After knowing the data distribution is normal, the next step is to conduct the test of hypothesis in order to find out whether or not if there is a positive and significant correlation between students' habit in watching Western-movies and listening skill.

The researchers used 5% level of significance in this study. It means that there is 95% level of confident and 5% level of fault besides the truth of conclusion. By employing total of respondent (N) = 31 with the degree of freedom 5%, the researchers find that the rtable is 0.355. The researchers use the correlation analysis which is Pearson Product Moment Formula to calculate them.

1. Manual Computation using the formula as follows :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(2.352.776) - (2.139.808)}{\sqrt{\{17.284\} \{88.128\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{32.968}{\sqrt{\{17.284\} \{88.128\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{32.968}{39.028}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0.845$$

The result of the manual computation and SPSS computation is find that the correlation product moment (r-value) is 0.845 and it is higher than rtable 0.355. It means that the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. The researchers concluded that there is a positive and significance correlation between students' habit in watching Western-movies and their listening skill. Because the correlation coefficient at the level 0.800 – 1.000, so it is catehorized as very high correlation.

6. DISCUSSION

a. Students' Habit in Watching Western-movie

The total score on the questionnaire is 1072, with the highest score that achieved by the respondent is 45, while the lowest score that achieved by respondent is 26, and the mean score is 34.58. Based on the questionnaire table interval, that score is include between 31 – 35. It indicates that the sixth-semester students of English Language Education of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo sometimes watch Western-movie to fill their spare time. From 31 respondents in this research 48% of them sometimes watch Western-movie, 23% often watch Western-movie, 19% seldom watch Western-movie, and 10% very often watch Western-movie.

b. Student' Listening Skill

Based on the table 4.4. The total score on the listening test is 2164, with the highest score that achieved by the respondent is 92, while the lowest score that achieved by respondent is 52, and the mean score is 69.81. Based on the listening achievement table interval, that score is include between 66 – 79. It indicates that the sixth-semester students' of English Language Education of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo have a good achievements on their listening skill. From 31 respondents in this research there are 6 students' or 19% include in excellent category, 15 students' or 48% include in good category, 8 students' or 26% include in sufficient category, 2 students' or 6% include in fairly sufficient category, and there is no student that include in the poor category.

c. Correlation

Based on the result of data analyzes that have been computing using is Pearson Product Moment, it shows that the core of coefficient correlation (r-value) is 0.845. based on interpretation table, that score include in the very high correlation. With the coefficient correlation score is higher than the score of rtable, it means that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, while the null hypothesis (h_0) is rejected. In other word, there is very high positive and significance correlation between students' habit in watching Western-movies and listening skill. This research indicates that the respondents' habit in watching Western-movie can affect their listening skill.

7. CONCLUSION

According to the data, it shows that the mean of habit in watching Western-movie is 34.58, with the highest score is 45 and the lowest score is 26. Based on the table 4.2, the students' habit in watching Western-movie is categorized as sometimes. While the mean of listening test that have been conducted by students' is 69.81, with the highest score is 92 and the lowest score is 52. Based on the table 4.4, the students' listening achievement is categorized as good.

Based on the test of hypothesis, the correlation coefficient value is 0.845, and it is categorized as a very high correlation based on interpretation on the table 4.11. This value is included in a positive correlation, so the result is the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, or in other words there is a positive and significance correlation between students' habit in watching Western-movies and listening skill.

In this research shows that there is very high correlation between watching Western-movie habit and listening skill. So, the students' who want to improve listening skill, can try to watch Western-movies frequently in your free time. The researchers hope that students' when watching movies not only for having fun and kill time, but also for learning in order to improve listening skill and understanding in English language.

Even though the researchers want perfection in this study, but the fact that there are still many shortcomings. Hopefully further researcher can improve this research which is expected to provide benefits for English learners.

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