

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MOVIE IN DESCRIPTIVE STYLE SPEAKING

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Abstract

The objective of the research is to prove whether using movies differentiates students' achievement in descriptive style speaking between students who are taught using movies and students who are taught using non-movies. The subject of this research was the students of seventh grade in classes VII B and VII C. The number of the subject was forty-four. The design of the research was used as experimental research. After doing the treatments, the researcher gave a post-test to both classes with the same instrument. After the data had been collected by test, it was found that the pre-test average of the experimental class was 62.27, and the control class was 61.82. While the post-test average of the experimental class was 72.73 and the control class was 66.14. The obtained t-test was 2.454, whereas the t-table was 1.68 for $\alpha = 5\%$. The t-test score was higher than the t-table ($2.454 > 1.67$). It meant that H_a was accepted while H_o was rejected. T-test score was higher than the t-table, hence movie was effective in improving students' speaking ability in the seventh grade

of SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh in the academic year 2020/2021.

Key words : *descriptive style speaking, using movie*

Introduction

Language is a cultural product, a system of human communication, a social institution, and a learned behavior (Djoko Sriyono, 2001:3). By using language, people are able to convey their message, to express their ideas in oral, written, or signal language, so that they can cooperate and get along with each other. Fromkin (2003:3) said that whatever else people do when they come together-whether they play, fight, makes love, or makes automobiles-they talk.

There are many languages in this world. Indonesian people speak Bahasa, Arabian speaks Arabic and all of people speak their own country"s language. Therefore, there is an urge to speak by using language which is/are used internationally to be able to communicate globally.

English is international language and it is taught in every formal education in Indonesia, because it is

foreign language. In Indonesia, English becomes one of school subject. It is introduced begin from playgroup, elementary school, junior 1 2 high school, senior high school and university. English is very important of final examination besides Math and Indonesian language to sixth graders of elementary school, ninth graders of junior high school and twelve graders of senior high school.

There are four skills in English learning, they are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Those skills are important to master without ignoring each other. However, for most people, mastering the art of speaking is the single most important aspect of learning a second or foreign language, and success is measured in terms of the ability to carry out the conversation in the language (Nunan in Mudrikah, 2010:2).

Teaching speaking is a very important part of second language learning. Speaking English is the main goal of many adult learners. Their personalities

play a large role in determining how quickly and how correctly they will accomplish this goal. Those who are risk-takers unafraid of making mistakes will generally be more talkative, but with many errors that could become hard to break habits. Conservative, shy students may take a long time to speak confidently, but when they do, their English often contains fewer errors and they will be proud of their English ability. It's a matter of quantity versus quality, and neither approach is wrong. However, if the purpose of speaking is communication and that does not require perfect English, then it makes sense to encourage quantity in classroom. Break the silence and get students communicating with whatever English they can use, correct or not and selectively address errors that block communication. Moreover, there are many text types in English learning and one of them is descriptive text. Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.

So, speaking descriptive style is describing people, place or thing by spoken language.

In teaching-learning process, teacher needs media to make the lesson easier. Teaching-learning process should be varied to make students feel fun during the process. They need more than instruction and commandment from their teacher. It is teachers' challenge to be able to motivate the students to pay attention in their lesson. Hence, teacher needs media in language learning. Arsyad in Mudrikah (2010:2) defines that media can bring and arouse students' happiness and renew their spirit in studying. It also can help the students in placing their knowledge to their mind and rekindle the lesson.

Media is one of forms of communication that is printed or visualized. There are many kinds of media, one of them is movie. Movie is one of audio visual media because we can watch the pictures and listen the sounds. Students really enjoy watching movies and TV for a variety of reasons. Firstly, they get exposure

to natural language in a non-threatening setting. Secondly, movies and video provide common ground to students of any international background. Due to this fact, the researcher will use movie as media in teaching-learning process in order to motivate the students and improve their speaking ability.

Besides, some reasons for choosing the topic are as follows:

- a. Speaking is very important to be learned because it is one of four important skills (listening, writing, reading and speaking).
- b. The most of students in junior high school have difficulties in speaking, especially to describe someone.
- c. The most of people like movie, so the researcher hopes that movie can improve student's speaking ability of descriptive style.

Research Method

The research design used here is experimental research. Experimental research is research technique where variables of interest is deliberately manipulated by the researcher. It is used to provide evidence regarding cause and effect relationships between variables with as much control as possible. In this research, the researcher conducted a quantitative approach to analyzed the data. Quantitative is broadly used to describe what can be counted or measured and can therefore be considered objective.

There are two groups or classes in experimental research. They are control class and experimental class. An experimental class received a new treatment while control class receives a usual treatment. The design of the experiment could be described as follow:
Adopted from Arikunto (2006:86)

Where:

E = experimental class

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C = control class

01 = pre-test for experimental class

02 = post-test for experimental class

03 = pre-test for control class

04 = post-test for control class

X = treatment by using movie

Y = treatment without movie

From the design above, subjects of research were grouped into an experimental class (top line) and a control class (bottom line). The quality of subjects was first checked by pre-testing them (01 and 03). Then, the experimental treatment (taught by using movie) was applied to the experimental class, while the control class was taught without movie. The test was held in the form of composition. The results of post-test (02 and 04) were then computed statistically.

Determining area is compulsory step for the researcher to conduct a research. However, in order the research could be conducted effectively and to

avoid an expected difficulty, it must be considered an appropriate area. The researcher used purposive method to determine the area which is SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh. This school is chosen because the most of students there have difficulties in speaking, especially to describe someone. The second reason is most of students like movie, so the researcher hopes that movie can improve students' speaking ability of descriptive style.

Respondent is a group of individual from whom the data of the research acquired. Respondent can be taken by population. The population of the research was the seventh grade student at SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh in the 2020/2021 Academic Year. The seventh grade of this school is eight classes, the total number is 288 students. The researcher used cluster random sampling to determines respondent. The researcher needed 44 students in this study, 22 students as experimental class and 22 students as control class.

The data of this research consisted of primary data was taken from speaking test of descriptive style. The aspects that scored in speaking test are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and fluency. The researcher uses speaking test which are given to test the respondent to know how far students affected by media that used by researcher.

The researcher conducted non verbal test in teaching learning process. The researcher asked the students to perform their speaking in front of class one by one. The topic was describing people. The researcher analyzed the result of the test and gives score. The test conducted to both control class and experimental class which each consist of 22 students. In scoring technique, the researcher measures four elements of speaking; they are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and fluency. Test is used to measure the student's competence and to achieve the objective. The data is collected by giving speaking test

which was conducted twice, they are pre-test and post-test.

Time and place is a place that correlated with target or research problem. It is one of data sources. The research was conducted on June 2021 at SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh which was located at Jl. Padang 52, Singojuruh.

Furthermore, the research is conducted by the research schedule as follow:

1. May 3rd, 2021 : Asking permission to the headmaster of SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh.
2. May 10th, 2021 : Survey the class that will given treatment.
3. May 28th, 2021 : Conducting pre-test in control class and experimental class
4. May 30th, 2021 : Giving treatment to the experimental class and giving conventional method to the control class
5. May 31st, 2021 : Conducting post-test in control class and experimental class

6. June 2nd, 2021 : Documentation
7. August 14th 2021 : Asking recommendation letter from SMP Negeri 1 Singojuruh

There were two kinds of test that were held in this research, they were pre-test and post-test. There must be two process of analyzing the data collected from test, they are test of homogeneity and test of hypothesis.

Test of homogeneity was meant to get the assumption that sample of research came from a same condition or homogenous. The researcher used the formula as follow:

$F = \frac{\text{Biggest variance}}{\text{Smallest variance}}$

Smallest variance

Adopted from Sugiono (2007:140)

Variance is a measure of dispersion. Variance is the squared distance between the mean and each item in the population or in the sample. The biggest or smallest variance gained from the score of control class or experimental class.

After doing test in both classes, scoring the result of the test using analytic scale and the means score of the two classes were determined, the two means were compared by applying t-test formula. T-test was used to differentiate the students' result of speaking descriptive style by using movie and without using movie was significant or not.

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

Where:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

Adopted from Sudjana (2002:239)

Where:

x1 = the mean score of the experimental class

x2 = the mean score of control class

n1 = the number of the experimental class

n2 = the number of the control class

s = standard deviation

s² = variance

If the obtained score was higher than t-table score by using 5% alpha of significance, Ho was rejected. It meant that Ha was accepted: There was a significant difference in speaking achievement between control and experimental class.

Finding and Discussion

The finding showed that students' achievement was in good level, although there were some mistakes that students had made in grammar. It could be concluded that the implementation of using movie as media in descriptive style speaking teaching was effective. It was proven with students' average score in experimental class was higher than control class. Before doing t-test analysis, it was found that the t-score (2.454) was higher than t-table by using 5% alpha of significance (1.68). Since $t_{score} > t_{table}$, it proved that there was a significant difference between

the improvement of students achievement that was taught using movie and without movie. It means tat experimental class was better than the control class.

Conclusion

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