The Effect of Audio Video Media on Students listening Comprehension Skill of Mts Pembangunan Nasional

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to find out the effectiveness of using songs to increase students' listening ability in the second grade of students at the MTS Pembangunan Nasional Lubuk Pakam. The method in this research was a quasi-expeimental study, The study was carried out into two classes of research, namely experimental class and control class. The sample of this study consists of 20 students' from VIII A class in the experimental group and 20 students' from VIII B class in controolled group. In this study the expeimental class was taught with conventional way,The instrument used in this study was pre-test and post-test. The technique used to collect the data was quantitative with t-test. The result of this study showed that the use of media songs is effective to increase students' listening ability. It can be seen from the result of calculation that the students' score in experimental class was higher than control class. Bassed on stastistical calculation with the significance lavel 5%, it showed that t observation (to = 1.896) is higher than t table (tt = 1.686). it meansthere is effectiveness of using songs to increase students' listening ability.

Keywords	*Listening, Media, Songs.*
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INTRODUCTION

English as one of international languages in Indonesia has an importantrole in education. Based on government rule number 32 year 2013 subsection 70 verse 3 and 5, English becomes one of some subjects in national examination for junior and senior high school. Its importance also showes that according to Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 69/1967, English becomes one of compulsory subjects taught from junior high school up to university. Further, Harmer states that probably the greatest number of languange learners in the world are caused by the school curriculum whether they like it or not.

In the process of teaching and learning English, students' ability inmastering the four language skills becomes an important goal. These will involvereceptive skills; listening skill (understanding the spoken language) and reading skill (understanding written language), and productive skills. speaking

skill (producing spoken language) and writing skill (producing written language).

In fact, Understanding spoken language is very important in communication. In order to master the spoken language, however, in language classroom, listening tends to be neglected; many language educators assume that listening is automatically acquired while the learners learn to speak a language. it seems not easy for the teachers to choose the appropriatmethods and activities. because they have to consider what the students like and what methods are interesting for them without losing the gist of learning.

Songs have been known by all people as the media to help studentseasy to remember the words in learning English. It can make students like to memorize and say the words. It can also be fun to do. Basically, the children like sounds in which they tend to imitate. This situation can assist the children to understand stories because sounds provide them with enjoyment. Furthermore, the children like to move around and interact.

The children learn something not only from the explanation, but also from the interaction and from what they see, hear, and touch. The teachers have to choose methods or strategies containing the elements of children's preferences. Moreover, the teachers can utilize modern media to help the students understand the subject and to introduce the children to those media. By applying this, the teachers do not only teach the content or the subject matter, but also use the media. One of the most appropriate media in learning and teaching listening is song.

The mastery of listening skill in the English classroom at MTS Pembangunan Nasional lubuk PAKAM is gained from the text and sometimes it is difficult to memorize because it is not interesting.By using the songs which are made by native speakers, the students can learn as if they really learn from or speak with the native speakers directly and it helps them to train themselves how to speak English fluently, Because there is aproblem in Learning English for the eight grade of MTS Pembangunan Nasional lubuk PAKAM, Specially the writer look many students who do not have courage to try to Understand English just because Students is lack of Vocabulary in learning listening and most of them assume that English is not important and difficult.

Based on the interview to the students, the students are ashamed with their friends when they are wrong, because of less motivation among English teacher to teach Listening. The eight grade students of MTS Pembangunan Nasional lubuk PAKAM consist of 40 students with only 16 students have score from free test of listening bigger than the minimum score standar (Indonesian KKM) They have the minimum scorestandard 70. It means that the

achievement of the student is only 40%. And the students with low score are 24 students or 60% of students.

The students do not have encouragement to understand English because they are never study English enjoyable and fun to memorize and Understand English contextually with their friends and they find difficult to write the wordafter listening the test. In addition, it seems that the teachers still use the monotonous teaching.

Based on the statements above, this study takes the title "The Effect of Using English Song in Learning Listening" at the eight grade of MTS Pembangunan Nasional lubuk PAKAM". The songs choosen are the songs made by native speakers in order to learn how to improve the student's listening Skill

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses quantitative method, and the design of research is experimental research, John W.Creswell Best defined experimental research as the description and analysis of what will be or what will occur, under carefully controlled condition.

In this research the writer uses quasi-experimentalresearch. Quasi-experimental research is applied because the writer is able to control at least one of the most dominant variable of the research, in this case the ability of student's listening skill. The experimental research is chosen to determine influences an outcome or dependent variable, which is the effect of using English Song in Understanding Listening Comprehension to the students of eleven grades MTS Pembangunan Nasional In investigating the effect of using English Song in Understanding Listening Comprehension , two classes of eightgrades are selected. The first class is used as a control group which does notreceive any treatment and the other class as an experimental group which is taught by using English Song.

Objective of the research

The objective of this research is to find out whether there is a significant difference of students' achievement in learning listening through English Songcompared to learning listening without using English Song at MTS Pembangunan Nasional Lubuk pakam.

Variable of the Research

There are two types of variables; independent variable and dependent variable. Independent variable refers to a variable that influences the object, while dependent variable refers to a variable that is influenced by the object. They are as follows:

Independent Variable

Independent variable is the use of Video - Audio application in learning pronunciation. Video - Audio application is a medium to be used by students to improve the students' pronunciation

Research instrument

In this research, is used a test as an instrument to collect the information of the students. The test included pre-test and post-test. Nunan states that the group that receives the new treatment is called the experimental group and the group that receives a different treatment or is treated as usual is called control group6. The test was given for both control and experimental groups. The test is made based on the materials given in the class andcurriculum sylabus. The test items were concerned on the students'

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data Taken that was Collected from 20 students in experimental class, it could be explained that the mean of pre-test before using media song in vocabulary is 58 with the lowest score of pre-test is 45 and the highest score of pre-test is 75. Meanwhile the mean of post-test after giving treatment using song in learning Listening is 74.25 with the lowest score of post-test is 60 and the highest score of post-test is 85. So the writer got the mean of gained score is 16.25.

Meanwhile, the Value of students' score in control class that was taken from 20 students, it could be explained that the mean of pre-test is 59.25 with the lowest score pre-test is 45 and the highest score of pre-test is 70. Meanwhile thhe mean of post-test after teaching text with conventional metho is 67.25 with the lowest score of post-test is 55 and the highest score of post-test is 80. So the writer got the mean of gained score is 8.

The result of the mean score in each class (the experimental and the controlled class), it is obtained the t-observation (to) is 1.896, meanwhile the t-table (tt) of df is 38 in significance 5% is 1.686 It means t-observation (to) is higher than t-table (tt). So, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected because to > tt (1.896 > 1.686). So, there is significant difference between the students' score in learning by using song and the students' score in learning without using song at the eighth grade student of MTS Pembangunan Nasional. It means that the using Song in teaching Listening to the eighth grade students of MTs Pembangunan Nasional From the data, it can be observed that the scores of students who have been taught by using Song in Listening Ability is Higher than the scores of students who have been taught withou song as media. It proves that song as media is effective.

This research, can conclude that Song is simple, It is also effective to increase students' Listening Ability at eight grad students of MTS Pembangunan Nasional

The Result of Homogneity Testing based on Pre-Test Data in Experimental and Control Class

The biggest varian	The smallest varians	F_o	F_t	Conclusion
90.52	77.03	1.17	2.15	$F_o < F_t$ (1.17 <.2.15) Homogeneous sample data

The results calculation of semi-manual using Microsoft office can be seen in appendix

Post-test Data

Based on the calculation of the homogeneity testing from the results of post-test groups in learning using Song as media ini the experimental class and teaching with conventional method in the control class, obtained the biggest variant is 80.19 and 64.40 in order to obtain the smallest varian F_o (F observe) is 1.24 and the F_t (F table) with a significance level 15% (0.05). the obtaine F_t is 2.15

Based on these data, it can be seen that F_o (1.24) $<F_t$ (2.15), it can be concluded that the data on the post-test is homogeneous. The conclusion of homogeneity testing can be seen in the following table :

The Result of Homogneity Testing based on Pre-Test Data in Experimental and Control Class

The biggest varian	The smallest varians	F_o	F_t	Conclusion
80.19	64.40	1.24	2.15	$F_o < F_t$ (1.2 <.2.15) Homogeneous sample data

The results calculation of semi-manual using Microsoft office can be seen in appendix After analyzing the data, te next procedure of this research is analyzing the data of student' scores, trom the resut of pre-test and post-test of both experimental and control casses. The writer calculated the data by using t-test formula with significance level 5 % in some steps as folows :

1) Determine mean of variable X with formula :

$$MM_1 = \frac{\Sigma x}{NN_1} = \frac{325}{20} = 16.25$$

2) Determine mean of variable Y with formula :

$$\text{?}_2 = \frac{\Sigma \text{?}}{\text{?}_2} = \frac{160}{20} = 80$$

3) Determine Standard deviation variable X with formula :

$$SD_1 = \text{?}\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma}{\text{?}}} = \text{?}\sqrt{\frac{5675}{20}} = \sqrt{283.75} = 16.84$$

4) Determine Standard deviation of variable Y with formula :

$$SD_2 = \text{?}\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma yy^2}{NN}} = \text{?}\sqrt{\frac{1500}{20}} = \sqrt{75} = 8.66$$

5) Determine Standard error of variable X with formula :

$$SE\ M_1 = \frac{\text{?}\text{?}_1}{\sqrt{\text{?}-1}} = \frac{16.84}{\sqrt{20-1}} = \frac{16.84}{\sqrt{19}} = \frac{16.84}{4.35} = 3.87$$

6) Determine Standard error of variable Y with formula :

$$SE\ M_2 = \frac{\text{?}\text{?}_2}{\sqrt{\text{?}-1}} = \frac{8.66}{\sqrt{20-1}} = \frac{8.66}{\sqrt{19}} = \frac{8.66}{4.35} = 1.99$$

7) Determine Standard error means of differences of variable X and variable Y, with formula :

$$SE_{M1-M2} = \sqrt{\text{?}\text{?}\text{?}_{1}^2 + \text{?}\text{?}_{2}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3.87)^2 + (1.99)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{14.97 + 3.96}$$

$$= \sqrt{18.93} = 4.35$$

8) **Determine t_o with formula :**

$$t_o = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1} - M_2}$$

$$= \frac{16.25 - 8}{4.35} = \frac{8.25}{4.35} = 1.896$$

9) **Determine t-table in significance level 5% with Degree of Freedom (df) :**

$$df = (N1 + N2) - 2$$

$$= (20 + 20) - 2$$
$$= 40 - 2 = 38$$

Th**e** value of df is 38 at degrees of significance 5% or t-table is 1.686

The writer tested the hypothesis based on the statistical hypothesis as follows :

If $t_o > t_t$: The null hypotheses (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypohesis (Ha) is accepted. So, there is effectiveness of using Song ini learning vocabulary at 8th grade students of MTS Pembangunan Nasional $t_o < t_t$: The null hypothesis (Ho) is acceped and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. So, there is no effectiveness of using Song in learnin vocabulary at 8th grade students of of MTS Pembangunan Nasional

The testing of hypothesis

Ha = $t_o > t_t$

= 1.896 > 1.686

From the calculated above, the writer assumed a hypothesis of the researc that "Media Song is effective in teaching Vocabulary."The result from calculating the data is t_o = 1.896 and t_t = 1686. It means, to is higher than t_t in significant 5%. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Learning English using song is one of the alternative solutions that the teacher can use to teach listening comprehension to their students.it makes students more relax in learning, this they can learn and understand them easily. Afther connducting the research, it is concluded that t0 is 1.896 ttable of degree of significance 5% is 1.686. it means that alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected because the t0 is higher that tt (t0>tt)or

1.896>1.686 Therefore, it can be concluded that learning listening comprehension using song is more effective than learning listening comprehension without using songs.

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