#### Chapter V

#### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

The goal of this chapter is to give the relevant conclusion the correlation between extensive listening and students' speaking ability. In addition, the positive suggestions also are presented in this chapter.

### Conclusion

This study is aimed to find out to what extent the correlation between extensive listening and students' speaking ability. Therefore, the hypothesis statement is "there is a strong correlation between extensive listening as X variable and students' speaking ability as Y variable. It was proved by calculating the correlation between both of them. The result of this correlation indicated that correlation between extensive listening and speaking ability was 0.628 or 62.80%. It means that the result of this study was categorized as "a strong correlation".

The hypothesis statement of correlation between extensive listening and students' speaking ability has been proved. It was related to Zhang' study that listening can improve students' speaking ability. In this case, the result of his study was found that there was a strong correlation between students' listening and speaking. Therefore, the students' listening is the main skill to influence their speaking performance. Thus, if the students' extensive listening is good, the students' speaking ability also will be better.

# Suggestion

Based on the result of the study, the researcher has some suggestions for the English teacher, students and the researcher that can be given in relation with the researcher's conclusion, they are as follow:

## The teacher

- The English teacher should support their students to practice listening, because based on the finding result listening can affect towards their speaking performance.
- The English teacher should be a role model for their students. They have to motivate the students to practice their speaking performance, especially to teach them how to speak well by listening practice.
- 3. The English teacher should be creative in finding out the teaching method when teaching their students, because it is such a powerful aspect that can increase students' English skills, especially in listening and speaking performance.
- 4. The English teacher should observe their students' problems in listening and speaking performance. By knowing their problems the teacher will know how to face their students in teaching process.

## **The Students**

- 1. The students should hone their listening, because it can affect their speaking.
- 2. The students should practice repeatedly their listening in order that their speaking will be better.
- By knowing the competency of listening, the students can speak in the target language.

## The researcher

- 1. The other researcher can take the issues that related to those skills, especially in extensive listening and speaking skills.
- The next researcher can conduct the research such: improving students' listening or speaking by using method or technique.
- 3. Based on this research, the next researcher can conduct the research by finding out the students' factors in listening and speaking skills.

In addition, the researcher realized that this research still has many deficiencies. Hence, critiques and suggestions of this research are really needed. Therefore, the researcher would like to accept any constructive suggestion to make this research will be better.

#### **References:**

- Academic, PTE. (2012). *Score Guide*. US: Pearson Education. Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik*. Jakarta:RinekaCipta
- Bozorgian, H. (2012). The relationship between listening and other language skills in International language English Language Testing System. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 657-663..
- Brown, H, D. 2004. *Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practice*. White plaing, NY: Pearson Education
- Bygate. M, (1997). *Language Teaching: A scheme for Teacher Education; Speaking*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Folse, S. K. (2004). Vocabulary Myths: Applying Second Language Research to Classroom Teaching. Michigan: University of Michigan.
- Hamzah, S. N. (2010). A Descriptive study of students' speaking ability based on their learning style. Skripsi. Gorontalo. Faculty of Letters and Culture.
- Harmer, J. (2007). *The Practice of English Language Teaching: Fourth Edition*.Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- Kazemi, S.A. (2015). The efficacy of topic familiarity on oral presentation: Extensive speaking assessment task of Iranian EFL learners in TBLT. International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature. ISSN 2200-3592. Vol. 4 No.3; May 2015
- Kline, A.J. (1996) Listening Effectively. Air University Press
- Margono, S. (2005). Metode *Penelitian Pendidikan: Komponen* Cet.6.-Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Margono, S. (2009). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Cet.5.-Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

- Richards, C. J. (2008). *Teaching listening and speaking*. USA: Cambridge University Press
- Riddel, D. (2001). *Teach English as a Second Language*. Chicago: McGraw Hill Companies.
- Samian, S. H., Dastjerdi, H. V. (2012). The relationships between prior knowledge and EFL learners' listening comprehension. Mediteranian Journal of Social Sciences Vol. 3(1) January 2012 ISSN 2039-9340
- Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Cetakan ke-19, Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sura, N. A (2013). ESP listening comprehension for IT-students as a language skill. Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research (Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities) 13:16-21, 2013 ISSN 1990-9233
- Tyagi, B. (2013) *Listening: An important skill and its various aspects*. The Criterion an English International Journal in English ISSN 0976-8165
- Woldorff, M. G. (1995). Selective listening at past stimulus rates. University of California: Perspectives of Event-Related Potentials Research (EEG Suppl.44)
- Zhang, Y. 2009. An Experimental Study of the Effects of Listening on Speaking for College students. Language Teaching, CCSE Journal. September 2009. Vol 2 No. 3.