

The Effect Of Tiktok Application On Students' Listening Skill At Ninth Grade SMP HKBP Pardamean

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on finding out the effect of tiktok application on students' listening skill. The method of this study is experimental quantitative research, which is quasi-experimental research with nonequivalent control group design. The sample was chosen by using purposive sampling technique. The object of the study were students of ninth grade junior high school of SMP HKBP Pardamean. The students consists of two classes and each class consists of 18 students. The data were taken by giving listening test. The test were divided into two test: pre-test and post-test for both experimental and control class. The mean score of pre-test in control class is 47.77 and post-test is 76.66. The mean score of pre-test in experimental class is 61.66 and post-test is 87.77. It is conducted that the mean score of experimental class is higher than control class. The alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. It suggested that teacher of English subject to apply Tiktok application as an alternative teaching strategy to help and increase listening skill at ninth grade of junior high school.

Keywords : Tiktok Application, Listening Skill

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1. INTRODUCTION

Listening become one of the most important skill in english. Listening is the first skill and basic ability in learning a new language that beginners have to learn. Listtening activities also required in academic context, for most students', there ae many difficulties in listening such as understanding the contents, lack of media and they are also did not know how to find main idea, especially in analyzing generic structure and language features. Considering that in this era, where technology is getting better and students' can easily learn from any source and make it easier to learn English especially listening skills, therefore students need new and interesting things to keep learning to listen.

Language knowledge. Pustaka (2018) argues that through the activity of reading, students would be able to transform themselves into long life learners because their knowledge is always being modernized and improved every time they read the texts. Printed books are also very helpful for teachers in delivering material. In today's digital era, we cannot only learn to use books, there are many ways or media that we can use to increase our knowledge of our language like online platform and multimedia game

Based on the researcher observation at school, especially in the ninth grade of SMP HKBP Pardamean the researcher found that students had problems or weaknesses in listening. Students cannot clearly understand words or even simple sentences in English, where students have difficulty understanding simple sentences that researcher say, such as when researcher say "where do you live" the students answered "i live" or when the researcher said something the students answered "what miss" the researcher had to say the same sentence up to 2-3 times the

pronunciation and lack of facilities to practice their listening skill and uninteresting way of teaching listening skill.

From the observations above the solution researcher use learning media as an innovation by utilizing online media, one of the well-known online media that can be applied in listening learning is TikTok, TikTok can create fun learning listening skills. Researcher use the TikTok learning media as a reference to be able to teach listening to students and can improve students' hearing in an interesting way. Researcher can describe pictures and sounds that students want to listen to. The purpose of this study was to determine students' listening skills before and after being taught using the TikTok application, and to find out whether there was a significant effect from using the TikTok application.

Tiktok was chosen by researcher because in this era, a majority of society, even kids, are able to use technology in life. A social media is the media most often used by humans. According to Howard and Parks (2012), Social media is media that consists of three parts, namely: Information infrastructure and tools used to produce and distribute media content, Media content can be personal messages, news, ideas, and products. Culture that is digital, then those who produce and consume media content in digital form are individuals, organizations and industries. Then with the development of strict mastery of internet material, it is an indicator of students' ability to be more creative in expressing their ideas. There are also examples of various social media, namely Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Tik Tok and many others, and what the researcher would focus on here is the social media application tiktok.

Tiktok is a social media that is loved by many young people today. Tiktok is an application for creating and sharing various short videos in a vertical format, which are played by simply scrolling up or down the screen, which includes other features such as DM (direct messages), comments, likes, sticker filters and video effects, voice changer filters, beauty filters, auto captions filters, added music, and live broadcasts. Currently there are many tiktok accounts that not only share photos and videos, but they also share specific information about English material. Seeing these facts, it can be concluded that currently students are actually equipped with abundant technology that can assist them in learning (Aminatun, 2019). Students also perceive social media as a tool that can enhance their learning.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Definition of Listening Skill

According to Devine cited in Gilakjani and Ahmadi (2011) listening is the primary means by which incoming ideas and information are taken in. Underwood simplified the definition of listening to "the activity of paying attention to and trying to get meaning from something we hear". Mendelsohn cited in Gilakjani and Ahmadi defines listening comprehension as the ability to understand the spoken language of native speakers." O'Malley, Chamot, and Kupper cited in Karen offer a useful and more extensive definition that listening comprehension is an active and conscious process in which the listener constructs meaning by using cues from contextual information and from existing knowledge, while relying upon multiple strategic resources to fulfill the task requirement. Purdy cited in Gilakjani and Ahmadi defined listening as "the active and dynamic process of attending, perceiving, interpreting, remembering, and responding to the expressed (verbal and nonverbal), needs, concerns, and information offered by other human beings"

Listening comprehension includes the multiple processes involved in understanding and making sense of spoken language. The learner comprehend the message being listened in the listening activity. The effective listening requires the ability to organize and remember that presented. In the listening comprehension, knowledge used by listeners to understand the meaning from speaker.

B. The Process of Listening

1. Hearing

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; you must hear to listen, but you need not listen to hear (perception necessary for listening depends on attention).

2. Understanding

This step helps to understand symbols we have seen and heard, we must analyze the meaning of the stimuli we have perceived; symbolic stimuli are not only words but also sounds like applause and sights like blue uniform that have symbolic meanings as well; the meanings attached to these symbols are a function of our past associations and of the context in which the symbols occur.

3. Remembering

Remembering is important listening process because its mean that individual has not only received and interpreted a message but has also added it to the minds storage bank.

4. Evaluating

Only active listeners participate in this Listening stage. At this point the listener is active weighing evidence, separating fact from opinion, and determining whether or not bias exists prejudice in messages; the effective listener makes sure that he does not initiate this activity too fast.

5. Responding

This stage requires the recipient to complete the process through verbal and/or nonverbal feedback; because the speaker has no other way of determining whether a message has been delivered received, this stage becomes the only open way by which the sender can determine the degree success in conveying the message.

C. The Difficulties in Listening

1. Difficulty to distinguish sounds

One problem that students have is distinguishing individual sounds and word boundaries in the stream of speech. Students might not distinguishing between different sounds in English.

2. Difficulty to make inferences from the listening text

Learners have greater difficulty to make inferences than determined the information directly from the listening text

3. Students limited vocabulary

For students who study English as a foreign language, the unknown words can be a barrier to get the information from the text they listened. One problem that all people speaking a foreign language have experienced is that they get left behind trying to work out what a previous word meant.

4. The difficulty to concentrate

Another factor is the unfamiliarity with the sounds, words, and sentences. When the students are not interested or are not familiar with the materials, they would consider that the materials are difficult.

D. The Purpose of the Listening

Defined listening as a process of receiving what the speaker actually says, constructing and representing meaning, negotiating meaning with the speaker and responding, and creating meaning through involvement, imagination and empathy. To listen well, listeners must have the ability to decode the message, the ability to apply a variety of strategies and interactive processes to make meaning, and the ability to respond to what is said in a variety of ways, depending on the purpose of the communication. Listening involves listening for thoughts, feelings, and intentions. In other words, listening is a two ways communication between the listeners and speakers where the listener

needs to understand what the speakers communicate, which can be indicated through the response that the listeners gave to the speakers.

E. Social Media

Social media is most recent form of media and having many features and characteristics. It have many facilities on same channel like as communicating ,texting, images sharing , audio and video sharing , fast publishing, linking with all over world, direct connecting. It is also cheapest fast access to the world so it is very important for all age of peoples. Its use is increasing day by day with high rate in all over the world. Andres Kaplan (2010) described in his study that social media is a set of internet based application that constructs on the ideological and technological foundation of web and that permit the design and exchange of user generated content.

F. The Characteristics of Social Media

1. Participation.

Social media encourages contributions and feedback from everyone interested person. This blurs the line between media and viewer.

2. Openness.

Social media is open to feedback and participation. Media Social media encourages voting, comments and information sharing. Seldom there are barriers to accessing and utilizing the content Preferred.

3. Conversation.

Traditional media is all about "broadcast" (content transmitted or distributed to an audience), whereas social media is better seen as a two-way conversation.

4. Community.

Social media allows communities to form with quickly and communicate effectively. Sharing community shared interests, such as a love of photography, political issues or favorite TV show.

5. Connectedness.

Most types of social media thrive on connectedness, make use of links to other sites, resources and people at inside.

G. History of TikTok Application

This Chinese short video app was not born as TikTok. First released in September 2016, the app was introduced as Douyin by its founder, Zhang Yiming. The Chinese native is a software engineer who graduated from Nankai University in China. Before creating TikTok, Yiming had first built the technology company ByteDance in March 2012. Then, ByteDance innovated to release an app called Douyin in 2016. Thus, TikTok became a social media under the management of ByteDance, which is also a giant technology company from the Land of Panda.

Since its release in 2016, Douyin has received a positive response from online surfers. In a short time, the short video application was able to attract 100 million users, with around 1 billion video views every day.

This success then led Douyin to sample the world market share by expanding overseas. In 2017, the application built by ByteDance acquired the Musical.ly application, which dominated social media in the field of short video sharing in the United States. To make it easier to pronounce and quicker to remember, the name of the app then changed to TikTok. TikTok began to be recognised by the Indonesian people in 2018, its existence skyrocketed during the Covid-2019 pandemic. This was supported by the high occupancy of people surfing online, due to the government's policy to stay at home to reduce the number of Covid-19 cases at that time.

H. The Definition of TikTok

TikTok (also known as Douyin in China) is a Chinese social network and music video platform launched in September 2016 by Zhang Yiming, founder of Toutiao. The application allows users to create their own short music videos.

Tiktok is a social media that is loved by many young people today. Tiktok social media is an application for creating and sharing various short videos in a vertical format, which are played by simply scrolling up or down the screen, which includes other features such as DM (direct messages), comments, likes, sticker filters and video effects, voice changer filter, beauty filter, auto text filter, extra music and live stream. Currently there are many tiktok accounts that not only share photos and videos, but they also share specific information about English material.

I. Tiktok Content

Tiktok has a lot of features. Everyone has the right to access and have a tiktok account. Tiktok can be used as a medium for learning, getting information and sharing information and learning. In this study, researcher used tiktok as a learning medium that focuses on one of the tiktok content creators, namely @tienganhthucrealenglish. On the tiktok account, the creator shares a lot of information or learning that can be used to learn English, one of which is the listening test. Researcher use this account to see there is a significant effect on students' listening skill at Ninth Grade at SMP HKBP Pardamean.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research using quantitative research by doing an experimental research. According to Ary (2002:301) states that an experimental design is the general plan for carrying out a study with an active independent variable. The research design is a whole decision that involves studying the topic, informing the decision that the researcher's philosophical assumptions lead to the research (Cresswell, 2014:41).

The research design used by researcher is quasi experimental with non-equivalent control group design. Quasi experimental is research that provides treatment and measures the effects of treatment but does not use random samples to conclude changes caused by the treatment. Quasi experimental involves at least two sample groups, namely the experiment sample group that is given treatment and one sample group as a control group that is not given treatment. Non-equivalent group design, uses a pre-test for the experimental and control groups whose results would be the basis for determining change. In this research design, experimental and control groups are not randomly determined, in this design experimental and control groups are compared, even though the groups are not randomly selected. Both groups are given a pre-test, then given treatment and then given a post-test.

B. Population and sample

1. Population

The population is the entire subject that would research. In conducting research, of course, it requires a population, (Ismiyanto, 2003) state that the population is all subjects that can be people, objects, things that can be obtained and can provide researcher information. Based on this quote, then here, the population would be taken from all students at SMP HKBP Pardamean.

2. Sample

The sample is a portion of the population that represents the same characteristics and characteristics so that it truly represents the population (Sugiyono, 2017: 118). The sampling technique use is purposive sampling. The definition of purposive sampling according to several experts. According to Dana P. Turner (2020), purposive sampling is a sampling technique used when the researcher already has a target individual with characteristics that match the research. According to Bernard

(2002), purposive sampling is a sampling technique by judging the sample deliberately according to the required quality. Notoatmodjo (2010) explains that purposive sampling techniques are carried out on the basis of the researcher's consideration of the population. According to Sugiyono (2010), purposive sampling is a data collection technique by determining a sample that has been considered. From the explanation above, the researcher took samples from the ninth grade class due to recommendations from teachers or suggestions from English teachers who teach at the school. The researcher have do the research in IX Grade which is class IX-A as the experimental group and class IX-B as the control group. Researcher applied the treatment in experimental group, while the control group only apply the method as usual in the learning process.

C. Treatment

In this research, treatment would be in the form of providing material related to the research objectives. Researcher would use different treatment in these two groups. Researcher using Tiktok application for experimental class and researcher using conventional methods in the control class.

Meeting 1

The researcher introduced herself and got acquainted with the students in the classroom. The researcher explained why the researcher wanted to do this research. The researcher explained what the definition of listening was and gave a few examples of short conversations to test how far they could understand what the speaker was saying, then the researcher gave a pre-test to test the students' abilities before being given a deeper explanation.

Meeting 2

At this stage the researcher provided a deeper understanding of listening, the meaning of listening according to experts and asks students what listening means to them.

Meeting 3

At this stage the researcher explains what the process of the listening stage is, starting from listening, understanding, remembering, and responding.

Meeting 4

At this stage the researcher explains what are the difficulties of the listening process, it is difficult to distinguish sounds or words that may sound the same in pronunciation, it is difficult to make conclusions from the text that has been heard, there are limitations in vocabulary, it is difficult to concentrate.

Meeting 5

At this stage the researcher explains what is meant social media, types of social media, positive and negative social media, and one of the social media discussed is Tiktok.

Meeting 6

At this stage the researcher provided various examples of short conversations, and conversations that are a little long and provided several examples of listening. Researcher tested how much they can hear or can understand what the speaker says, by the way the students are asked to listen carefully to what the speaker says and ask them to say back what the speaker says and interpret what the speaker has said.

Meeting 7

At this stage the researcher provides conclusions from the first meeting to the last meeting, and recalls to the students what they have learned and what they already know and tell what instructions and how to take the pre-test that would be carried out.

Meeting 8

Researcher would provide a post-test which aims to measure the extent of students' listening levels after researcher apply the listening method using tiktok media in students' listening skills. After completing the post test that had been given, the researcher say thank you to all students.

D. Research Instrument

The instrument that would be used is a listening test, which is a test used to measure the extent to which students have mastered the material that has been given. The sample test is a multiple-choice test based on a short conversation or short dialogue about everyday topics such as numbers, letters and hobbies. This learning result test is in the form of an objective test or in the form of a choice of 10 questions with 3 choices. Pre-test and post-test of learning English are given before and after students study the material with conventional learning and listening test in each class.

E. Reliability and Validity of Instrument

In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between valid and reliable research with valid and reliable results of the instrument. Valid instrument means that the measuring instrument used to obtain valid data. Valid means that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. A reliable instrument is an instrument that is used several times to measure the same object, would produce the same data, and determine whether this item is suitable for use or not. In determining whether an item is suitable or not, a valid significance test is usually used if it is significantly correlated with the total score. These requirements would be fulfilled if the testing phase is carried out on the test questions. The product moment correlation formula is used to calculate the validity of the item items in order to test the validity of the questions.

F. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection technique uses Arikunto's instrument technique (2013: 112) with a pre-test and post-test pattern in both classes, the first class using Tiktok learning media called the experimental class and the second class without using Tiktok learning media or called the control class. The pretest was given at the beginning of the meeting in the control class without Tiktok media and in the experimental class using Tiktok media. The results of this research data are student test results when conducting listening test activities. Researcher would check the extent of students' listening skills by using tiktok media or not using Tiktok media.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

After the researcher gave the pre-test and post-test to the students and the results would be examine, the researcher using the formulation T-test to measure the differences of students' average scores from the experimental group and control group before and after treatment.

T-test formulation is following:

$$t = \frac{m_A - m_B}{\sqrt{\frac{S^2}{n_A} + \frac{S^2}{n_B}}}$$

Information

- mA = the average of the control group
- mB = the average of the experimental group
- nA = Number of control respondents
- nB = Number of experimental respondents
- s2 = Standard Deviation (Standard Deviation)

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Data

The population in this research was ninth grade junior high school students with the determination of the sample of this research in two groups consisting of 18 students. Data was taken from the results of the listening test. For the research design of this thesis is quasi experimental which is divided into two classes, namely the control class and the experimental class. Both control and experimental classes were instructed to answer the same test on listening. The test given totalled 10 questions, the type of test was multiple choice.

1. Data of Control Class

Table 1 Students' Score of Control Class

No.	Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gained score
1	RDN	40	80	40
2	GRS	30	70	40
3	OVN	20	60	40
4	AGN	50	80	30
5	NVA	60	90	30
6	MTS	50	80	30
7	SYO	60	70	10
8	RMA	50	70	20
9	EJL	50	90	40
10	GIO	40	70	30
11	JRI	50	70	20
12	SMN	60	80	20
13	HSN	60	80	20
14	LOS	60	90	30
15	FNO	50	80	30
16	VNN	50	70	20
17	JNI	40	80	40
18	DSL	40	70	30
	Total	860	1.380	520
	Mean	47.77	76.66	28.88

2. Data of Experimental Class

Table 2 Students' Score of Experimental Class

No.	Students	Pre-test	Post-test	Gained score
1	JNA	50	80	30
2	DVI	70	90	20
3	LDA	70	100	30

4	ANI	70	90	20
5	ARA	60	90	30
6	BIO	50	80	30
7	SML	50	90	40
8	SUL	50	90	40
9	RSA	80	100	20
10	IDR	70	80	10
11	BYN	70	90	20
12	CLS	60	90	30
13	ONL	40	70	20
14	CTA	70	80	10
15	TTY	50	80	30
16	DDA	70	100	30
17	ANS	70	90	20
18	AMG	50	90	40
	Total	1.110	1.580	470
	Mean	61.66	87.77	26.11

B. Score Analysis

The data were analyzed by calculating the mean of students score and deviation, to found out whether the use of tiktok application affects student's listening skill. The data were obtained and gave them listening test to the students in order to know their listening skill. It was calculated by using scores of listening test in both of control and experimental class. The analysis was intended to get the significance difference between teaching by using tiktok application and conventional method to affect student's listening skill here the research had already done the research for both classes and found the result of pre-test and post-test. In experimental class, so do for the control class from the data above, the research got the mean score of control class in pre-test was 47.77 and the mean score of post-test was 76.66. While the mean score of experimental class in pre-test was 61.66 and post test was 87.77.

C. Result of Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

Table 3 The Result of Validity

No	r _{count}	r _{table}	Description
1	.421	0.497	Invalid
2	.692	0.497	Valid
3	.413	0.497	Invalid
4	.371	0.497	Invalid
5	.811	0.497	Valid
6	.441	0.497	Invalid
7	.597	0.497	Valid
8	.524	0.497	Valid
9	.592	0.497	Valid
10	.568	0.497	Valid

R Table is a table of numbers used to test various possible results of research data validity. The majority of statistics text books use criteria for these tests at two levels, namely referring to ($df = n - 2$). N means the number of students, in class IX students there are 18 students which means ($N - 2$ is $18 - 2 = 16$) then the r-table on this validity is 0.497 if the results obtained are > 0.497 then it is declared valid and vice versa, if the results obtained < 0.497 then declared invalid.

2. Reliability

The researcher also used SPSS 25 to find out whether the data that had been tested was reliable or not. The results of reliability using SPSS 25 can be seen in the table below:

Cronbach's Alpha ^a	N of Items
.742	10

From the result of reliability, if $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ so the instrument of test was reliable. But, if $r \text{ count} < r \text{ table}$ the instrument of the test unreliable. So, from the result above, $r \text{ count } 0.742 > 0.497$ so the instrument was reliable.

D. Hypotheses Testing

After carrying out the normality and homogeneity tests, the researcher proceeded to test the hypothesis. The hypothesis is tested using the test scores on the control post-test and the experimental post-test which are then calculated using the SPSS 25 application. Next, we will look at the significant value or alpha of 5% or 0.05. The results of the hypothesis can be seen in the table below:

Table 4 T- Test Result of Post Test

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 post control	76.6667	18	8.40168	1.98030
post experimental	87.7778	18	8.08452	1.90554

Paired Sample Test							
				t-test for Equality of Means			
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Pre_testPost_test	-11.11111	13.23493	3.11950	3.562	17	0.002

In the post-test the average score in the experimental class was 87.77, while in the control class the average score in the post-test was 76.66. From this table it can be seen that there is an influence on the average value in the control and experimental classes. In the paired sample test the results must be < 0.05 . In the paired test table the results show $0.002 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant effect of the TikTok Application On Students' Listening Skill.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on research findings, it can be concluded that the TikTok Application had an influence on the Listening Skill of class IX students from SMP HKBP Pardamean. The researcher analyzed the data using t-test, from the results of statistical calculations through SPSS 25. It can be seen from the statistical analysis that showed the t-test value (3.562) was higher than t-table (2.042) and the (Sig) value (0.002) was lowest than 0,05. In the post-test the mean score in the experimental class was 61.66, while in the control class the mean score in the post-test was 47.77. From this table it can be seen that there is an influence on the mean value in the control and experimental classes. In the paired sample test the results must be < 0.05 in the paired test table the results show $0.002 < 0.05$, which means that there is significant effect of using Tiktok Application on Students' listening skill.

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