

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

A. Description of the study site

In this research, the authors chose the study site at State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin.

1. A Brief History of State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin.

State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin is the middle school level as high school degree distinctively Islamic religion under the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This school was formerly PGAN 6 years which converted into an State Islamic Senior High School in 1990, is located on Mulawarman street, but due to the narrow and does not allow to be developed, since 1984 it moved to Pramuka street KM 6 Banjarmasin. Then since 1998 by the Director General of Islamic Institutional Development serve as the Islamic State Senior High School Model for the South Kalimantan region. In 2005 the Islamic State Senior High School 2 Model Banjarmasin received awards from the local government as school achievement in the environmental field. In 2006 the State Islamic Senior High School 2 Model Banjarmasin received an award from the Indonesia Ministry of Religious Affairs as school achievement nationally.

2. The Condition of Principal, Teachers and School Staffs

Educators at the State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin entirely educational background qualified teacher with S2, S1, and a small portion D2 of education. Generally teachers graduate from the *Tarbiyah* Faculty State Institute

for Islamic Studies Antasari Banjarmasin and Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Lambung Mangkurat University Banjarmasin. But there is also a graduate faculty from outside the region and even abroad.

Meanwhile, educational staff at the State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin most of the background of the Islamic State Senior High School and a small portion set in teacher education with S1 and D2 educational qualifications.

In 2011, teacher and administrative staff at the State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin altogether 78 people. There are 5 English teachers at State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin, namely:

- a. Dra. Hj. Norfajriah (S1 graduated from IAIN *Tarbiyah*).
- b. Fathiah, S.Ag, S.Pd.I (S1 graduated from IAIN *Tarbiyah*).
- c. Drs. Said Ahmad, S.Pd (S1 graduated from IAIN *Tarbiyah*).
- d. Sandy Guswan C, S.Pd (S1 graduated from UNLAM FKIP).
- e. Rabiatussa'diah, S.Pd (S1 graduated from IAIN *Tarbiyah*).

The data about teachers detail can be found in appendix 2.

3. The Condition of Students

The number of student State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin whole academic year 2011/2012 amounted to 983 students. It divided to be 26 classes. There are ten classes for 10th grade State Islamic Senior High School, nine classes for 11th grade State Islamic Senior High School, and seven classes for 12th grade State Islamic Senior High School. On State Islamic Senior High School, there are many departments like language class, religion class, natural

science class, and social science. However, these classes are available only for 11th and 12th grade State Islamic Senior High School.

The data about students detail can be found in appendix 3.

4. The Condition of School Facilities and Infrastructures

There are many facilities and infrastructures owned by Islamic State Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin. The school has 26 classrooms which are divided into ten classes for 10th grade State Islamic Senior High School, nine classes for 11th grade State Islamic Senior High School, and seven classes for 12th grade State Islamic Senior High School. Besides, it has building for principal office, teacher office, and administrative office.

When we come to school, the first thing we can see is that besides of the school gates, it has a big mosque. Beside the mosque, there are three parking areas. There is one for the teachers and the rest are for students. Then it has auditorium in the middle. A library is located right behind the auditorium. Further, we can find the school has language, chemical, physic, internet and computer laboratories.

In addition, for increasing the student skill they have five skill workshop rooms like fashion skill, electronic skill, automotive skill, culinary skill, and computer skill workshop rooms. It has also reading and audio visual rooms.

Besides, it has rooms for organization like OSIS, PMR, art, and Boy Scout rooms. To fulfill the student's need about food, it has four school cafeteria and one student cooperation.

The data about school facilities and infrastructures detail can be found in appendix 4.

B. The Implementation and Descriptions of Listening Learning Use the English Film

Learning that performed in treatment class covering the same material (listening learning), but given a different treatment, in this case is a different learning media. In the treatment class, it uses English film.

The classroom treatment implementation began on September 24th, 2011 until November 12th, 2011. Learning that performed in six sessions of learning and at the end of each meeting held test. Although supposed to be learning in the classroom treatment can be completed within six weeks, but because there is a midterm test (UTS) at school, then the learning process was stalled for a while, so the implementation of classroom treatment becomes longer than the previous set.

Implementation of listening learning in the classroom treatment, it is using media English film. It was composed of three stages, namely;

a. Planning Phase

At this stage the researcher do the planning and preparation prior to carrying out teaching and learning activities, i.e., by arranging the material is clear and systematic questions. As for the listening material (English film) obtained from the internet. It is include also with reference to whether it covers the film plot, the characteristics of figure and others in connection with the film. The planning stage is done so at present the residence of researcher conducted

learning materials with detailed and systematic studies. In addition to questions related to listening material presented, at this planning stage researcher is also preparing instructional media. Regarding the use of media is what made the difference with the control class. In the treatment class, the listening learning implementation is to use the tools in the form of laptops, speakers, and projectors (LCD) to display the film.

b. Implementation Phase

At this stage the researcher presents the films and materials appropriate to the question that has been planned and prepared at the planning stage. Do the learning that has been planned in advance to make the learning process become more effective. Implementation of learning in the classroom listening treatment using film is shown with tools such as laptops, speakers and projectors (LCD). In this implementation phase of listening learning begins with watching material tested. The listening material is animation films. The material was aired only once during the learning and listening is trying to answer questions of students tested.

Treatment classroom learning was conducted in six sessions, in which the level of difficulty of the listening material question is improved from the first meeting to the last. It also means the presentation of films also vary from time to time. In the first and second meeting, films are presented with text translation in Indonesian language. Then in the third and fourth meeting, films are presented with English text translation. Later in the fifth and sixth meeting, films are presented without any translation. The name of animation films are;

1. The first material about How to Train Your Dragon film.

It performed on Saturday, September 24th, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

2. The second material about G-Force film.

It performed on Saturday, October 01st, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

3. The third material about Megamind film.

It performed on Saturday, October 08th, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

4. The fourth material about Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs film.

It performed on Saturday, October 29th, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

5. The fifth material about Kung Fu Panda 2 film.

It performed on Saturday, November 05th, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

6. The sixth material about Gnomeo and Juliet film.

It performed on Saturday, November 12th, 2011 at 13.00-14.30 p.m.

The listening material and the elaboration of more detailed questions can be found in appendix 5.

c. Evaluation phase

After the learning process is completed, the last stage is an evaluation done that is giving value to the answers that have been tested on students.

C. The Implementation and Descriptions of Listening Learning Not Use the English Film

Learning that performed in class control covering the same material (listening learning), but given a different treatment, in this case is a different learning media. In the control class did not use English film.

Classroom control implementation began September 20th, 2011 until November 01st, 2011. Same with the implementation of classroom treatment, implementation of the control class was temporarily halted because of a midterm test (UTS). It had also clashed with the presence of some activities at school, so the study was stopped for a while.

Implementation of listening learning in the control classroom is not using media English film. As with the experimental control, it was composed of three stages, namely:

a. Planning Phase

At this stage the researcher do the planning and preparation prior to carrying out teaching and learning activities, i.e., with a clear set of learning materials and systematic. The listening material is obtained from a site on the internet i.e. www.britishcouncil.org/professionals.htm. The planning stage is done so at present the residence of researchers conducted learning materials with detailed and systematic studies. In addition to questions related to listening material presented, at this planning stage researchers are also preparing instructional media. Regarding the use of media is what made the difference with the treatment class. In the control class, learning listening implemented with the

use of media used in teaching listening in the form of recording conversations, events or stories in which the material is played over loudspeakers.

b. Implementation Phase

At this stage the researcher presents learning materials in accordance with the planned and prepared at the planning stage. Do the learning that has been planned in advance to make the learning process become more effective. Implementation of listening learning in the classroom control using a standard media used, which is a speaker.

At this stage of the implementation of learning begins with listening to the material tested. The listening material there are two kinds of recordings in the form of conversations, events or stories and ending with the English language songs. The material was repeated three times during the learning listening and trying to answer questions that students are tested.

That classroom control performed in six sessions which the level of difficulty of the material is improved from the first meeting to the last. Such material are;

1. The first material about Crime and Maher Zain song (Hopefully).
It performed on Tuesday, September 20th, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.
2. The second material about City Population and Avenged Sevenfold song (Dear God).
It performed on Tuesday, September 27th, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.
3. The third material about Future Fuel Resources and Selena Gomez song (tell me something I don't know).

It performed on Tuesday, October 04th, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.

4. The fourth material about Organic Farming and Maher Zain song (For the Rest of My Life).

It performed on Tuesday, October 11th, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.

5. The fifth of materials about Film Festivals and Ten 2 Five Song (I Will Fly).

It performed on Tuesday, October 25th, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.

6. The sixth material about Nuclear Energy and Justin Bieber Ft. Jaden Smith song (Never Say Never).

It performed on Tuesday, November 01st, 2011 at 07.30-09.00 a.m.

The listening material and the elaboration of more detailed questions can be found in appendix 6.

c. Evaluation phase

After the learning process is completed, the last stage is an evaluation done, that is giving value to the answers that have been tested on students.

C. Analysis of Data

1. The first meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test result at the first meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there are three students who were sick so could not follow the test. So also in the control class of 37 students who take the test there is one student who is ill. The result of tests on the two classes can be seen in the tables.

Table 4.1 The first meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	60	1	60
2.	67	1	67
3.	69	1	69
4.	70	3	210
5.	71	1	71
6.	72	2	144
7.	73	2	146
8.	74	1	74
9.	75	4	300
10.	76	1	76
11.	77	1	77
12.	78	3	234
13.	79	1	79
14.	80	5	400
15.	81	2	162
16.	82	5	410
17.	87	1	87
		$\Sigma f = 35$	$\Sigma fx = 2666$

Table 4.2 The first meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	40	1	40
2.	41	2	82
3.	44	1	44
4.	45	1	45
5.	50	1	50
6.	52	1	52
7.	53	1	53
8.	54	1	54
9.	56	1	56
10.	58	1	58
11.	59	1	59
12.	60	1	60
13.	61	1	61
14.	62	1	62
15.	63	1	63
16.	64	1	64

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
17.	65	3	195
18.	67	3	201
19.	68	5	340
20.	69	1	69
21.	70	3	210
22.	71	1	71
23.	73	2	146
24.	74	1	74
		$\Sigma f = 36$	$\Sigma fx = 2209$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculation that includes the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

- a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{2666}{35}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 76,17$$

- b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2209}{36}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 61,36$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1030}{34}}$$

$$S_1 = 5,50$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3419}{35}}$$

$$S_2 = 9.88$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1093$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1498$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1457$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1476$, From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \text{ ,} \\
 &= \frac{5,50^2}{9,88^2} \\
 &= \frac{30,25}{97,61} \\
 &= 0.309
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 35 and db denominator 36 is 1,76.

Because $F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if;

$$\bar{x}_1 = 76,17 \quad S_1^2 = 30,25$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 61,36 \quad S_2^2 = 97,61$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{76,17 - 61,36}{\sqrt{\frac{(35-1)30,25 + (36-1)97,61}{35+36-2} \left(\frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{36} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{14,81}{\sqrt{\frac{1028,5 + 3416,35}{69} (0,0564)}}$$

$$t = \frac{14,81}{\sqrt{\frac{4444,85}{69} (0,0564)}}$$

$$t = \frac{14,81}{\sqrt{64,4181 \times 0,0564}} = \frac{14,81}{\sqrt{3,6331}} = \frac{14,81}{1,906} = 7,770$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 69$ is 2,000.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

2. The second meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test result at the second meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there are eleven students in the local boy scout camping activities so could not follow the test. So also in the control class of 37 students who take the test there is one student who is ill. The result of tests on the two classes can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.3 The second meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	64	1	64
2.	68	1	68
3.	69	2	138
4.	72	2	144
5.	73	1	73
6.	77	2	154
7.	79	1	79
8.	80	4	320
9.	81	1	81
10.	82	1	82
11.	87	1	87
12.	88	1	88
13.	89	1	89
14.	92	6	552
15.	94	2	188
		$\Sigma f = 27$	$\Sigma fx = 2207$

Table 4.4 The second meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	45	1	45
2.	47	1	47
3.	49	2	98
4.	51	1	51
5.	56	1	56
6.	58	2	116
7.	60	1	60
8.	61	2	122
9.	62	2	124
10.	63	1	63
11.	64	2	128
12.	65	1	65
13.	67	1	67
14.	71	4	284
15.	74	6	444
16.	75	1	75
17.	76	1	76
18.	77	2	154
19.	78	1	78
20.	80	2	160
21.	85	1	85
		$\Sigma f = 36$	$\Sigma fx = 2398$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculation that includes the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i}{\Sigma f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{2207}{27}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 81,74$$

b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2398}{36}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 66,61$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2213}{26}}$$

$$S_1 = 9,22$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3766}{35}}$$

$$S_2 = 10,37$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1056$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1705$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0.0778$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1476$, From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \text{ ,} \\
 &= \frac{9,22^2}{10.37^2} \\
 &= \frac{85,12}{107,60} \\
 &= 0,791
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 27 and db denominator 36 is 1,82.

Because $F_{count} < F_{table}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if ;

$$\bar{x}_1 = 81,74 \quad S_1^2 = 85,12$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 66,61 \quad S_2^2 = 107,6$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{81,74 - 66,61}{\sqrt{\frac{(27 - 1)85,12 + (36 - 1)107,6}{27 + 36 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{36} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{15,13}{\sqrt{\frac{2213,12 + 3766}{61} (0,0648)}}$$

$$t = \frac{15,13}{\sqrt{\frac{5979,12}{61} (0,0648)}}$$

$$t = \frac{15,13}{\sqrt{98,018 \times 0,0648}} = \frac{15,13}{\sqrt{6,3516}} = \frac{15,13}{2,5202} = 6,003$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 61$ is 2,000.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

3. The third meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test result at the third meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there are four students who was sick so could not follow the test. In the control class of 37 students who take the test there is all present. The result of tests on the two classes can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.5 The third meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	64	3	192
2.	66	1	66
3.	73	2	146
4.	74	1	74
5.	76	2	152
6.	78	3	234
7.	80	6	480
8.	81	6	486
9.	83	2	166
10.	85	4	340
11.	88	4	352
		$\Sigma f = 34$	$\Sigma fx = 2688$

Table 4.6 The third meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	51	1	51
2.	52	1	52
3.	53	1	53
4.	55	1	55
5.	56	1	56
6.	61	1	61
7.	63	1	63
8.	66	2	132
9.	68	1	68
10.	70	1	70
11.	71	3	213
12.	72	1	72
13.	73	1	73
14.	74	2	148
15.	78	3	234
16.	79	2	158
17.	80	3	240
18.	81	1	81
19.	82	1	82
20.	83	1	83
21.	86	2	172
22.	87	3	261
23.	88	1	88
24.	89	1	89
25.	93	1	93
		$\sum f = 37$	$\sum fx = 2748$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculations that includes the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{2688}{34}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 79,05$$

b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2748}{37}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 74,27$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1492}{33}}$$

$$S_1 = 6,72$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4168}{36}}$$

$$S_2 = 11,32$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,0908$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1519$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,0792$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1456$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} , \\
 &= \frac{6,72^2}{11,32^2} \\
 &= \frac{45,1584}{128,1424} \\
 &= 0,3524
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 34 and db denominator 37 is 1,76.

Because $F_{count} < F_{table}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 79,05 \quad S_1^2 = 45,1584$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 74,27 \quad S_2^2 = 128,1424$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{79,05 - 74,27}{\sqrt{\frac{(34 - 1)45,1584 + (37 - 1)128,1424}{34 + 37 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{34} + \frac{1}{37} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{4,78}{\sqrt{\frac{1490,2272 + 4613,1264}{69} (0,0564)}}$$

$$t = \frac{4,78}{\sqrt{\frac{6103,3536}{69} (0,0564)}}$$

$$t = \frac{4,78}{\sqrt{88,4544 \times 0,0564}} = \frac{4,78}{\sqrt{4,9888}} = \frac{4,78}{2,2335} = 2,140$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 69$ is 2,000.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

4. The fourth meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test result at the fourth meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there are seven students that follow the race representing the school so could not follow the test. In the control class of 37 students who take the test there is all present. The result of tests on the two classes can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.7 The fourth meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	77	1	77
2.	84	1	84
3.	86	4	344
4.	87	2	174
5.	88	1	88
6.	89	10	890
7.	90	1	90
8.	91	2	182
9.	92	4	368
10.	94	4	376
11.	95	1	95
		$\sum f = 31$	$\sum fx = 2768$

Table 4.8 The fourth meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fX
	X	f	
1.	40	1	40
2.	52	1	52
3.	55	1	55
4.	56	1	56
5.	57	1	57
6.	59	1	59
7.	60	1	60
8.	61	2	122
9.	63	3	189
10.	64	3	192
11.	65	2	130
12.	66	2	132
13.	68	2	136
14.	69	1	69
15.	71	1	71
16.	72	2	144
17.	74	3	222
18.	79	1	79
19.	82	2	164
20.	83	2	166
21.	86	1	86
22.	88	1	88
23.	91	2	182
		$\Sigma f = 37$	$\Sigma fX = 2551$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculations that include the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{2768}{31}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 89,29$$

b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2551}{37}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 68,94$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{395}{30}}$$

$$S_1 = 3,63$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4728}{36}}$$

$$S_2 = 11,46$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1129$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1591$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1161$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1456$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \\
 &= \frac{3,63^2}{11,46^2} \\
 &= \frac{13,1769}{131,3316} \\
 &= 0,1003
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 31 and db denominator 37 is 1,79.

Because $F_{count} < F_{table}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if ;

$$\bar{x}_1 = 89,29 \quad S_1^2 = 13,1769$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 68,94 \quad S_2^2 = 131,3316$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{89,29 - 68,94}{\sqrt{\frac{(31 - 1) 13,1769 + (37 - 1) 131,3316}{31 + 37 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{37} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{20,35}{\sqrt{\frac{395,307 + 4727,9376}{66} (0,0592)}}$$

$$t = \frac{20,35}{\sqrt{\frac{5123,2446}{66} (0,0592)}}$$

$$t = \frac{20,35}{\sqrt{77,6249 \times 0,0592}} = \frac{20,35}{\sqrt{4,5954}} = \frac{20,35}{2,1437} = 9,493$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 66$ is 2,000.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

5. The fifth meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test results at the fifth meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there are four students who was sick so could not follow the test. So also in the control class of 37 students who take the test there are two students who are ill. The result of tests on the two classes can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.9 The fifth meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	72	2	144
2.	73	1	73
3.	79	1	79
4.	83	1	83
5.	85	1	85
6.	87	2	174
7.	89	6	534
8.	90	5	450
9.	91	2	182
10.	92	7	644
11.	94	6	564
		$\sum f = 34$	$\sum fx = 3012$

Table 4.10 The fifth meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	47	1	47
2.	64	1	64
3.	65	1	65
4.	70	2	140
5.	72	1	72
6.	73	2	146
7.	75	1	75
8.	76	1	76
9.	77	1	77
10.	78	2	156
11.	79	1	79
12.	80	1	80
13.	81	3	243
14.	82	1	82
15.	83	1	83
16.	84	2	168
17.	85	2	170
18.	86	3	258
19.	87	2	174
20.	89	1	89
21.	90	2	180
22.	92	2	184
23.	94	1	94
		$\Sigma f = 35$	$\Sigma fx = 2802$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculations that include the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{3012}{34}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 88,59$$

b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2802}{35}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 80,05$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1220}{33}}$$

$$S_1 = 6,08$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3060}{34}}$$

$$S_2 = 9,49$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria are:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1356$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1498$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,0752$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1498$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \\
 &= \frac{6,08^2}{9,49^2} \\
 &= \frac{36,9664}{90,0601} \\
 &= 0,4105
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 34 and db denominator 35 is 1,76.

Because $F_{count} < F_{table}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if ;

$$\bar{x}_1 = 88,59 \quad S_1^2 = 36,9664$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 80,05 \quad S_2^2 = 90,0601$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{88,59 - 80,05}{\sqrt{\frac{(34 - 1)36,9664 + (35 - 1)90,0601}{34 + 35 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{34} + \frac{1}{35} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{8,54}{\sqrt{\frac{1219,8912 + 3062,0434}{67} (0,058)}}$$

$$t = \frac{8,54}{\sqrt{\frac{4281,9346}{67} (0,058)}}$$

$$t = \frac{8,54}{\sqrt{63,9094 \times 0,058}} = \frac{8,54}{\sqrt{3,7067}} = \frac{8,54}{1,925} = 4,436$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 67$ is 2,000.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

6. The sixth meeting test

Viewed from the data value of the test results at the sixth meeting on the treatment class of 38 students, there is all present. Same with in the control class of 37 students who take the test there is all present. The results of tests on the two classes can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.11 The sixth meeting test result of treatment class

No.	Treatment Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	78	3	234
2.	80	5	400
3.	81	3	243
4.	82	1	82
5.	85	1	85
6.	86	1	86
7.	87	1	87
8.	88	3	264
9.	89	3	267
10.	90	3	270
11.	91	1	91
12.	92	6	552
13.	94	7	658
		$\sum f = 38$	$\sum fx = 3319$

Table 4.12 The sixth meeting test result of control class

No.	Control Class		fx
	X	f	
1.	51	1	51
2.	52	1	52
3.	55	1	55
4.	57	1	57
5.	58	1	58
6.	59	1	59
7.	60	1	60
8.	61	2	122
9.	62	2	124
10.	64	1	64
11.	65	3	195
12.	66	2	132
13.	67	5	335
14.	68	1	68
15.	70	2	140
16.	72	2	144
17.	75	1	75
18.	76	1	76
19.	77	1	77
20.	78	2	156
21.	79	1	79
22.	81	1	81
23.	82	2	164
24.	85	1	85
		$\sum f = 37$	$\sum fx = 2509$

Before performing different test, first is performed a statistical calculations that include the average and standard deviation to facilitate further calculations.

1. Average

a. Average of treatment class

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{3319}{38}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 87,34$$

b. Average of control class

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2509}{37}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 67,81$$

2. Standard Deviation

a. Standard deviation of treatment class

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1177}{37}}$$

$$S_1 = 5,64$$

b. Standard deviation of control class

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2711}{36}}$$

$$S_2 = 8,68$$

3. Normality test

Normality test performed to determine the normality of data distribution using the standard test with real Liliefors $\alpha = 5\%$, and use the following hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1426$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1437$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1424$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1456$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

4. Homogeneity test

Once the data is normally distributed, then performing the homogeneity test by using the largest variance test compared with the smallest variance using the f table.

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} , \\
 &= \frac{5,64^2}{8,68^2} \\
 &= \frac{31,8096}{75,3424} \\
 &= 0,4222
 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 38 and db denominator 37 is 1,69.

Because $F_{count} < F_{table}$ so the data is homogeneous.

5. T test

After normal distribution of data is known, and then the comparison test used to determine whether there are significant differences between learning outcomes treatment class and control class is two sample T test.

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 87,34 \quad S_1^2 = 31,8096$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 67,81 \quad S_2^2 = 75,3424$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{87,34 - 67,81}{\sqrt{\frac{(38 - 1)31,8096 + (37 - 1)75,3424}{38 + 37 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{38} + \frac{1}{37} \right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,53}{\sqrt{\frac{1176,9552 + 2712,3264}{73} (0,0533)}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,53}{\sqrt{\frac{3889,2816}{73} (0,0533)}}$$

$$t = \frac{19,53}{\sqrt{53,2778 \times 0,0533}} = \frac{19,53}{\sqrt{2,8397}} = \frac{19,53}{1,685} = 11,590$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 73$ is 1,990.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

7. Final counting

Table 4.13 Average of all test treatment class and control class

No.	Treatment Class	Control Class
First Test	76,17	61,36
Second Test	81,74	66,61
Third Test	79,05	74,27
Fourth Test	89,29	68,94
Fifth Test	88,59	80,05
Sixth Test	87,34	67,81
TOTAL	502,18	419,04
Average	83,70	69,84

Table 4.14 Standard Deviation of all test treatment class and control class

No.	Treatment Class	Control Class
First Test	5,5	9,88
Second Test	9,22	10,37
Third Test	6,77	11,32
Fourth Test	3,63	11,46
Fifth Test	6,08	9,49
Sixth Test	5,64	8,69
TOTAL	36,79	61,21
Average	6,13	10,20

Table 4.15 L_{count} of all test treatment class and control class

No.	Treatment Class	Control Class
First Test	0,1093	0,1457
Second Test	0,1056	0,0778
Third Test	0,0908	0,0792
Fourth Test	0,1129	0,1161
Fifth Test	0,1356	0,0752
Sixth Test	0,1426	0,1424
TOTAL	0,6968	0,6364
Average	0,1161	0.1060

Table 4.16 L_{table} of all test treatment class and control class

No.	Treatment Class	Control Class
First Test	0,1498	0,1476
Second Test	0,1705	0,1476
Third Test	0,1519	0,1456
Fourth Test	0,1591	0,1456
Fifth Test	0,1498	0,1498
Sixth Test	0,1437	0,1456
TOTAL	0,9248	0,8818
Average	0,1541	0.1469

From those tables, the researcher gets:

- **Average**

$$\bar{x}_1 = 83,70 \qquad \bar{x}_2 = 67,81$$

- **Standard Deviation**

$$S_1 = 6,13 \qquad S_2 = 10,20$$

- **Normality test**

Testing Hypothesis:

H_0 : normally distributed population

H_a : not normally distributed population

The test criteria:

H_0 accepted if $L_{\text{count}} \leq L_{\text{table}}$

H_0 rejected if $L_{\text{count}} > L_{\text{table}}$

- In the treatment class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1161$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1541$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.
- In the control class obtained $L_{\text{count}} = 0,1060$ and $L_{\text{table}} = 0,1469$. From these results appear $L_{\text{count}} < L_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 accepted dan H_a rejected.

- **Homogeneity test**

The test criteria:

- If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is not homogeneous
- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, so, it is homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{count}} &= \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \text{ ,} \\ &= \frac{6,13^2}{10,20^2} \\ &= \frac{37,57609}{104,04} \\ &= 0,3611 \end{aligned}$$

Known F_{table} with db numerator 38 and db denominator 37 is 1,69.

Because $F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$ so the data is homogeneous.

- **T test**

Testing Hypothesis:

- H_0 : there are no significant differences
- H_a : there are significant differences

The test criteria:

- If $-t_{\text{table}} \leq t_{\text{count}} \leq t_{\text{table}}$ so H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.
- If $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Previously known if ;

$$\bar{x}_1 = 83,70 \quad S_1^2 = 37,5769$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 69,84 \quad S_2^2 = 104,04$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)S_1^2 + (n_2-1)S_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{83,70 - 69,84}{\sqrt{\frac{(38-1)37,5769 + (37-1)104,04}{38+37-2} \left(\frac{1}{38} + \frac{1}{37}\right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{13,86}{\sqrt{\frac{1390,3453 + 3745,44}{73} (0,0533)}}$$

$$t = \frac{13,86}{\sqrt{\frac{5135,7853}{73} (0,0533)}}$$

$$t = \frac{13,86}{\sqrt{70,3532 \times 0,0533}} = \frac{13,86}{\sqrt{3,7498}} = \frac{13,86}{1,936} = 7,159$$

While t on the table with the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ and $dk = 73$ is 1,990.

Appear if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$, so H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

D. Discussion of research results

If viewed closely, the students who were listening learning using English film media, the average rating is higher than the students who were listening learning not using English film media.

In the class that uses English film media, teachers and students can explain the themes are invited to participate actively help clarify the material to be studied. Because the medium used is an audio visual media, students will certainly feel attracted and interested in learning delivered by the teacher. This is a good first step, because the interests of existing students to pay close attention to what is taught and explained in front of the classroom teacher. After watch and listen, students will be actively process the information he gets. That way, students try to think to understand the material being taught. Audio visual media are also encouraged students to focus more on the lessons and the learning process that goes into memorable, and make sense of hearing and vision devices simultaneously active, it causes the student is not easy to forget the material he understood.

In the classes that do not use English film media, the teacher explained the lesson or when the initial moments of the required course. At the time the teacher explains the lesson material and start listening (in this case do not use English film media, but only audio media or voice), student record for not losing information. This could cause the students do not focus on listening to what the audio is played by the media, so that we can be sure the concentration of students will be split in two and most students do not understand because of lack of information. Even if the listening material is repeated several times to make it easier for students to obtain and process information, there is still some information that is not captured by them. Because students only listen, they become passive. Students process information just by imagining circumstances or

events that occur in the listening material. In addition, because only a voice, it is easy to make the students bored, so no longer interested in listening learning.

The results of test showed that the $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, which means there are significant differences in the improvement of students listening mastery between using English film and without using English film at State Islamic Senior High School 2 Banjarmasin academic year 2010-2011.

Discussing the effectiveness of English film media, the students were very interested in listening learning using English film media. The students which at the first feel difficult and less interest toward listening be more interest and comfortable about that. They no longer think a listening learning is difficult and bored. They give their full attention on listening learning. Because it is a new way and attractive, the students will not miss this chance to learn listening. They like to attend and follow the whole learning. Besides that, their motivations to learn listening with other way like using this media are increased. They like to try at home to learn listening by watch English news or other English film.

In addition, it indicates that the learning listening by using English film media have a far greater effectiveness than just using an audio media. By using audio visual media, the sharpness of the sight and hearing senses students geared up to acquire and process information as possible. While the audio media only sharpen the sense of hearing, so the information is obtained less than the maximum.

Furthermore, it shows the responses of students to the use of English film media. It seen that students answer the questions easily regarding information in listening learning because the medium used is film which have big support in obtaining such information. Because the medium used is an audio visual media, obviously the students become interested in listening learning. In addition to listening to the voice of the talking, they are also able to recognize who the character is, how the background of events, the time the incident occurred and so forth. That is why students can better enjoy and understand the material in teaching listening by using English film media.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the learning outcomes of students in listening use the English films (audiovisual media) better than the learning outcomes of students not use the English film media (audio media).