THE EFFECTS OF THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON LEARNING MEDIA AND PERSONALITY TOWARDS THE STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY

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ABSTRAK

The aim of the research is to know the effects of the students' perception on learning media and personality towards the students' speaking ability. The total sample of this research is 82 students. The technique for collecting data of the students' perception on learning media and personality used questionnaires, and the speaking ability test was acquired from the students' speaking test by having 15- item interview instrument. The research methodology used is survey, and technique of data analysis used is regression analysis model. The statistic test used F_{test}, t_{test}, R_{square} and the data analysis used correlation technique and partial regression. The research findings are 1). There is significant effects of the students' perception on learning media and personality jointly towards the students' speaking ability at English education department students of private universities in Subang. The significance of regression coefficient equals to *sig*.0.000, or 0.000<0.05. The coefficient value of $F_{observed}$ equals to 11.555. It turns out that $F_{observed} > F_{tabel}$, or 11.555>3.1, or H_1 is accepted. R_{Square} coefficient equals to 0.226. It means that the variables of the students' perception on learning media (X1) and personality (X2) jointly can determine or predict the speaking ability (Y) with contribution 22.6%. α equals to 0.05 and n equals to 82. H_1 is rejected. 2). There is significant effects partially students' perception on learning media towards the students' speaking ability at English education department students of private universities in Subang. It declares that the sig value of students' perception on learning media variable (X_1) equals to 0.022. It shows that probability or significance is less than 0,05. The value of t coefficient or $\mathbf{t}_{observed}$ equals to 2.339, with $\mathbf{t}_{table}$ equals to 1.99. Since $t_{observed} > t_{table}$ and the coefficient value of ***Sig.***< 0,05, H_1 is accepted. 3). There is significant effects partially personality towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang. It turns out that the *sig*. value of the personality variable (X_2) equals to 0.001. It shows that probability or *sig* is less than 0,05. The value of t coefficient or $t_{observed}$ equals to 3.394, with t_{table} equals to 1.99. Since $t_{observed} > t_{table}$ and the coefficient value of *Sig.*< 0,05 here H_1 is accepted.

Keyword: Learning Media, personality, Students' Speaking Ability

A. INTRODUCTION

English is an international language. Many English speakers have cared so deeply about it. It is about 15 billion people around the world speaking English today. People can convey their ideas to speak and communicate each other around the world. People from all over the world are speaking their own distinctive English: Singaporean English, Indian English, Nigerian English, Indonesian English, and many others. They have appropriated English into their own tongues.

Media is everything that can transmit information from a source of information to the recipient. It is a tool that is used as a channel for conveying message or information from a source to recipients (receiver). The Media is anything that can be seen that act as an intermediary, the means, the tools for teaching and learning process. In other hand, media is any object that is manipulated, seen, heard, read, or talk about their instrument used for such activities. Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium such as newspapers, magazines, TV, radio, billboards, direct mail, telephone, fax, and internet.

Speaking as one of the linguistic skills, is often perceived to be the task that comes naturally to an individual. Culture plays a very significant role in determining how a language is spoken. Moreover, speaking as a communication activity has a kind of scope or area that skills can apply. Speaking needs performance, expression, intonation, stressing, pronunciation, grammar and confidence to explore the idea or opinion. The speaking ability seems to be the most effective tool for communication since the students can ask, answer, and comprehend quickly from it. Most human beings use speaking to express message from a speaker to a hearer in all situation and condition such as relaxed situation where speaking is needed. Speaking is important so that students particularly need to practice.

With the size of the class and the limited time, it is very difficult for teachers to give exercise in speaking for their students. Lack of media also means that teachers cannot or do not know how to use language laboratory or audio-visual aids like slide, film or power point presentations. The large size of class also creates problems for teachers in checking and marking homework, assignments, tests and exams. Meanwhile they have to cover the syllabus and doing the syllabus with the problems concerning the big size of class students. The media seems to be the part of the successful English speakers. The students have positive perception on how it should be applied in the laboratory and the classroom.

B. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the problems are stated as follows:

1. Is there any effect of the students' perception on learning media and personality towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang Regency?
2. Is there any effect of the students' perception on learning media towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang?
3. Is there any effect of the personality towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang?

C. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are to know:

1. The effect of the students' perception on learning media and personality towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang.
2. The effect of the students' perception on learning media towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang.
3. The effect of the personality towards the students' speaking ability at English department students of private universities in Subang.

D. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Decriptive Data

By using computer application SPSS 20.0 it is shown the result as follows:

Table 4.
Descriptive Data of the Research

Statistics

	students' perception on learning media	Personality	Speaking ability
Valid	82	82	82
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	41.72	64.24	74.07
Median	42.00	64.00	74.00
Mode	40	60	74
Std. Deviation	7.049	9.657	8.596
Variance	49.686	93.248	73.896
Skewness	-.210	-.284	.147
Std. Error of Skewness	.266	.266	.266
Kurtosis	.117	.452	-.796
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.526	.526	.526
Range	34	55	34
Minimum	25	32	58
Maximum	59	87	92
Sum	3421	5268	6074

Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Descriptive Data for Students' perception on Learning Media (X_1)

From the table above it turns out that the respondents have the mean 41.72 with the standard deviation 7.049, median is 42.00. The minimum score from the questionnaire is 25 and the maximum score is 59. The following is the Histogram from the above table Figure 4.1.

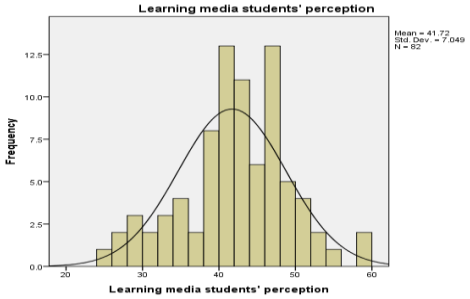


Figure Histogram of Score Data in students' perception on learning media

From the tale and histogram it is concluded that the score data of students' perception on learning media of the research has normal distribution.

Description of Personality Data (X_2)

The score of personality gained from the respondents with the mean is 64,24 with the standard deviation 9.657 median score is 64. The minimum and maximum score are 32 and 87.

Meanwhile the mean score and median is almost the same it is 64.27 and 64. It means that the personality score data has representative data.

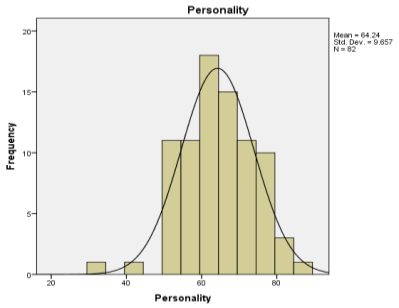


Figure Data of Personality

From the figure it is concluded that the data has tendency normal.

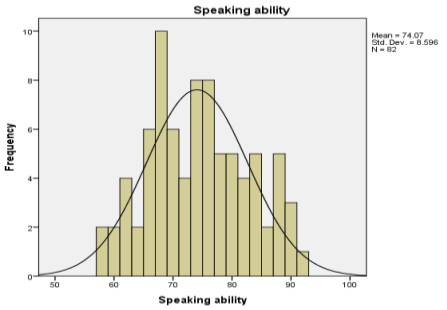
Descriptive of Students' Speaking Ability (Y)

The data of speaking ability gained from the respondent has the mean 74.07 with the standard deviation 8.596 and median is 74, minimum score is 58 and maximum score is 92. It means that the mean of the speaking ability is good.

From the data it can be found that there are differences between the mean 74.07 and the median 74. It means that the score data from the speaking variable is enough representative.

The following is the Histogram

Figure 4.3. Data Histogram of Speaking ability



It is concluded that the score data of speaking ability of this research has tendency normality.

E. Validity and Reliability

1. The Result of Validity and Reliability of Students' Perception on Learning Media

Based on calculating the validity and reliability against 15 items of questionnaire with *Product Moment* or the value is in the column of *Corrected Item-Total Correlation,* it shows that these items are valid because the value is above 0.40. Meanwhile the reliability for all items is measured by using Alpha Cronbach. From the testing it shows that the value of Alpha Cronbach is 0.918, it is > 0,60, so the instrument of learning media is reliable.

2. The Result of Validity and Reliability of Personality

Based on the result of the measurement of validity and reliability against the 25 items of questionnaire with *Product Moment* by using SPSS in column *Corrected Item-Total Correlation,* it shows the items are valid. The reliability of the personality is measured by Alpha Cronbach. The value of items are above 0,60. From the testing of reliability it is found that the reliability is 0.891 or it is 0.891 > 0,60. In other words, the instrument with items of questionnaire is reliable.

F. Required Test for Analysing Data

1. Normality Test

Based on the testing of one sample kolmogorov-smirnov, it turns out that the the students' perception on learning media has value of p (sig)=0.401 (sig>0.05) with kolmogorov –smirnov Z 0.894. It means that the learning media is normally distributed. The variable of personality has value of p (sig)=0.992 (sig>0.05) with kolmogorov-smirnov Z 0.434. It means that the personality is normally distributed. The variable of speaking has p value (sig)=0.714 (sig>0.05) with kolmogorov-smirnov Z 0.698. It comes to conclusion that all the variables are normally distributed. Hence the regression model

analysis can be used to predict the speaking ability based on the learning media and personality.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the result of the test, the value of Tolerance coefficient for each variable is 0.924 or it is > 0.1 (10%), and the value of *Variants Inflation Factor* (VIF) coefficient for each variable is 1.082 or it is < 10. It is concluded that there doesn't occur multicollinearity between the two independent (predictors) variable (learning media students' perception and personality) for regression analysis.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The plots are scattered randomly and they don't have any certain pattern and it is scattered above and under the zero at Y axis. It means that there is no Heteroscedasticity or in other words that the data is homocedasticity for the regression model. It can be used to predict the variable of speaking ability based on the learning media and personality variables.

4. Residual Normality Test

One of the requirement for regression is that if the residual is normally distributed. Based on the table above hypothesis test saying that residual normally distributed is accepted. The value of kolmogorov-Smirnov Z=0.757 and *Sig (P.value)= 0.615 >0.05*. Visually in the figure 4.5 histogram the data is accordance with its normal curve line. It is concluded that requirement for regression meets.

5. Linearity Test

a. Linearity of Regression Line (the Effect of students' perception on Learning Media on the Speaking Ability)

Based on the linearity test of students' perception on learning media towards speaking ability based on the linearity test of students' perception on learning media towards speaking ability, it turns out that the value of p in the column sig (deviation from linearity) is 0.122, and it is greater than 0.05 (p>0,05). In other words that the regression line function for the effect of students' perception on learning media towards the speaking ability is linear.

b. **The Linearity of Regression of Personality Variable and Speaking Ability Variable**

Based on the linearity test of the personality (independent variable) towards the speaking ability (dependent variable) in Anova table, it has shown that the p value in column significance (sig) and row deviation from linearity is 0.090 or (p>0,05). It can be stated that the regression line the effect of the personality towards speaking ability is straight line (linear), or in other words, there is linearity relationship between the personality (independent variable) towards speaking ability (dependent variables).

G. Testing the Research Hypothesis

Table 4.12 the Result of Regression Coefficient Calculating, Determination of students' perception on learning media and Personality towards Speaking Ability Variable.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.476[a]	.226	.207	7.656

Table 4.13. Recapitulation of regression line calculating the effect of students' perception on Learning media and Personality towards the speaking ability variable .

Coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	41.844	6.770		6.181	.000
	Learning media students' perception	.294	.126	.241	2.339	.022
	Personality	.311	.092	.349	3.394	.001

Table 4.14 The Significance of Coefficient of Regression the students' perception on Learning Media and Personality Variables towards the Speaking Ability Variable

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1354.634	2	677.317	11.555	.000[b]
	Residual	4630.927	79	58.619		
	Total	5985.561	81			

a. Dependent Variable: Speaking ability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Personality, Learning media students' perception

From the three tables above : there will be tested the hypothesis as follow

There is an Effect of the students' perception on learning media (X_1) and Personality (X_2) jointly towards Speaking Ability (Y)

The criteria of hypothesis statistically is :

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$ or $\beta_2 = 0$

$H_1 : \beta_1 \neq 0$ or $\beta_2 \neq 0$;

Hypothesis statement :

H_0 :there is no significant effect of students' perception on learning media (X_1) and personality (X_2) jointly towards the speaking ability (Y)

H_1 :there is significant effect of students' perception on learning media (X_1) and personality (X_2) at the same time towards the speaking ability (Y)

a. Analysis of Correlation (R)

Based on the calculating it is shown the output of table 4.12 (model summary) it shows that learning media and personality all together have the correlation coefficient with speaking ability, R coefficient = 0.427 (the value of R at model summary), the greater the value of R coefficient the greater the value of speaking ability but the result of R regression coefficient is low because it is between 0,40 - 0,599 correlation.

b. Analysis of Regression (F test and Significance)

To find out the effect of independent variable of students' perception on learning media and personality all together, it is used the F test as well**.** Test criteria for significance of regression is that Ho is rejected if $F_{observed} > F_{table}$ or if if Sig.<00,5 (it means that the regression is significant). Ho is accepted if $F_{observed} < F_{table}$, (it means that the correlation of regression coefficient is not significant)

Notice the output table of estimating the significance and $F_{(observed)}$= 11.55 (it is stated in column F) with the significance is sig.=0.000. It declares that $F_{observed} > F_{tabel}$, or 11.555>3.1 It is significant (column F regression). The significance (sig) is 0.00 or 0.00<0.05, it is significant. It comes to conclusion that there is effect of learning media students' perception (X1) and the personality (X2) jointly on the speaking ability (Y) is **significant.**

The regression line equation represents the effect of learning media (X1) and personality (X2) toward speaking ability Y, it is $\boldsymbol{y}= a+b_1X_1+ b_2X_2$=41.844 +0.294X1+0.311$X_2$**.** The equation can be declared as follow: Constant : 41.844 it means that if the value of learning media, personality is 0, the value of speaking ability will be 44.844. Regression coefficient of the variable learning media is 0.294, it means that if the learning media students' perception is increasing 1 unit, the speaking ability will be increasing 0.294 with the assumption another independent variable is not varied. The regression coefficient of variable personality is 0.311. It means that if the personality variable is increasing 1 unit, the speaking ability will be increasing 0.311 with the assumption another variable is not varied.

c. Analysis of Determination Coefficient (R Square)

Analysis of determination (R_{Square}) is used to find out the percentage of contribution of the effect of independent variables all together toward the dependent variable. The value of R Square coefficient is between 0 and 1, if R_{square} is 1 or (100%) so the percentage of contribution of the effect of independent variables toward the dependent variable will be absolutely strong and

perfect. On the other hand if the R square is 0, it means that there is nothing contribution the independence variable toward the dependent variable.

Notice that the table of model summary column R_{Square} the value is .226 it means that the variable learning media students' perception (X1) and personality (X2) jointly can determine or predict **the speaking ability (Y) with** contribution as much as 22.6%. In other words, there is other factors as much as =77.4% (100%- % RSquare) that determine the speaking ability. Since the regression hypothesis of this research stating that there is effect of the learning media students' perception and personality jointly on the speaking ability (y) so it can be stated here that it is accepted (Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted).

The effect of students' perception on learning media (X1) towards the Speaking Ability (Y).

Statistic Hypothesis will be:

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$

$H_1 : \beta_1 \neq 0$;

Hypothesis statement :

H_0 : there is no significant effect of the students' perception on learning media (X1) towards the speaking ability (Y)

H: there is significant effect of the students' perception on learning media (X1) towards the speaking ability (Y)

Based on the table 4.13 it appeared that how great the effect of students' perception on learning media (X1) towards the speaking ability (Y) will be noticed from the value of $t_{observed}$. It is compared with the t_{table} as stated follows.

If the value of $t_{observed} > t_{table}$, H_o will be rejected, with ***Sig***< 0.05 (significant regression correlation). If the value of $t_{observed} < t_{table}$, H_o will be accepted, with ***Sig***> 0.05 (regression coefficient not significant).

To test the hypothesis it is noticed the value stated in column t or column sig of learning media students' perception Variable (X_1) at table 4.13. It is found that ***Sig*** =0.022 or probability is less than 0,05 and $\mathbf{t}_{observed}$ = 2.339, with $\mathbf{t}_{table}$ = 1.99. Since $t_{observed} > t_{table}$ and the value of ***Sig***< 0,05 here H_1 is accepted it means that there is significant effect of learning media students' perception ($X_{1)}$ on the speaking ability (Y).

The Effect of Personality (X_2) towards the Speaking Ability (Y)

Statistic hypothesis is :

$H_0 : \beta_2 = 0$

$H_1 : \beta_2 \neq 0$;

Statistic statement:

H_0: there is no significant effect of personality towards the speaking ability

H_1 : there is significant effect of personality towards the speaking ability

To test the hypothesis it is noticed the value stated in column t or column sig of learning media Variable (X_2) at table 4.13. It is found that ***Sig*** =0.001 or probability is less than 0,05 and $\mathbf{t}_{observed}$ = 3.394, with $\mathbf{t}_{table}$ = 1.99. Since $t_{observed} > t_{table}$ and the value of

Sig < 0,05 here H_1 is accepted it means that there is significant effect of personality (X_2) toward the speaking ability (Y).

H. Conclusion

Based on the data, the result of hypothesis and discussion it comes to conclusion as follows:

1. There is significant effects of the students' perception on learning media (X1) and the personality (X2) jointly towards the speaking ability (Y) at English education department students of private universities in Subang. It can be proved that the significance coefficient *sig* equals to 0.00 and the coefficient value of $F_{observed}$ equals to 11.555, or $F_{observed} > F_{table}$, 11.555>3.1 and the significance (sig) 0.000 < 0.05. The students' perception on learning media and personality jointly have the correlation coefficient with speaking ability since R coefficient equals to 0.427. R_{Square} coefficient is 0.226. It means that the variable of the students' perception on learning media (X1) and personality (X2) jointly can determine or predict the speaking ability (Y) with contribution 22.6%. In other words, there is other factors as much as =77.4% (100%- % R_{Square}) that determine the speaking ability.
2. There is significant effect of students' perception on learning media (X_1) towards the speaking ability (Y) at English education department students of private universities in Subang. It can be proved that the significance value of the students' perception on learning media equals to 0.022, and the value of t coefficient or $\mathbf{t}_{observed}$ equals to 2.339, with $\mathbf{t}_{table}$ = 1.99. Since the coefficient of sig.value 0.022<0.05 and $t_{observed}$ 2.339> t_{table}1.99, in other words H_1 is accepted.
3. There is significant effect of personality (X_2) towards the speaking ability (Y) at English education department students of private universities in Subang. It can be proved that the sig value of the personality variable (X_2) equals to 0.001, and the value of t coefficient or $t_{observed}$ equals to 3.394, with t_{table} = 1.99. Since the coefficient of sig value 0.01<0.05 and $t_{observed}$ 3.394> t_{table} 1.99, in other words H_1 is accepted.

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