



<http://jees.ejournal.id>

JEES: Journal of English Education Studies

ISSN (Print): 2615-613X || ISSN (Online): 2615-6083



The Use of Joox Application to Improve Students' Listening Skill at the Eleventh Grade of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in Academic Year 2022/2023

Dian Deliyanti¹, Riandi², Ari Fajria Novari³

¹ English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar

² English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar

³ English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Joox Application
Students listening skill
Learning media

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the use of Joox application as a media in teaching listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul in academic year 2022/2023. This research used quantitative approach with quasi experimental method. Achievement test is used in collecting the data, included pre-test and pot-test. Joox application is used as a teaching learning media. The population of this research is the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023. The sample of this research is class XI Software Engineering and XI Computer and Network Technique, each class consists of 26 students. The researcher conducted the data by giving the test to both classes. The form of the test is multiple choice and error recognition with 25 total numbers of question given. The result of the research showed any improvement in learning outcomes through the use of Joox application as a media in English subject. It can be seen from the result of T-test by obtaining an average result 37.8 for pre-test and 77.4 for post-test in experimental class, by comparing T-count with T-table, because T-table is bigger than T-count or $1,706 > -26,955$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. As a result, there is a significant improvement of using Joox Application on the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2021/2022.



This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. © 2023 Dian Deliyanti, Riandi, Ari Fajria Novari

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of oral symbols used by society to communicate and collaborate with each other. Language also serves as national emblem and national identity. Language has dynamic properties, which means it consistently develops to adapt to the conditions, situations or the development era and technology. According to Novari, *et al.* (2021:27) "People used language to

¹Corresponding author's address: English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar, Banten, Indonesia
e-mail: diandeliyanti59@gmail.com

² Corresponding author's address: English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar, Banten, Indonesia
e-mail: rianriandi87@yahoo.com

³ Corresponding author's address: English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, University of Mathla'ul Anwar, Banten, Indonesia
e-mail: ari.fajria@gmail.com

deliver ideas, opinions or feeling by oral or written ways. Without language, people cannot communicate each other". Language is very varied in every country, one of the languages used as an international language is English. In Indonesia, English is a foreign language that has to be learned beside Indonesian language. English is used as a foreign language that are used in business, tourism, education and etcetera.

English has four skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Listening is one of important English skills that must be mastered by the students beside speaking, reading and writing. The sound, rhythm, intonation, and stress of the language can only be perfectly adapted through listening. Gann and Bufton (in Harahap, 2020:893) stated that 'listening is used more than 45% in communication.

However, to improve listening skill is not easy. The multitude of accents in English, the lack of vocabulary, the lack of concentration and the wrong learning strategy it is often considered the reason that listening is difficult. Basically, the purpose of listening is to understand what is heard. It means by listening, a listener will get some information or knowledge. In fact, there are several factors that make listening difficult for the students.

Based on the first experience observation through interviews with an English teacher and some students in SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang, most of the eleventh-grade students of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang had some problems in listening skill. First, they cannot listen well, because their vocabulary was low. Second, the teacher seldom uses interesting strategies in teaching listening. In this case, the students felt bored and did not understand how to listen well. Third, students don't have motivation to improve their listening skill. The fourth, students are still weak in pronunciation, and the last, most of the students cannot understand what native speaker says.

Actually, there are many strategies in learning and teaching listening to students that can be used to solve the hypothesis. Today, teaching learning activity has much media from technology. There are such as video, music, radio, podcast etcetera. The researchers have been specific using Joox Application as a teaching media. Joox is a music streaming application that can help students practice listening skill everywhere. Joox Application not only provides the audio, but also provides the lyrics of the song, for this reason, the researchers have used Joox Application as a teaching media in improving students listening skill, because in Joox Application students listen song while read the lyric. So, the students know and understand what they are listening. By listening music, students also can improve the motivation in learning English, especially listening skill.

Listening skill is an activity of listening attentively and understanding in order to obtain information or message from what is heard, whether orally or through the media like music and movies. Listening skill are a receptive form of language skills that involve not only listening to the sounds of the language, but also understanding it. This involves understanding a speaker's accent or pronunciation, the grammar, the vocabulary and gauging the meaning. Listening skill has been defined by many experts. According to Nurani, (2017:80) stated that "Listening skill is the language skill that first developed by someone in order to communicate. Through listening skill, someone is able to develop other language skills such as speaking, reading and writing." From this theory, it can be deduced that listening skill is a basic skill that can develop other skills in language.

According to Al-Khayyat, (2015:39) has defined "Listening is more than merely hearing words. Listening is an active process by which students receive, construct meaning from, and respond to spoken and or nonverbal messages." So, from this theory listening skill not only hearing words, but also the students can respond the message from the spoken.

Joox Application is a system designed for listening music online by using smartphone that complete with many kinds of genre song especially English and others. By using this application,

besides the students enjoy to listening music, they also can read the lyrics which included. So, it can help them to adding students listening skill.

According to Fikroh (2020:21), she says that through Joox Music Application, the user could search for all their favorite tracks, artists, and genres. All the music in the Joox’s library have been licensed, so users could listen to music legally. The important thing of Joox is the lyrics are included in this application. The general function for users, lyric’s feature on every song will be a fun singing companion, it helps for people who love karaoke and sometimes forgets the lyric of a song they are listening to. The user also could customize collection view or library with various colors or graphics that could be selected from theme gallery. Most of these features are available for free.

METHODS

This research has conducted in quantitative approach with quasi experimental research design, According to Sugiyono, (2012:14) stated that “Quantitative approach is a research method based on positive philosophy, used to research in particular population or sample.” The sample collecting technique are generally random and the data collecting technique uses instrument. The data analysis is quantitative/statistical in order to test the prescribed hypothesis.

Sugiyono (2012:114) stated that “the design has a control group, but it cannot function fully to control the outside that effect the carrying out of experiment”. In quasi experimental research design, there are two designs namely time series design and nonequivalent control group design. This research used nonequivalent research design, the two groups were given pre-test, then treatment, and the last post-test.

The target population of this research is the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023 which spread into three classes, they are XI Software Engineering, Computer and Network Technique and XI Marketing, each class consist of 26 students of XI Software Engineering, 26 students from XI Computer and Network Technique, and 11 students from XI Marketing. The entire population in this research is 63 students. The sample taken from population is class Computer and Network Technique and Software Engineering.

The researcher has taken XI Computer and Network Technique as the control group that has been given the treatment using Google Play Music and XI Computer and XI Software Engineering as an experimental group that has been given the treatment using Joox Application. Then XI Marketing as a try out instrument.

The research instrument in this research has used achievement test. The test divided into two, namely pretest and posttest. The pretest and posttest are used to measure students listening skill before and after the treatment using Joox Application. The question has been taken around 25 questions, through five songs. The test has been constructed based on the syllabus Vocational High School.

After the instrument is tested, it is necessary to be tried out the validity and reliability test. The researcher conducted the validity test in XI marketing, with 11 students. The result of validity and reliability test of the listening instrument will be described as follows:

Table 1 The result validity of instrument

No	Instrument Test	No Item	Description
1	Validity	1,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,14,15,17,19,20, 22,23,27,29,31,32,33,36,38,39,43,44	25 Valid
		2,3,7,8,9,16,18,21,24,25,26,28,30,34, 35,37,40,41,42,45	20 Invalid

Based on the table above, from 45 questions those were given, there were 25 questions those were declared valid because the result of r-count was bigger than r-table. While, 20 questions were declared invalid because the result of r-count was lower than r-table.

Reliability is the intended measure of accuracy, consistency, dependency or fairness of the score resulting from the administration of a particular examination. The instrument can be said reliable if the r value or reliability coefficient close to 1.

Table 2 Reliability Classification

No	Range	Description
1	$0,80 \leq r_{11} \leq 1,00$	Very High
2	$0,60 \leq r_{11} \leq 0,80$	High
3	$0,40 \leq r_{11} \leq 0,60$	Medium
4	$0,20 \leq r_{11} \leq 0,40$	Low
5	$0,00 \leq r_{11} \leq 0,20$	Very Low (Unreliable)

(Arikunto, 2013:319)

The statistic computation showed that the result of the reliability test is 0,975. It means, the classification of the reliability of the test it is very high.

Table 3 The result of reliability

Reliability test result	
Reliability coefficient	Description
0.975	Very high

Based on the results of the reliability test, the reliability coefficient (r_{11}) is 0.975 or can be said high reliability because the r value close to 1. It means the instrument is declared very high reliable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The population of this research is the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang which consists of 26 students at XI software Engineering as an experimental group, and 26 students at XI Computer and Network Technique as a control group. The total population in this research is 48 students. Before giving a pre-test and post-test to the experimental class and control class, the researcher conducted try out instrument.

After conducted an instrument test, the researcher given a pre-test to the experimental class and control class, pre-test are given to know students listening skill before treatment. The form of pretest is multiple choice and error recognition, It consist of 25 question through five songs, the result of pre-test in experimental class and control class can be seen bellow:

Table 4 Pre-test Result of Control Class and Experimental Class

No	Control Class			Experimental Class		
	Students (N)	Pre-test	Category	Students	Pre-test	Category
1	C1	40	C	Ex1	40	C
2	C2	40	C	Ex2	36	C
3	C3	36	C	Ex3	36	C
4	C4	36	C	Ex4	36	C
5	C5	44	C	Ex5	36	C
6	C6	36	C	Ex6	36	C
7	C7	36	C	Ex7	36	C
8	C8	52	C	Ex8	40	C

9	C9	40	C	Ex9	36	C
10	C10	40	C	Ex10	36	C
11	C11	48	C	Ex11	36	C
12	C12	36	C	Ex12	36	C
13	C13	36	C	Ex13	36	C
14	C14	48	C	Ex14	44	C
15	C15	36	C	Ex15	44	C
16	C16	36	C	Ex16	40	C
17	C17	36	C	Ex17	36	C
18	C18	44	C	Ex18	36	C
19	C19	36	C	Ex19	36	C
20	C20	48	C	Ex20	36	C
21	C21	36	C	Ex21	36	C
22	C22	40	C	Ex22	36	C
23	C23	36	C	Ex23	48	C
24	C24	36	C	Ex24	36	C
25	C25	44	C	Ex25	44	C
26	C26	36	C	Ex26	36	C
Amount		1032		Amount	984	
Mean		39,7		Mean	37,8	
Minimum		36		Minimum	36	
Maximum		52		Maximum	48	
SD		4,922		SD	3,437	

According to the result above, from the pre-test of control class and experimental class, from 26 students (N) of pre-test control class that is 36, while the maximal score is 52. The average or mean of this score is 39,7 and the standard deviation (SD) is 4,922. While from 26 students (N) from pre-test of control class, the minimum score is 36, and the maximum score 48. So, the average or mean of this score is 37,8, while the standard deviation of this score is 3,437.

After conducted the pre-test, the researcher continued to providing a treatment. The treatment conducted in three meetings to both classes. Every meeting, the researcher played some song from Joox application to the experimental class, and used the song from google play music to the control class. The theme of song related to the material, then analyze it with the students.

In the last meeting, the researcher given a pot-test to both experimental class and control class, the content of post-test is same with pre-test, that is multiple choice and error recognition with the same song title. The result of the post-test can be used to find out whether there any improvement of students listening skill after receiving the lesson. The result of post-test of the two classes can be seen bellow:

Table 5 Post-test Result of Control Class and Experimental class

No	Control Class			Experimental Class		
	Students (N)	Post-test	Category	Students	Post-test	Category
1	C1	76	B	Ex1	80	A
2	C2	76	B	Ex2	80	A
3	C3	88	A	Ex3	76	B

4	C4	68	B	Ex4	76	B
5	C5	68	B	Ex5	72	B
6	C6	68	B	Ex6	80	A
7	C7	80	A	Ex7	84	A
8	C8	68	B	Ex8	80	A
9	C9	68	B	Ex9	80	A
10	C10	76	B	Ex10	76	B
11	C11	76	B	Ex11	80	A
12	C12	72	B	Ex12	84	A
13	C13	76	B	Ex13	72	B
14	C14	80	A	Ex14	68	B
15	C15	72	B	Ex15	76	B
16	C16	80	A	Ex16	76	B
17	C17	88	A	Ex17	80	A
18	C18	68	B	Ex18	80	A
19	C19	84	A	Ex19	80	A
20	C20	88	A	Ex20	72	B
21	C21	76	B	Ex21	68	B
22	C22	88	A	Ex22	84	A
23	C23	80	A	Ex23	80	A
24	C24	68	B	Ex24	84	A
25	C25	84	A	Ex25	76	B
26	C26	80	A	Ex26	68	B
Amount		1996	Amount	2012		
Mean		76,8	Mean	77,4		
Minimum		68	Minimum	68		
Maximum		88	Maximum	84		
SD		6,930	SD	4,924		

According to the result above, from the post-test of control class and experimental class, from 26 student (N) of post-test control class, the minimum score that is 68, and the maximum score is 88. The average or mean of this score is 76,8 and the standard deviation (SD) is 6,930. While from 26 students (N) of post-test experimental class, the minimum score is 68, and the maximum score is 84. The average or mean of this score is 77,4, while the standard deviation of this score is 4,924. Here is the descriptive statistic from the pre-test and post-test given to both classes experimental class and control class:

Table 6 Descriptive Statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Pre-test Experimental	26	36	48	37,8	3,437
Post-test Experimental	26	68	84	77,4	4,924
Pre-test Control	26	36	52	39,7	4,922
Post-test Control	26	68	88	76,8	6,930

From the descriptive statistic above, it can be concluded that from 26 students (N) of pre-test from experimental class, the minimum score is 36, while the maximum score is 48, the mean of this

score is 37,8, and the standard deviation is 3,437. For the post-test of experimental class, the minimum score is 68, while the maximum score is 84, the mean of this score is 77,4, with the standard deviation 4,924. While for the pre-test of control class the minimum score is 36, the maximum score is 53, the mean of this score is 39,7, with the standard deviation 4,922. For the post-test of control class, the minimum score is 68, the maximum score is 88, the mean is 76,8, and the standard deviation is 7,024. The researcher used Microsoft excel to obtained the data.

Normality test is intended to determine whether there are research variables that are normally distributed or not. The data is normally distributed, it means has evenly distributed so that it truly represents the population. in this research normality test used the Lilifoers formula, The data is declared normal if L-count is smaller than L-table. Based on the computation, all the data both pre-test and post-test experimental-Control are normally distributed.

Homogeneity test was conducted to find out whether the data from the research result in the experimental class and control class have the same variant values or not. It can be said to be homogeneous if the significance level $> 0,05$. Conversely, if the significance level $< 0,05$ it can be conclude that it is not homogeneous. Based on the computation, the all the data are homogeneous.

After examining the data for the normality and homogeneity, the researcher tested the null hypotheses (Ho) against the alternative hypotheses (Ha). The researcher conducted the hypothesis used Microsoft excel, by comparing two classes, that is experimental class and control class. To obtain the T-test data, the researcher conducts two test, namely pre-test and post-test. The null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis, can be seen below:

Ha : There is a significant improvement of Joox Application on the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023.

Ho : There is no a significant improvement of Joox Application on the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023.

In this research, the researcher use T-test formula to test the hypothesis. The result of the computation could be seen from the following table.

Table 7 Hypothesis test

Mean before treatment (\bar{X}_1)	37,8
Mean after treatment (\bar{X}_2)	77,4
Variance 1/n1(S_1^2)	0.454
Variance 2/n2 (S_2^2)	0.933
Correlation coefficient (R)	-0.119
2 Coordinate coefficient (2r)	-0.239
Standard deviation ($S_1 n_1$)	0.674
Standard deviation ($S_2 n_2$)	4.755
T_{count}	-26.955
T_{table}	1.706

The test hypothesis obtained the value of $T_{count} = -26,955$, the H_0 is accepted and the H_a is rejected if T_{table} is smaller than T_{count} . T_{table} obtained a significant value of 0.05. With the obtained $df n_1+n_2-2$, in this research N_1 and $N_2 = 26$, then $df = 26+26-2=50$, the researcher obtained $T_{table} = 1.706$.

By comparing T_{count} with T_{table} , because T_{table} is bigger than T_{count} or $1,706 > -26,955$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. As a result, there is a significant improvement of using Joox Application on the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023.

Based on the result of the research above, this research aims to determine whether there any improvement in learning outcomes through the use of Joox application as a media in English

subject. Joox Application is a system designed to listening music online by using smartphone that complete with many kinds of genre song especially English. By using this application, besides the students enjoy to listening music, they also can read the lyrics which included. So, it can help them to adding students listening skill.

In this research, there are two variables, namely X variable and Y variable. X variable in this research is Joox application, and the Y variable is listening skill. The researcher chosen listening skill because based on the result of observations through interviews with an English teacher and some eleventh grade students of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang, the researcher found most of the the eleventh grade students of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang are weak in listening skill. This research was conducted at the eleventh grade of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023. The researcher chosen the eleventh grade because the lessons learned in the second semester was related to the listening skill, that is meaning through music.

This research used Joox music application as a media to teach English in experimental class, and used Google play music in the control class. so many features in the Joox application, one of them is the Joox application can play the song while displaying lyric

After given a pre-test the students were given treatment after being given pre-test. Treatment of the experimental group taught by using song from Joox Application and taught the control group by using conventional method that is google play music. The treatment has been conducted in five meeting. The steps of the treatment in experimental class as follows :

- a. The first meeting the researcher explain the material that is Meaning Through Music and then give pre-test
- b. The second, the researcher show the Joox Application and explain how to use the Joox Application
- c. Third, the researcher gives a lesson using Joox Application
- d. The fourth, the researcher ask the students to download the Joox Application and try to use
- e. After that, the researcher gives the post-test.

From table 7, it can be seen the test hypothesis obtained the value of $T_{count} = -26,955$, the H_0 is accepted and the H_a is rejected if T_{table} is smaller than T_{count} . T_{table} obtained a significant value of 0.05. With the obtained $df_{n1+n2-2}$, in this research N_1 and $N_2 = 26$, then $df = 26+26-2=50$, the researcher obtained $T_{table} = 1.706$.

By comparing T_{count} with T_{table} , because T_{table} is bigger than T_{count} or $1,706 > -26,955$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. As a result, there is a significant improvement of using Joox Application on the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMK La-Tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023.

The result of this research in line with three previous researchers. The first research was conducted by Nurul Fitra. 2020, entitled "The Use of Joox Application to Improve Students Listening Ability by Applying Dictogloss Technique (A Pre-experimental Research at the Eleventh Grade of MA Assalam Timbuseng in the Academic Year 2020/2021)". The second research was taken from Renita Rizky Anggraini and Maulida Arum Fauzi (2019), entitled "The Use of Joox to Enhance Vocabulary and Listening Skill". The third research was taken by Retno Widia Agustin and Mutiara Ayu (2021), entitled "The Impact of Using Instagram for Increasing Vocabulary and Listening Skill". From all the previous researches, their finding showed that Joox has given significant improvement towards the class which has been treated by it.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the Joox application has significant improvement to improve students' listening skill.

CONCLUSSION

As a result, it can be concluded that the students of eleventh grade of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023 have benefited after given treatment using Joox application. It can be seen from the result of the post-test. The minimum score of pre-tests in the experimental class before given treatment is 36, and the maximum score is 48, while the minimum score of post-tests in experimental class after given treatment is 68, and the maximum score is 84. Then, the minimum score of pre-tests in control class before given treatment is 36, and the maximum score is 52. While the minimum score of post-tests in control class after given treatment is 68, and the maximum score is 88. It means, there is a significant improvement of students listening skill by using Joox application as a teaching learning media. Then, it can be seen from T-test by obtaining an average or mean. The average or mean of pre-test in experimental class is 37,8. While the average or mean of post-test in experimental class is 77,4. Then, the average or mean of pre-test in control class is 39,7. While the average or mean of post-test in control class is 76,8. It means that the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted.

Based on the formulation of the problem, hypothesis and research result that has been discussed, it can be conclude that there is a positive and significant improvement of listening skill on eleventh grade students of SMK La-tahzan Munjul Pandeglang in academic year 2022/2023 by using Joox application as a teaching and learning media.

REFERENCES

- Al-Khayyat, A. S. J. (2015). *The impact of Directed Listening Thinking Activity (DLTA) on developing university students' listening competencies*. International Journal of English and Education. Volume, 4.
- Agustin, R. W., & Ayu, M. (2021). The impact of using instagram for increasing vocabulary and listening skill. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 1-7.
- Anggraini, R. R., & Fauzi, M. A. (2019). *Students' perceptions: The use of Joox to enhance vocabulary and listening skill*. In Proceeding of 1st Conference of English Language and Literature (CELL) (Vol. 11).
- Borsboom, D., Mellenbergh, G. J., & Van Heerden, J. (2004). *The concept of validity*. Psychological review, 111(4), 1061.
- Budiman, H. (2016). *Penggunaan Media Visual dalam Proses Pembelajaran*. Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 7(2), 171-182.
- Brown, H. D (2004). *Language Assesment* Pearson Education, 10 Bank Street, White Plains, NY 10606
- Brownell, J. (2015). *Listening: Attitudes, Principles, and Skills (Subscription)*. Routledge.
- C.F. Mona, P. (2010). *Legal Education and Research Methodology*. Allahabad (India): Central Law Publications. P.120.
- Djabbarova, F. O. (2020). *Modern methods of teaching listening skills*. Science and Education, 1(Special Issue 2), 67-71.
- Ekayani, P. (2017). *Pentingnya penggunaan media pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan prestasi belajar siswa*. Jurnal Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja, 2(1), 1-11.
- Etikan, I., Musa, S. A., & Alkassim, R. S. (2016). *Comparison of convenience sampling and purposive sampling*. American journal of theoretical and applied statistics, 5(1), 1-4.

- Fatikhah, E. N. (2015). *The Correlation On Students' Learning Motivation, Vocabulary Mastery and Listening Comprehension of the Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Surakarta in Academic Year 2014/2015*. Surakarta : digilib.uns.ac.id
- Fikroh, A. U. (2020). *The Effectiveness of Using Song From Joox Music Application on Students Vocabulary Mastery of the Twelfth Grade at SMKN 3 Boyolangu Tulungagung*
- Fitra, N. (2021). *The Use of Joox Application to Improve Students Listening Ability By Applying Dictogloss Technique*.
- Harahap, S. D. (2020). *Podcast Impacts On Students' Listening Skill: A Case Study Based On Students' Perceptions*. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 1(4), 891-900.
- Lobiondo-Wood, G., & Haber, J. (2014). *Reliability and validity*. *Nursing research. Methods and critical appraisal for evidence based practice*, 289-309.
- Mahendra, M. Y. (2020). *The students' perception on use joox app in listening skill at IAIN Palangka Raya* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Palangka Raya).
- Nor, H. (2014) *The Technique In Teaching Listening Skill*. *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, 4 (1) 1-100
- Novari, A. F., Maryani, Y., & Rostiana, H. (2021). *A Comparative Between British English And American English: Vocabulary Analysis*. *Journal of English Education Studies*, 4(1), 27-40.
- Nurani, R. Z. (2017). *Pengaruh Strategi Directed Listening Thinking Activity (DLTA) Berbantuan Media Audio Visual Terhadap Kemampuan Menyimak Dongeng*. Tasikmalaya: Dwijacendekia *Jurnal Riset Pedagogik*, 1(2), 79-86.
- Nuryadi, Astuti, T. D., Utami, E. S., Budiantara, M. (2017). *Dasar-dasar Statistik Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Sibuku Media
- Renukadevi, D. (2014). *The role of listening in language acquisition; the challenges & strategies in teaching listening*. *International journal of education and information studies*, 4(1), 59-63.
- Saricoban, A. (1999). *The teaching of listening*. *The internet TESL journal*, 5(12), 1-7.
- Stanley, J., & Williamson, T. (2017). *Skill. Noûs*, 51(4), 713-726.
- Sugiyono, (2012) *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Treasure, J. (2017). *How to be heard : Secrets for Powerful Speaking and Listening*. United States of America: Mango Media Inc.
- Tyagi, B. (2013). *Listening: An important skill and its various aspects*. *The Criterion An International Journal in English*, 12(1), 1-8.
- Yaumi, M. (2018). *Media dan teknologi pembelajaran*. Prenada Media.