IMPROVING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY THROUGH VIDEO MEDIA AT SMP NEGERI 7 TONDANO

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to find out whether the video media can improve students' vocabulary or not. The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano. The strategy for this review utilizes pre and posttest (one gathering pre-test pos-test) plan. Based on the results of the finding and discussion chapter, using video media to improve student vocabulary is effective, because the result of the research on T-test which is the T observed 8.013 > T table 2. 390. And the result of average mean in pretest before the treatment is 70.00 and the result of posttest after the treatment is 86.75 have significant differences. From all the results of the research, it can be concluded that there are significant differences between students who are taught using video media and those who only use confessional methods. Encourage teachers to use video as a medium for teaching and learning activity.

INTRODUCTION

Mastery of vocabulary in English language abilities is a significant piece of showing English as an unknown dialect. vocabulary is a significant piece of all dialects where the student or understudy should ceaselessly learn words when the student or understudy is additionally learning language (syntax/structure) and furthermore articulation (elocution) (Allen and Vallete, 1977: 149).

vocabulary assumes a significant part in understanding language. Student with deficient vocabulary size won't perform well in that frame of mind of language itself. Yang (1997) called attention to those numerous students actually experienced

troubles in perusing their English course book.

The use of video media is good to be an appropriate method to help the teacher and students to solve their problem in teaching and learning because using visual media in class room will make the teaching and learning possess more attract student's attention to the lesson. The student can enjoy watching a video but also learn a word used in the video.

Based on the researcher observation, that have been done at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano, it can be seen that students are more interested in learning using Video Media than using ordinary learning. In this case, The video media is YouTube Applications. So, the use of video media was used to improve student vocabulary skills at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Vocabulary are a language part that contains data about the significance and utilization of words in language. Nihta V.F Liando (2020), vocabulary is a necessary piece of language learning and a central stage in dominating composed and communicated in English. Vocabulary can be characterized as an assortment of words in a particular language or a bunch of words utilized by individual language speakers.

Video media is a progression of movement pictures joined by sounds that structure a solidarity that is gathered into a depression, with messages in it for the accomplishment of learning goals put away by the course of capacity on tape or disk media (Arsyad, 2004: 36)

Kinds of Vocabulary

Different types of vocabulary have been discussed and categorized. There are two kinds of some: vocabulary that is active and passive The two kinds of vocabulary were distinguished by Gruneberg and Sykes (1991). The students were expected to be able to use the first vocabulary, which was the one they had been taught. The second one, on the other hand, was about words that the students would recognize when they met them but probably wouldn't be able to say.

RESEARCH METHOD

This use utilizes pre-experimental (one gathering pre-test pos-test) plan and utilize quantitative strategy to working out the data. The examination included one test that has been given before the treatment (pre-test) and after the treatment (post-test).

Subject of the Study

The subject is 8 grade understudies at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano. The researcher will involve purposive testing as method in picking test. Arikunto (2010; 183) purposive examining method is the course of the choosing test by taking subject that not in light of the level region but rather it taken in view of explicit reason. The example of the review is the eighth-grade understudies, a sum of 20 understudies comprising of 11 ladies and 9 men.

Data Collection

Data collection is the most common way of gathering, estimating, and examining different kinds of data utilizing normalized strategies. The fundamental reason for information assortment is to gather however much dependable data and information as could be expected, which is then investigated to go with a vital business choice. At the point when effectively gathered, this information then, at that point, goes through various cycles including cleaning and handling the information so it tends to be utilized.

Data Analysis

1. Normality Test

Normality test is used to see if the distribution of instrument is normal. In this case, the researcher used Kolmogorov Smirnov with a help of SPSS Program, The Hypothesis of normality test is as follow:

$$Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$$

(Zuhri & Rizaleni, 2016)

2. Homogeneity Test

A Homogneity test is performed to determine if both classes have the same variant (homogeneous) or not.

$$F = \frac{SD^2 \cdot bs}{SD^2 \cdot kt}$$

Hadi (2004;312)

3. T-test

To find significance score between pretest and posttest

$$t = \frac{\bar{D}}{\dfrac{\sqrt{\sum D \left(\dfrac{\sum D}{N}\right)}}{N(n-1)}}$$

t   = significance test

$\bar{D}$ = differences mean

$\sum D$ = Sum total score differences

D   = square score of sum differences

N   = number of subject

(Gay. 1981:331)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Students Pretest and Posttest score

Table 1: Mean from pretest posttest

No	Pretest x1	Posttest x2
1	70	85
2	45	80
3	45	80
4	65	80
5	70	85

6	70	85
7	80	90
8	85	95
9	65	80
10	60	85
11	75	95
12	75	85
13	80	95
14	65	80
15	85	95
16	80	85
17	75	90
18	85	95
19	80	90
20	45	80
Average	70	86.75
Max.score	85	95
Min.score	45	80

From the result of the test through Microsoft and SPSS, it tends to be seen that the mean of the pretest is 70. Then, the most noteworthy score is 85 and the least score is 45. The mean score of the posttest is 86,75. Then, the most noteworthy score is 95 and the least score is 80. That can be seen that Is improvement before and after the treatment.

Normality Test

Table 2: Normality Test using Microsoft excel and SPSS

table	olmogorov Smirnov		
	statistic	df	Sig
pre	0.150	20	0.200
postt	0.216	20	0.015

From the table above, the result of the pretest is sig. 0.200 and the posttest is Sig. 0.015 distribute normally greater than Sig 0.05, eligible the normality test conditions.

Homogeneity test

Table 3: Homogeneity test

Test of homogeneity of variances

score	Levene statistic	Df1	Df2	Sig.
Based on mean	6.719	1	38	0.013
Based on median	6.551	1	38	0.015
Based on median and with adjusted df	6.511	1	26.530	0..017
Based on trimmed mean	6.788	1	38	0.013

From the homogeneity test results above, it is found that sig. pretest and posttest > sig. 0.05, so the data pretest and posttest variances are homogenous then the homogeneity test is significant.

Paired T-test

Table 4: T-test Table

Paired T-test	*70*	*85*
Mean	70	86.84211
Variance	177.7778	36.69591
Observ	20	20
P Correlation	0.808198	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	20	
t Stat	-8.013	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.195	
t Critical one-tail	1.734	
P(T<=t) two-tail	2.390	
t Critical two-tail	2.100	

Variable	df	T-observed	T-table	interpretation
pretest	20	8.013	2.390	Ho>Tt=significance
postest				

From the result paired sample correlation above, the T observed 8.013 > T table 2. 390 so the test is significant.

Discussion

Researchers discuss research findings that include test results. The results stated that the hypothetical statement "there is a significance differences between students that has been taught using video media and students taught using conventional techniques" was accepted. Media on the teaching and learning activity is used as a means to achieve learning objectives. Based on research that has been conducted at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano in grade 8 consists of 20 students it is found that the result of normality test is normal distribution where the result of pretest sig. 0.200 > sig. 005 and the posttest sig. 0.015 > sig. 0.05. It means that the instrument in class have normal distribution.

Result of homogeneity test that all the homogeneity variances is homogenous with all variances > sig. 0.05 so the test is homogenous. Based on research that has been conducted at SMP Negeri 7 Tondano in grade 8 consists of 20 students, there is a distinction in importance between students showed using video media and students showed using conventional strategies. Video media can attract students to increment students' interest in learning vocabulary. It very well may be seen on the T-test result T observed 8.013 > T table 2. 390 so the test is critical.

CONCLUSION

This study has been concerned with the implementation of video media in teaching vocabulary to eight grades. This study aims to find out whether the video media can improve students' vocabulary vocabular mastery. Based on the results of the finding and discussion chapter, using video media to improve student

vocabulary is effective, because the result of the research on T-test which is the T observed 8.013 > T table 2. 390. And the result of average mean in pretest before the treatment is 70.00 and the result of posttest after the treatment is 86.75 have significant differences. From all results of the research, it can be concluded that, there are significant differences between students who are taught using video media and those who only use confessional methods.

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