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THE USE OF SHORT FILM *NADIA* TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' MASTERY IN IDIOM THROUGH DISCUSSION METHOD AT SMA NEGERI 1 RAYA KAHEAN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to determine whether the use of short films can increase students' ability to increase idioms through the discussion method at SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean Academic Year 2021/2022. This study uses an experimental method which is conducted in three procedures. Each procedure consists of, pre-test, treatment and post-test. The sample was divided into two groups, 30 students as an experimental group taken from class XI IPA 1 and 30 students as a control group taken from class XI IPA 2. In collecting data, the test used by researchers were pre-test and post-test. Observations and multiple-choice test instruments were used in this study. The results showed that using Nadia's Short Film through the discussion or group method had a positive effect on increasing idiom knowledge in students of SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean Academic Year 2021/202 This can be proven based on the research results in the experimental group, previously the highest student pre-test result was 65 and the lowest was 45, and the highest student post-test result was 85 and the lowest was 70. As for the research results in the control group, the highest student pre-test result was 55 and the lowest was 40, and the highest student post-test result was 70 and the lowest was 50. It shows that students are helped in increasing knowledge with Short Film media followed by the discussion method. Further research is also needed in elaborating and finding more techniques to solve this problem in learning.
Keywords: Idioms, Group Discussion, Short Film, Nadia Short Fil

INTRODUCITON

People need language as an instrument to communicate and to interact with one another. Language has an important function of communication, which is used in the expression meaning, thoughts, information, etc. English is the language which the most widely used language for communicating on an international scale. In communicating one important part of the English language is idiom. That is why a good knowledge of the idiom will make communication more effective.

Primarily, idioms appear at all times in written and spoken English. Spears (2007:12) said that idioms can be understood as a set of words or phrases, which when translated will vary somewhat from the word itself. Idioms are a bunch of words that can't decipher just by

deciphering the words individually. With the idioms, the language is getting more colorful, and it gets more interesting. At the same time, the idioms with their beautiful words that they created also often confuse people.

Many students are unfamiliar and difficult in learning idioms because the words used have common and fundamental meaning used as metaphors or to symbolize another because they have no association with the original meaning of the individual words. They interpret the meaning of idioms by translating word by word that has different meaning from the real meaning words. This misunderstanding can bother their ability in learning language. In spite of difficulty to teach English Idioms, it is still necessary for the English teachers to teach their students these idioms. Learning idioms is

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important in learning English because it helps improve the understanding of the English Language better, also able to keep communication attractive and look like native speakers. The writer encourages language learners that learning and mastering idioms can enrich and train taste for languages.

Media is very important in learning. Media film is part of the learning media, hope the students can more easily learn the materials delivered through the screening of the film. A short film is chosen because students can be entertained and studying at the same time. The dialogue in the short film has a lot of idioms, which are also able to increase the student's vocabulary. By using a Nadia short film video as media, is wishes students can understand the idioms' material easier. Secles, Herron &Tomasello (1992) explain "viewing the video and movie clips would enhance students' learning of vocabulary and idiomatic structures because of the contextualized presentation of the video", and viewing English Speaking Foreign Films, of course, gives necessary exposure and experience.

From the above descriptions, it can be concluded that the need for methods in enhancing the ability of students idioms. The strategy or method can ensure success in teaching-learning activities. When appropriate teaching methods are used, students can also understand the material presented by the teacher. Methods are very important elements and can't be eliminated in the learning to achieve the desired purpose. Discussion is a versatile teaching and learning strategy that can be adapted to suit any subject at any level from kindergarten to postgraduate study at university. Through students' discussion methods can make students more active in learning activities. Hopefully in this way, the teaching-learning process can help teachers to get students mastery in idioms.

Based on explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research, entitled: "The Use of Short Film *Nadia* to Improve Students' Mastery in Idiom Through Discussion Method at SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean Academic Year 2021/2022".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by using experimental research. There were two groups in this research, namely experimental groups and control group. Experimental group was taught by using Nadia short film through discussion method and control group did not use *Nadia* short film through discussion method in this research.

Population is all subjects (students, sentences, animals, and many others) being studies. Ary (2010: 647) states that population is the larger group to which a researcher wishes to generalize; it includes all members of a defined class of people, events, or objects. The population of this research was the second grade students at SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean there were 67 students consist 2 classes. Sample is part of population that is being studied. Sample called for in a quantitative research if the population is very large. Ary (2010: 649) explains that sample is a group selected from a population for observation in a study. The sample of the research would from the second grade students IPA 1 with a total 33 students as experiment group and second grade the students IPA 2 with a total 34 students as a control group at SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean.

In this research, which become the collectors of data in learning evaluation by using quantitative research. Sugiyono (2016:8) "Quantitative research method is a research method that is based on the philosophy of positivism, is used to examined the population or a particular sample, data collecting using research instruments, quantitative data analysis/statistic, with aim to test the hypothesis that has been set". In collecting quantitative data, the researcher use multiple choice test that give before and after teaching material and measuring students' in mastering idiom. As Brown (2004) states that "multiple choice format are practical, reliable and they give

possibility of an easy and continent process of scoring and grading". The test used for pre-test and post-test. Students are asked to choose the correct answer by crossing the right answer.

In this study, data obtain from the experimental group and control group. To know the differences between those two groups, the data analyze uses the test according to Arikunto (2010:354) formula as:

$$t = \frac{Mx - My}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{Nx + Ny - 2}\right]\left[\frac{1}{Nx} + \frac{1}{Ny}\right]}}$$

Where:
t   = the effect
Mx = the mean of experimental group
My = the mean of control group
$\sum x$ =standard deviation of experimental group
$\sum y$ =standard deviation of control group
Nx =the total number sample of experimental group
Ny =the total number sample of control group

Then, the result is consult with t-test. If the calculation is more than or same with t-test, it means that there is significant difference between the two groups

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher discussed the data in this chapter, which was based on the data obtained during the research process. In the beginning, the researcher discusses about using *Nadia* movie to improve students' mastery in idiom through discussion method. As the researcher notice at the previous chapter that in collecting data, the data were taken from pre-test and post-test that were conducted to both experimental and control groups.

In order to submit data, the researcher use multiple choice test as the instrument in collecting data. The result of which experimental class was learned with Group Discussion technique, in another side which is control class was taught without using Group Discussion.

The T-test formula was used by the researcher to compare the two means of the experimental and control groups. Before entering the data into the formula, the researcher had to obtain the mean and standard deviation of X and Y, after that the researcher entered into the T-test formula, as shown below.

$$t = \frac{Mx - My}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{Nx + Ny - 2}\right]\left[\frac{1}{Nx} + \frac{1}{Ny}\right]}}$$

Where:
df   = $N_1 + N_2$ - 1
t   = the effect
Mx = the mean of experimental group
My = the mean of control group
$\sum x^2$ = standard deviation of experimental group
$\sum y^2$ = standard deviation of control group
Nx = the total number sample of experimental group
Ny = the total number sample of control group

The result of pre-test and post-test acquired by students of experimental groups are as follows:

Table 1. The score of Pre-Test and Post-Test of Experimental Group

NO	INITIAL NAME	PRE-TEST (X1)	POST-TEST (X2)	X2-X1	X²
1.	AS	55	70	15	225
2.	ILD	50	75	25	625
3.	AP	45	70	25	625
4.	JS	50	80	30	900
5.	AM	50	75	25	625
6.	LMS	55	85	30	900
7.	ALS	60	80	20	400
8.	JSG	50	75	25	625
9.	HS	50	75	25	625
10.	EKS	55	70	15	225
11.	JP	55	75	20	400
12.	SUS	50	80	30	900
13.	WD	45	70	25	625
14.	DSS	65	85	20	400
15.	JPN	55	80	25	625
16.	JWS	55	70	15	225
17.	GS	45	75	30	900

18.	PD	50	80	30	900
19.	MAS	50	75	25	625
20.	YS	55	85	30	900
21.	CAYS	50	80	30	900
22.	SDS	55	75	20	400
23.	ES	55	70	15	225
24.	NAP	45	70	25	625
25.	JPS	50	70	20	400
26.	HS	55	80	25	625
27.	JDP	50	75	25	625
28.	AME	50	70	20	400
29.	KS	55	75	20	400
30.	RWD	50	75	25	625
$N_\chi = 30$		$\sum X1 =$ 1560	$\sum X2 =$ 2,270	$\sum X =$ 710	$\sum X^2 =$ 17500

Table 2. The score of Pre-Test and Post-Test of Control Group

NO	INITIAL NAME	PRE-TEST (Y1)	POST-TEST (Y2)	Y2-Y1	Y²
1.	CAP	45	55	10	100
2.	YSS	40	50	10	100
3.	HAS	45	55	10	100
4.	IGD	50	60	10	100
5.	NAS	50	65	15	225
6.	OKS	40	50	10	100
7.	AWP	45	55	10	100
8.	TNSS	55	65	10	100
9.	MT	45	55	10	100
10.	HPS	50	55	5	25
11.	AAR	40	50	10	100
12.	RDAS	55	60	5	25
13.	JAS	50	55	5	25
14.	IWP	45	60	15	225
15.	RKS	50	65	15	225
16.	ERP	50	60	10	100
17.	ANP	40	50	10	100
18.	JMS	45	55	10	100
19.	JPP	40	50	10	100
20.	APP	50	60	10	100
21.	DRS	50	60	10	100
22.	SP	45	55	10	100
23.	DSD	50	70	20	400
24.	PPP	50	65	15	225
25.	RNP	50	55	5	25
26.	BNS	55	65	10	100
27.	JHD	55	65	10	100
28.	KS	45	55	10	100
29.	JMD	40	50	10	100
30.	DAS	45	55	10	100
$N_y = 30$		$\sum Y1 =$ 1415	$\sum Y2 =$ 1725	$\sum Y =$ 310	$\sum Y^2 =$ 3500

The researcher compared the two means of the experimental and control groups using the T-test formula. Before entering the data into the formula, the researcher had to obtain the mean and standard deviation of X and Y, after that the researcher entered into the T-test formula, as shown below:

Df = $N_1 + N_2$ - 2
t = the effect
Mx = the mean of experimental group
My = the mean of control group
$\sum x^2$ = standard deviation of experimental group
$\sum y^2$ = standard deviation of control group
Nx = the total number sample of experimental group
Ny = the total number sample of control group

Following collection of data, the researcher determined the mean score for the experimental and control groups. Mx is coded as experimental group and M_y is coded as control group as follows:

$$M_\chi = = = 23{,}6$$
$$M_\chi = = = 10{,}3$$

The standard deviation is calculated by symbolling the experimental group as $\sum X^2$ and control group as $\sum Y^2$ as follows:

$\sum X^2$ = $\sum X^2$ -
= 17.500 -
= 17.500 -
= 17.500 – 16.803,33
= 0,697

$\sum Y^2$ = $\sum Y^2$ -
= 3.500 -
= 3.500 -
= 3.500 – 3.203
= 0,297

To get the value of the t-table, the researcher finds the degree of freedom by using the following formula is:

Df = $(N_1 + N - 2$
= (30+30) – 2
= 60 – 2
= 58

In this research from t- calculation of score by using t-test for degree freedom (df) is 40 at the level of significant 0.05 that the critical value

is 1.67. Based on the calculation of the experimental and control class, the result reveals that the experimental class mean post-test score is greater than the control class.

The researcher considered that there is a substantial difference between the results of teaching using short film *Nadia* to improve students' mastery in through discussion method and teaching without discussion method. Testing hypothesis should be done in order to know whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected. Based on the table with df ($N_x + N_y - 2 = 30 + 3 - 2 = 48$). The hypothesis is accepted if the t-test > t-table and hypothesis is rejected if the t-test < t-table.

From the calculation above, the result shows that the value of t0 is 42,9 and degree of freedom (df) 28. In this study, the researcher uses significance level 0.05 where the value is 1.67. By comparing the value of t-observe and t-table, the researcher draws a conclusion that t0 is higher than t-table, in other words 42,9 > 1.67. It means hypothesis is accepted, as a result using discussion method is effective on students.

In this research, the researcher found that using *Nadia* short film through discussion method gives a positive effective to improve students' mastery in idiom. It means that there is significance effect of using discussion method and without discussion method.

Based on description above, the teacher who uses discussion method will help students in study, hence, the teacher should have a good maturity to be able to support his/her students, because the group discussion is a cooperative learning, students can have more opportunities in gathering their ideas, experience, knowledge and actualizing in speaking. With group discussion students also will involve learn from their friends, exchange opinion, so everyone can be active and less passive in study activities. With all the advantages of technology, furthermore technology had involved to education, consequently it helped the student in order to learn and exploring what they like to learn and to know a lot. With short film *Nadia*

students gained knowledge about idiom and culture, that means students can enjoy the study and learning at same time. The teacher in process learning was to control the process and monitoring the students to interact freely.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the research about "The Use of Short Film *Nadia* to Improve Students' Mastery in Idiom Through Discussion Method at SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean Academic Year". The students mastery in idiom taught by using short film *Nadia* through discussion method to the students of SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean in Academic Year 2021/2022 was higher than those without using discussion method and there was a significant effective of the students mastery in idiom by using short film *Nadia* through discussion method and without using discussion method to the students of SMA Negeri 1 Raya Kahean in Academic Year 2021/2022. The teacher who uses discussion method will help students in study, hence, the teacher should have a good maturity to be able to support his/her students, because the group discussion is a cooperative learning, students can have more opportunities in gathering their ideas, experience, knowledge and actualizing in speaking. With group discussion students also will involve learn from their friends, exchange opinion, so everyone can be active and less passive in study activities. With all the advantages of technology, furthermore technology had involved to education, consequently it helped the student in order to learn and exploring what they like to learn and to know a lot. With short film Nadia students gained knowledge about idiom and culture, that means students can enjoy the study and learning at same time. The teacher in process learning was to control the process and monitoring the students to interact freely. The teacher must also be able to carry out several roles in the discussion, such as being an expert when the discussion aims to solve problems, being a guide during the discussion,

especially regarding things that are allowed and prohibited during the discussion, so that the discussion continues properly.

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