The Effect of English Music in Improving Listening Skills of English Education Semester 6 Students at Sriwijaya University

A Thesis by

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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

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Palembang, July 2023 The undersigned

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THESIS DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family for always supporting and loving me every time and in every situation.

MOTTO

Philippinas 4:6

"Worry less. Pray more"

2 Chronicles 15:7

"But as for you, be strong and do not give up, for your work will be rewarded"

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Palembang, July 2023

The Researcher,

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THE EFFECT OF ENGLISH MUSIC IN IMPROVING LISTENING SKILLS OF ENGLISH ENGLISH SEMESTER 6 STUDENTS AT SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

The focus of this research is to find out how significant the effect of English music is on improving students' listening skills. There were 74 students in semester 6 of the English Education Study Program at Sriwijaya University and this study used a convenience sampling technique in taking the sample. The questionnaire was adapted from expert judgement. The seventy-four students were directed to fill out a questionnaire regarding their interest in English songs and were also asked to work on the pre-test and post-test questions that had been provided. The results showed that students in semester 6 of English Education at Sriwijaya University experienced an increase in listening skills but the increase was not significant. The experimental group that was treated to English music experienced an increase in listening skills, but the increase was not significant. The gain is 1.31. Meanwhile, students in the control group also improved their listening skills even though they were not treated to English music. The gain is 1.22, working on the gains to both groups. It can be interpreted that the treatment with English music does not really have a significant effect on students' listening skills.

Keywords: English music, listening performance, student of English education

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents (1) background of the study, (2) the problem of the study, (3) objective of the study, and (4) significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

English is one of the most widely used international languages. According to McGovern, (2019), English is the international language of business, commerce, science, medicine, and many other key fields. Even in diplomacy, where France once reigned supreme, English is now dominant in most areas of the world. Language is one of the most important things in this world. Humans cannot live without language, because as social beings humans need to communicate with each other and language facilitates communication. One of the most widely used languages around the world is English.

According to the Indonesian Embassy in Washington, D.C (2021) English proficiency has become an unavoidable necessity during the industrial revolution towards 5.0 and the digitalization of all sectors globally. In addition, English also opens many doors for education, training and employment opportunities that can improve the quality of human resources whose mission the Government of Indonesia continues to pursue.

English is very dominant because of the influence of the United States as a superpower that controls the world economy and politics, as well as its great influence in the field of technology and information. This causes the whole world to have to master English in order to 'get along' in the international arena. Based on the statement of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2015), English, which comes from England, is the dominant language in most countries in the world. United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and various island nations in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. English is the dominant and official language. There are also countries in Asia

and Africa such as India, Philippines and Singapore. It is estimated that a third of the world's population or about two billion people speak English. This status makes English a global lingua franca.

In Indonesia, where people are multilingual, English is considered a foreign language. Although taught since elementary school, many Indonesians have difficulty and have not mastered English. Of course this is a problem that must be resolved, considering how important English is. Therefore, in learning and teaching English, appropriate, effective and efficient methods and techniques must be continuously developed.

There are four skills that must be taught to achieve language proficiency namely: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Naturally, in language acquisition, humans first learn to listen, then speak, read, then write. Humans cannot speak before listening. Brownell (2016) stated that "listening becomes an important skill in the communication process in every environment such as, in schools and workplaces". That is, listening skill is a facility in communicating language. Therefore, listening skill is a very important skill in language. However, listening is not a simple and easy process. Someone who listens must be able to distinguish sounds, capture and understand vocabulary and grammatical structures, interpret stress and intent, remember and interpret everything at almost the same time, and adapt it to the socio-cultural context of the speech heard. Therefore, effective techniques and methods are needed in teaching listening skills so that students are able to listen and understand properly.

At present the interest of young Indonesians in music is very large. This is evidenced by the many music programs and events in Indonesia that focus more on young people. The great interest of Indonesian youth in this music is an interesting matter to examine its influence. Music has a role in learning English, through music with English lyrics it is hoped that it can develop several skills including pronunciation, improve vocabulary skills, improve speaking skills, translate, and improve listening

skills. Apart from making music as a medium in learning English, music is also usually used as a means of stress therapy for students when they experience many demands in the lecture process, by listening to music, especially music in English, besides being able to improve mood it can also train skills, especially listening skills. The current millennial generation tends to prefer western pop genre songs such as songs from Justin Bieber, One Direction, Maroon 5, One Republic, and so on.

Listening to music also has other benefits for students, one of which is improving students' listening skills. Listiyaningsih (2017) also states that one way to improve listening skills is to listen to music in English. Usually when listening to music in English, not all students immediately know what the lyrics and meaning of the lyrics contained in the song. When someone listens to English music, subconsciously their ears will get used to hearing so that when they are in listening class, students who are used to listening to English music will find it easier to catch the meaning of what the singer is saying. In learning English, especially in listening, there are many media that can be used to help students improve their listening skills such as videos, films, and also music. Music is a medium that can improve listening skills more easily because listening to music can be done anywhere and can be found in many places.

Based on the previous research, it can be concluded that the use of English music can improve students' listening skills, making it easier for students to listen and learn English better through the medium of English music. From previous research it only focused on the influence of music in improving students' listening skills. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in digging deeper into the influence of English music in improving students' listening skills. This study focuses on the effect of listening to English music to improve listening skills, especially for final year semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University. Listening is very important because it is one of the skills that must be mastered in learning English. If people have mastered listening skills, they will learn English fluently. Through this research, people who will learn English, especially people who will improve their listening skills can

choose a suitable way to do it and the method is not difficult, so that learners can learn English, especially in listening skills easily. English music can be a good way to learn listening skills because people usually like to listen to songs and songs are the medium that is easy to find. Therefore, the researcher are interested in conducting research entitled "The Effect of English Music in Improving Listening Skills of English Education Semester 6 Students at Sriwijaya University".

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problem of this study was formulated in the following questions:

1. Is there any significant effect of English Music in Improving Listening Skills between Experimental Group and Control Group of English Education Students at Sriwijaya University?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

This study was aimed:

 To find out whether or not was any effect of English Music in Improving Listening Skills between Experimental Group and Control Group of English Language Education Students at Sriwijaya University

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This study expects a result that could help English teacher, students, and other researcher:

1.4.1 Teacher

This research can provide teachers and lecturers with a basic understanding of how students improve their listening skills and English music.

1.4.2 Students

This research is expected to help students to improve their listening skills.

1.4.3 Institution

This research can help overcome student improve listening skills through English music.

1.4.4 Future Research

The purpose of this research was to give them information about the effect of English Music in Improving Listening Skills, and it can help them motivate their students to improve their Listening Skills.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents (1) Definition of Music, (2) Benefit of Music, (3) Impact of Listening to Music on Student Listening Skill, (4) Definition of Listening, (5) Component of Listening, (6) Type of Listening, (7) The purpose of Listening (8) Previous Related Study.

2.1 Definition of Music

Music is a human expression in the form of sound and tone that contains rhythm, and harmony known to the public from time to time Wiguna (2020). Music can be interpreted as a composed tone or sound in such a way that it contains rhythm, song, and harmony, especially those using tools that can produce sounds (Eisar Gabela, 2014). According to Jamalus and Hermawan (2017), music is a work of art that is produced from sound in a song which is an expression of the creator's feelings. And according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2011) is defines as: (1) The science or art of arranging tones or sounds in sequence, combinations, and temporal relationships to produce compositions (sounds) having unity and continuity; (2) Tones or sounds that arranged in such a way that it contains rhythm, song and harmony (especially using tools that can produce those sounds).

According to Regelski (2018), "music is a consequence of the interaction between people and sounds socially recognized (labeled as) "music.' Musical meaning, then, is not in the sounds or their relationships, but is in or of the interaction of such sounds with the sociocultural structures, contexts, uses, and other governing particulars of musical situatedness" According to Edgar (2010), song is a piece of music that is sung song is a language package that combine culture, vocabulary, listening, grammar and also as a moderator for other language skills in just few rhymes Moreover song is a good tool that can be used in lesson because song can provide relax learning and it can makes the learning process be more fun for students Practice listening through song can make the learning process more interesting With this, students will be more motivated to practicing their listening without any pressure Salcedo (2010) also said that song will

always be connected with music Music can be an important tool to achieve relaxation and harmony to improve effectivity of learning Music is chosen and determined in proper way to help students in acquiring and mastering material easily It was said to produce alpha state in which the mind was relaxated and meditative but remained receptive.

Based on the definition about, it can be said that Music is a collection of rhythms and melodies that are arranged properly accompanied by tools that produce harmonization that can be heard by the audience, music can also be interpreted as a message for the creator to convey things that can also be made into a work that can be heard.

2.1.1 Benefit of Music

According to Jamalus and Hermawan (2017), music is a work of art that is produced from sound in a song which is an expression of the creator's feelings Jorgensen (2015), music education and music itself has significant benefits against human development from the start of the embryo in the womb until the end of his life A research done by NorthShore University Health System (2020), highlights some of the benefits music has on health and well being:

- a. It is heart healthy Research has shown that blood flows more easily when music played It can also reduce heart rate, lower blood pressure, decrease cortisol (stress hormone) levels and increase serotin and endrophin levels in the blood
- b. **It elevates mood** Music can boost the brain's production of the hormone dopamine This increased dopamine production helps relieve feelings of anxiety and depression Music is processed directly by the amygdala, which is the part of the brain involved in mood and emotions
- c. **It reduces stress** Research has found that listening to music can relieve stress by triggering biochemical stress reducers

- d. **It relieves symptoms of depression** When you're feeling down in the dumps, music can help pick you up much like exercise
- e. **It stimulates memories** There is no cure for Alzheimer's disease or dementia but music therapy has been shown to relieve some of its symptoms Music therapy can relax an agitated patient, improve the mood and open communication in patients

Music can make us feel happy, sad, even angry according to Shaleha (2019) Music can helps us feel energized, confident, reduce sorrow, remove anger, relieve stress and reduce fear and anxious Fauziah (2011) A research done by University of Southern California's Brain and Creativity Institute (2016) found that musical experiences in childhood can actually accelerate brain development, particularly in the areas of language acquisition and reading skills According to the National Association of Music Merchants NAMM Foundation (2016), learning to play an instrument can improve mathematical learning and even increase SAT scores But academic achievement isn't the only benefit of music education and exposure Music ignites all areas of child development and skills for school readiness, including intellectual, social-emotional, motor, language, and overall literacy It helps the body and the mind work together Exposing student to music during early development helps them learn the sounds and meanings of words Dancing to music helps student build motor skills while allowing them to practice self-expression For students, music helps strengthen memory skills, National Association of Music Merchants NAMM Foundation (2016)

2.1.2 Impact of Listening to Music on Students Listening Skill

According to Sudarmaji (2019), music can attract students' attention so they can take listening or listening classes Some teachers also argue that the use of songs can also make a listening learning experience for students They suggested that using songs in teaching practice could be a motivating factor for students in their learning experiences, Volume (2020) By using English songs, students can broaden their vocabulary and can understand the meaning of the music Ranggen (2016) explaines

that listening to English songs despite not understanding the meaning of the words is helpful to enhance the understanding of the language Listening is a great way to help students to be able to pronounce the words correctly as define by Winasih (2018) Music have an immense influence on people, especially younger generations Therefore, the presence of music are prone to attract students' attention Students are also willing to learn the lyrics to a foreign music even though they do not understand the meaning of the words The fun atmosphere of the music alleviates the seriousness and pressure of studying.

2.2 Definition of Listening

Nordquist (2019), defines listening is the active process of receiving and responding to spoken (and sometimes unspoken) messages According to Morley and Rost (2016) "Listening is the most important skill for language learning because it can be mostly used in normal daily life and develops faster than the other language skills which indicate that it makes easy the development of the other language skills" The ability to listen is also mentioned before as the first skill to be mastered while learning to speak English (Wulandari et al, 2019).

As defined by Hendrawaty (2019), listening skill and basic ability in learning a new language that beginners have to learn. It is a receptive skill meaning that the language learning beginners receive new words from what they have heard or listened to. The ability to receive will affect the ability to produce. If they are good at listening, they will understand and even have a good competency in productive skills namely speaking and writing

According Manaj (2015), listening is yet another necessiate in language The more efficient a listener you are the more successful and satisfied you will be Listening is not merely hearning it is a state of receptivity that permits an understanding of what is heard and grants the listener full partnership in the communication process Jafari and

Hashim (2015), emphasized that listening is a chanel for comprehensuble input and more than 50 percent of the time learners spend in learning a foregin language is devoted to listening

Based on the definitions about, listening can be defined as Listening is a basic skill that must be possessed in learning a language because by listening we are able to receive, filter, and listen to new words and new languages that they can learn and can have a good effect on other skills as well Listening is an important element in learning a language because hearing can better understand the meaning of the message you get, listening has become something that goes hand in hand with what we do in our daily lives.

2.2.1 Component of Listening

According to Tyagi (2015), elements of listening are discriminating between sounds, recognizing words and understanding their meaning, identifying grammatical groupings of words, identifying expressions and sets of utterances that act to create meaning, connecting linguistic cues to non-linguistic and paralinguistic cues, using background knowledge to predict and to confirm meaning and recalling important words and ideas.

2.2.2 Types of Listening

According to Ramadhika (2014), listening is divided into 5 types:

- Informative listening is where the listener's primary concern is to understand
 the message Listeners are successful insofar as the meaning they assign to
 message is as close as possible to that which the sender intended
- 2. Relationship listening is either to help an individual or to improve the relationship between people
- 3. Appreciative listening includes listening to music for enjoyment, to speakers because you like their style, to your choices in theater, television, radio, or

film It is the response of the listener, not the source of the message, which defines appreciative listening That which provides appreciative listening for one person may provide something else for another

- 4. Critical listening is the ability to listen critically The subject of critical listening deserves much more attention than we can afford.
- 5. Discriminative listeningis the ability to discriminate among the different sounds It may be the most important type, for is basic to the other four By being sensitive to changes in the speaker's rate, volume, force, pitch, and emphasis, the informative listener can detect even nuances of difference in meaning

Ramadhika (2014) also adds that effective listening, wether informative, relational, appreciative, critical, or discriminative, requires skills. In some cases, the skills are the same for the various types of listening; in some cases, they quite different

2.2.3 The Purpose of Listening

According to Simanjuntak and Uswar (2020), the purpose of listening is to fully understand what we are trying to communicate to others The purpose of listening can be summarized as follows:

- a. To focus on communicating with other people.
- b. To get a complete and accurate understanding of the problem
- c. To convey interest, care and concern for others.
- d. To develop an interlocutor-centered approach during interactions

2.3 Previous Related Study

In this section, the researcher describes four previous studies that is relevant to this research The research results are as follows:

The first study was conducted by Mailawati and Anita (2022) The title is "The Impact of English Songs to Improve on English Listening Skills" Based on the results

of this study focused on the impact of English songs on listening Discovered that listening to English songs can assist students to improve their listening abilities while also learning new vocabulary As a result, singing a song made it easier for them to remember how to pronounce words The goal of this study was to see how much English songs can help English students improve their listening skills According to the findings, the song has a positive impact on linguistic skills, particularly listening ability

The difference between this research and the research that would be carried out by researcher is that in this research using qualitative research methods while in the research that would be carried out by researchers using quantitative methods, then data collection techniques in this study use interviews while in research that researcher will do using data collection techniques through questionnaire, pre test and post test Then for the object used in this study were young people between the ages of 15-25 years old, while in the study the researcher conducted took Sriwijaya University students in semester 6 as the object of research.

The second study was conducted by Listyaningsih (2017) The title is "The Influence of Listening English Song to Improve Listening Skill in Listening Class" The result showed that listening English song could improve the listening skill because song can be media to improve listening skill When someone learn about English language, they should comprehend in listening skill because listening is one of skill that must comprehend in learning English language Listening to English song can add the vocabularies, improve pronunciation, and can make comprehend in listening skill and there is way to improve listening skill Vocabularies can be obtained because people when listen to English word and it can add new vocabularies Improved pronunciation can obtained because when to listening to English song, the singer usually is native speaker of English and they will pronounce English well So that people can use the English song to improve the ability

The difference between this research and the research that will be carried out by researchers is that in this research used qualitative research methods while in the research that will be carried out by researchers using quantitative methods, then data

collection techniques in this study use interviews while in research that researcher will do using data collection techniques through questionnaire, pre test and post test Then for the object used in this study were five informants, while in the research the researcher conducted took Sriwijaya University students in semester 6 as objects of research.

The third study was conducted by Srirejeki and Darmayanti (2019) The title is "Increasing Students Listening Skills Through Song and Authentic Video" The main goal of listening is to prepare learners to understand English in real contexts Nonetheless, most researchers argue that the usage od songs and videos would ultimately be an effective teaching device to expand English as foreign language learners' listening skills It's the capacity to increase learners' interests and their potential to improve listening skills hardly The different researchers had different concepts regarding the use of videos and in detailing their effects Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the effects of using video resources in the development of listening skills The researcher concludes that the use of songs and authentic video in listening classes could be implemented to increase student's interest during the learning process The students like to use songs to improve their interest in listening class because it indirectly trains the students' skills, they can enjoy the activities, and it makes them do not feel bored also easier to understand the material The use of the song also is chosen to improve students' ability compared to other methods because it will make them earn a lot of new vocabulary through learning activities in a fun way.

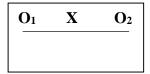
The difference between this research and the research that was carried out by researcher is that in this study it used experimental research methods while in the research that was carried out by researcher using quantitative methods, then data collection techniques in this study use interviews while in research that researchers will do using data collection techniques. data through a questionnaire instrument and (pre-test, post-test). Then for the object used in this study were students, while in the research the researcher conducted took Sriwijaya University students in semester 6 as objects of research.

CHAPTER III METHODOLGY

This chapter presents: (1) Research Method and Design, (2) Variable of the Study, (3) Population and Sample, (4) Technique for Collecting the Data, (5) Validity and Reliability of the Instrument (6) Technique for Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Method and Design

The research method of the research used in this study is a quantitative research method. The research design of the research was a two groups served as an experimental group and control group. According to Sugiyono (2017), experimental research methods could be carried out interpreted as a research method used to seek influence certain treatment of others under controlled conditions. In this research used *quasi experimental* research. *Quasi experimental* research is applied because the writer is able to control at least one of the most dominant variable of the research, in this case the improving of students Listening skill. The quasi experimental research is choosen to determine influences an outcome or dependent variable, which is the effect of English music in improving Listening skills of English language education semester 6 students at sriwijaya university. In investigating the effect of English music in improving Listening skills, two classes of 6th semester are selected. The first class is used as a control group which does not receive any treatment and the other class as an experimental group which is taught by using English music.



Notation:

O1 = Experimental group before being given treatment

O2 = Experimental group after being given treatment

O3 = Control group before any treatment

O4 = Control group that was not given treatment

X = Treatment (the treatment given)

3.2 Variables of The Study

A research variable is an attribute or trait or value of a person, object or activity that has certain variations determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn Sugiyono (2019). In this research, the researcher examined the correlation of variable X and variable Y. These two variables were: English music as an X variable and listening test to know the listening performance of the student as Y variable.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population is the total number of subjects that someone will examine. According to Creswell (2012), a population is a group of people who are used by researcher to generalize a study. In this study the researcher used the Purposive Sampling Technique.

3.3.1 The Population of this Study

The population of this study was the students of the English Education Study Program Facultyof Teacher Training and Education of Sriwijaya University from Indralaya and Palembang.

3.3.2 Sample

According to Creswell (2012), the sample is a small part of the population that contains individuals with characteristics that match the populations. The sample is part of the population that has certain characteristics or circumstances that will be studied by Riduan (2015). Researcher used convenience sampling technique in taking samples. According to Sugiyono (2015), convenience sampling is a method of sampling habits by selecting samples randomly independent of the researcher. The

class chosen was 6^{th} semester students from Indralaya class as the control class and Palembang class as an experiment.

Table 1
The sample of the study

No.	Faculty	Semester	Academic	Place of Study		Total
1.	Faculty of	6	2020	Palembang a	and	74
	Teacher			Indralaya		
	Training					
	and					
	Education					

Source: English Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education of Sriwijaya University, the academic year 2022

3.4 Technique for Collecting the Data

The researcher used some instrumens for collecting data which was used questionnaire, pre test and post test, and here is the step of pre test and post test

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The data collection technique used in this research was use a questionnaire. According to Sugiyono (2017), a questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. This research used a closed questionnaire. Komalasari (2011), argued that the closed questionnaire is the answer to the question or the question is not give freedom to respondents to answer according to opinion and their wishes. The reason researcher use the closed questionnaire is because closed questions or statements will help respondents to answer quickly, and also make it easier for researcher to perform data analysis and tabulate the results of all questionnaire results that has been collected. Respondents simply answered the statement with choose one of the alternative answers provided.

The Likert scale is used to measure a person's attitudes, opinions and perceptions or a group of people about social phenomena. The Likert scale used in this study, namely a minimum score of 1 and a maximum score of 4, due to it, being know with certainty whether the respondent's answer tends to answer that agree or disagree. So that the results of the respondents' answers are expected more relevant, Sugiyono (2014). The questionnaire in this study is aimed at students and functions to find out students' perceptions of how the effect of English music is to improve students' listening skills.

Table 2

Likert scale score

No.	Answers	Score
1.	Strongly Disagree	1
2.	Disagree	2
3.	Neutral	3
4.	Agree	4
5.	Strongly Agree	5

Source: Sugiyono (2014)

3.4.2 Pre Test

Control class and Experimental class students were given a test called the Pretest, the pretest that was carried out was a testimony to the learning process. Pretest was given for experiment and control class. This test would be given to determine students' listening ability understanding before the teacher given treatment. The test given was in the form of a listening test and audio that would be played to answer the question. A pre-test basically measures the same in the experimental and control groups.

3.4.3 Post Test

Post Test would be given after the treatment period could be give them a post test to see the results of the treatment using English music. The test given is in the form of a audio that will be played to answer questions. The questions on the pre test were the

same as the post test. This design would be more suitable for experiments related to attitude formation because in this experiment it would affect the treatment.

This also means that the students score would range from zero (when students could answer the entire question). The highest possible score 100 (when the students could not answer the entire question). Those result were applied as the result of the study. When scoring the students worksheet, the rating was follow:

Table 3
Student scoring worksheet

Criteria of Mastery	Level
81-100	Very good
61-80	Good
41-60	Fair
0-40	Poor

Source: *Harris* (2014)

3.5 Validity and Reliability Instrument

The items of this research were measured to see the validity. According to Creswell (2012), validity is the proof point of the interpretation of the test score for the test score for the proposed purpose. In general, validity refers to the appropriateness of the test given or any of its component parts as the measure of what it is supposed to measure. It means the test is valid to extend that is measured what it is supposed to measure. According to Creswell (2012), reliability is a firm and consistent of the score of instrument. This research measured the reliability after the validity of the items was done. Validity is important because it can help determine what types of tests to use, and help to make sure researchers are using methods that are not only ethical, and cost-effective, but also a method that truly measures the idea or construct in question. To know the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, the researcher used the content

validity and reliability by having expert judgement. The questionnaire is adopted from Clement, Dornyei, and Noels (1994). And to know the validity and reliability of the pretest and posttest, the researcher used the content validity and reliability by having expert judgement. The pretest and posttest is adopted from Haryo (2021).

Data Analysis Technique

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The researcher had collected the data using the questionnaire. The researcher distributed a questionnaire to find out students' perception and interest in English songs in improving students' listening skills. When all the listening test data had been collected, the researcher submitted the data to raters using the specified rubric. To measure all the data that researcher has collected, all the data was analyzed using SPSS 26. In order to obtained accurate results, the researcher would examine the normality of the data that the researcher has obtained. Then, the researcher would find the contribution of the variable of the student's English Education in Sriwijaya University by using simple linear regression. To find out the research hypothesis regarding the influence of each variable the researcher used t test. And the researcher want to measure the magnitude of the independent variable's contribution to the dependent variable by using Coefficient of Determination test.

3.6.2 Pre Test and Post Test

The pretest that was carried out was a testimony to the learning process. Pretest was given for experiment and control class. This test was given to determine students' listening ability understanding before the teacher given treatment. The test given was in the form of a listening test and audio that would be played to answer the question. A pre-test basically measures the same in the experimental and control groups.

Post Test was given after the treatment period could be give them a post test to see the results of the treatment using English music. The test given is in the form of a audio that was played to answer questions. The questions on the pre test were the same as the post test. This design was more suitable for experiments related to attitude formation because in this experiment it would affect the treatment.

The data were collected through pre-test and the post-test would be analyzed quantitatively by using statistical computation.

Hypothesis

In this research, the research assumes that the students listening was various the studens listening was various; the students ability in listening comprehension can be improved by many factors, and one of the stategy is english music.

Based on the assumption above, the hypothesis of this research can formulated as follows:

H₀: There is a significant effect of using English music in improving listening skills among English Education semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University.

H₁: There is no significant effect of using English music in improving listening skills among English Education semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes (1) Findings, (2) Discussion of this study.

4.1 Findings

In this study, the authors used the research object which consisted of the independent variables of English music and one dependent variable, namely listening skills behavior. This section will present an overview of the data for each variable to describe and examine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

4.1.1 The Result of Questionnaire

There are 74 students in the 6 semester of English Education at Sriwijaya University. And all these students participated in this study. There were 35 questionnaire items distributed to students to find out students' perception and interest in English songs in improving students' listening performance.

Table 4

Analysis Respondent Answer

		Strongly				Strongly
Questions		agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree
1.	Studying English is important to me because I would like to meet foreigners with whom I can speak	35%	53%	12%	0%	0%
2.	English. Studying English is important to me because I would like to make friends with foreigners.	42%	50%	7%	1%	0%
3.	Studying English is important to me so that	36%	39%	24%	0%	0%

	I can keep in touch with					
	foreign friends and					
	acquaintances.					
4.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because it will enable	27%	61%	11%	1%	0%
	me to get to know	2170	0170	1170	1 /0	0 / 0
	various cultures and					
	peoples.					
5.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because it will enable	40%	57%	3%	0%	0%
	me to learn more about					
	the English world					
6.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because it will enable	30%	63%	7%	0%	0%
	me to learn more about	3070				070
	what is happening in					
	the world.					
7.	It is important for me to					
	know English in order					
	to think and behave like	30%	34%	16%	16%	4%
	the English/Americans					
	do.					
8.	It is important for me to					
	know English in order					
	to know the life of the	31%	42%	8%	15%	4%
	English-speaking					
	nations.					
9.	It is important for me to					
	know English in order					
	to better understand the					
	English-speaking					
	nations' behaviour and	2604	2007	70/	120/	70/
	problems.	36%	38%	7%	12%	7%

10	I really like learning					
10.	English.	46%	46%	7%	1%	0%
11.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because it will enable					
	me to get to know new					
	people from different					
	parts of the world.	39%	53%	8%	0%	0%
12.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because I would like to					
	learn as many foreign					
	languages as					
	possible.	35%	54%	11%	0%	0%
13.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because it will help me					
	when travelling.	49%	44%	7%	0%	0%
14.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because an					
	educated person is					
	supposed to be able to					
	speak English.	36%	57%	7%	0%	0%
15.	Studying English is					
	important to me so that					
	I can be a more				_	_
	knowledgeable person.	38%	53%	9%	0%	0%
16.	Studying English is					
	important to me so that					
	I can broaden	200:	# 00:	407	004	004
	my outlook.	38%	58%	4%	0%	0%
17.	Studying English is					
	important to me					
	because I may need it	5001	2024	064	004	004
	later (for job, studies)	53%	38%	9%	0%	0%

Studying English is					
important to me so that					
I can understand					
English-speaking films,					
videos, TV or radio.	49%	43%	8%	0%	0%
Studying English is					
important to me so that					
I can read					
English books,					
newspapers or					
magazines	43%	34%	19%	3%	1%
Studying English is					
important to me					
because I would like to					
spend some time					
abroad.	42%	42%	11%	4%	1%
I listen to songs in					
English on free time to					
learn new vocabulary.	23%	54%	22%	1%	0%
I spend a few					
minutes/hours listening					
to English songs to					
memorize/remember					
new vocabulary in					
English English.	27%	46%	20%	7%	0%
I listen to English songs					
while studying English					
to learn					
grammar/grammar from					
English song lyrics.	27%	38%	24%	11%	0%
I listen to English songs					
at the moment free time					
to learn to apply					
grammatical structures /					
grammar in English.	27%	39%	23%	11%	0%
I listen to English songs					
at night to practice my	34%	39%	19%	8%	0%
	important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio. Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books, newspapers or magazines Studying English is important to me because I would like to spend some time abroad. I listen to songs in English on free time to learn new vocabulary. I spend a few minutes/hours listening to English songs to memorize/remember new vocabulary in English English. I listen to English songs while studying English to learn grammar/grammar from English song lyrics. I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammatical structures / grammar in English. I listen to English songs	important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio. Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books, newspapers or magazines Studying English is important to me because I would like to spend some time abroad. I listen to songs in English on free time to learn new vocabulary. I spend a few minutes/hours listening to English songs to memorize/remember new vocabulary in English English. I listen to English songs while studying English to learn grammar/grammar from English song lyrics. I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammar in English. I listen to English songs I listen to English songs	important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio. Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books, newspapers or magazines Studying English is important to me because I would like to spend some time abroad. I listen to songs in English on free time to learn new vocabulary. I spend a few minutes/hours listening to English songs to memorize/remember new vocabulary in English English. I listen to English songs while studying English to learn grammar/grammar from English song lyrics. I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammar in English. 27% 39% I listen to English songs I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammar in English. I listen to English songs	important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio. Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books, newspapers or magazines Studying English is important to me because I would like to spend some time abroad. I listen to songs in English on free time to learn new vocabulary. I spend a few minutes/hours listening to English songs to memorize/remember new vocabulary in English English. I listen to English songs while studying English to learn grammar/grammar from English song lyrics. I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammatical structures / grammar in English. 27% 39% 23% I listen to English songs I listen to English songs I listen to English songs I listen to English songs	important to me so that I can understand English-speaking films, videos, TV or radio. Studying English is important to me so that I can read English books, newspapers or magazines Studying English is important to me because I would like to spend some time abroad. I listen to songs in English on free time to learn new vocabulary. I spend a few minutes/hours listening to English Songs to memorize/remember new vocabulary in English Songs to learn grammar/grammar from English song lyrics. I listen to English songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammatical structures / grammar in English. 27% 39% 23% 11% I listen to English songs the learn of the songs at the moment free time to learn to apply grammatical structures / grammar in English. 27% 39% 23% 11% I listen to English songs

pronunciation in					
English.					
26. I listen to English songs					
at night to practice my					
pronunciation in					
English.	30%	50%	20%	0%	0%
27. I listen to English pop					
songs to practice my					
deep speaking skills use					
English.	38%	50%	12%	0%	0%
28. I read every song lyrics					
from various types of					
English songs (pop,					
rock, metal etc.).					
I listen.	35%	38%	20%	7%	0%
29. I write lyrics for					
English pop songs					
I listen.	28%	34%	11%	19%	8%
30. I listen to songs in					
English on					
free time to create a					
sense of fun when					
learning English.	27%	47%	19%	7%	0%
31. I listen to pop music					
(English songs) in the					
morning to motivate					
myself to study					
English.	27%	53%	15%	5%	0%
32. I listen to English songs					
repeatedly/rhythm to					
motivate myself to					
study English.	31%	53%	12%	4%	0%
33. I listen to English songs					
in the morning day with					
the theme of friendship					
to increase motivation					
to learn English.	36%	27%	22%	15%	0%

34. I listen to songs in					
English on evening					
with the theme of					
romance to motivate					
yourself to learn					
English.	22%	47%	16%	15%	0%
35. I listened to English					
songs before going to					
campus to make it even					
more interesting study					
English.	30%	39%	12%	19%	0%

Source: Clement et al (1994)

4.1.2 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis aims to describe the variables used in the study statistically The measures used in this study consisted of the minimum value, maximum value, average and standard deviation Some of the variables used in this study were English music variable as the independent variable, and listening skill as the dependent variable These variables had been tested statistically descriptive and were presented in the descriptivae analysis table for each variable as shown in the following table:

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
English Music	74	67	97	84.22	6.481
Listening Performance	74	41	71	58.93	8.062
Valid N (listwise)	74				

Data in the table above show that the amount of data (N) is 74 For the English music variable, it had the smallest (minimum) value of 67, the largest (maximum) value was 97, the average value (mean) was 84.22, and the standard deviation (std Dev) was 6.481, which means the size of the data distribution on the English music variable of the 74 sample used was 6.481.

The Listening skill variable had the smallest (minimum) value of 41, the most outstanding value (maximum) of 71, the average (mean) value of 58.93, and the standard deviation (std Dev) of 8.062 This means the size of the data distribution on the Listening performance variable of the 74 sample used was 8.062.

4.1.3 Testing Asumptions

a Normality test

Normality test is a form of testing that aims to see wheter the residual value is normally distributed A good regression equation model is supposed to have a residual value The test used to detect the data is the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test This study uses a value of $\alpha = 5\%$.

Table 6

Result of Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Unstandardized

Residual

N		74
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.21451527
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.058
	Positive	.058
	Negative	058
Test Statistic		.058
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the result of normality test in the *Kolmogorov Smirnov*, the sig Value was 0.200 Because $(0.200) > \alpha$ (0.05), the dataset was considered normally distributed

b The correlation between English music and Listening Performance

To answer the research question, The table bellow will explain the correlation between the two variables

Table 7
Correlations

				Listening
			English Music	Performance
Spearman's rho	English	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.735**
	Music	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	74	74
	Listening	Correlation Coefficient	.735**	1.000
	Performance	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	74	74

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

Based on the results of the correlation analysis in this study, a significance value 0.000 was smaller than 0.05 Based on this result, it can be concluded that there was a correlation between English music and Listening Performance From the SPSS output, a correlation coefficient of 0.735 was obtained, meaning that the level of correlation strength is a very strong relationship The coefficient number above is positive, which is equal to 0.735, so the direction of the variable relationship is **positive**.

c Linearity Test

According to Sugiyono (2015), the linearity test is intended to determine wheter the dependent variable with the independent variable has linear or not significant relationships Linearity test can be done through linearity test. The criteria that apply is if the significance value at linearty ≤ 0.05 , then the relationship is considered linear.

Table 8
ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2759.707	1	2759.707	100.102	.000 ^b
	Residual	1984.955	72	27.569		
	Total	4744.662	73			

a. Dependent Variable: Liatening Performance

From the output it is known that the calculated F value = 100.102 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, so the regression model can be used to predict the participation variable or in other words there is an effect of the English Music variable on the Listening Performance variable.

d Hypothesis test

Table 9
Coefficients^a

		Unstandardized		Standardized		
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
Model		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-20.959	8.008		-2.617	.011
	English	.949	.095	.763	10.005	.000
	Music					

a. Dependent Variable: Listening Performance

The data in the previous table (table 9) were intended to show how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable t table in this study was obtained for 1,992 obtained through the formula df = n - k where n is the number of respondents and k is the number of variables so that it is calculated df = 74 - 1 = 73 and with a sig level value of 5% or 0.05.

b. Predictors: (Constant), English Music

It can also be seen from the table that the t count for the English music variable was 10.005 which indicates that the result is greater than 1,992 In the English music variable, a sig value of 0.000 was found, indicating that the result was less than 0.05.

e Coefficient of Determination test

Table 10 Model Summary^b

				Std. Error of the
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Estimate
1	.763ª	.582	.576	5.251

a. Predictors: (Constant), English Music

b. Dependent Variable: Listening Performance

Based on the table above, it can be seen from the value of Adjusted R square or the value of the coefficient of determination in this study was 0.576 This shows that the English music and listening performance of the 6th semester students of English language education at Sriwijaya University are 57.6%, while the remaining 42.4% were influenced by other variables outside of this study.

4.1.4 The Description of the Data

The data of this research were the students score of posttest in both of classes (experimental and control) Before giving post-test, the researcher gave pre-test of the samples in both of classes The result of pre-test found that both classes had no different score significantly.

The experimental class had been taught with used English music as media, while control class had been taught without used English music as media Post-test was given to the students in both classess after completing the treatment

a Data Presentation

The data of the research are the scores of the students pre-test and post-test of experimental and control group in English Education student. The data are collected through the following procedure:

- 1. The students of experimental class and control class get a pre-test by asking to answer the question.
- 2. The students of experimental class get treatment by using English music, and the students of control class did not get treatment, but all groups get the same to answer the question.
- 3. The students of experimental and control class get post-test by asking them to answer the question

The following are the Pre-test, Treatment, and Post-test questions that would be tested on students:

Pre test and Post test

Direction: Listen to the song that will be played next This test is done to measure how much you understand the song being played.

Section 1 (Song: Another Round - Elina)

- 1. You are required to listen to the song After listening the song please find out what the song is talking about
- 2. You are also required to write some important points about the song
- 3. Please describe in your descriptive text about the song

Section 2 : (Song : Dynamite - Westlife)

- 1. You are required to listen to the song After listening the song please find out what the song is talking about
- 2. You are also required to write some important points about the song
- 3. Please describe in your descriptive text about the song

Section 3 : (Song : You See Friends - Westlife)

- 1. You are required to listen to the song After listening the song please find out what the song is talking about
- 2. You are also required to write some important points about the song
- 3. Please describe in your descriptive text about the song

Section 4 : (Song : Carry me away - John Mayer)

- 1. You are required to listen to the song After listening the song please find out what the song is talking about
- 2. You are also required to write some important points about the song Please describe in your descriptive text about the song.
 - 3. Please describe in your descriptive text about the song

Treatment Test

Section 1 : (Song : Count on me – Bruno Mars)

- 1. What the song is talking about?
- 2. Write some important point about the song

Section 2 : (Song : Don't give up on me – Andy Grammer)

- 1. What the song is talking about?
- 2. Write some important point about the song

Section 3 : (Song : Come thru – Jeremy Zucker)

- 1. What the song is talking about?
- 2. Write some important point about the song

Section 4 : (Song : Happily – One Direction)

- 1. What the song is talking about?
- 2. Write some important point about the song

The data of the students score of the result of the research are presented in the following table:

1. The students Listening Test Score on Pre-test

Table 11

	PRE-TEST SCORE		
Students	CONTROL	EXPERIMENT	
Student 1	80	78	
Student 2	84	80	
Student 3	80	84	
Student 4	85	80	
Student 5	80	85	
Student 6	79	77	
Student 7	80	78	

Student 8	80	80
Student 9	84	78
Student 10	82	78
Student 11	78	84
Student 12	84	77
Student 13	80	77
Student 14	78	79
Student 15	77	79
Student 16	79	77
Student 17	85	79
Student 18	79	80
Student 19	78	79
Student 20	80	84
Student 21	80	82
Student 22	78	81
Student 23	80	80
Student 24	77	82
Student 25	76	83
Student 26	84	78
Student 27	76	84
Student 28	77	83
Student 29	79	80
Student 30	80	83
Student 31	76	83
Student 32	80	84
Student 33	79	80
Student 34	77	84
Student 35	77	80
Student 36	79	79
Student 37		81

Student 38		77
Total	2867	3057
Mean	79,63	80,44

From the table above, there are 36 participants of the experimental class, and 38 participants in the control class. The calculation of total pre-test score of the experimental class was 3057, and the calculation of total pre-test score of control class was 2867. The mean of pre-test score of experimental class is 80.44 and the mean of the pre-test score control class was 79.63.

2. The Students Listening test Score on Post-test Table 12

	POST-TEST SCORE		
Students	CONTROL	EXPERIMENT	
Student 1	82	81	
Student 2	85	81	
Student 3	82	85	
Student 4	86	81	
Student 5	82	86	
Student 6	81	80	
Student 7	81	80	
Student 8	81	81	
Student 9	85	80	
Student 10	83	81	
Student 11	80	85	
Student 12	85	79	
Student 13	81	78	
Student 14	79	80	
Student 15	79	80	
Student 16	80	79	

Student 17	86	80
Student 18	80	81
Student 19	79	80
Student 20	81	85
Student 21	81	83
Student 22	79	82
Student 23	81	81
Student 24	78	83
Student 25	77	83
Student 26	85	80
Student 27	77	85
Student 28	78	83
Student 29	80	81
Student 30	81	84
Student 31	77	84
Student 32	81	85
Student 33	80	81
Student 34	78	85
Student 35	79	81
Student 36	80	80
Student 37		82
Student 38		80
Total	2910	3106
Mean	80,83	81,74

From the table above, there are 38 participants of the experimental class, and 36 participant in the control class. The calculation of total post-test score of the experimental class was 3106, and the calculation of total post-test score of control class was 2910. The mean of post-test scores of experimental class was 81.74, and the mean of the post-test score control class was 80.83.

3. Students Listening test Score on Pre-test and Post-test in Experimental class and Control class

Table 13

	Experimental Class		Gain	Contr	Gain	
Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Score	Pre-test	Post-test	Score
Student 1	78	81	3	80	82	2
Student 2	80	81	1	84	85	1
Student 3	84	85	1	80	82	2
Student 4	80	81	1	85	86	1
Student 5	85	86	1	80	82	2
Student 6	77	80	3	79	81	2
Student 7	78	80	2	80	81	1
Student 8	80	81	1	80	81	1
Student 9	78	80	2	84	85	1
Student 10	78	81	3	82	83	1
Student 11	84	85	1	78	80	2
Student 12	77	79	2	84	85	1
Student 13	77	78	1	80	81	1
Student 14	79	80	1	78	79	1
Student 15	79	80	1	77	79	2
Student 16	77	79	2	79	80	2
Student 17	79	80	2	85	86	1
Student 18	80	81	1	79	80	1
Student 19	79	80	1	78	79	1
Student 20	84	85	1	80	81	1
Student 21	82	83	1	80	81	1
Student 22	81	82	1	78	79	1
Student 23	80	81	1	80	81	1

Student 24	82	83	1	77	78	1
Student 25	83	83	0	76	77	1
Student 26	78	80	2	84	85	1
Student 27	84	85	1	76	77	1
Student 28	83	83	0	77	78	1
Student 29	80	81	1	79	80	1
Student 30	83	84	1	80	81	1
Student 31	83	84	1	76	77	1
Student 32	84	85	1	80	81	1
Student 33	80	81	1	79	80	1
Student 34	84	85	1	77	78	1
Student 35	80	81	1	77	79	2
Student 36	79	80	1	79	80	1
Student 37	81	82	1			
Student 38	77	80	3			
Total	3057	3106	50	2867	2910	44
Mean	80,44	81,74	1,31	79,63	80,83	1,22

From the table above, it can be seen that the total score of pre-test in experimental class was 3057 and the mean score was 80.44 The total score of post-test was 3016 and the mean score 81.74 with gain 1.31 While the total score of pre-test in control class was 2867 and the mean score was 79.63 The total score of post-test was 2910 and the mean score was 80.83 with gain 1.22

4.1.5 The Data Analysis of Pre-test and Post-test

The data of student listening test taught with using English music were obtained from the students post-test score in experimental and control class. The statistical description of students post-test score is described as follows:

The Description Statistics of Students Post-test Score in Experimental class

Table 14
Descriptive Statistics

			•			Std.	
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Deviation	Variance
Post-test class	36	77	86	2910	80.83	2.513	6.314
Control							
Post-test class	38	78	86	3106	81.74	2.101	4.415
Experiment							

In the Table 14, the mean of the student post-test score in Control class was 80.83, the std deviation was 2.513, the variance was 6.314, the minimum score was 77, the maximum score was 86 and sum score was 2910 Based on the result, the mean of post-test of Experiment class was 81.74 the std deviation was 2.101, the variance was 4.415, the minimum score was 78, the maximum score was 86 and sum score was 3106 Based on the data were normally distributed and homogenus, it means that the students ability in listening by using English music was categorized into good level

Hypothesis

H₀: There is a significant effect of using English music in improving listening skills of English Education semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University.

H₁: There is no significant effect of using English music in improving listening skills of English Education semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University.

By seeing the main score of post-test of control and experimental class-control class: 81.74 > experimental class 80.83, it can be stated that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Because there is no significant effect in a post-test gain score. It means that there is no significant effect between students listening skill taught by using and without using English song at 6 semester students of English Education Sriwijaya University.

4.2 Disscusion

This section presents the discussion based on the results of this study Based on the results obtained from this study, it can be concluded that most of the 6th semester English Education students who are the object of this study have no significant interest in English songs and for a listening skill improvement, students have a level performance in a good category Based on the findings of this study, there are several points that the researcher clarify

Analysis of the result data for the variable of students' listening skills shows that most of the students have good listening skills. This can be seen from the results of Table 13 Students' Listening Test Scores in the Pre-test and Post-test in the Experiment class and the Control class From the table above it can be seen that the total pretest value in the experimental class was 3057 and the average value was 80.44 The total post test score is 3016 and the average value is 81.74 with a gain of 1.31 While the total pretest value in the control class was 2867 and the average value was 79.63 The total post test score is 2910 and the average value is 80.83 with a gain of 1.22 This proves that most English Language Education students in semester 6 have good listening skills but in the tests conducted there is no significant improving.

In the normality test results in Table 6 based on Kolmogorov Smirnov, sig. that shows is 0.200. Because this research pad has a sig value $(0.200) > \alpha$ (0.05), the dataset is considered normally distributed. Based on the results of the correlation analysis in this study which can be seen in Table 7, a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 is obtained, so based on these results it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between English-language music and listening skills. Furthermore, in the simple linear regression test, if the significance value is at linearity ≤ 0.05 , then it is considered linear. The results of the linearity test presented in Table 8 show that the significance level of 0.000 < 0.05

Therefore, it can be concluded that the data is linear After that, based on the results of testing the data that has been carried out, the results of the t-test analysis show how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable t table in this study was obtained for 1,992 And with a sig

level value of 5% or 0.05 In the table above it can be seen that the tcount value for the English music variable is 10.005 which indicates that the result is greater than 1,992 In the English music variable, a sig value of 0.000 was found which indicated that the result was less than 0.05 So it can be said that this variable has a significant influence Furthermore, in testing the data for the coefficient of determination that has been carried out, the adjusted R square value can be seen from the Adjusted R square value or the coefficient of determination value in this study of 0.576 This shows that the music and listening skills of the sixth semester students of English Education at Sriwijaya University were 57.6%, while the remaining 42.4% were influenced by other variables outside of this study.

In the experimental group who were treated with English music improved their listening skill but the improvement were not significant. The gain was 1.31. Meanwhile, the students in the control group also improved their listening skill although they were not treated with English music. The gain was 1.22, working at the gains the two group got. It can be concluded that students treatment with English music did not really give significant impact on students listening skill.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the result from questionnaire, the students in experimental group had more interest in listening to english music than those in the control group. But after the students in the experimental group had been treated with listening to English music, the findings found that the treatment did not really give significant effect in improving their listening skill. Because the difference between the gains they got and the gains achieve by the control group was not really different. So, the researcher can conclude that students treatment with English music did not really give significant impact on student listening skills of 6 semester students at Sriwijaya University Palembang.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions in this study, the researcher put forward several suggestions. First, For students, it is advisable to understand how to listen to something good, especially in the use of English music. It is also hoped that students will always improve their listening skills by listening with another method. Second, In this research there was an improve but there was no significant improve. It is possible that there were other factors that influenced it so that there was no significant improve. For this reason, more in depth research is needed in this study for future researchers.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Questionnaire

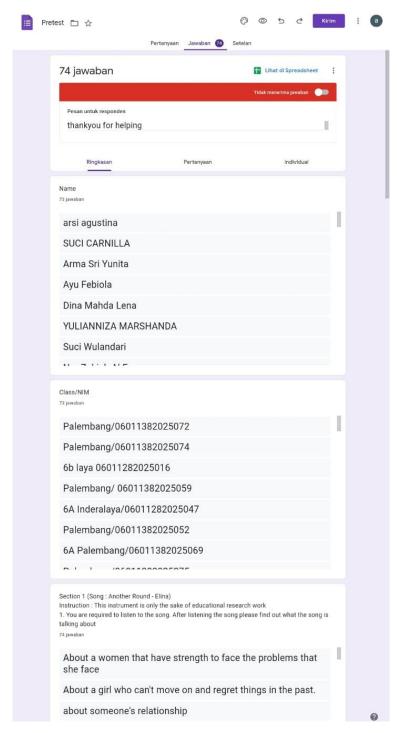
					Strongl
	Strong				y
	ly	Agr	Neutr	Disagr	disagre
Questionnaire	agree	ee	al	ee	e
Studying English is important to me					
because I would like to meet foreigners with					
whom I can speak English.	17	40	16	1	0
Studying English is important to me					
because I would like to make friends with					
foreigners.	20	34	15	5	0
Studying English is important to me so that					
I can keep in touch with foreign friends and					
acquaintances.	20	28	18	8	0
Studying English is important to me					
because it will enable me to get to know					
various cultures and peoples.	20	29	17	8	0
Studying English is important to me					
because it will enable me to learn more					
about the English world	25	29	14	6	0
Studying English is important to me					
because it will enable me to learn more					
about what is happening in the world.	22	37	15	0	0
It is important for me to know English in					
order to think and behave like					
the English/Americans do.	28	37	9	0	0
It is important for me to know English in					
order to know the life of the English-					
speaking nations.	26	28	15	5	0
It is important for me to know English in					
order to better understand the English-					
speaking nations' behaviour and problems.	21	25	8	14	6
I really like learning English.	20	35	14	5	0

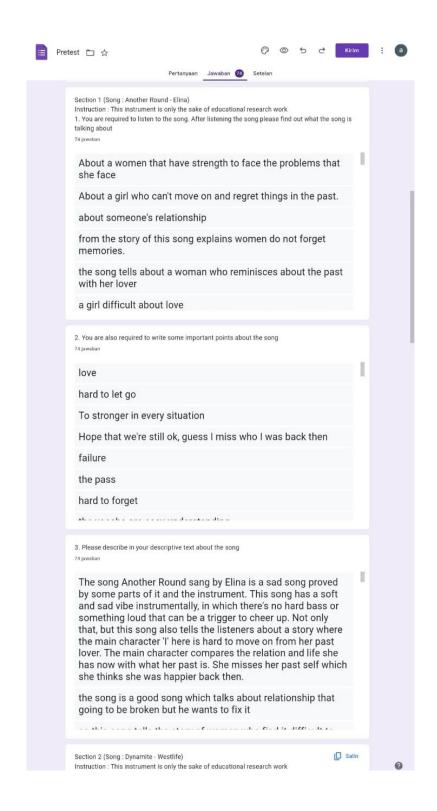
Studying English is important to me					
because it will enable me to get to know					
new people from different parts of the					
world.	20	39	11	4	0
Studying English is important to me					
because I would like to learn as many					
foreign languages as					
possible.	23	39	9	3	0
Studying English is important to me					
because it will help me when travelling.	27	20	16	11	0
Studying English is important to me					
because an educated person is					
supposed to be able to speak English.	16	35	12	11	0
Studying English is important to me so that					_
I can be a more knowledgeable person.	22	29	9	14	0
Studying English is important to me so that					
I can broaden my outlook.	26	39	9	0	0
Studying English is important to me					
because I may need it later (for job, studies)	31	37	5	1	0
Studying English is important to me so that					
I can understand English-speaking films,					
videos, TV or radio.	27	29	18	0	0
Studying English is important to me so that					
I can read English books, newspapers or					
magazines	20	45	8	1	0
Studying English is important to me					
because I would like to spend some time					
abroad.	30	42	2	0	0
I listen to songs in English on free time to					
learn new vocabulary.	22	47	5	0	0
I spend a few minutes/hours listening to					
English songs to memorize/remember new					
vocabulary in English English.	22	25	12	12	3
I listen to English songs while studying					
English to learn grammar/grammar from					
English song lyrics.	23	31	6	11	3

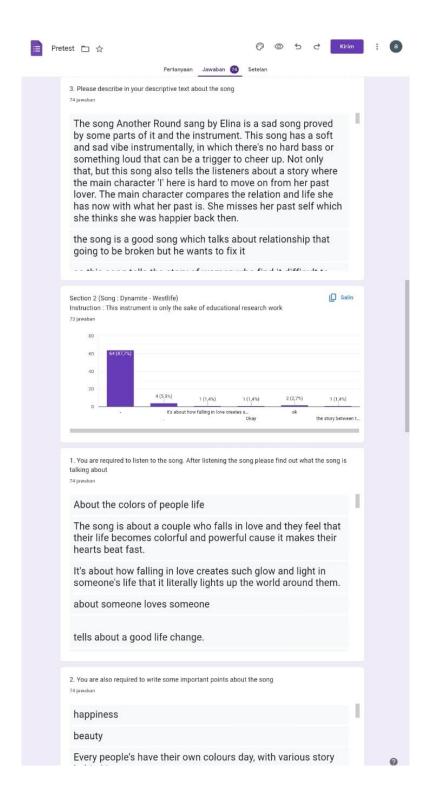
I listen to English songs at the moment free					
time to learn to apply grammatical					
structures / grammar in English.	27	28	5	9	5
I listen to English songs at night to practice					
my pronunciation in English.	34	34	5	1	0
I listen to English songs at night to practice					
my pronunciation in English.	29	39	6	0	0
I listen to English pop songs to practice my					
deep speaking skills use English.	26	40	8	0	0
I read every song lyrics from various types					
of English songs (pop, rock, metal etc.). I					
listen.	36	33	5	0	0
I write lyrics for English pop songs I listen.	27	42	5	0	0
I listen to songs in English on					
free time to create a sense of fun when					
learning English.	28	39	7	0	0
I listen to pop music (English songs) in the					
morning to motivate myself to study					
English.	28	43	3	0	0
I listen to English songs repeatedly/rhythm					
to motivate myself to study English.	39	28	7	0	0
I listen to English songs in the morning day					
with the theme of friendship to increase					
motivation to learn English.	36	32	6	0	0
I listen to songs in English on evening with					
the theme of romance to motivate yourself					
to learn English.	32	25	14	2	1
I listened to English songs before going to					
campus to make it even more interesting					
study English.	31	31	8	3	1

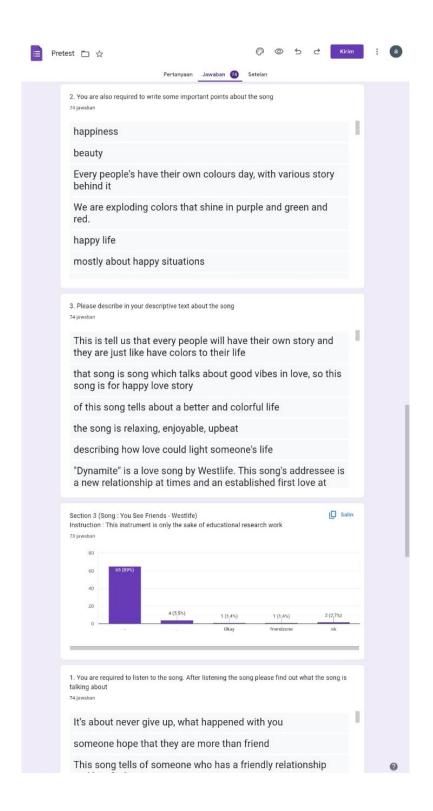
Appendix B

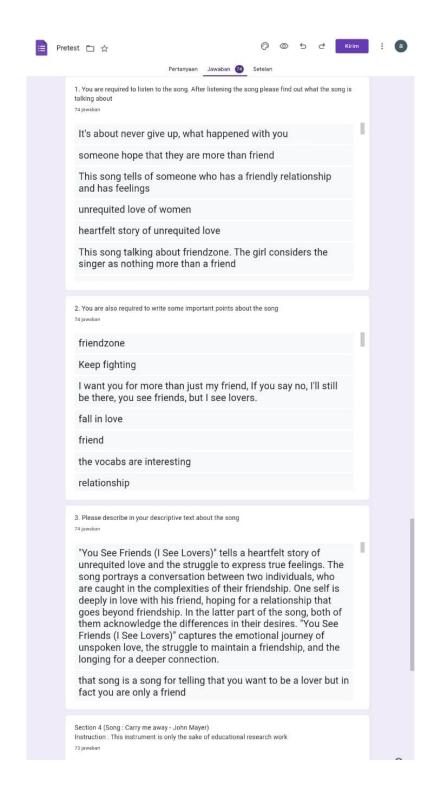
Pre-test

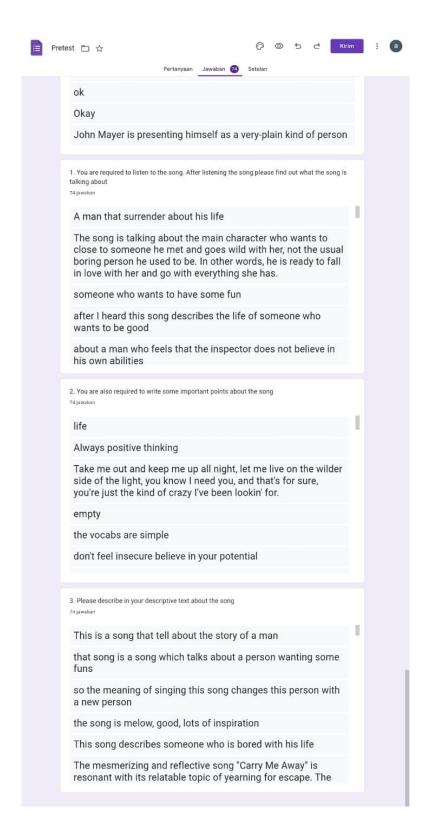




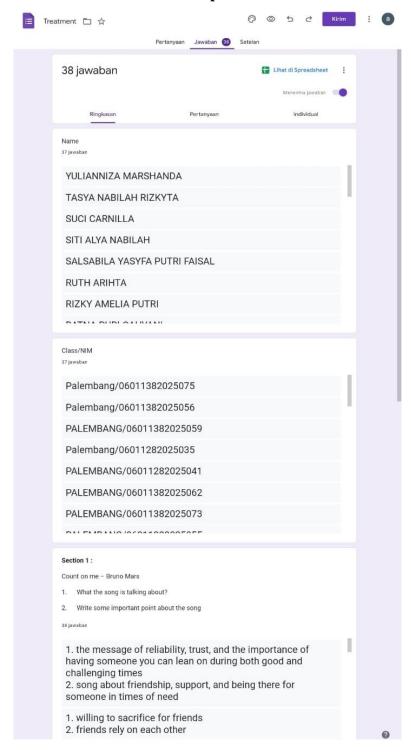


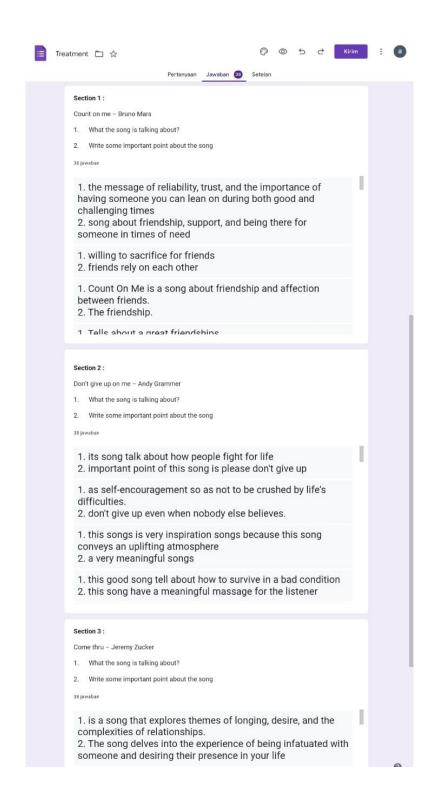


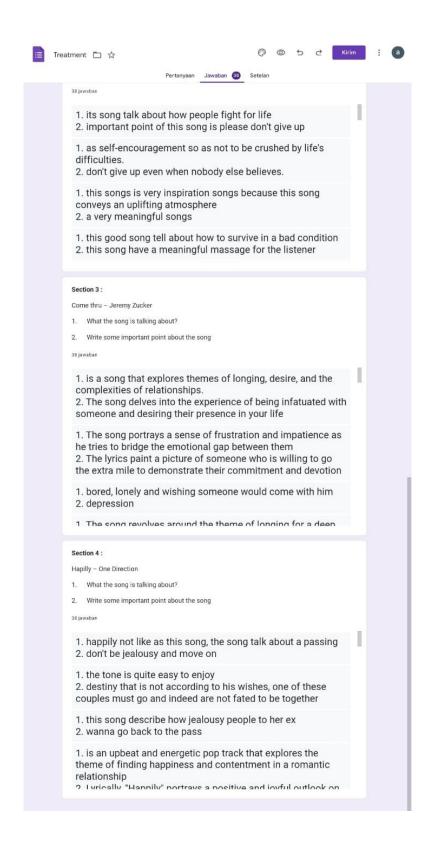




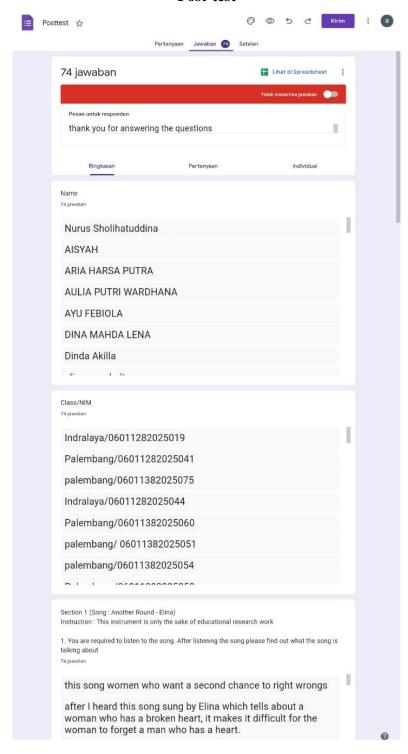
Treatment for Experimental Class

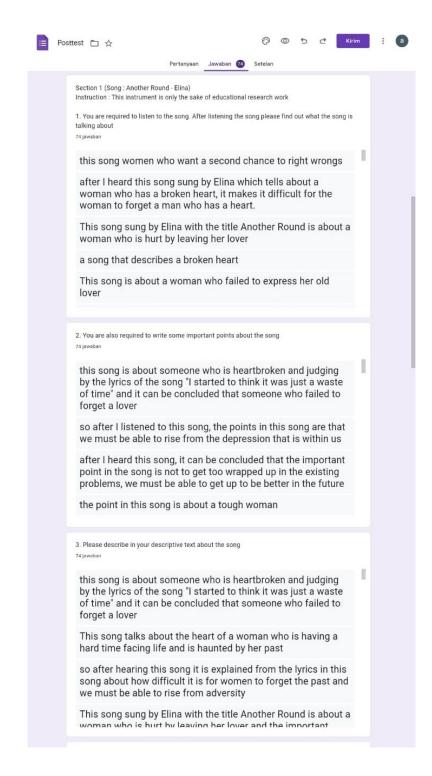


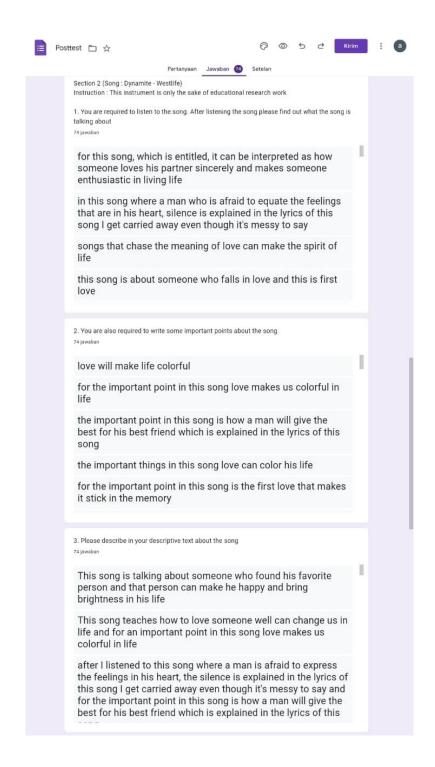


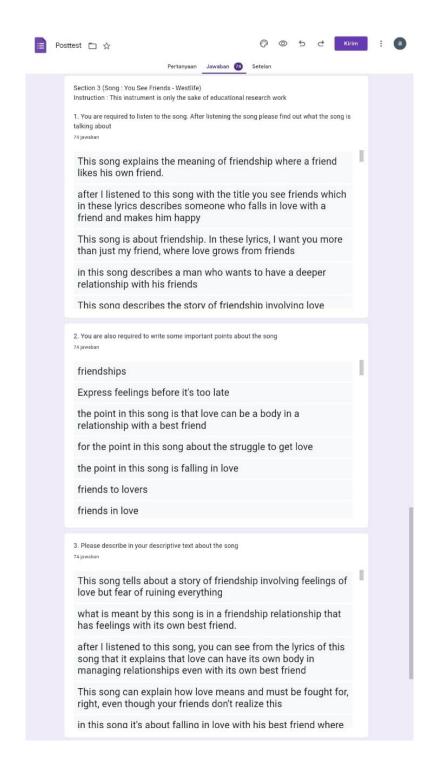


Post-test









Section 4 (Song: Carry me away - John Mayer) Instruction : This instrument is only the sake of educational research work 1. You are required to listen to the song. After listening the song please find out what the song is talking about he things love can make happy and make more life better This song is called Carry Me Away which in the lyrics of this song is a man who wants to make his life even better the song about this is written in the lyrics i want someone who can take him away and be on guard all night in this song about someone's boredom with his life and hope there is a change in his life about taking me away in this boring life for this song about the story of a man who is bored with his 2. You are also required to write some important points about the song points better life out from this zone important point in the lyrics of this song entitled carry me away want to change life for the better. the point in this song is someone who is bored with an annoying way of life and wants something to change with someone point in this song take me away the important point in this song changes life 3. Please describe in your descriptive text about the song after I listen to this song you can see that a man who wants to make changes in life by finding new people so he can change his life for the better in this song called carry me away written in the lyrics I want someone who can take him away and watch over him all night and hope that there will be a change in his life about how a person who is bored with his life and wishes someone would come to life to be able to look after him all night and feel comfortable

this song explains about taking me away in a bored life like

this and he hones for a change in his life

Appendix C

Surat Usulan Judul Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Raya Palembang-Prabumulih Indralaya Ogan Ilir 30662 Telepon: (0711) 580085, Fax. (0711) 580058 Laman: www fkip unstrae id, Pos-El: support@fkip.unstrae.id

USULAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama

: Adisty Joceva Lintang

NIM

: 06011381924041

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsı.

1. The Effect of Music Intervention on Stress Levels and in Improving Listening Skills Among English Language Education Semester 6 students at Sriwijaya University

2. The correlation between students optimism and speaking performance of the students of english education program in Musi Charitas University Palembang

3. An analysis of Code Switching used by Cinta Laura and Widi Vierra on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel

Nomor judul yang disetujui : 1 (Satu)

Pembimbing

: 1. ERYANSYAH, MA., PH.D.

Palembang, 10 Januari 2023 Koordinator Program Studi,

ERYANSYAH, MA., PH.D.

NIP. 196907181995121001

Tembusan:

- 1. Dosen Pembimbing
- 2. Subbagian akademik

Appendix D

SK Pembimbing Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Raya Palembang-PrabumulihIndralayaOganIlir 30662 Telepon: (0711) 580085, Fax. (0711) 580058

Laman: www.fkip.unsri.ac.id, Pos-El :support@fkip.unsri.ac.id

KEPUTUSAN

DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

Nomor: 0943/UN9.FKIP/TU.SK/2023

TENTANG

PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA PROGRAM STRATA-1 (S-1) PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS KAMPUS PALEMBANG FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDI KAN

Menimbang

- a. bahwa dalam rangka penulisan dan penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa, dipandang perlu ada pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa;
 - b. bahwa sehubungan dengan butir a tersebut di atas, perlu diterbitkan Surat Keputusan sebagai pedoman landasan hukumnya.

Mengingat

- : 1. Undang-Undang No.20 Tahun 2003;
 - 2. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 4 Tahun 2014;
 - Permen Ristekdikti No. 12 Tahun 2015;
 Permen Ristekdikti No. 17 Tahun 2018,
 - 5. Kepmenkeu RI No. 190/KMK.05/2009;
 - Kepmenristekdikti RI No. 32031/M/KP/XI/2019;
 - 7. KeputusanRektor Unsri No.0110/UN9/SK/BUK.KP/2021.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan

: KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA TENTANG PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA PROGRAM STRATA-1 (S-1) PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS KAMPUS PALEMBANG FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN

ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA.

KESATU

 Menunjuk/Mengangkat Saudara Eryansyah, M.A., Ph.D.

Sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa

Nama : Adisty Joceva Lintang Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 06011381924041

Program Studi : 06011381924041 : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : The Effect of Music of Music in Improving Listening Skills Among

Improving Listening Skills Among English Language Education Semester 6th Students at Sriwijaya University

Pendidikan B. Inggris Kampus Palembang



KEDUA

: Segala biaya yang timbul sebagai akibat dikeluarkannya keputusan ini dibebankan kepada anggaran biaya Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sriwijaya dan/atau dana yang disediakan khusus untuk itu.

KETIGA

: Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Juli 2023, dengan ketentuan bahwa segala sesuatu akan diubah dan/atau diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya, apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di : Indralaya

Tembusan:

1. Koordinator Prodi Pend. Bahasa Inggris FKIP. NIP 196710171993011001

2. Dosen Pembimbing

3. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan Universitas Sriwijaya

Pendidikan B. Inggris Kampus Palembang

Appendix E

SK Izin Penelitian



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI

UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN Jalan Raya Palembang-PrabumulihIndralayaOganIlir 30662 Telepon: (0711) 580085, Fax. (0711) 580058

Laman: www.fkip.unsri.ac.id, Pos-El :support@fkip.unsri.ac.id

Nomor: 0974/UN9.FKIP/TU.FKIP.SB5/2023

4 April 2023

Perihal: Mohon Izin Penelitian

Yth. Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa FKIP Universitas Sriwijaya

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Program Strata-1 (S-1) Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sriwijaya, kami mohon bantuan kiranya berkenan mengizinkan Mahasiswa:

Nama : Adisty Joceva Lintang NIM : 06011381924041 : Pendidikan Bahasa Jurusan Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

untuk melakukan penelitian di lingkungan Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP Universitas Sriwijaya tanggal 10 April sampai dengan 8 Mei 2023.

Penelitian tersebut dilaksanakan dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi yang berjudul "The Effect of Music of Music in Improving Listening Skills Among English Language Education Semester 6th Students at Sriwijaya University".

Demikian, atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang baik diucapkan terima kasih.

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik,

Dr. Rita Inderawati, M.Pd. 31. NIP 196704261991032002

Tembusan:

1. Koordinator Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP Universitas Sriwijaya

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Kampus Palembana



Appendix F

Thesis Consultation card

THESIS CONSULTATION CARD

Name : Adisty Joceva Lintang

Student's Number : 06011381924041

Study Program : English Education

Department : Language and Arts Education

Thesis Title : The Effect of English Music Intervention on Stress Levels in Improving

Listening Skills Among English Language Education Semester 6th Students

at Sriwijaya University

Advisor : Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

No.	Aspect(s) Consulted	Advisor Comment(s)	Date and	Signature
	rispect(s) Consulted	Advisor Comment(s)	Date	Signature
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3	Chapter 2	Pluise a	/3-23	B4P.
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6				

No.	Aspect(s) Consulted	Advisor Comment(s)	Date and	l Signature
		ravisor comment(s)	Date	Signature
6	chapt 3	Revise og	5/4-23	30
7	Clipt 3	Peire as	3/5-23	3/4.
8	Clipt 3	Revise as	1/5-23	(3) Jef
9	Chipt 3	Revise!	19/5-23	374
10	Chpt 3	æ2.	20/5	8 April
11	chapt 4	Rexised	27/6	34
12	Chyot 4	DR.	8/7-23	0/2
13	Clyf to	Revised	4/7-23	87.