ABSTRACT

Fitri, Hima., (2023) Improving Indonesian EFL Students' Speaking Skills by Engaging them in Learning Speaking Using Eye Tracking Technique on Visual Media : A Pre-Experimental Study to 8th Grade Students of Smpit Ummul Qurro.

Speaking is one of the four essential component skills in learning English. In general, people can communicate with others but usually face problems in social interaction. Such as not being able to communicate ideas, arguments, and feelings. By speaking, we can determine students' skills to produce English comprehension. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of eye tracking techniques using visual media to improving English speaking skills.

This study used a quantitative method. The subjects in this study were 35 students from class VIII who were taken based on non-random sampling. The design of this research is pre-experimental with pre-test and post-test. Students will carry out the pre-test, then be given the learning treatment, and then the post-test. Meanwhile, the criteria of speaking skills assessed have four aspects: comprehension, fluency, pronunciation, and vocabulary.

The results of this study showed an increase in students' speaking skills. This is shown by the students' average score on the post-test (13.22), which is higher than the pre-test (10.97). Even for a significant level (p) of 5% and (df) = N-1 =35-1= 34, the table value is 1.691, while the t-test value is 10.5. Based on the data, it can be concluded that the t-test value is greater than the t-table ($10.5 \geq 1.691$). It can be concluded that students' speaking skills improve after receiving treatment. Moreover, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, while the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.

Other research on the use of eye-tracking techniques in learning speaking skills, including Manhardt (2022), explains that visual events guided by multimodal linguistic abilities have an eye-to-mouth relationship and can also be extended from the eyes to the hands. It is a multisensory phenomenon in language comprehension processing. This is a piece of evidence that there is continuity between visual sensory (eye tracking) converted into motor sensors (speaking).