A STUDY ON BROADCASTERS IN SPEAKING PERFORMANCE ON CHEMISTRY ENGLISH RADIO PROGRAMAT RAMAPATI 90.4 FM PASURUAN

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Abstract: In improving speaking skill, the English learners need to make English as a habitual language that is used in their daily activity, at least in their speaking class. In fact, they are rarely using English even in speaking class. In STKIP PGRI, where the English learners learn English in English department, there is a program where they can improve their speaking by joining the program that is held once a week, it is CHEMISTRY English radio program at Ramapati 90.4 FM. This program is presented by CHEMISTRY broadcasters who are English department learners that had been chosen. In this study, the researcher wants to identify the broadcasters’ preparations, broadcasters’ problems, broadcasters’ opinions, and broadcasters’ speaking performance on CHEMISTRY program. The design on this study is qualitative research design especially descriptive qualitative. There are three kinds of instrument are used in this study. They are Interview, documentation and observation. The result shows that the broadcasters did some preparation before they presented CHEMISTRY program on Radio, the broadcasters’ found some problems on their speaking performance as broadcaster in CHEMISTRY, the researcher agreed that CHEMISTRY program gives some advantages to them and their listener, and the broadcasters were mostly using informal English on their speaking performance on CHEMISTRY program.

Keywords: CHEMISTRY broadcasters, speaking performance, CHEMISTRY program

People learn languages for more than purely instrumental purposes, but learners do want to be able to use the languages they have learned (Tinsley: 2013) it means, Learning English language is not only about understanding the language structure, understanding vocabularies, understanding how to pass the English test, understanding how to choose the best answer but learning language has a main goal, those are the learner can speak, listen, read, and write in English.

The mastery of speaking skills in English is a priority for language learners. Richards (2002) asserted that a large percentage of the world’s language learners study English is to develop proficiency in speaking. Besides, Language learners often evaluated that they are success in language learning when they can speak English fluently and accurately.

Most of English language learners are failed to develop their speaking because they only use it in class. According to Haron (2012) the opportunities to use the second language or foreign language in the classrooms are always limited because the target language is taught as a subject only, and is not commonly used as a medium of communication outside classroom.

To develop a good English speaking, learners need many practices. It is difficult to get a great in speaking if they practice only in English class. They need another language environment where they can practice language. According to Dulay (1982) the language environment encompasses everything the language learner hears and sees in the new language.

In STKIP-PGRI where English is being learned, there is an alternative program on radio where the learners of English find and build an English environment. CHEMISTRY (Chat English Mania Exist Every Sunday) is an english broadcasting on radio program that held in once a week on sunday evening. The broadcasters are the English Learners in STKIP PGRI that had been selected on broadcaster audition.

Being a broadcaster is not a simple thing. The broadcasters should have a good presentation skills to present material clearly, calmly, and professionally, have a research skill to find an up to date material, have an interview skill to make a talk show at
ease, have a flexibility to react quickly and calmly to continue the change without interruption, have a technical skill to operate the technical equipment (Linton: 2015).

CHEMISTRY that had run an English program on radio for several years changes the broadcasters in every year. There are always new broadcasters every year. The question is, how are the broadcasters speaking performance in CHEMISTRY program? What are their preparations?

For those reasons, the researcher curious about CHEMISTRY broadcaster’s speaking performance. The researcher investigated the broadcasters’ preparations, the broadcasters’ problems, the broadcasters’ opinions, the broadcasters speaking performance in CHEMISTRY program.

Some research related on speaking had conducted by Nzama (2010) who investigated a study of errors committed by Isizulu speaking learners of English in selected school. He concluded that rural school learners, on account of the lack of exposure to English, commit more and similar errors. The errors made in all grades did not differ so much, so as to distinguish grade twelve from grade ten, although they have spent more years in school than the other grades.

Moreover, Adib (2012) investigated a grammatical error analysis of speaking of English department students of IAIN Walisongo. He concluded that students have not mastered the use of verb groups. They were still confused which one to use when making grammatical sentence. The students still confused in dealing with English grammar systems.

In accordance with those researches, the researcher also investigated a speaking of English learners. In opposite, the researcher investigated only what they perform on CHEMISTRY program as a program that is organized in a talk show.

The researcher observed only the speaking performance of CHEMISTRY Broadcasters who are still being a student of English department in STKIP PGRI Pasuruan. There are ten broadcasters in CHEMISTRY program on Ramapati 90.4 FM Pasuruan. One of them is not a student of English department in STKIP PGRI Pasuruan. Each of them is scheduled to broadcast once a month. The observation was conducted in three meeting in every Sunday on May to June 2015.

**METHOD**

In this study, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research. Ary (2002) explained that descriptive method is used to obtain information about existing conditions. In addition, Cresswell (2002) stated that descriptive qualitative study aims at investigating detail rendering of people places, or events in a setting of qualitative approach.

To obtain the data, the researcher used some instruments, the first is interview. The researcher did one on one interview to 9 CHEMISTRY broadcasters to find their preparation before presenting CHEMISTRY program, their difficulties in performing a talk on CHEMISTRY program, and their opinion on CHEMISTRY program. The interview was conducted on 9th of May, 17th of May, 24th of May, and 4th of June 2015.

The second is documentation. To find what the broadcasters speaking performance on CHEMISTRY program, the researcher use recorded-script of CHEMISTRY program as documentation of this research. The documentation was collected by recording the broadcaster speaking performance on CHEMISTRY on 17th of May, 24th of May, and 7th of June 2015, then was transcribed it on paper.

The last is observation. To help finding of preparation, problem and speaking performance of CHEMISTRY broadcasters, the researcher used observation as instrument. Through observation, the researcher found out the steps of CHEMISTRY broadcasters perform speaking on Radio. The researcher used observation checklist and observation field note. The researcher attended Ramapati radio station in Pasuruan on Sunday evening of 17th of May 2015, 24th of May, and 7th of June 2015. In each Sunday, there were two broadcasters and one operator who present CHEMISTRY radio English program.

**FINDING**

**Broadcasters’ preparations**

There are some preparations that are needed before performing a talk on CHEMISTRY program. The first preparation is finding topic. To find a topic that would be discussed at the program the broadcasters read today’s history. Based on the interview, there are three broadcasters who stated that they needed to read today’s history before broadcast, while the other did not read today’s history before broadcast. They also tried to find some information related to the topic while they were broadcasting by searching on internet.

The topic of CHEMISTRY program was related to the today’s history had been made. Based on the interview to one of broadcaster, Today’s history was about the short of news or information that was prepared before. The information could be taken by recent news or the event that was happened in a
week or about the biography of famous person that could be discussed deeply in broadcasting session. Today’s history was read in the first session of the program. It never discussed about politic issue or something that would be hard to be widely discussed. Today’s history was made by broadcasters based on the schedule that have been agreed.

The second preparation is preparing mental. Two of broadcasters stated that they needed to prepare their mental before broadcasting. The reason of preparing mental was because they always felt nervous before broadcasting. The nervous always appeared in the first session of broadcasting. It could make the discussion in the first session would be hard to be followed because they had anxiety to express their idea in speaking.

The other broadcasters stated that they were only nervous on the first time became broadcaster. After that, on the next broadcasting they felt the program is like a talk with friends about something so that they did not feel nervous or afraid to make a mistake.

The third preparation is preparing note book. One of broadcasters stated that she needed to bring note book to write what she should write. Sometimes, it will remind her about the thing that can be explored through their discussion.

In observation the researcher found that some of broadcasters brought note book, at least paper to write something important while performing a talk in CHEMISTRY program and write the information they had found on internet related to the topic, so that it reminded them and helped them to make the discussion widespread.

The forth preparation is discussing topic. Before broadcasting, the broadcasters were discussing the topic that would be sent in CHEMISTRY program. The topic should be related to today’s history.

At the first observation on 17th of May 2015, the researcher found that there was no today’s history was prepared. It because the broadcaster who was scheduled to write today’s history did not give today’s history to the broadcasters who broadcasted on that week. It made the broadcasters were directly deciding the topic about “what is your favorite movie and what movie can give you inspiration?”. Finally, they chose this topic because at that week there is Indonesian movie award on TV.

In the second observation on 24th of May 2015, the today’s history was prepared. It was about ‘Obama’s visit in United Kingdom’. From this today’s history, the broadcasters had been discussing the topic that would be presented was about ‘what country do you really wanna go?’

In the third observation that was done on 7th of June 2015, the today’s history was prepared. At that week, the today’s history was about ‘the first successful hiker of Mount Mc. Kinley’. Related to the today’s history, the topic that was sent at that week was about ‘Extreme sport’.

Based on observation, the broadcasters discussed what they would present on the first coming to the studio before the program started, on the break time while they played some music or advertisement, and on before the last session of program.

Broadcasters’ Problem
Lack of unfamiliar vocabulary
One of broadcasting problem that had been found by broadcasters is lack of unfamiliar vocabulary. They sometimes found that they did not have something to say because they did not know the English word. In broadcasting, they presented widespread discussion about the topic and sometimes found the word that was no English word or not familiar word heard in English language. The words like ‘Kesurupan’ or ‘Kemiri’ or ‘sesajen’ are the unfamiliar word heard in English. When they found a word that there was not English word they said “In Indonesia we call it (said Indonesian word)”.

On the third observation the researcher found that when the broadcasters did not find the English word of unfamiliar vocabulary like paralayang they would say it in Indonesian word.

Mental problem
When presenting CHEMISTRY program, the broadcasters usually faced a mental problem like being over nervous or worry to make a mistake. It happened to all new broadcasters of CHEMISTRY. Fortunately, that nervous feeling was found only in the first session of broadcasting. After that, they would enjoy discussion and that nervous feeling was disappeared.

Lack of technical skill
The broadcasters found the difficulty in operating the technical stuff of radio. Sometimes there was a trouble appeared like the broadcasting was not able to be heard by listeners or the voice was too low to be heard by listeners or there was other voice that disturbed their program. At first, the broadcasters tried to fix it. Sometime it was fixed and sometime was not. If the stuff was not fixed they keep the
program running while waiting for one of Ramapati radio staff coming, because sometimes there was no one of staff of radio to accompany their program.

**Broadcasters’ Opinion**

Based on their opinion, they all agreed that through this program they could improve their speaking skill, because as broadcaster they had to present their speaking on radio at least once a month. They discussed something deeply and all of the time must in English.

Besides, while broadcasting they got some new knowledge about everything related to the topic that is discussed. All broadcasters stated that they also got so much knowledge about what happen to the world today, and another knowledge that they got from their broadcaster partner.

Other, the broadcasters also stated that in CHEMISTRY they found a new experience that they had never gotten before. They had an experience how to be a broadcaster, how to present a topic well, how to enlarge the discussion, how to operate the radio equipment, and also how to work in a team.

By this program, they also stated that not only broadcaster who get a benefit but also the listeners. They all agreed that the listeners can also improve their speaking by listening this program or joining this program by sending message or having a call to express their opinion or experience related to the topic that is discussed.

**Broadcasters’ Speaking Performance**

Based on the observation which was held on 17th of May, 24th of May and 07th of June 2015 in Ramapati radio station where CHEMISTRY program are held, in opening the program the broadcasters always introduced the program and themselves to the listeners. They had a key word to open the program by saying “CHEMISTRY, Chat English Mania Exist Every Sunday”.

There was always small talk to greet each other among broadcasters. They were able to make an attractive speaking while greeting each other. As like on the second observation, one of broadcasters greeted the other broadcasters by “How are you? Great?”, then the other broadcasters stated “very amazing” in high intonation.

In running program, when the broadcaster must response to a message sender and caller, they always response the message sender and caller well. They sometimes commented on message sender or caller opinion or made a conclusion on what message sender or caller idea relating to the topic.

In inviting the listener, the broadcaster could give clear information on what the listeners should do to join CHEMISTRY program.

The last, in closing the program the broadcasters concluded what they had discussed. Surprisingly, the broadcasters might give conclusion that is different each other. They gave their own conclusion and their opinion about the topic that had been discussed.

**DISCUSSION**

**Broadcasters’ Preparation**

Finding topic is a preparation which is related to the material that will be discussed in CHEMISTRY program. This kind of preparation is very useful to the broadcasters, they could think first about the discussion would be and made the discussion running well because they had preparation before. Unfortunately, in the first observation, the researcher found that there was no today’s history prepared. It made the broadcasters were not ready and they started the discussion hardly at the first session. As seen the broadcasters’ stated at the first session below:

“Ah.. hemm.. and now I think we can go to our topic about what’s make you.. eh..what’s is your favorite movie maybe? About kayak what’s movie can make have you make er..motivation can add you inspiration.. like that. So even Indonesian movie or west movie”

It is different from the second meeting, in the second meeting there was a today’s history prepared. It made the broadcasters were ready to send the topic to the listeners.

The other preparation is preparing mental. Since they need to be confidence in delivering program. Preparing a note book also needed to CHEMISTRY broadcasters, because they needed to write something that they would present on program. The last preparation is, discussing a topic. To make the discussion is not widespread or even stuck in the middle of program, they needed a discussion before opening program or when having a break in program.

**Broadcasters’ Problem**

There are three problems that usually faced by broadcasters, they are lack of unfamiliar vocabulary, mental problem, and lack of technical skill.

Vocabulary as one of components of English speaking is important to be mastered. CHEMISTRY broadcasters had problem in vocabulary, especially for unfamiliar word. Therefore, they would say the Indonesian word if there was none of broadcaster
knows the English word. As same as Chinese English learners that one of speaking problem is inadequate vocabulary, Liu and Jackson in Gan (2012) claimed that lack of vocabulary was regarded as a main obstacle for spoken communication by Chinese English learners.

Mental problem is naturally occurred to all of people who present a material in front of people, even broadcasters. CHEMISTRY broadcaster as public speaker also faced a mental problem such as, face nervousness, lack of confidence, worry to say something. As had been explained in chapter two in saylor URL that one of biggest concerns about public speaking might be how to deal with nervousness or unexpected events. Fear of speaking in public consistently ranks at the top of lists of people’s common fears.

One of skill that should be owned by radio broadcasters is they are able to operate the radio equipment. CHEMISTRY broadcasters sometimes find some problems in operating radio equipment. They need to learn more about operating radio equipment to be able to solved technical problem occurred. According to Linton (2015) broadcasters must be familiar with studio equipment. If a technical problem occured, they must be able to quickly and calmly to an alternative item.

**Broadcasters’ Opinion**

Based on broadcasters’ opinion, CHEMISTRY program could improve their speaking, especially for broadcasters, because while presenting this program, they did interaction each other using English all the time. As Noonan (2005) stated that interaction or the act of communicating with another person plays a significant part in second language learning. It rarely happened to discuss something in all the time English even in English speaking class. In this program, they found the place where they can express all the things and must use English as the language.

Moreover, they all agreed that the listeners also get benefits from this program. It is reasonable that this program makes the listeners improve their skill in listening and speaking. To join this program by sending message and calling, the listeners need to know what the program talking about so that they have to listen carefully and understand accurately. Then, they need to speak or write to join this program by calling and sensing message. At least, they will produce their language as well as they can by joining this program.

It all means that CHEMISRTY program build good environment for English learners, especially for English learners of STKIP PGRI Pasuruan. As Dulay said that the language environment encompasses everything the language learner hears and sees in the new language. The quality of the language environment is of paramount importance to success in learning a new language.

**Broadcasters’ Speaking Performance**

The researcher also found that most of broadcasters’ speaking performance in CHEMISTRY Radio English program was using informal language. According to Murray (2010) Informal language has less strict grammar rules and often has shortened sentences. We can see in this sentence “I wanna continue my study like in Cambridge or oxford”, they shortened ‘want to’ become ‘wanna’. They preferred to use ‘we have today's history today?’ to ask whether there is today’s history or not, rather than used ‘do we have today's history today?’.

CONCLUSION

CHEMISTRY broadcaster had prepared the program well. The preparations of CHEMISTRY broadcasters before performing speaking on radio are including finding a topic that should be related on today’s history (recent news that had been made by broadcasters each week), preparing mental, and some of them are preparing note book.

The problems that had ever been faced by CHEMISTRY broadcasters are not big problem that can distract the program. They are lack of unfamiliar vocabulary, mental problem, and lack of technical skill.

The opinions that had been stated by broadcasters on CHEMISTRY program are that CHEMISTRY English radio program gave many advantages for both broadcasters and listeners of this program. For broadcasters, they could improve their speaking through broadcasting on this program, because this program is presented fully using English as a language to discuss the chosen topic. They also got knowledge from information that had been shared on their broadcasting. Moreover, they got a new experience that had never been gotten before, as radio broadcaster. For listeners, all broadcasters from STKIP PGRI Pasuruan (nine broadcasters) agreed that this program could improve the listeners skill on speaking by listening the program or joining the program by participating on CHEMISTRY whether by
sending message or calling to express their perspective related on the topic that had been discussed.

In performing speaking as broadcasters of CHEMISTRY, all broadcasters tried to be good broadcasters such as always introducing the program and themselves at first in all sessions, they also could response the message sender and caller well, they could give clear information to their listeners to join their program, and completely, each of them always gave conclusion on their discussion.

In this program, the broadcasters are using informal English. Most of the time, they shortened their language and sometimes ignored the English structure.

REFERENCES
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