

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of The Study

The domination of English language globally is undeniable. As Brown (2000 : 118) stated that English is increasingly being used as a tool for interaction among non – native speakers. English is the language of diplomacy and international communication, business, tourism, education, science, computer technology and internet. Millions of people around the world use English as their second (foreign) language. Being able to communicate in English, non – native English speakers will be able to build a good relationship across countries and nations. In Indonesia, English has become one of few foreign languages (Germany, France, Japan, Mandarin) which are studied at school. Taking a deep concern on global competition where English competence is necessarily needed, government, which take responsibility for education fied, has included English as one of subjects tested on the National Exam.

Students are expected to be able to communicate in English properly. It means they should be able to construct and to comprehend the language. In order to learn a foreign language, ability to construct and to comprehend the language is very important. Constructing the language means to produce the language (writing and speaking) while comprehending the language is the ability to understand the language which is spoken by the speakers or which is

written by the writers. Clark and Clark (1977 : 3) stated that communication with language is carried out through two basic human activities : speaking and listening. In speaking people put ideas into words, talking about perception, feeling and intentions they want other people to grasp. In listening, they turn words into ideas, trying to reconstruct the perception feelings and intention they were meant to grasp.

Speaking as a way that people use in more global activities has been found difficult for students to master. Since English is not their mother tongue and not used often in their daily life. Moreover, they easily get bored with the subject when it is being taught in the class.

Based on the writer's experience on PPL at SMK Negeri 2 Pematangsiantar and an observation in her former school SMA Negeri 8 Medan, students' achievement in speaking is still very low. They don't give a good attention to the teacher and they don't use appropriate expressions of opinion about things they see or feel. It can be seen from the low score they got while doing the speaking performance of expressing agreement/disagreement which is followed by some arguments to strengthen their opinion.

Bransford, Browning and Cocking (1999: 194) note the crucial role that technology plays for creating learning environments that extend the possibilities of one way communication media, such as movies, documentaries, television shows and music into new that require interactive learning like visualization and students – created content. Open lines of

communication through short movie media are expected to help students to develop and practice their speaking skills while reflecting upon and respecting the ideas of others. When the usage of this media as a supporter for teaching in the classroom is directed by specific learning goals as for this case is the ability of expressing agreement/disagreement followed by arguments about the movies or problems within, students learn to think dynamically and analyze a given topic from a different point of view. The way actors pronounce and express their words in the movie will help students to improve their pronunciation as well. Hence, it is suggested that by using short movie media, students will get a quality time of learning.

### **B. The Problem of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the research problem is as follows:

“Is students’ speaking achievement in expressing agreement/disagreement, opinion which is followed by arguments improved if it is taught by using Short Movie Media?”

### **C. The Objective of The Study**

The objective of the study is to find out whether the Short Movie Media improve students’ speaking achievement in expressing agreement/disagreement, opinion which is followed by arguments.

**D. The Scope of the Study**

According to Brown and Yule (1983), speaking can be categorized as talk as interaction, talk as transaction and talk as performance. This research is limited to the students' transactional speaking skill in expressing agreement/disagreement followed by arguments.

**E. The Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study is expected to be useful for those who teach English and want to enlarge their knowledge about another media that can be used to help teaching process. For the reader, especially university student who has interest to do an advance research about short movie as teaching media, the result of this study, hopefully, can be used as reference to conduct the research in the future.