IMPROVING LISTENING SKILL THROUGH WATCHING ENGLISH MOVIE FOR THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMA DHARMA BUDI SIDAMANIK

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ABSTRACT

Astri Aristianti (17745001). Improving Students' Listening Skill Through Watching English Movie (Classroom Action Research at the Eleven Grade of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik, North Sumatra Province, Academic Year 2021/2022). Thesis of the Department of English Education, FKIP, Simalungun University, 2021 The research problem is Does watching English movie can improve listening skill for the eleventh grade students of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik ?. The objective of this study was to know whether watching English movie can improve the listening skills of eleventh grade students at SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik. The sample of this study was the students of class XI MIA 1, consisted 35 students. The research method used is quantitative research; this research is carried out by means of observation, namely the search for data based on facts. Observation and test sheets are data collected during the research. The results obtained show that there is a gradual development and improvement in students' listening skill. The minimum mastery standard for English lessons is 65. The results of the pre-test showed 2 students or 0.05% who achieved the KKM with an average score of 49.1. The results of the post-test showed 35 students or 100% who reached the KKM with an average score of 79.2. In addition, positive responses from English teachers and students were given to the entire research process. Based on the results of these studies, watching English movie can improve students' listening skills

Keywords : Watching, LISTENING, English Movie

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the one of developing country in this world, beside on our mother language, we also learn about English, as we know English as our second language. Nowadays, English is a very important language and must be studied not only for education but only in the world of business and politics. English becomes important in globalization era because many company need to make cooperation with abroad company so they use English to interview the new employer and the application letter should write with English and students should learn English to get information from outside. Based on researcher's experience at SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik. The researcher found that the students were confused about listening. The first reason students found it difficult to listen because they rarely listen to something in English such as listening to English music they like listen to Indonesia music or music that is trending at this point. The second there is no additional vocabulary, Addition of vocabulary can help students to improve listening skill, and it's just that they have put in mind that English is difficult and unpleasant so that it is difficult for them to add to vocabulary. The third rarely has conversations in English with other people, the strongest reason they found it difficult to have a conversation is out of shy and afraid. They are afraid that if the words are wrong, the grammars are wrong. Whereas if they want to start a conversation in English they will be trained not only in speaking but listening. Through watching movie can improve their listening skill or understand what is being said about the film as well as new vocabulary and good pronunciation.

Based on the background of the study above, the statement of the problem in this research is "Does watching English movie can improve listening skill for the eleventh grade students of SMA DHARMA BUDI SIDAMANIK?"

Based on statement of the problem, the objective of the research is to know whether watching English movie can improve listening skill for the eleventh grade students of SMA DHARMA BUDI SIDAMANIK.

THE RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

English as Second Foreign Language

English is a language which has non-native speakers than native speakers. The non-native speaker can be divided into two types: they are English as a foreign Language (EFL) and English as Second Language (ESL). Trudgill and Hannah (2013;127) explained that English as foreign language means that people do not speak English as natively as their mother tongue and if they do speak English, they use it to speak to foreigners, as for instances people in Germany, Brazil, Morocco, including found in those nations where English is used as an official language and as a language of education and as a means of wider communication such countries in the world, such as; Philippine, india, singapore, pakistan, Negaria.

The Nature of Listening

Listening is a process of activities hearing speech symbols by full attention, understanding, appreciation, and interpretation to acquire communication meaning that is delivered by the speaker through speech. Listening constitutes quite important activities in learning language. It is the basis of the learning process as a child learns language from his mother. Listening is one of the forms of communication that people do daily. For human being listening is the first communication skill they acquired. According to Sevik (2012:11) "Listening is the initial stage in first and second language acquisition". The meaning of listening is understood the first way to acquire a language. By listening students first obtain language.

People commonly misunderstood in terms of hearing and listening. Even though hearing and listening are different, they are in the same context of the part of the body used to performing many activities, which is ear. In the other word, hearing is dealing with senses but listening deals with minds or thinking. Hearing process occurs automatically without efforts or attention to understand what the speaker says, meanwhile listening is more complex that hearing, listening involves, context information and prior knowledge, and requires attention and consciousness from the listener individually and also requires information processing to understand the meaning behind the spoken language. This description gives the evidences that listening is different from hearing. The terms "listening" tends to involve the human psychological side, while the terms "hearing" tends to include only the human physiological side.

The Nature of Listening Skill

Based on reviewed literature of the listening above, the definition of listening skill can be concluded as the skill in understanding the meaning of behind spoken language. When people listen, they identify the sound or the utterances of what the speaker say, and the use their prior knowledge to make complete sense of what they are hear, when finally their understanding take form from the process of listening. Most of people generally listen to confirm their expectation or to get information, detailed information or specific information. According to Anderson and Lynch (2010:89) listening skill is the active intellectual process of interpreting, understanding and evaluating messages. It is a mode of communication just as important as the other modes like speaking, reading, and writing. Listening skill has been defined many researchers.

Types of listening skill

Based on the explanation before listening occurs under the consciousness of the listener and it happen because of some purposes of the listener themselves Brown steaven (2011:4) divide the types of listening into two types such as:

Transactional Listening

This type of listening is associated with the transfer of information. It is the process of the information is being transmitted like the activity of listening to some teaching materials that given by the teachers.

Interactional Listening

This type of listening is associated with keeping the social relations. It means that two-way listening is the activity of listening life such as when people listen to their interlocutor in order to reply them in conversation.

The Difficulties in Listening

According to Richards in Ramadhika (2014:128), common listening problems are:

1. Speaker speaks too fast. For people who are just learning a language it is mostly difficult for them to understand what the speaker is saying if the speaker speaks too fast. Because they are tend to listen word by word that the speaker said.

2. Listeners listen word for word. Beginner tend to listen to the speakers word by word and translate it to their own language and that is make it more difficult and left behind while the speakers keep speaking.
3. Listeners lack of cultural or background knowledge. Different cultures and environments with speakers, making the language used like the figurative language used to describe something can be very different and make the listener have trouble understanding it.
4. Speakers use too many unfamiliar words. For beginner that still has lack of vocabulary, it is very difficult to notice what is the vocab or words that the speaker used.
5. Listening takes too much effort and concentration. Because when we listen we have to understand what the speaker is saying by listen to it carefully.
6. Recordings are not always clear and are difficult to follow. Sometimes the recording doesn't record the speaker's voice clearly and make the listeners can't catch the meaning of what the speaker said.

Teaching Listening

According Jack C Richard (2012:238-240) listening is assuming greater importance in foreign language classrooms. There are several reasons for this growth in popularity. Actually there are many process of listening occur in five stage.

Hearing

It is referred to the response caused by sound waves stimulating the sensory receptors of the ear, it is physical response, hearing is perception of sound waves, you must hear to listen, but you need not listen to hear (perception necessary for listening depend on attention). Brain screen stimuli and permits only a select few to come into focus these selective perception is known as attention, an important requirement for effective listening.

Understanding

This step helps to understand symbols we have seen and heard, we must analyze the meaning of the stimuli we have perceived, symbolic stimuli are not only words but also sounds like applause and sights like blue uniform, that have symbolic meanings as well, the meanings attached to these symbols are a function of our past associations and of the context in which the symbols occur. For successful interpersonal communication, the listener must understand the intended meaning and the context assumed by the sender.

Remembering

Remembering is important listening process because its mean that individual has not only received and interpreted a message but has also added it to the minds storage bank. In Listening our attention is selective, so too is our memory what is remembered may be quite different from what was originally seen or heard.

Evaluating

Only active listeners participate at this stage in listening. At this point the active listener weighs evidence, sort fact from opinion, and determines the presence or absence of bias or prejudice in a message; the effective listener makes sure that he or she doesn't begin this activity too soon. Beginning this stage of the process before a message is completed requires that we no longer hear and attend to the incoming message-as a result, the listening process ceases.

Responding

This stage requires that the receiver complete the process through verbal and/or nonverbal feedback; because the speaker has no other way to determine if a message has been received, this stage becomes the only overt means by which the sender may determine the degree of success in transmitting the message.

1. The Definition of Movie

Listening skill like other language skills needs students to practice a lot not only at the classroom but also outside the classroom. To make the students practice listening outside the classroom, the teacher may ask them to do listening activities, such as listening to the English song, news, lectures, speeches and watching movies. Barsan and Monahan define (2010:2-3) define movie is a story that picture in set of celluloid strips/films, where are shown on a screen with a certain speed to give an impression of moving. As the technology growing so fast, the movie industry is also affected in the making of the movie. Instead of using celluloid strips, the movie making nowadays are more digital, but the main characteristic of the movie itself remains the same, movie or film are "motions pictures".

2. The Structure and Genres of Movies

Barsan and Monahan (2010:119-142) state that the way the story in a movie is told is called its narrative. The narrative structure of movies has several elements, which are:

a. Story and plot. Story refers to the whole universe where the events of the movie take a place, while plot is the parts of that universe that is presented on the screen.
b. Order is the way the events in the movie are sequenced.
c. Events are what happen in the movie.
d. Duration can refer to story duration, which is the length of time the whole events happen: plot duration, which is the amount of time the plot happens; and screen duration, which is the length of the movie itself.
e. Suspense and surprise. Suspense is what audience expect to happen but does not happen, while surprise is what audience do not expect to happen, but happen.
f. Repetition is the number of times an element recurs in the plot.
g. Characters are the individuals who are involved in the movie story.
h. Setting is the time and place in which the story occurs.
i. Scope is the range of time and place from which to which the plot occurs.
j. Narration and narrator. Narration is the story telling of the movie. It can be visually (by camera work) or orally (by narrator)

From mixing elements from other genres, many new genres emerge. Generally there are 11 main genres, namely action, adventure, comedy, crime/gangster, drama, epics, horror, musical, science-fiction, war and westerns: and 13 subgenres, including fantasy, romance, biography, and thriller/suspense. The definition and examples of several genres and subgenres are as follow:

1. Action movie, usually include energetic action, with elements like chases, rescue, escape, battles and fights in a spectacular pacing. These actions usually involve the traditional good versus bad characters. The example *James Bond* and *Fast and Furious* Franchise.
2. Adventure, is similar to action genre which aims to entertain the audience with energetic actions. Example *Pirates of the Caribbean* Franchises.
3. Animation or animated films are made from drawing or illustrations which are photographed and projected in rapid succession. Animation are often mistaken as a genre while in fact, animation is a filmmaking technique. Animated movies are usually intended to attract younger audience even though quite animated movies use more complex and mature themes. Example by Walt Disney Studio and Pixar Such as *Home*, *Frozen*, *Moana*, and *Zootopia*.
4. Comedy, usually have simple and amusing plots with dialogues, situation, and characters that involve laughter from the audience. Some example are *The Wedding Ringer, Grown Up 1&2, and The Three Stooges.*
5. Drama, serves mostly serious and realistic stories which show characters and their relationship with themselves, other people, or life and nature. Some example are of dramatic movies are *The Help (2011), and The Proposal 1&2.*
6. Fantasy, entertains audience by serving imaginative stories with elements like magic, mythology, and fairy tales. Example are *Harry Potter* trilogy and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy.
7. Horror, aims to frighten the audience. Usually there is a presence of supernatural elements, like ghosts, possession, cults, monsters, etc. some example are *Conjuring 1&2and insidious.*
8. Musicals usually have characters that express themselves by singing and/or dancing. Some examples are *Hairspray and Les Miserable.*
9. Romance, are drama that focus on romantic relationships between characters. Some popular examples are *The Fair Lady* and *Titanic.*
10. Science Fiction sci-fi, mainly focuses on humanity's relationship with advancement of science fictions are about speculative fantasy life beyond humanity, like aliens, viral plague, or disasters. Examples are *Star Wars* franchise, *Independence Day* and *Interstellar.*
11. Thriller, aims to thrill the audience or keep them on the edge of their seats by creating suspense and anxiety. Examples are *Nerve, Hush, Night Crawler and Knight and Day.*
12. War, takes place in the middle of a war conflict

3. Learning Through Movie

Classroom that use movie as a medium of education usually hold a number of 35 students. With the number of students, it is still possible to observe the movie properly. This means it will not disturb

the learning process. To help students study through english movie, message content, format, and technical presentation, in planning an educational program should be seriously considered. According Darwanto (2013:136) Because it is very influential in communicating with children and success or failure of the program depends entirely on the person who brought the show.

4. Advantages and Disadvantages of Watching Movie

Movie can be used as a pedagogic means to improve language learning, based on the premise that they provide real-life language input. Conversations in films occur in real life contexts, therefore learners, explore how language is used by its native speaker. One of the major benefits of films is their contribution to the development of spoken language comprehension. According Albay (2016:14), advocated the use of movie in language learning because learners stand a better chance of practicing the language. Moreover, Blasco, Moreta, Levites, and Janadudis (2015:3) advocated that because movies are familiar, evocative, and threatening, grounded in both imagery and emotion, movies are useful in teaching the human dimension required for developing as human beings and for building identity in young learners. For teachers, the movie experience helps also to confirm and clarify their role to bring a new perspective in teaching. In the other hand there are several disadvantages to be recognized when using video in language teaching process. Video deals with the long-term effects of using video in the classroom. It can be argued that video in language teaching should be discouraged because there is scant empirical proof to verify comprehension. The main disadvantages are cost, inconvenience, maintenance and some cases, fear of technology. Additionally, the sound and vision, quality of the copies or home-produced materials may not be ideal. Another important issue in this case is that the teacher should be well-trained on using and exploiting the video. Otherwise, it becomes boring and purposeless for students.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

Research Design

According to Kumar (2011:94) state "a research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by researcher to answer question validity, objectively accurately and economically." Furthermore, Creswell (2012:19) states research designs are the specific procedures involved in the researcher process; data collection, data analysis, and report writing.

Basically, research design is the scientific way to collect the data and solve the research problem. From the thing above, we can find four key words that we should see, there are scientific ways, data, objective and purpose. This research used quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2012:81) said that quantitative research is traditional research that used for collecting data numerical data. Further, Kumar (2011:122) quantitative research usually has the basis of the nature investigation that can define as experimental, non-experimental, quasi or semi experimental. In this research, the researcher chooses free experimental. While Creswell (2012:294),"an experimental research is the traditional approach to conducting quantitative research". In other words, to accomplish a quantitative research, it is needed to use an experimental design. In this research researcher using pre-test and post-test approaching. In pre-test researcher giving descriptive text as the material of the lesson, to help the researcher giving material the researcher choose using CAR (Classroom Action Research) as model of lesson to deliver the material to the students. After giving the material and then researcher giving multiple choice to the students' as the post-test to see improve of students listening skill.

$$O \quad X \: O$$

Where:

X   = Treatment
O   = Pretest
O   = Posttest

Population of Research

According to Sugiyono (2012:80), the population is a generalization that consists of object that has quality and characteristics that is decided by researcher to be learned and then make a conclusion. Population not only about human but also another object and thing in our environment. There are 102 students of sciences and social class at eleventh grade of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik. The researcher try to doing research in sciences class because, the researcher want to know how so far the willingness of students to learn English usually social class students often lazy and to learn about another subject that out of the social pattern. So, the researchers try to do new media to teach English special listening through watching English movies.

Sample of Research

In research terms a sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a large population to ensure that can generalize the findings from the research sample to the population as a whole. According to Sugiyono (2012:81) sample is the part of the number and the characteristic that passed by the population. We need technique to get sample from the population. According to Sugiyono (2012:82) on his book divided by two technique sampling, probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling can decide by four technique, include simple random sampling, proportioned stratified random sampling, disproportioned stratified random sampling, and cluster sampling. And Non-probability sampling can divided by sic technique, include systematic sampling, quota sampling. The researcher use random sampling as a technique to choosing sample in this research. Random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which everyone across the target population has an equal chance of being selected.

The Research Instrument

In doing research, instrument is being the fundamental thing to do before doing the research. In this research, the writer used movies as the instrument of the research. There is one movie with genre is adventures, the movie would played with duration 30 minutes to watch and listen. The students wanted to explore with another students what they canunderstand from every word being told. According to Kumar (2011:137) observation, interview, and questionnaire is a tool for instrumenting the data. Then, this research use the writing test instrumentation after looking movies entitled "Avatar from James Cameron's", and the test will using pretest and posttest in one class.

Data

Data is very important and vital aspect for any research studies. The text is used to know the students' listening skill improvement and as the result of students' performance in the class after the action of each cycle. The test is applied in the end of every cycle. Then, the students are tasted by giving them multiple choice questions based on the movie that they have been watched.

Source Data

Source of data is the subject of the research. The data of this study are all the words lyric containing figurative language found in movie script "Avatar from James Cameron's" meanwhile, the source of all the data is taken from movie script "Avatar from James Cameron's". Finding the material from the internet.

The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection method is a systematical and standard procedure used to collect data (Tanzeh, 2011:57). In this research, data collecting method is administering test that consists of pretest and posttest. The procedure of administering test was clarified as follows:

Pre-test

Based on Creswell statement about pre-test (2012:297) stated that a pre-test provides a measure on some attribute or characteristic that you assess for participants in an experiment before they receive a treatment. Before implementing mind watching English Movie. It is to measure student's answer in 45 minutes. The material provided from website education. The test is taken to know the score of student's listening skill watching English movie.

Post-test

According to Creswell (2010:297) stated that a post-test is a measure on some attribute or characteristic that is assessed for participants in an experiment after treatment. Implemented after using watching movie. The teacher give the test is taken to know the score of student's listening skill after giving pre-test. The form of the test is the listening test which consist of 20 questions multiple choice. The students answer the test in 45 minutes. The material of test is taken from website internet.

The Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data are collected, the researcher analysis the score from those tests by calculating the mean of pre-test and post-test. The data collected were analyze by quantitative ways. The analysis quantitative data is used to measure data from pre-test and post-test it is used the formula measure by Burhan Bungin (2010 : 146) the formula to measure the student's individual score, by the formula:

$$S = \frac{C}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

S   : The Score of each Student

C   : The number of correct
N   : The number of test items
     After the researcher knowing the score of each students' from pre-test and post-test, the researcher will give the level achievement to the students, to make the level achievement.
     According to Arikunto (2013:319) to analyze the data, this research will use analyzing of five categories "very good", "good", "enough", "low", and "very low"
To get mean score , the researcher use the mean score as the following:

$$X = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Where:
X   : Mean
N   : Number of Students
Σx   : sum
X   : Individual Score
     To get standard deviation, the Researcher use formula as the following:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{\sum X^2}{N}}{N}}$$

Where:
SD   : Standard deviation
N   : Number of sample
X   : Score
Σx   : Total score
Σx²   : Total Score which square

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Data Analysis
The Analysis of Pre-test
     In this pre-test, the researcher doesn't given the technique of watching English movie test yet to the students. So, before the lesson started, first give pre-test to know students ability before treatment. The researcher prepares the test of listening which the students are asked to correct the following sentence while listening the test. The researcher found the result of ore-test can see from the following table:

Table 4.1
The result of Pre-test

No.	Students Name	SCORE X¹	X²	Result
1.	Ade Rosalina Naibaho	50	2.500	Enough
2.	Ainul Yakin	50	2.500	Enough
3.	Amanda Maharani Purba	55	3.025	Enough
4.	Andika Damanik	45	2.025	Enough
5.	Anisa Surya Ningsih	55	3.025	Enough
6.	Asrini Siburian	50	2.500	Enough
7.	Daniel Aruan	40	1.600	Low
8.	Denita Febiola Nababan	55	3.025	Enough
9.	Difa Arifina	40	1.600	Enough
10.	Diki Suhandika	65	4.225	Good
11.	Dina Insani	50	2.500	Enough
12.	Ersada Rawati Sigalingging	40	1.600	Low
13.	Everton Lihardo Gultom	40	1.600	Low
14.	Faiz Fairuz Simanjuntak	55	3.025	Enough
15.	Gulaman Al Fahzri	35	1.225	Low
16.	Habib Kurniawan	50	2.500	Enough
17.	Imsah Damanik	45	2.025	Enough
18.	Jonatan Felix Amanda Gultom	55	3.025	Enough
19.	Juwia Maharani	50	2.500	Enough
20.	Muhammad Alif	40	1.600	Low
21.	Muhammad Azril	50	2.500	Enough
22.	Muhammad Fattah	50	2.500	Enough

23.	Nitha Sisilia Dhearta Silalahi	40	1.600	Low
24.	Rifqy Dwi Afriza	55	3.025	Enough
25.	Romulus Hutajulu	50	2.500	Enough
26.	Sidik Prayoga	55	3.025	Enough
27.	Siti Alzahra Damanik	50	2.500	Enough
28.	Stanly Iara	65	4.225	Good
29.	Syahdi Dabutar	55	3.025	Enough
30.	Tessalonika Sihombing	50	2.500	Enough
31.	Tommy Wahyudi Damanik	40	1.600	Low
32.	Tri puspa Zuhrira	55	3.025	Enough
33.	Tirta Nurbayu	30	900	Low
34.	Widuri Retno Jayanti	50	2.500	Enough
35.	Yeni Tri Ardiani	60	3.600	Enough
	Total Score	1.720	86.650	
	Mean Score	49,1		

Based on the table 4.1 of pre - test above, the percentage students who are not able in the table 4.1.

$$S = \frac{C}{N} x\ 100\%$$
$$S = \frac{2}{35} x\ 100\%$$
$$S = 0,05\%$$

From the calculating above we can see that percentage of the students are not able in using watching movie is just 0.05% so there are many students failed in Pre-test

To get the mean score, the researcher use the formula as the following:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$
$$\bar{X} = \frac{1.720}{35}$$
$$\bar{X} = 49,1$$

The analysis of Post-test

In this post-test applying the method of watching English movie, the researcher gives the post-test to the students to measure student's listening skill and the researcher have written the result of post-test. The result of post-test can be seen from below:

Table 4.2
The result of Post-test

No.	Students Name	SCORE X^1	X^2	Result
1.	Ade Rosalina Naibaho	80	6.400	Good
2.	Ainul Yakin	75	5.625	Good
3.	Amanda Maharani Purba	70	4.900	Good
4.	Andika Damanik	70	4.900	Good
5.	Anisa Surya Ningsih	85	7.225	Very Good
6.	Asrini Siburian	75	5.625	Good
7.	Daniel Aruan	70	4.900	Good
8.	Denita Febiola Nababan	85	7.225	Very Good
9.	Difa Arifina	75	5.625	Good
10.	Diki Suhandika	75	5.625	Good
11.	Dina Insani	90	8.100	Very Good
12.	Ersada Rawati Sigalingging	85	7.225	Very Good
13.	Everton Lihardo Gultom	80	6.400	Good
14.	Faiz Fairuz Simanjuntak	75	5.625	Good
15.	Gulaman Al Fahzri	70	4.900	Good
16.	Habib Kurniawan	80	6.400	Good
17.	Imsah Damanik	85	7.225	Very Good
18.	Jonatan Felix Gultom	75	5.625	Good
19.	Juwia Maharani	70	4.900	Good
20.	Muhammad Alif	70	4.900	Good

No.	Name of Students			
21.	Muhammad Azril	85	7.225	Very Good
22.	Muhammad Fattah	75	5.625	Good
23.	Nitha Sisilia Dhearta Silalahi	80	6.400	Good
24.	Rifqy Dwi Afriza	80	6.400	Good
25.	Romulus Hutajulu	85	7.225	Very Good
26.	Sidik Prayoga	85	7.225	Very Good
27.	Siti Alzahra Damanik	90	8.100	Very Good
28.	Stanly Iara	75	5.625	Good
29.	Syahdi Dabutar	75	5.625	Good
30.	Tessalonika Sihombing	70	4.900	Good
31.	Tommy Wahyudi Damanik	80	6.400	Good
32.	Tri puspa Zuhrira	90	8.100	Very Good
33.	Tirta Nurbayu	80	6.400	Good
34.	Widuri Retno Jayanti	85	7.225	Very Good
35.	Yeni Tri Ardiani	85	7.225	Very Good
	Total Score	2.760	219.050	
	Mean Score	78,8		

Based on the table 4.2 of pre-test above, the percentage students who are not able in the table 4.2.

$$S = \frac{C}{N} x\ 100\%$$
$$S = \frac{35}{35} x\ 100\%$$
$$S = 100\%$$

From the calculating above we can see that percentage of the students are able in using watching movie with the percentage 100% so all of the students in XI MIA 1 was being declared successful.

To get the mean score, the researcher use the formula as the following:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$
$$\bar{X} = \frac{2.760}{35}$$
$$\bar{X} = 78,8$$

The Standard Deviation of Pre-test and Post-test

Table 4.3
Result The Standard Deviation of Pre-test and Post-test

No.	Name of Students	Pre-test	Post-test	X¹	X²
1.	Ade Rosalina Naibaho	50	80	30	900
2.	Ainul Yakin	50	75	25	625
3.	Amanda Maharani Purba	55	70	15	225
4.	Andika Damanik	45	70	25	625
5.	Anisa Surya Ningsih	55	85	30	900
6.	Asrini Siburian	50	75	25	625
7.	Daniel Aruan	40	70	30	900
8.	Denita Febiola Nababan	55	85	30	900
9.	Difa Arifina	40	75	35	1.225
10.	Diki Suhandika	65	75	10	100
11.	Dina Insani	50	90	40	1.600
12.	Ersada Rawati Sigalingging	40	85	45	2.025
13.	Everton Lihardo Gultom	40	80	40	1.600
14.	Faiz Fairuz Simanjuntak	55	75	20	400
15.	Gulaman Al Fahzri	35	80	45	2.025
16.	Habib Kurniawan	50	80	30	900
17.	Imsah Damanik	45	85	40	1.600
18.	Jonatan Felix Amanda Gultom	55	75	20	400
19.	Juwia Maharani	50	70	20	400
20.	Muhammad Alif	40	70	30	900
21.	Muhammad Azril	50	85	35	1.225
22.	Muhammad Fattah	50	75	25	625
23.	Nitha Sisilia Dhearta Silalahi	40	80	40	1.600

24.	Rifqy Dwi Afriza	55	80	25	625
25.	Romulus Hutajulu	50	85	35	1.225
26.	Sidik Prayoga	55	85	30	900
27.	Siti Alzahra Damanik	50	90	40	1.600
28.	Stanly Iara	65	75	10	100
29.	Syahdi Dabutar	55	75	20	400
30.	Tessalonika Sihombing	50	70	20	400
31.	Tommy Wahyudi Damanik	40	80	40	1.600
32.	Tri puspa Zuhrira	55	90	35	1.225
33.	Tirta Nurbayu	30	80	50	2.500
34.	Widuri Retno Jayanti	50	85	35	1.225
35.	Yeni Tri Ardiani	60	85	25	625
	Total Score	1.720	2.770	1.050	34.750

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{\sum X^2}{N}}{N}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{34750}{35} - \left(\frac{1050^2}{35}\right)}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{34750}{35} - \frac{1102500}{35}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{34750 - \frac{31500}{35}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{3250}{35}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{92,85}$$
$$SD = 9.63$$

Research Finding

Research finding in this research will describe to finding the research that have done by students in class XI MIA1 there are 35 students of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik with the use method to teaching listening skill through watching English movie at the first students of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik.

The researcher finding of the data, data have found of the research above shown that in pretest and post-test there is different. It can conclude that the research get good result from activities from activities in teaching listening by using watching English movie. It makes students interesting and increases their motivation in learning English.

From the explanation above that shows by applying watching movie students increase their listening skill. More ever, the result of the test shows that there is significant influence between pre-test and post-test, mean, and standard deviation. Finally, teaching watching English movie can be alternative strategy to teaching listening.

Discussion

Based on the score from pre-test and post-test, the researcher could analyze them to look for result of this researcher then the researcher analyze he students score categorized from the level of achievement.

From the analysis of result in listening skill through watching English movie to the first year students of 35 students of SMA Dharma Budi. The researcher analyze it and found the result that the Avatar movie students average score was it can classified into a good level. From the watching English movie, the researcher found that there are students can be classified as the very good level. This students is purposed to find out students' listening skill after using avatar movie test. From the test result of the avatar movie was given to them, the researcher found their listening skill in pre-test was in less and their listening post-test was in good level.

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the finding of chapter IV, it showed that the students' listening skill at the eleventh grade of SMA Dharma Budi Sidamanik can be improve through watching English movie. It is because students feel interested in learning methods and strong curiosity of each conversation that was being turned through the Avatar movie. It means that watching English movie can be used as one of the alternative to teach how to improve students listening skill. After analyzing the data, it was found out that the students' skill in listening got improvement through watching movie. It could be seen on the result of excel.

Suggestions

Based on those findings above, the researcher here wanted to give the suggestions to solve the problem in teaching English by giving these following suggestions as follows:

For the English Teachers
- The teacher should be creative to master the class became alive and interest
- The teacher should implement various strategies in learning English especially in listening skills.
- The teacher should be prepared to give the learner a more meaningful role.
- The teacher should be as a partner for the students in learning process and care the students
- They support and encourage the learner's desire to learn.

For the Students
- The students can watch movie through various medium, but the easiest and the most common medium is television.
- The students must be courageous when they encounter difficulties so that the teacher can help what their problems are.
- The students should have some efforts to learn English by watching movie and the students should be active participants in learning English by asking some questions
- Get used to listening in English whenever and wherever you are without being ashamed or afraid about mistake.
- The students need to enrich their experience to learn vocabulary mastery so that their able to understand from watching movie.

For the Other Researcher
- The research can be used as reference to conduct deeper and further of finding the role of movie to improve listening skill.
- Other researcher who are interested in the same field are recommended to implement the actions in a longer period of time to get more maximum results so that the improvement will be more significantly seen.
- Other researcher are expected to conduct research by explore more about this topic.
- For the other researcher as a consideration when choosing the methods that will be used.
- For the other researcher as an input material to prepare themselves as a candidate for educators.

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