

Editi a paper



Results: A well-designed is based on a fully developed survey. Researchers should conduct a survey to obtain a better understanding of the targeted audience`s needs. A survey, once designed is an easy and inexpensive way to gather information from a large number of respondents. However, designing a survey is difficult. When doing so, the researcher should be aware of the many various steps involved, such as the kinds type of questions proposed to be asked and the degree of clarity needed to create a complete and comprehensive survey that addresses the targeted issues. Moreover, since we dealt with employees in different companies in Saudi Arabia, a survey was the only possible way viable alternative to reach those employees.

The survey consists comprised of 18 questions. A total of 43 people responded to it. 93% (40) of the respondents were male, and 7% (3) were female. The sample size was ample adequate to determine ascertain the real genuine needs of the above mentioned employees target group. The second (change this to “ first question” if the mistake is not deliberate) question was about the employees’ highest level of education. This question included 4 subcategories: vocational certificate, bachelor’s degree, master’s degree, and doctoral degree; 32. 6% (14) of the respondents have reportedly had a vocational degree, 7. 0% (3) have had a master’s degree, 2. 3% (1) have a doctoral degree, and the rest (58. 1% or 25) have a bachelor’s degree. (See Figure#1)

Note: I have converted all the present tense to the past, because the survey was already conducted and by the time you reported the findings, you already had information about them.

Another question involving the experience of those employees indicated that

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42. 9% (18) of the respondents have had more than 5 years of experience (See Figure# 2).

Since we are dealing this survey dealt with employees who rarely enroll in English courses due to the busy nature of their job their busy work schedules, another question asked seeking information regarding their enrollment in programs imparting English education was included in the survey design whether they still study English. The result revealed that 59. 5% (25) are were enrolled in still taking English courses, and while the remaining 17 are were not. This The outcomes suggests highlights the participants' need willingness to improve their English language skills. Although it is relatively difficult to derive accurate inferences regarding an individual's aptitude towards a particular language a person cannot judge his or her level of proficiency in language due to owing to variable proficiency measurements, the specific questions designed to seek information regarding their proficiency level were included in this survey asked the employees about their proficiency level. The results indicated that 42. 9% (18) considered their proficiency intermediate while 35. 7% (15) considered their proficiency advanced. (See Figure#3)

Figure#3

Speaking skills are considered to be one of the most important language skills in business communication, therefore; we asked the participants about their English language speaking skills. The result showed that a majority of them i. e. about 47. 6% (20) have displayed good speaking skills, while very few of them i. e. about 9. 4% (4) have of them had poor speaking skills, 28. 6% (12) displayed fairly good speaking skills, and 14. 3% (6) have displayed excellent speaking skills. This result supports our idea hypothesis that most

of the employees need to improve their speaking skills. (I think this is contradictory, because a majority of them – 47. 6% had good speaking skills and those with poor skills were only about 9 %)

To meet the employees' needs, To gain a broader understanding of the employee's perspectives we asked them which one of the two language skills (speaking or writing) they want would like to improve. More than half of the respondents (58. 5%, or 24) stated that both skills need more attention. (See Figure# 4)

Figure#4

To make our results about the targeted audience's needs more precise, we asked the participants which language skill is was most important in business communication; 32. 5% (13) indicated identified that writing is as the most important skill, while 82. 5% (33) reported believed that speaking is was the most important skill, which supports our idea that learners lack essential speaking skills.(See Figure #). Again, these results do not indicate any such thing. Because the question was which skill, according to them, is more important in business communication, so the result should indicate whether they support or reject your hypothesis.

The survey also included rating the importance of different types of communication skills. (see Figure #5)