

THE EFFECT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE FILM SHOWING ON LISTENING ABILITY IN CLASS X STUDENTS SMK N 42 JAKARTA

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<p>Keywords: Film; Listening; English Learning</p>	<p>Abstract: The aim of the study was to find out whether there was an effect of showing English films on listening skills in class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta. The research method used in analyzing this research is to use quantitative methods. From the results of the homogeneity test, it is known that all data is homogeneous. With the following data: $F_{count} = 560.96/160.78 = 3.721$. So that the data obtained is $3.721 < 4.130$ with this then H_0 is accepted and it means that the data is homogeneous. The results of the Hypothesis Test are $3.631 > 2.030$. Thus, there is an effect of showing English films on listening skills in class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta. The percentage of success in the final stage reached 76% so that overall the results of this study were that there was an influence of Listening ability on class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.</p>	
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INTRODUCTION

In learning English, there are at least several aspects that must be mastered, such as Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing (Santoso, 2014). To create good communication, good listening skills are also needed. Listening is a skill to identify and understand the content of the conversation being discussed (Naibaho, 2019). Basically, when we have good listening skills, good communication will be created.

Learning Listening at school has become a compulsory subject in every semester, especially Vocational High Schools. They are prepared to face the world of work. Individuals who can master good English skills have more values in the world of work (Belcher, 2006). Listening learning at school can be like: Listening to music in English or watching movies in English. Listening itself is divided into two: namely Active Listener and Passive Listener (White, 2015). Active listening is the ability to focus on the speaker to be able to understand the information and messages that will be conveyed so that later the listener can respond appropriately (Brownell, 2010). This ability is an ability that is needed by employees at work. As SMK students, they are prepared to be able to have one of these abilities. Through this skill, people who talk to us will feel valued.

There is a difference between active listeners and passive listeners. A person who is a passive listener is able to record the words of the speaker but loses the meaning of the message being conveyed. They were only able to catch half of the message from the conversation that was



delivered because some of the messages were diverted from the interference that was created. This is like when learning listening takes place. When a student takes a listening test, they can record the sentences spoken by the narrator but on average they are unable to explain the intent of the message conveyed.

Active Listener is a person who is involved with the speaker through non-verbal cues such as asking for confirmation of the information conveyed or by way of eye contact to nodding (Collins, 2022). The reasons why a student must have these abilities are:

1. Can increase knowledge or understanding of various topics.
2. Can build trust.
3. Build connections with many other students.

There are various ways to hone listening skills such as: Trying to understand the message conveyed by the narrator, listening carefully, and writing short notes about the message conveyed.

The aspect of listening is one of the skills that is very difficult for students to understand. This is because students are used to the teacher's accent, which incidentally is not a native speaker. Meanwhile, in the world of work, the accent used will be almost like that of a native speaker. Another factor is the limited number of vocabulary students have so they are less able to understand what is being discussed. Though Listening itself is the most important aspect in learning English.

According to some research that has been researched, it is said that there are several factors that affect students having difficulty learning English, such as:

1. Lack of motivation in learning English. This can be seen from the lack of enthusiasm of students in English class. Macklem (2015) said that motivation greatly impacts students' confidence in learning which will ultimately affect students' attitudes and behavior to be successful in learning.
This clearly proves that motivation is a factor that has a very positive influence on students in the learning process itself in addition to other determinants of learning success such as the ability of the teacher and the teaching materials used.
2. An environment that does not support the use of English. In Indonesia, there are three languages used in daily life, namely Indonesian, regional languages, and foreign languages. The everyday language used in Indonesia is the language of instruction, namely Indonesian. In this case, many students find it difficult to develop listening skills because the everyday language used is Indonesian, not English.
3. Lack of native speakers or native speakers in teaching and learning activities in class. So, they find it difficult to learn English listening skills at school.

In the process of learning English, many students feel bored and bored when the learning process takes place. This is because the teaching and learning process only uses textbooks. It is different when the teaching and learning process uses audio-visual media such as watching English films. Watching English films will increase students' sensitivity in understanding the use of language and can also provide motivation in learning. This happens because the learning method using audio-visual media is very interesting for students. Teaching and learning process like this will make students more interested in learning English.



METHOD

The variables used in this study are as follows:

1. Research Variables

Research variables consist of:

- a. Independent variable (X): English movie screening
- b. Dependent Variable (Y): Listening Results



2. Data Source

The data source used is the primary data source in the form of a test. Primary data sources are data that is directly collected by researchers. In this study, the data source used was class X students at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.

3. Data Collection Techniques

Suharsimi Arikunto (2006: 121-122) explains that data collection techniques are ways that can be used by researchers to collect data.

The data collection techniques in this study are as follows:

1. Observation.

Observation is a method of collecting data by means of direct observation and systematic recording of the object to be studied. Observations were made directly by the researcher by observing and recording the implementation of learning in class.

2. Test

In this study, the researcher gave written test questions in the form of multiple choices consisting of 40 questions related to the material according to the existing lesson plans. The test consists of a Pre-Test and a Post-Test. The question was made by the author with the aim of whether there is an effect of showing the film on listening ability.

3. Documentation

Documentation in the form of photographs during the research activities that took place.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

From the data on the results of listening skills at the Pre-Test stage, it can be concluded that the average score of students' listening skills in class X Accounting 2 at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta is 69 with a median of 64.60 and a mode of 84.16. The standard deviation is 23.66 and the variance is 560.096.

The results of the pre-test question validity test were 14 invalid questions and 26 questions with valid status. So that in this calculation the researcher only tested 26 valid data questions, if correct 26 got a score of 100 and if true 0 then got the lowest score of 0.

The average score of students' X Accounting 2 is 69. From this score it identifies that the listening skills of class X Accounting 2 students at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta are quite good. However, this average has not yet reached the target value of the applicable KKM, which is 75.00.

From the data on the results of listening skills at the Post-Test stage it can be concluded that the average score of students' listening skills in class X Accounting 2 at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta is



80.05 with a median of 81.3 and a mode of 80.67. The standard deviation is 12.68 and the variance is 160.782.

The results of the validity test of 40 Post-Test questions are valid. So that in this calculation the researcher uses 40 questions with a score calculation if answering 40 questions gets a score of 100 and if answering 0 questions gets a score of 0.

The average score of X Accounting 2 students after the post-test stage was 80.05. From this score it was identified that the listening skills of class X Accounting 2 students at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta had increased from before (pre-test results). The target or average value of KKM 75 has been successfully achieved.

Table 1. Hypothesis Test Pre-Test and Post-Test

No Responden	Pre Test	Post Test	(d) = Y - X	d ²
	X	Y		
1	100	98	-2	4
2	80	80	0	0
3	100	98	-2	4
4	100	100	0	0
5	36	65	29	841
6	96	95	-1	1
7	44	78	34	1156
8	92	93	1	1
9	80	83	3	9
10	96	93	-3	9
11	80	83	3	6
12	64	80	16	256
13	100	95	-5	25
14	88	90	2	4
15	100	95	-5	25
16	88	90	2	4
17	80	80	0	0
18	84	83	-1	1
19	68	80	12	144
20	72	80	8	64
21	72	80	8	64
22	36	58	22	462
23	36	60	24	576
24	84	83	-1	1
25	32	58	26	650
26	84	83	-2	2
27	76	80	4	16
28	52	78	26	650
29	40	70	30	900
30	24	53	29	841
31	44	73	29	841
32	56	78	22	484
33	84	83	-1	1
34	28	55	27	729
35	88	88	-1	0
36	44	70	26	676

From these data it is known:

$$\sum d = 358$$

$$\sum d^2 = 9449$$

The first step:

Looking for Md



$$Md = \frac{358}{36} = 9,944$$

$$t_{\text{count}} = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum x_d^2}{n(n-1)}}}$$

$$t_{\text{count}} = \frac{9,944}{\sqrt{\frac{9449}{1260}}} = \frac{9,944}{2,738} = 3,631$$

Looking for Tcount

$$t_{\text{table}} = n = 36 - 1 = 35$$

$$t_{\text{table}} = 2.030$$

Thus, it can be concluded as follows.

$$t_{\text{count}} = 3.631 > 2.030.$$

H1 is accepted.

There is an effect of showing English films on the listening skills of class X Accounting 2 students at SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.

Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be obtained as follows:

1. From the results of the normality test, it is known that all samples come from normally distributed populations, so that the decisions that apply to the sample can be generalized to the population.
2. From the results of the homogeneity test, it is known that all data is homogeneous. With the following data: $F_{\text{count}} = \frac{560,96}{160,78} = 3,721$.
3. So that the data obtained is $3,721 < 4,130$ with this then H_0 is accepted, and it means that the data is homogeneous.
4. The results of the calculation of the Pre-Test $\bar{X} = 69$, Median = 64,60, Mode = 84,16, standard deviation = 23,66 and Variance = 560,96.
5. The results of the calculation of the Post-Test $\bar{X} = 80,05$, Median = 81,3, Mode = 80,67, standard deviation = 12,68, and Variance 160,78.
6. The results of the Hypothesis Test are $3,631 > 2,030$. Thus, it means that there is an effect of showing English films on listening skills in class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be obtained as follows:

1. The results of the calculation of the Pre-Test $\bar{X} = 69$, Median = 64,60, Mode = 84,16, standard deviation = 23,66 dan Variance = 560,96.
2. The results of the calculation of the Post-Test $\bar{X} = 80,05$, Median = 81,3, Mode = 80,67, standard deviation = 12,68, dan Variance 160,78.
3. Normality Test Results $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}} = 0,144109 < 0,14766$. Thus, the data shows normal distribution.
4. From the results of the homogeneity test, it is known that all data is homogeneous. With the following data: $F_{\text{count}} = \frac{560,96}{160,78} = 3,721$.



5. So that the data obtained is $3,721 < 4,130$ with this then H_0 is accepted and it means that the data is homogeneous.
6. The results of the Hypothesis Test are $3.631 > 2.030$. Thus, there is an effect of showing English films on listening skills in class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.

The percentage of success in the final stage reached 76% so that overall the results of this study were that there was an influence of Listening ability on class X students of SMK Negeri 42 Jakarta.

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