

e-ISSN:2988-5914dan p-ISSN:3025-0641, Hal 73-80

The Relationship Between English Movie Watching And Students' Speaking Skill

Ahmad Fuaidi¹, Muhammad Husnu², M. Iwan Abidin³

1,2,3 Universitas Hamzanwadi

Alamat: Jl. Cut Nyak Dien No.85, Pancor, Kec. Selong, Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Nusa Tenggara Bar. 83611

Korespondensi penulis: fuaidiahmad193@gmail.com

Abstract. The purpose of this research was to study the relationship between students English watching moviewatching and students speaking ability. The research was conducted in the 11 grade of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu in academic year 2023. The researcher used correlation design method as part of quantitative research and resulted in identification of significant relationship between study and variable. The result of correlation between students in watching English movie and students' speaking ability was 0.049. It was low correlation between the students in the watching English movies and the students speaking abilities at second grade.

Keywords: English Movie, Speaking Skill, EFL Students.

Abstrak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari hubungan antara menonton film berbahasa Inggris dan kemampuan berbicara siswa. Penelitian ini dilakukan di kelas 11 MA Nurussalam Tetebatu pada tahun ajaran 2023. Peneliti menggunakan metode desain korelasi sebagai bagian dari penelitian kuantitatif dan menghasilkan identifikasi hubungan yang signifikan antara studi dan variabel. Hasil korelasi antara siswa dalam menonton film bahasa Inggris dan kemampuan berbicara siswa adalah 0,049. Korelasi yang rendah antara siswa dalam menonton film bahasa Inggris dan kemampuan berbicara siswa di kelas dua.

Kata kunci: Film Berbahasa Inggris, Kemampuan Berbicara, Siswa EFL.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important aspects in human life. It is mean of communication the person to the others. The people need language to looking for and give people benefit information. Communication holds the most important aspect of language, listening or reading cannot occur without communication. People need language as a communication to express their feeling, thought and desires. (Suci, 2017:1)

Basically, there are four skills required in English teaching learning program. They are reading, speaking, listening and writing. Based on those skill, speaking is one of the most important skills in language learning. By speaking, we can convey information and ideas, and maintain social relationship by communicating with others.

English is the most important foreign language studied in Indonesia. English in Indonesia is generally taught as a foreign language and it needed several strategies to make the pronunciation same with the native speakers. Every language has different sounds So, when we communicate in English, of course, we produce the English sounds.

In Indonesia, English considered the first foreign language to be learned, the Indonesian government has chosen English as a first foreign language to be taught in schools. In formal education, English is taught from elementary school until universities. As a subject of learning

process, English considered as one of subject that less comfortable by students. So that using teaching media is very important to help the students be more interest Saiful (2019).

In addition, speaking is the main means for fostering mutual communication, reciprocal communication, using language as a medium. Talking activities in language classes have aspects of two-way communication, namely between the speaker and the audience reciprocally. Thus speaking exercises must be first in Speaking we seem to do translation in doing it which indirectly makes our brain work twice.

This can be described as when a child is given a question and then you prepare it first in the preparation stage for good and correct Indonesian. Then move it or translate it into English which is certainly in the correct pattern, so our brain will work twice. But it's different if we immediately think of sentences in English. Furthermore, Grauberg (1997: 201) revealed that many students who consider the main purpose of learning a compassionate language are to be able to speak the language. Therefore, Grauberg continued, language teachers must help students to achieve these student goals by releasing all their best abilities.

Based on the information of the several teachers at MA Nurussalam Tetebatu, there are problems of speaking English in the second grade students. The students rarely have opportunity to speak English to communicate with others and to share their ideas in the class. Speaking English is difficult for them, but the teacher did not give much attention to it. They had boring activities in the English class. The teacher used textbook-based technique and reading aloud from book when teaching English.

Rarely used other media to support his teaching and focused only on what the students might have in the. Another problem that appears in speaking was in term of pronunciation and vocabulary. The students had limited sources to learn vocabulary and pronunciation. Instead, the teacher was the only source. They also lacked of self-confidence and motivation. They tended to be passive and merely listened to the teacher.

The teacher controlled most of the activities and use minimum media to support the teaching of speaking. This study is also strengthened by research from Saiful (2019) entitled the correlation between the frequency of watching English films and vocabulary mastery at the eight grade students of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu. He concluded that there is a low correlation to the frequency of watching movies in English and the students' vocabulary mastery.

From the explanation above, the researcher decided to conduct a research entitled "The Relationship Between Watching English Movie and Students" Speaking Ability in the eight grade students of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In considering what movie can be applied in the teaching and learning process, there are three general principles to guide the selection and use of movie, they are: it usually serves the dynamic visual, developed based on psychology, behaviorism and cognitive principles, and oriented for teachers who have students' low interaction participation. Movie is not only used for entertainment purposes but also education. It can be effective media in teaching learning process because it stimulates students both receptive skills and productive skills. Movie can present information, explain the process and complex concepts, teach skill and influence attitude. It is mean by watching movie students can learn on their own even though the learning materials are limited as arranged on the script.

In predicting the results, a hypothesis was then produced. A hypothesis is a prediction of some possible outcomes of study. Based on the explanation above, the formulation of the hypothesis as follow: 1) H2; there is no correlation between students in watching English movie and students speaking skill. 2) H1; there is correlation between students in watching English movie and students Speaking Skill.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the researcher used quantitative research. According to Creswell quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among two variables. Correlation design method as part of quantitative research was the most effective method for research study, as it offers a non-obtrusive approach to the inquiry and resulted in identification of significant relationship between study and variable.

There are two variables in this research the first is variable X student's personality and variable Y as students speaking skills. The researcher used quantitative correlation to find out correlation between students English watching movie-watching and speaking skill. This research was distributed of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu. Then to find out the hypothesis of this research, both data from two variables analysed using person product moment formula on SPSS 21.00 version for windows. The population of this research was the 11 grade of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu in academic year 2023. There were one class in grade eight that consisted of 20 students. meanwhile, questionnaire and speaking test were generated as research instruments.

The researcher choose coloumn of scale and point based on the scale as an indication for agree (1). strongly agree (2), undecided (3), disagree (4), and strongly disagree (5). The questionnaire consists of 10 items of statements. The speaking test was conducted in orther to

obtain to students' speaking achievement. Therefore, the researcher gave two topics about the movie that has been watching or about their favourite actors in the movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Analysis data of students in English movie-wathcing

There are two kinds of result in this study. The first was English movie-wathcing and the second was students speaking skills. There were 20 students on MA Nurussalam Tetebatu that have been chosen by researcher as sample of the research.

Table 1. Clasification of students' main score

Total score	Respondents	Average
532	20	68

Source: researcher's Analysis (2023)

The table showed that the main score of students frequency in watching English movie was 45 with the total score 720 and total respondents 20. It pointed that most of students does not like to watching English movie.

Table 2. Students' Test Results

Score	Frequency	Percents	Valid percent	Cumulative percents
33	1	3.8	3.8	3.8
34	2	7.7	7.7	11.9
40	2	7.7	7.7	19.2
41	1	3.8	3.8	23.1
42	2	7.7	7.7	30.8
43	1	7.7	7.7	38.5
45	2	7.7	7.7	46.2
47	2	7.7	7.7	53.8
48	3	7.7	7.7	61.5
49	2	3.8	3.8	65.4
50	1	3.8	3.8	69.2
51	1	7.7	7.7	76.9
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Source: researcher's Analysis (2023)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that from 20 student at second grade as a sample, the student who got 33 was one student, 2 students who got 34, 2 students who got 40, 1 student who got 41, 2 students who got 42, 2 students who got 43, 2 students who got 45,2 students who got 47, 2 student who got 48, 1 student who got 49, 1 students who got 50, 2 students who got 51.

2. Analysis Classification of Students Speaking Skill

To answer the research question in the first chapter, the researcher gave test for the students. The purpose of test was to measure the stdents speaking achievement after watching English movie. The student gave two questions. Data of students test were found from the speaking test that given to 20 students in second grade of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu who became the research respondents. The average (mean) from the test score of 20 students of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu who become the research respondents in students' speaking was computed as following

Clasification of students' main score

Total score	Respondents	Average
720	20	53

The table showed that the main score of test was 53 with total score 720 and total respondents was 20.

Discussion

The purpose of data analysis in this study was meant the measure relationship between watching English movie and students' speaking ability.

1. Students in watching English movie

This questionnaire consisted of 10 numbers of statement for analyzing the students watching English movie. After analyzing the data, students in watching English movie at second grade of MA Nurussalam Tetebatu was found that the main score was 68. It indicated that score was a high score. The maximal and minimal score was 51 and 33.

2. Students speaking ability

This test consisted of two topics. After analyzing the data, students speaking ability at second grade of MA Nurussalam was found that the mean score 53. The maximal and minimal score was 70 and 40.

3. Relationship between students in watching English movie and students speaking ability

The result of correlation between students in watching English movie and students speaking ability was 0.049. It was low correlation between students in watching English movie and students speaking ability at second grade of MA Nurussalam.

CONCLUSION

Based on analysis and discussion in the previous chapters, the researcher concluded that there was low correlation between students in watching English movie and students speaking ability. Thus, there was relationship between the two variables also. The correlation was proved by the mean score of students in watching English movie with 68 average and the students mean in speaking test was 53.

DAFTAR REFERENSI

- Al Hosni, S. (2014). Speaking difficulties encountered by young EFL learners. *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)*, 2(6), 22–30.
- Alston, W. P. (2019). Divine nature and human language: Essays in philosophical theology. Cornell University Press.
- Arndt, K. B., & Schuele, C. M. (2013). Multiclausal utterances aren't just for big kids: A framework for analysis of complex syntax production in spoken language of preschooland early school-age children. *Topics in Language Disorders*, 33(2), 125–139.
- Calisher, C., Carroll, D., Colwell, R., Corley, R. B., Daszak, P., Drosten, C., Enjuanes, L., Farrar, J., Field, H., & Golding, J. (2020). Statement in support of the scientists, public health professionals, and medical professionals of China combatting COVID-19. *The Lancet*, 395(10226), e42–e43.
- Chun, D., Kern, R., & Smith, B. (2016). Technology in language use, language teaching, and language learning. *The Modern Language Journal*, 100(S1), 64–80.
- Daud, A., Ras, F., Novitri, N., & Audia, C. P. (2019). Factors contributing to speaking anxiety: a case study of pre-service English teachers. *Journal of Educational Sciences*, 3(3), 412–422.
- Derakhshan, A., Khalili, A. N., & Beheshti, F. (2016). Developing EFL learner's speaking ability, accuracy and fluency. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 6(2), 177–186.
- Djabborova, F. O. (2020). Ways of developing listening skills of English learners in ESL and EFL classroom. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(10), 212–216.
- Faliyanti, E., & Arlin, M. (2018). THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS'HABIT IN WATCHING ENGLISH MOVIE AND VOCABULARY MASTERY AT THE SIXTH SEMESTER AT ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM IN MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF METRO. *Intensive Journal*, 1(2), 94–102.
- Grant, B. K. (2021). Science fiction double feature: ideology in the cult film. In *The Cult Film Experience* (pp. 122–137). University of Texas Press.
- Gunantar, D. A. (2016). The impact of English as an international language on English Language Teaching in Indonesia. *Language Circle: Journal of Language and Literature*, 10(2), 141–151.
- Hanifa, R. (2018). Factors generating anxiety when learning EFL speaking skills. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 5(2), 230–239.
- Lasala, C. B. (2014). Communicative competence of secondary senior students: Language instructional pocket. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *134*, 226–237.

- Levin, G., & Brain, T. (2021). Code as creative medium: a handbook for computational art and design. MIT Press.
- Licht, A. (2019). Sound art revisited. Bloomsbury Publishing USA.
- Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2014). Communicative competence for individuals who require augmentative and alternative communication: A new definition for a new era of communication? In *Augmentative and Alternative Communication* (Vol. 30, Issue 1, pp. 1–18). Taylor & Francis.
- Muhammed, A. A. (2014). The impact of mobiles on language learning on the part of English foreign language (EFL) university students. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 136, 104–108.
- Nalabandian, T., & Ireland, M. E. (2019). Genre-typical narrative arcs in films are less appealing to lay audiences and professional film critics. *Behavior Research Methods*, 51, 1636–1650.
- Namaziandost, E., & Nasri, M. (2019). The impact of social media on EFL learners' speaking skill: a survey study involving EFL teachers and students. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research*, 6(3), 199–215.
- Patrick, R. (2019). Comprehensible Input and Krashen's theory. *Journal of Classics Teaching*, 20(39), 37–44.
- Rohrbach, M., Qiu, W., Titov, I., Thater, S., Pinkal, M., & Schiele, B. (2013). Translating video content to natural language descriptions. *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, 433–440.
- Roslinda, E., Raja, V. L., & Prayuda, M. S. (2021). THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS'WATCHING ENGLISH MOVIE AND THEIR READING ACHIEVEMENT OF CLASS X SMAN 2 LAWE SIGALA GALA. *Kairos English Language Teaching Journal*, 144–157.
- Sampa, R. L., Sitali, N., Mpolomoka, D. L., Jive, L., Kangwa, K. N., Nyirenda, O. G., & Chitondo, L. (2022). Grammar Error Analysis of Narrative Compositions of Learners in Senior Secondary School Grades: A Case Study of Selected Public Secondary Schools in Chingola District, Zambia. *JEP*, *13*(21).
- Sari, S. N., & Aminatun, D. (2021). STUDENTS'PERCEPTION ON THE USE OF ENGLISH MOVIES TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY MASTERY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, *2*(1), 16–22.
- Schmitt, N., & Schmitt, D. (2020). *Vocabulary in language teaching*. Cambridge university press.
- Szymkowiak, A., Melović, B., Dabić, M., Jeganathan, K., & Kundi, G. S. (2021). Information technology and Gen Z: The role of teachers, the internet, and technology in the education of young people. *Technology in Society*, 65, 101565.
- Thammineni, H. B. (2016). Movies supplement English classroom to be effective in improving students' listening and speaking skills—a review. *International Journal of Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL) Vol.*, 4, 35–37.
- Trevarthen, C. (2017). The function of emotions in early infant communication and development. In *New perspectives in early communicative development* (pp. 48–81). Routledge.
- Zaripova, D. (2022). Linguodidactic features of oral speech competence of students of

educational direction of journalism. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, Educational, Natural and Social Sciences, 2(Special Issue 20), 578-581.