

## The Influence of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni

Mahsunah Etik Rahayuningsih<sup>1,\*</sup>, & Endra Winarni<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia

\* Pos-el: [jojomahsunah@polimarin.ac.id](mailto:jojomahsunah@polimarin.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The long-term **goal of this research** is Logistic English which is needed by maritime students, especially the port management study program, due to they have to master it, especially ESP (English for Special Purpose) Logistics. In addition, many alumni work for foreign shipping companies. This inspires the writer to conduct this research. The study entitled "The Influence of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni" was to determine how much influence the Logistics English skills possessed by maritime college students in Semarang. Specific targets, positive results, the next author's long-term goal is to write a logistic English book intended for shipping school students so that they can easily get logistic English books with simple understanding but high quality presentation. **The method** used in this study, for the population is maritime school students in Semarang, Indonesia, while the sample is using purposive sampling. This type of research uses causality. Meanwhile, for the instrument testing is the instrument validity test and the reliability test. The data collection techniques used questionnaires, observation, literature study, interviews and documentation. Data processing techniques using editing, scoring and tabulation. The data analysis technique uses multiple regression analysis test and goodness of fit test. While to test the data requirements using the normality test, linearity test and classical assumption test. **The main finding** in this study is that there is a relationship or influence of "Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni". **Conclusion** There is an influence between AKPELNI, STIMART AMNI, PIP and POLIMARIN, where the result has **positive influence**.

**Keyword** : English, Logistic, Maritime

### ABSTRAK

*Tujuan penelitian ini adalah bahasa Inggris logistik sangat diperlukan mahasiswa maritim khususnya program studi tatalaksana pelabuhan membuat mereka harus menguasainya, terlebih yang mereka hadapi adalah istilah-istilah bahasa Inggris khususnya ESP (English for Special Purpose) Logistik. Selain itu para alumni banyak yang bekerja di perusahaan pelayaran asing. Hal tersebut mengugah keinginan penulis untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui*

*seberapa besar pengaruh antara keahlian bahasa Inggris Logistik yang dikuasai oleh mahasiswa perguruan tinggi maritim di kota Semarang. Tujuan jangka panjang penulis selanjutnya adalah dengan menulis buku bahasa Inggris Logistik yang diperuntukan mahasiswa sekolah pelayaran agar mereka mudah mendapatkan buku bahasa Inggris logistik dengan mudah serta dengan penyajian yang sederhana namun berkualitas. Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini, untuk populasi adalah mahasiswa sekolah maritim di kota Semarang diantaranya adalah AKPELNI, AMNI dan POLIMARIN, sedangkan untuk sampel menggunakan purposive sampling. Tipe penelitian menggunakan kausalitas. Sedangkan untuk pengujian instrument adalah Uji validitas instrumen dan uji reliabilitas. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, observasi, studi pustaka, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik pengolahan data dengan menggunakan editing, pemberian skor dan tabulasi. Teknik Analisa Data menggunakan uji analisis regresi berganda dan uji goodness of fit. Sedangkan untuk uji persyaratan data dengan menggunakan uji normalitas, uji linearitas dan uji asumsi klasik. Main finding dalam penelitian ini adalah ada keterkaitan atau pengaruh keahlian bahasa Inggris Logistik terhadap kemampuan bekerja mahasiswa perguruan tinggi maritim. Kesimpulan yang didapat adalah ada pengaruh antara keahlian bahasa Inggris Logistik dengan kemampuan bekerja alumni perguruan tinggi maritim, dimana hasilnya adalah positif.*

**Kata kunci :** Bahasa Inggris, Logisti, Maritim

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has abundant natural and human resources. In order to reach economic equality from one island to another, it is necessary to have affordable transportation facilities. One of them is a sea transportation. The emergence of supply and demand for logistics supplies requires a marine transportation system that is adequate support with competent human resources in their specialties.

This phenomenon is found in the outside, the limited number of shipping companies is inversely proportional to the very large number of graduates. If a shipping education institution does not have graduates who are competent in their major, acceptance in the shipping industry both in national and international level is very low. In shipping companies, communication is very important, especially English as an international language, even the knowledge of Logistic contained in published books using English, if students do not know Logistic English terms, they will find difficulties. So that the authors are interested in conducting this research. It is an compulsory for this country to establish shipping schools that have reliable outputs or alumni so that they can develop this country. In fulfilling the quota of competent human resources in the scope of logistics, several maritime colleges or shipping schools have opened a Port Management or Port and Shipping study program, the alumni will be responsible for the supply chain or struggle with port activities.

The scope of this research is centered on alumni or students who are still in the process of internship at maritime industry. They are alumni and students from marine university in Semarang Indonesia, AKPELNI (Akademi Pelayaran Niaga Indonesia-Indonesian Shipping Marchant Academy), STIMAR AMNI (Sekolah Tinggi Maritim Dan Trasportasi-Maritime And Transportation University), PIP (Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang-Merchant Marine Polytechnic) and POLIMARIN (Politeknik Maritim Negeri Indonesia-State Maritime Polytechnic Of Indonesia), furthermore, the subject of discussion is Logistic English which is taught in the department of port and shipping management.

The importance of research entitled The Effect of Logistic English Proficiency towards Work Ability of Maritime University Alumni is conducted to determine whether the effect is positive or negative. The output, which is an English book, is expected to improve the quality of graduates in maritime schools in Indonesia so that they are absorbed in the shipping industry, export-import, ports, and trade. The researchers pay attention to alumni as well as students failing to get internships and jobs due to weakness in English interviews.

Research novelty, all of the studies that have been published in national journals, none of them discuss Logistic English. In addition, the results of previous studies did not produce output in the form of Logistic English textbooks.

The specific objective of this research is to create a learning development model for English accompanied by a Logistic English textbook. The urgency of this research is for the advancement of marine university alumni, especially the port management study program so that they can compete in the industry and they can create their own jobs. Formulation of the problem, how is “the influence of logistic English proficiency towards working Ability of Maritime University Alumni”. The objective of the study is to know “the influence of logistic English proficiency towards working Ability of Maritime University Alumni”.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Literature sources relevant to this research include:**

*Peningkatan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Melalui Imajinasi Kreatif Dengan Teknik Close (Deletion) Pada Siswa SMP Negeri 8 Kota Tebing Tinggi* “Increasing the Ability to Speak English through Creative Imagination with Close (Deletion) Techniques for Students of SMP Negeri 8 Kota Tebing Tinggi” was researched by Rosita Daulay This research aims to improve the English speaking skills of students in grade IX-1 SMP Negeri 8 Kota Tebing Tinggi with the technique close (deletion). This research is a classroom action research (PTK). This classroom action research uses the Lewins model which consists of planning, implementing, observing and reflecting. This research was conducted in 2 cycles. The subjects in this study were students of class IX-1 SMP Negeri 8 Tebing Tinggi, which include 36 students.

*Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Siswa Dalam Menghadapi Era Revolusi 4.0.* “Improving Students' English Speaking Ability in Facing the Revolutionary 4.0 Era” by Sari, Linda and Lestari, Zuliana, who published in the Proceedings of the National Education Seminar on the

Postgraduate Program at PGRI Palembang University January 12, 2019, 443. In this research, English is the most difficult language to be pronounced by students.

*Peningkatan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Melalui Media Gambar Berseri:*<sup>1</sup> “Improving the Ability to Speak English through Serial Images” by Hamid, La Ode from Jakarta State University. The purpose of this study was to improve students' speaking ability in English through serial images. This research is a mixed research with action research methods at SMA Negeri 5 Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi.

*Analisis Kemampuan Keterampilan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan PT Berrys Internasional Jakarta* Research “Analysis of the Ability of English Speaking Skills on Employee Performance of PT Berrys International Jakarta in 2016” by Budiarmo I Lecturer in Informatics Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, PGRI Indraprasta University. This study analyzes the ability to speak English among company employees. The aim is to find out the extent of the preparation of the English speaking skills of the employees of a private national company in Jakarta that has been operating for at least two years to deal with free trade that has been going on since early 2015.

Research entitled *Analisis Kebutuhan Penggunaan Bahasa Inggris Melalui Iklan Lowongan Pekerjaan Di Media Cetak tahun 2016* “Analysis of the Need of the Use of English through Job Vacancies in Print Media 2016” by Yuliah S, Bhakti K and Setiawan D, Department of English, Bandung State Polytechnic, Indonesia. This study analyzes job advertisements to identify jobs that require English skills and other skill exclude English. The job advertisements analyzed are those that appear in Indonesian newspapers published in the period May, June and July 2016.

*Hubungan Antara Kemampuan Berbahasa Inggris Dengan Kinerja Karyawan Pt. Elang Express Surabaya* “The Relationship Between English Ability and Employee Performance of PT. Elang Express Surabaya”. Thesis by Nurlaila from Airlangga University in 2016. By adapting the theory of KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice), in this study, the ability to speak English contains three things, they are English knowledge (knowledge of language sounds), meaning of words, and knowledge of non-sentence sentences (Rodman 1988: 3).

From the research title "The Effect of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni", the following is the theoretical basis used by the author.

## **2 Definition of Skills**

According to Robbins (2000) Skills are divided into 4 categories as follows:

- a. Basic Literacy Skill: is possessed by everyone such as writing, reading, listening, and the ability to count.
  - b. Technical Skill: is obtained through learning in the engineering sector such as using computers, repairing cellphones, and so on.
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- c. Interpersonal Skill: namely the expertise of each person in communicating between peers, such as expressing opinions and working in teams.
- d. Problem Solving: a person's expertise in solving problems using his logic.

It has been suggested Gordon (1994), skills are the ability to operate work easily and accurately. Meanwhile, according to Nadler (1986), skills are activities that require practice or can be interpreted as implications of skills. Skills according to Dunnette (1976) are the capacities needed to carry out several tasks which are a development of the results of training and experience gained.

### **3. English Theory**

Theory of language According to Walija (1996) [Indonesian in transition: language is the most complete and effective communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others]. In other words, language cannot be separated from its function as a tool to communicate in dealing with other people.

According to Richard Nordquist, the journal was updated on March 2, 2017

*“The English language is the primary language of several countries (including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and a second language in a number of multilingual countries (including India, Singapore, and the Philippines)”*.

### **4. Logistics**

According to the Council of Logistics Management Ballou (1992), logistics is defined as the process of planning, implementing, and controlling efficiency, cost-effective flow and storage of raw materials, intermediate materials, finished goods and information related to the origin of the point of consumption. The purpose of meeting consumer needs.

- a. According to Siagian, Yolanda (2005) logistics as part of the supply chain process which functions to plan, implement, control effectively, efficiently the procurement, management, storage of goods, services and information processes from the starting point to the point of consumption with the aim of meeting consumer needs.
- b. According to Siagian, Sondang (2003), logistics is defined as all materials, goods, tools and facilities needed and used by an organization in order to achieve its goals and objectives.

### **5. Maritime**

According to Darmawan (2015) in Rahayuningsih, Mahsunah (2020) Maritime is derived from English, which means navigation. From this word, the term maritime power was born, namely maritime or oceanic countries. Maritime, in Indonesian Dictionary is interpreted as relating to the sea associated with shipping and trade at sea. In English, the word is used to indicate the nature or quality that states mastery of the sea as a sea-power. Maritime country is a country that is in a vast sea territory,

has many islands, is surrounded by sea and water areas, and most of its population works in the territorial waters.

## C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1. METHOD

#### a. Respondent

##### *General Respondent Description*

The sample in this study were 46 cadets in several maritime universities who were doing apprenticeship. The following is a description of the respondents based on gender

Table 1  
Respondents based on gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	39	84.8	84.8	84.8
Female	7	15.2	15.2	100.0
Total	46	100.0	100.0	

Source : primary data 2019

In Table 1 it can be seen that the respondents in this study were mostly male as many as 39 people (84.8 percent) while the remaining 7 people (15.2) percent were women.

### 2. Procedures

#### a. Research Subjects

The subjects of this research are focused on graduates or students who are still in the process of apprenticeship at maritime or shipping education institutions both public and private in Semarang, including POLIMARIN, AKPELNI, AMNI and PIP. Furthermore, the subject of discussion is Logistic English which is taught in the department of port and shipping management.

#### b. Research Location

The research location is in Semarang Indonesia with several marine school including AKPELNI, AMNI, and POLIMARIN.

#### c. The observed / measured variables

According to the problem nature, Margono (2009) states that the task of research is to provide, explain and predict and resolve problems, so research can also be classified from this point of view.

This study was to investigate the causal relationship between certain factors that might be the cause of the symptoms investigated, it is the influence of English Proficiency Towards Working ability. The specifics of this study were:

- 1) Research is ex post facto. An observed symptom is traced back from one or several factors in the past.
- 2) Causality research, in addition to measuring the strength of the relationship between two or more variables, also shows the direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent or dependent variable. Causality research can be distinguished as follows:
  - a) One-way causality research:  $X \rightarrow Y$ , meaning that X causes Y; or  $X \rightarrow Y$  means X causes Y
  - b) Two-way causality research:  $Y \leftrightarrow X$ , meaning that there is a simultaneous relationship between Y and X

The similarity between comparative and experimental causal research is that both of them try to see the existence of a causal relationship, as well as comparisons between groups, while the difference is:

- a) In experimental research, the "cause" statement is controlled, whereas in comparative causal research it is not.
- b) Experimental research, activities or characteristics that are believed to cause change are called independent variables, while changes or consequences that are calculated to occur or do not occur are called dependent variables, meaning that they are tied to the independent variable.
- c) Experimental research has independent variable control, while in comparative causal there is no control.

### 3. Type of Research

This research model uses an experimental type. Experimental research is a logical and systematic method for answering the question: "If something was done under carefully controlled conditions, what would happen?" In this connection, the researcher manipulates a stimuli, treatment, or experimental conditions, then observes the effect or change caused by the manipulation. To get a completely clean effect from the manipulated factors, the researcher needs to exercise careful control over the possibility of the influence of other factors Faisal (1982).

### 4. Data Analysis

This analysis is used to determine how much influence the independent. Independent variable is "the mastery of Logistic English", on the dependent variable, is "working ability".

#### a. Multiple Regression Analysis Test

Multiple linear regression equations are used to measure the strength of the influence of two or more variables, and show the direction of influence between the dependent variables. The formula used is as follows (Ghozali, 2011):

$$Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + e$$

Information:

Y = ability to work

a = Constant

b1 = regression line coefficient

X1 = mastery of "Logistic English Proficiency"

e = Error or confounding variable

**b. Goodness of Fit Test**

The accuracy of the sample regression function in estimating the actual value can be measured by the "goodness of fit". Statistically, at least this can be measured from the value of the termination coefficient, the value of the F statistic and the value of the "t" statistic. The statistical calculation is called statistically significant if the statistical test values differ in the critical area (where the H0 value is rejected). on the contrary, it is said to be insignificant if the statistics are in the area where H0 is used (Ghozali, 2011).

**c. Coefficient of Determination**

The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) in essence is to measure how far the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). The coefficient of determination is zero "0" and one "1" value. The small R<sup>2</sup> value means that the ability of the independent variables (lifestyle, brand image and price) to explain the variation in the dependent variable (purchasing decisions) is very limited. Conversely, a value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation in the dependent variable. The fundamental weakness of using the coefficient of determination is the bias towards the number of independent variables included in the model. Every additional one independent variable, then R<sup>2</sup> must increase, regardless of whether the variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

**d. F test**

The F test is used to test whether all independent variables are included and have a joint effect on the dependent variable with a significant test of 5% or 0.05 (Ghozali, 2011). With the following hypothesis:

H0:  $b_1 = b_2 = 0$  This means: the regression model cannot be used to predict the independent variable.

Ha:  $b_1 + b_2 > 0$  Meaning: the regression model can be used to predict independent variables with the assumptions:

H0: accepted when  $p > 0.05$

Ha; accepted when  $p < 0.05$

**e. Hypothesis testing**



Hypothesis testing in this study uses the t-test, which basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable is in explaining the variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). The following hypothesis is used:

Ho:  $\beta = 0$  means: the independent variable partially is not a significant explanation for the dependent variable or the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable.

Ha:  $\beta > 0$  means the dependent variable or independent variable does not affect the dependent variable.

The basis for decision making (Ghozali, 2011) is:

a. If the probability value is significant  $> 0.05$ , then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

b. If the number of significant probability  $< 0.05$ , a significant probability  $> 0.05$ , then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

## 5. Instruments

The data collection techniques used in this study were questionnaires, documentation and observation techniques.

- a. Observation according to Sugiyono (2015) is an activity of loading research on an object. When viewed in the process of implementing data collection, observation can be divided into participants and non-participants. In this study, researchers conducted participant observations to students of several shipping schools in the city of Semarang, namely AKPELNI, STIMART AMNI, PIP and POLIMARIN.
- b. The questionnaire is a data collection technique which is done by giving a set of questions or statements in writing to the respondent to answer. (Sugiyono, 2015). The questionnaires used in this study were distributed both online and face-to-face. Online for alumni who have scattered in several regions in Indonesia and face to face when the researcher meet at the campus.

## D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Description of Research Variables

To find out respondents' perceptions about the variables of Logistic English Proficiency and Work Ability, it can be seen in the following table:

#### a. Logistic English Proficiency

Based on the results of the analyzed questionnaire answers, it can be seen that descriptive data regarding Logistic English Proficiency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1

Variable Description of Logistic English Proficiency

Statistics

		X1	X2	X3	X4	Logistic English Proficiency
N	Valid	46	46	46	46	46
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		4.04	4.09	3.98	3.96	4.0163
Median		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.0000
Mode		5	4	4	4	5.00
Std. Deviation		.868	.865	.882	.842	.77352
Minimum		2	2	2	2	2.00
Maximum		5	5	5	5	5.00

Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on Table 2, it can be seen the 46 respondents who answered the questionnaire regarding the four items of the Logistics English Proficiency statement which can be seen at an average value of 4.0163 which means it is good. It can be concluded that the effect of Logistic English Proficiency towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni is good.

**b. Working Ability**

Based on the results of the questionnaire answers that have been analyzed, it can be seen that descriptive data regarding "working ability" can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2  
Description of Working ability Variable  
Statistics

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Working Ability
N Valid	46	46	46	46	46	46
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.17	4.17	4.09	4.24	4.17	4.1696
Median	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.0000
Mode	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Std. Deviation	.902	.950	1.029	.874	.950	.88541
Minimum	2	2	2	2	2	2.00
Maximum	5	5	5	5	5	5.00

Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on Table above, it can be seen from the 46 respondents who answered the questionnaire regarding the five items of the statement of the work ability of cadets who were practicing the value of 4.17 which means it is good. It can be concluded that the effect of Logistic English Proficiency towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni who are currently practicing can be categorized as good.

### c. Research Instrument Test Results

#### 1) Validity test

Testing the validity using the product moment correlation technique by correlating the item score with the total score. If  $r_{count} > r_{table}$ , it means that there is a correlation between X variable and Y variable and it is said to be valid. The results of the validity test per item can be seen below:

Table 3  
Validity Test Results

No	Item	r hitung	r tabel	Information
Logistic English Proficiency				
1	X1	0,722	0,282	Valid
2	X2	0,781	0,282	Valid
3	X3	0,912	0,282	Valid
4	X4	0,830	0,282	Valid

Working Ability				
1	Y1	0,918	0,282	Valid
2	Y2	0,949	0,282	Valid
3	Y3	0,956	0,282	Valid
4	Y4	0,825	0,282	Valid
5	Y5	0,883	0,282	Valid

Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on Table above, it can be seen that each statement item that forms the variable Logistics English Proficiency towards working ability is valid, because it has a calculated r value of more than 0.282.

## 2) Reliability Test

According to Ghozali (2011), reliability is a number that shows the consistency of a measuring instrument in measuring the same object. According to Sugiyono (2002) reliability is the degree of data consistency in certain time intervals. The results of the study are said to be reliable if there are similarities in data in different time periods. A reliable instrument is an instrument used several times to measure the same object.

Reliability testing can use the Cronbach Alfa method, with the Cronbach Alfa criteria of each variable more than 0.7, so the measuring instrument in this study can be said to be reliable.

Table 4  
Reliability Testing Results

No	Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
1	Logistic English Proficiency	0,917	Reliabel
2	Working Ability	0,967	Reliabel

Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on the table, it is known that the variables of Logistics English Proficiency and working ability in this study are reliable, because they have a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.7.

## 3) Data Prerequisite Test Results

### a) Normality test

Normality test which aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. The way to statistically detect normality is to use the Kolmogorov - Smirnov test which can be seen from the results of the unstandardized residuals.

Normal data is obtained if the significance value of the test is above 0.05. The results of normality testing can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5**  
**Residual Normality Test**  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		46
Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.57879231
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.232
	Positive	.232
	Negative	-.112
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.576
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.064

Test distribution is Normal.

Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.064. Because the significance (0.064) is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data distribution is normally distributed.

**b) Linearity Test**

The results of the linearity test can be seen in the table as follows:

**Table 6**  
**Linearity Test**  
**ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Working Ability * Logistic English Proficiency	Between Groups	(Combined)	25.220	8	3.152	11.597	.000
		Linearity	20.202	1	20.202	74.321	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	15.017	7	1.717	1.637	.126
		Within Groups	10.058	37	.272		
		Total	35.277	45			

Source: primary data processed, 2019

In the output results, it can be seen that the F significance value of ANOVA is 0.126 which is greater than 0.05, which means that the relationship between Logistic English proficiency and working ability is a linear relationship.

**c) Classic assumption test**

- **Multicollinearity Test**

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. The multicollinearity test results can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 7  
Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	.691	.461		1.497	.141		
Logistic English Proficiency	.866	.113	.757	7.679	.000	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Ability to Work  
 Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, it is known that the VIF value of all variables in this study is less than 10 and the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 so that the regression model can be declared free from multicollinearity symptoms.

• **Heteroscedasticity Test**

This test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an unequal variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance from one residual to another observation remains, it is called homoscedasticity, if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity symptom detection is used with the Glejser test which can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 8  
 Glejser test  
 Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.412	.299		4.719	.000
Logistic English Proficiency	-.255	.073	-.464	-1.479	.071

a. Dependent Variable:  
 absut  
 Source: primary data processed, 2019

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, it is known that the significant value of Logistic English Proficiency in this study is 0.071 which is greater than 0.05 so that the regression model can be declared free of heteroscedasticity symptoms.

**d) Linear Regression Test Results**

After fulfilling the classical assumption test, the next step is to test whether there is an effect of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working ability.

Table 9  
Multiple Regression Results

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.691	.461		1.497	.141
	Logistic English Proficiency	.866	.113	.757	7.679	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Working Ability  
Source: primary data processed, 2019

The table above shows that the independent variables entered into the regression model, the Logistic English Proficiency variable has a significant effect on work ability. Based on the table, the regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 0,691 + 0,866 X_1 + e$$

Information :

Y = Working Ability

X1 = Logistic English Proficiency

The Logistic English Proficiency variable provides a parameter coefficient value of 0.866 with a significance level of 0, 000.

The value of 0.691 is a constant value (a) which shows that if there is no increase in Logistics English Proficiency, the Working Ability will reach 0.691. Meanwhile, Logistics English Proficiency is 0.866X the regression coefficient which shows that for every addition of 1 point for Logistics English Proficiency, there will be an increase in the ability to work by 0.866.

**e) Coefficient of Determination**

The coefficient of determination test measures how far the model's ability to explain variations in the independent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination has a range between 0 (zero) and 1 (one), where the smaller R2 value



means the ability of the independent variable to explain the variation of the dependent variable is limited, while the value of R<sup>2</sup> which approaches 1 means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed. to predict the dependent variable. The measurement of the coefficient of determination in this study uses SPSS version 16. Next the researchers include the results of the coefficient of determination testing in this research.

Table 10  
 Determination Coefficient Test Results

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.757 <sup>a</sup>	.573	.563	.58533

a. Predictors: (Constant), Logistic English Proficiency

b. Dependent Variable: Working Ability

Source: Primary data processed, 2019

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination above, the R square value is 0.573 (57.3%). This means that the ability of the independent variables used in this study that the Logistic English Proficiency, is only able to explain the dependent variable used in this study, it is "working ability" by 57.3%, while the remaining 42.7% is explained by other variables outside the variables that have been used. This shows that the relationship between the variables of Logistic English Proficiency and Working Ability is strong enough that it can be concluded that these variables are interrelated.

#### 4. Hypothesis Test Results

##### a. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results

To clarify this test can be seen the F test table (Anova) below:

Table 11  
 Anova Test Results  
 ANOVA<sup>b</sup>

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	20.202	1	20.202	58.965	.000 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	15.075	44	.343		
Total	35.277	45			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Logistic English Proficiency

b. Dependent Variable: Working Ability

Source: Primary data processed, 2019

Anova test in the table above yields a calculated F value of 58.965 with a significance level of 0.000. Because the probability value is below 0.05, this regression model can be used to predict that the Logistics English Proficiency factor together has an effect on the improvement of Working Ability of Maritime University alumni

**b. Hypothesis Test Results Partially (t test)**

Hypothesis testing in this research is to determine the 5% significance level with the following hypothesis testing criteria.

- 1) If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  or  $sig\ t < (0.05)$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted.
- 2) If  $t < t_{table}$  or  $sig\ t > (0.05)$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected.

The value of t table with the number of samples (n) 46 and a significance level of 5% is 1.68. Hypothesis testing using SPSS version 16.

Table 12  
T test results  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.691	.461		1.497	.141
	Logistic English Proficiency	.866	.113	.757	7.679	.000

a. Dependent Variable: working ability

Source: Primary data processed, 2019

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, the t value of Logistics English Proficiency is 7.679 at a one-way significant level of 0.0000 with an unstandardized beta coefficient value of 0.866. So, the hypothesis which states that there is a positive influence between the Logistic English Proficiency on the ability to work is accepted, because the t value of 7.679 is greater than 1.68 and the significance value of 0.0000 is less than 0.05.

**DISCUSSION**

**1. Logistic English Proficiency**

Based on the results of the questionnaire answers that have been analyzed, it can be seen that descriptive data regarding the Logistic English Proficiency, it is

known that from the 46 respondents who answered the questionnaire regarding the four items of Logistics English Proficiency statement can be seen at an average value of 4.0163 which means it is good. It can be concluded that Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni is good.

## **2. Ability to Work**

Based on the results of the answers to the questionnaire that have been analyzed, it can be seen that descriptive data regarding the ability to work is known from the 46 respondents who answered the questionnaire regarding the five items of the statement of the work ability of cadets who are practicing the value of 4.17 which means it is good. It can be concluded that the Effect of Logistic English Proficiency Towards the Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni who are currently practicing can be categorized as good.

## **3. Research Instrument Test Results**

Validity testing uses the product moment correlation technique by correlating the item scores with the total score. If  $r_{count} > r_{table}$ , it means that there is a correlation between X variable and Y variable and it is said to be valid. It is known that each statement item that forms the variable Logistics English Mastery and work ability is valid, because it has a calculated r value of more than 0.282. Reliability testing using the Cronbach Alfa method, with the Cronbach Alfa criteria of each variable is more than 0.7, then the measuring instrument in this study can be said to be reliable.

The results showed that the Logistic English Proficiency influenced the working ability of Maritime University Alumni positively and significantly. Positive influence means that the better the Logistic English Proficiency is, the better the ability to work will be increased. Logistics English Proficiency affects the Working Ability by 57.3%, while the remaining 42.7% is explained by other factors. Another factor in question is discipline. Due to Logistic English has a positive effect, the lecturer must be proactive in providing steps that are easy for students to understand.

## **RESULTS**

The research which aims to prove empirically the effect of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni with 46 sample, can be concluded that there is a positive and significant effect. This positive influence can be interpreted as an influence between the Logistic English on working skills. Because there is a positive influence, alumni must be better equipped with English. Apart from the factor of educators who transfer knowledge, students and alumni must also have an interest in learning English so that they have a competitive ability in the shipping industry. The results of this research there is an effect of mastery of Logistic English Towards Working Ability of Port and Shipping cadets, this influence is positive, and The influence of Logistic English skills is very large, as evidenced by the results of the test data above that show coefficient. Apart from the evidence of the data test results, but also from the results of the interviews was found that there was a lot of competition for job searches,

especially in port management terms which requires both passive and active logistic English.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

The research which aims to prove empirically the effect of Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability of Maritime University Alumni with 46 sample, can be concluded that there is a positive and significant effect. This positive influence can be interpreted as an influence between Logistic English Proficiency Towards Working Ability. Because there is a positive influence, graduates must be supported with English. Apart from the factor of educators who transfer knowledge, students and graduates must also have an interest in learning English so that they have a competitive edge in the shipping industry.

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