

HIGHER SECONDARY XI-STANDARD STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCHOOL AND PROBLEM OF SPEAKING IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This study is conducted to clear up the way that impact of Attitude towards school and Problem of Speaking in English. This study involved XI standard students from 8 higher secondary schools in Namakkal district, Tamilnadu.

INTRODUCTION

Speech in human Language is gift of god to human being. Language is more than the apparently simple stream of sound that flows from the tongue of the speaker. Extensively speaking language incorporates each one of those verbal and non-verbal activities of individuals that are identified with the correspondence of thoughts. It is a mind boggling arrangement of correspondence with different levels of many-sided quality including many-sided determination and requesting of implications, sounds and bigger units and courses of action.

A positive state of mind engendering a sense of well being that enables a person to function effectively within society. Students who have great psychological wellness are balanced to society ready to relate well to others; essentially feel happy with themselves and their job in the public arena. Breakdown of mental health is a major problem in India; it has been estimated that at least one in four adults will suffer from some mental disorder, such as depression, during their life. Many physicians and psychologists believe that individuals are physical, mental and spiritual beings.

The learning outcomes of the students are measured with the help of their achievement or performance. Performance assessment is the process of measuring the terminal behavior of the students at the end of the instruction. The achievement is the end product of the instruction usually verbal performance.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is mainly focused on the higher secondary XI Standard students Attitude towards School and their Problem of Speaking in English. The present research is highly useful to identify the gap related to this area and also the influence of demographic characters related to a relationship between Attitude towards School and their Problem of Speaking in English. Thus the study is highly useful to the Educational Institution to improve the student's Problem of Speaking in English.

Therefore the significance of the study of this will be

- To identify the Attitude towards school of higher secondary XI Standard students.
- To identify the level of higher secondary XI Standard students Problem of Speaking in English.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To find out the higher secondary XI Standard students attitude towards school and Problem of Speaking in English on the basis of

1. Gender
2. Group
3. Type of Management
4. Medium
5. Type of school
6. Location of the school
7. Father's Education
8. Mother's Education

9. Father's Occupation
10. Mother's Occupation

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Higher secondary XI Standard Students do not differed significantly in their attitude towards school and Problem of Speaking in English on the basis of

1. Gender
2. Group
3. Type of Management
4. Medium
5. Type of school
6. Location of The School
7. Father's Education
8. Mother's Education
9. Father's Occupation
10. Mother's Occupation

METHOD OF THE STUDY

The normative survey method is adopted. The survey method gathers data from relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It is not concerned with generalized statistics that result when data are abstracted from a number of individual cases. The survey should one all aspects of the subject selected for the study. These data may be gathered from survey of the entire population.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The present investigation adopted random sampling techniques of higher secondary school students in the Namakkal district were selected. A total number of 330 higher Secondary XI standard students responded to the enquiry.

TOOLS OF THE STUDY

The present study is an attempt to investigate a higher Secondary XI standard students Attitude towards School and their Problem of Speaking in English .The following tools were used for the present study.

1. Attitude towards School
2. Problem of Speaking in English

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Suitable descriptive and inferential statistic techniques were used in the interpretation of the data to draw out a more meaningful picture of result from the collected data in the present study the following statistical measures were used.

1. Descriptive Analysis (Mean, Standard Deviation)
2. Differential Analysis (t-test, F-ratio).

ANALYSIS OF DATA-I

Table 1. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Gender

S. No	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Girls	161	19.36	2.689	1.281	NS
2	Boys	169	18.99	2.501		

Table 2. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Group

S. No	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Biology	147	19.02	2.520	4.706	0.01
2	Computer	73	18.62	2.899		
3	Vocational	110	19.75	2.394		

Table 3. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Type of Management

S. No	Type of Management	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Govt.	148	18.98	2.604	1.412	NS
2	Aided	31	18.84	2.410		
3	Private	151	19.43	2.619		

Table 4. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Medium

S. No	Medium	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Tamil	228	19.08	2.592	.935	NS
2	English	102	19.37	2.610		

Table 5. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Type of School

S. No	Type of School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Girls	152	19.42	2.671	1.295	NS
2	Boys	63	18.94	2.382		
3	Co - Ed	115	18.97	2.604		

Table 6. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Locality of the School

S. No	Locality of the School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Rural	88	19.20	2.901	.134	NS
2	Urban	242	19.16	2.484		

Table 7. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Father's Education

S. No	Father's Education	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	School	143	19.38	2.591	.871	NS
2	College	104	19.09	2.663		
3	Illiterate	83	18.93	2.527		

Table 8. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Mother's Education

S. No	Mother's Education	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	School	58	18.83	2.556	1.243	NS
2	College	64	19.56	2.690		
3	Illiterate	208	19.15	2.577		

Table 9. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Father's Occupation

S. No	Father's Occupation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Govt	25	18.84	2.853	.372	NS
2	Private	168	19.27	2.682		
3	Coolie	137	19.11	2.452		

Table 10. The Summary of Results of Students Attitude towards School on the Basis of Mother's Occupation

S. No	Mother's Occupation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Private	35	17.94	2.473	7.890	0.01
2	Coolie	41	20.27	2.225		
3	Home maker	254	19.17	2.601		

ANALYSIS OF DATA-II

Table 11. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Gender

S. No	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Girls	161	18.86	5.749	1.603	NS
2	Boys	169	17.86	5.645		

Table 12. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Group

S. No	Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Biology	147	17.02	5.409	7.610	0.01
2	Computer	73	19.14	5.208		
3	Vocational	110	19.60	6.076		

Table 13. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Type of Management

S. No	Type of Management	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Govt.	148	18.10	5.524	.466	NS
2	Aided	31	17.94	7.659		
3	Private	151	18.68	5.446		

Table 14. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Medium

S. No	Medium	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Tamil	228	18.31	5.642	.176	NS
2	English	102	18.43	5.884		

Table 15. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Type of School

S. No	Type of School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Girls	152	18.84	5.694	3.011	0.05
2	Boys	63	16.79	5.344		
3	Co - Ed	115	18.55	5.822		

Table 16. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Locality of the School

S. No	Locality of the School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
1	Rural	88	18.90	5.324	.134	NS
2	Urban	242	18.15	5.841		

Table 17. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Father's Education

S. No	Father's Education	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	School	143	18.07	5.670	.303	NS
2	College	104	18.60	5.554		
3	Illiterate	83	18.52	6.011		

Table 18. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Mother's Education

S. No	Mother's Education	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	School	58	18.45	6.427	.437	NS
2	College	64	17.75	5.158		
3	Illiterate	208	18.50	5.675		

Table 19. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Father's Occupation

S. No	Father's Occupation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Govt	25	17.96	3.348	.063	NS
2	Private	168	18.37	5.818		
3	Coolie	137	18.39	5.940		

Table 20. The Summary of Results of Students problem of speaking English on the Basis of Mother's Occupation

S. No	Mother's Occupation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	F - ratio	Level of Significance
1	Private	35	18.43	5.495	1.185	NS
2	Coolie	41	19.61	5.019		
3	Home maker	254	18.13	5.835		

FINDINGS BASED ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCHOOL

1. Girls have scored higher mean value for attitude towards school than the Boys students of secondary school.
2. vocational group students have showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than the other group students
3. The students studying in Private schools have showed better mean value for attitude towards school than the students studying in other schools.
4. The English Medium students showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than the Tamil Medium students.
5. The girls' school students showed better value than the other school students.
6. Rural school students have showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than the students studying in other school area.

7. The students whose father's education was school level have showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than others.
8. The students whose mother educational qualification were college level have showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than others
9. The students whose father's occupation was private has showed higher mean value for attitude towards school than Others.
10. The students whose mother's occupation was coolie has showed better mean value for attitude towards school than the others.

FINDINGS BASED ON PROBLEM OF SPEAKING IN ENGLISH

1. Girls have scored higher mean value for problem of speaking in English than the Boys students of secondary school.
2. Vocational group students have showed higher mean value for the problem of speaking in English than the other group students
3. The students studying in Private schools have showed better mean value for problem of speaking in English than the students studying in other schools.
4. The English Medium students showed higher mean value for problem of speaking in English than the Tamil Medium students.
5. The Co-Education school students showed better value than the other school students.
6. Rural school students have showed higher mean value for problem of speaking in English than the students studying in other school area.
7. The students whose fathers' education was college level have showed higher mean value for problem of speaking in English than others.
8. The students whose mothers illiterate showed higher mean value for problem in speaking in English than others
9. The students whose father's occupation was Coolie has showed higher mean value for problem in speaking English than Others.
10. The students whose mother's occupation was coolie have showed better mean value for problem of speaking in English than others.

CONCLUSION

Education does not mean imparting some facts and figures and learning without understanding them properly. The study reveals that attitude towards school influences the Problem of Speaking in English of the higher secondary XI school students. Hence the parents and the teachers should focus to develop positive attitude towards school among the students. The parents and teachers should motivate the students and should create interest among them to have better results. The curriculum planners and the educational policy makers should incorporate the necessary concepts to promote students achievement. Schools must be funded adequately to improve the libraries and establish language labs to encourage teachers and students to do adequate reference work and to correct speech habits. Periodical in-service training must be given to teachers to whet their communication skill and spoken English. Workshops and seminars should be organized by the Education Department at regular intervals to disseminate the latest developments in language teaching and learning. English teachers must adopt frequent and continuous evaluation techniques to assess the effectiveness of their own teaching and the achievement of their students in English. In order to engage the students in productive and creative work, summer courses in spoken English, written English, word games, verse writing and such other programmes which would help the secondary students to enhance their English language attainment must be organized. Use of newspapers at concession rate for the students should be availed of to motivate the extra-reading habit. The school bulletin board should comprise English language corner providing information related to "Know Your English", "Building Vocabulary", "Idioms and Phrases". Radio lessons and educational programmes in televisions should be listened and viewed by the students to improve their communication skills in English. The heads of the schools must emphasize that the teacher-pupil communication must be in English during the class hours. Education aims that manipulating and character building in the learners. This in term should stand in own legs in future and enable then to

solve problems in life and to lead their life with self adjustment and with the society. Developing the sound mind and a strong physic is the aim of school. When the learner develops proper attitude towards school he becomes a student of self respect, self confidence, self concept and self direction. This makes him move with others freely and fearlessly. This freeness and fearlessness creates love for learning all subjects in general and the English language in particular. One who loves school will learns the language effectively and handles them in al situation as expected in his home, school and friend circle.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Modern English teaching strategies should be developed and disseminated to secondary school teachers teaching English. Group study methods should be encouraged in English classes to pool down the meritorious factors of students possessing unique linguistic skills. E-learning facilities should be included to enhance the linguistic ability of the students. Counsellors should be appointed in schools to develop the self-confidence and self esteem of students to promote the spoken English of students. Multimedia packages relating to English language skill attainment may be developed. Aural-oral testing of linguistic skills must be adopted in the evaluation system.

This study can be carried out on students of different branches of education like Teaching, Diploma, Engineering, Medical Students etc., to improve their fluency in English school would act as a guide to the parents, teacher's, friend's that would help them to understand the wavelength of the students.

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