ABSTRACT


The objective of the research is to identify the effectiveness of using video in teaching listening of oral narrative text. Related to the objective of the research, the writer uses experimental method. The research was conducted at SMP N 1 Sawit, Boyolali from 13 January to 28 February 2010, in the academic year 2009/2010. The population in this research is the eighth grade students of SMP N 1 Sawit. The total number of population is 280 students coming from seven classes. The sampling of the research is cluster random sampling. From the population, two classes were taken randomly as the sample. The samples are class VIII G as the experimental group which consists of 40 students, and class VIII F as the control group which consists of 40 students. The writer uses t-test, normality test, and homogeneity test in order to check whether the two groups have the same listening ability,
homogeneity and normal distribution or not. After analyzing the pre-test data the writer finds that both groups are homogeneous and in normal distribution. Moreover, based on \textit{t-test} of pre-test data analysis, the writer finds that \( t_0 = 0.617 \) is less than \( t_{(78,0.05)} = 1.980 \) or \( t_0 < t_{t} \). It means \( H_0 \) is accepted and there is no significant difference in listening ability between the experimental group and the control group.

The research design used is Quasi-Experimental Design with Pretest-Posttest and Control Group. While in collecting the data, the writer used a test in the form of multiple choice type. The data are then analyzed by using \( t \)-test formula. In this case, data which are analyzed are pre-test and post-test scores of the two groups, the experimental group and the control group. The result of \( t \)-test computation shows that \( t \) observation (\( t_0 \)) is 4.99 while the value of \( t \) table (\( t_{t} \)) is 1.98. In other words, \( t_0 \) is higher than \( t_{t} \) (\( t \) observation > \( t \) table). Therefore, the Alternative Hypothesis (\( H_a \))
is accepted while Null Hypothesis (H₀) is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a significant difference in listening achievement of oral narrative text between the experimental group and the control group. Besides, the writer finds that the mean of the scores of the experimental group is higher than the control group. The mean of the scores of the experimental group is 6.05, while the mean of the scores of control group is 5.48. The mean difference between them is 0.57. Thus, the result of the research study implies that video is effective to be applied in teaching listening of oral narrative text.