

The Effectiveness of Serial Picture Media in Improving Speaking Skills of Class XI B Students at MA Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan

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Abstract: This study aims to answer several problem formulations; 1) How is the Application of Picture Series Media in Improving Speaking Skills in Class XI B Students of MA. Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan?, 2) To what extent is the effectiveness of Picture Series Media in Improving Speaking Skills in Class XI B Students of MA. Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan?. The research method used is a quantitative research method with an experimental type of one group pre-test post-test design, while the population in this study were all students of class XI MA. Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan, while the research sample was students of class XI B. And the research instruments used were: Observation, Test, Questionnaire, Documentation. The results of this study are 1) Application of Picture Series Media in Improving Speaking Skills, namely the researcher gave students a series of pictures to observe, then the researcher gave the students vocabulary first according to the Arabic language lesson theme, after that the students were asked to compose simple sentences based on the series of pictures and convey the results orally in front of the class. 2) Media Picture Series has a significant influence in improving Speaking Skills in Class XI B Students of MA. Al-Fathimiyah, proven by the analysis of the T-test results, namely $db = N-1 = 32-1 = 31$. At a significant level of 5% = 1.6955 at a significant level of 1% = 2.4528. Thus, it can be concluded that t_{test} is greater than t_{table} , both at significant levels of 5% and 1%. Namely $5.32 > 1.6955$ and $5.32 > 2.4528$. So the alternative hypothesis is accepted or approved. Which means that Media Picture Series is effective in improving Speaking Skills in Class XI B Students of MA. Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan.

Keywords : *Media Learning, Arabic Language*

Introduction

In Indonesia, Arabic language instruction is a compulsory subject at the madrasah level, starting from MI (Islamic Elementary School), MTs (Islamic Junior High School), and MA (Islamic Senior High School). To this day, Arabic is still considered a difficult subject to learn, as evident from the limited number of people who understand and can pronounce Arabic in their daily lives. Meanwhile, the learning outcomes of Arabic in schools remain relatively low, both in terms of student interest in learning it and the methods used by teachers to deliver Arabic language material (Ulin Nuha, 2016).

Maharah Al-Kalam refers to the skill of verbal communication, which involves conveying ideas, thoughts, and opinions through spoken language. In the context of Arabic language instruction, this skill is designed to equip students with the ability to communicate fluently and effectively in Arabic. It encompasses the ability to articulate words and sounds to express ideas, opinions, desires, or feelings to others (Acep Hermawan, 2009).

In Arabic language learning, educators who are active, creative, and innovative are needed. In this modern era, the teaching-learning process is not limited to traditional teacher-centered methods. Teachers are required to be more creative and innovative in delivering subject matter to attract students' interest and improve their understanding. One effective way to achieve this goal is by utilizing learning media. The effective use of learning media can enhance the quality of learning and help students achieve their learning objectives. Teachers need to be creative and innovative in selecting and using learning media that suits the needs and characteristics of their students (Ilhami, R. & Fadhil, 2022).

The utilization of media is highly significant in foreign language learning, particularly in Arabic, as it is a vital component of the learning system. The absence of media can hinder the achievement of learning objectives. Given that each subject has its own level of complexity, media plays a crucial role in facilitating student understanding. This is especially true for Arabic language material, which is often considered more challenging than other subjects. By leveraging media, educators can make the learning process more accessible and effective for their students (M. Khalilullah, 2009,).

Based on observations at MA Al-Fathimiyah, it was found that students in class XI B already have a large vocabulary, but they rarely use it in conversations (muhadatsah) or oral expressions (ta'bir syafahih). Some students also speak using language that does not conform to the rules of nahwu and sharaf. Moreover, some students experience difficulties and lack confidence in expressing their ideas in Arabic.

Therefore, it is necessary to create an atmosphere that facilitates students' learning of Arabic. One way to create a comfortable and enjoyable atmosphere in Arabic language learning is for teachers to use serial picture media, which can train students to speak Arabic in the teaching-learning process. Based on the above description, the author is interested in researching the use of serial picture media, which has not been previously taught by Arabic teachers, with the aim of enabling students to practice speaking, imagining, and expressing their ideas in a story in front of their peers. Additionally, students can use some of the vocabulary they have memorized.

Therefore, the researcher proposes the title "THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SERIAL PICTURE MEDIA IN IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS OF CLASS XI B STUDENTS AT MA AL-FATHIMIYAH BANJARWATI PACIRAN LAMONGAN.

Methodology

The method used in this research is quantitative research method. Quantitative method is a research method based on positivist philosophy, used to examine a specific population or sample. This study is an experimental research with Pre-Experimental Designs. The research design used is One Group Pretest-Posttest Design. In this design, there is a pretest before treatment and a posttest after treatment. Thus, the results of the treatment can be known more accurately, as it can be compared with the state before the treatment (Sugiyono, 2015).

Population refers to the entire subject of the research. If someone wants to examine all elements within the research area, then the research is a population study (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006). Population refers to the entire group of people or events to be studied. In this study, the population used by the researcher is all students of class XI MA Al-Fathimiyah, which consists of three classes. Specifically, class XI A has 24 students, class XI B has 32 students, and class XI C has 30 students. The total number of students from the three classes is 86 students.

Sampel adalah bagian dari populasi (contoh) untuk dijadikan sebagai bahan penelahan dengan harapan contoh yang diambil dari populasi tersebut dapat mewakili (*representative*) terhadap populasinya (Andi Supangat, 2007). Peneliti tidak menggunakan sampel kelas XI A karena kelas XI A adalah kelas jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam. Sehingga sampel yang digunakan adalah siswa kelas XI B MA. Al-Fathimiyah yang berjumlah 32 siswa. Peneliti menggunakan penelitian *purposive sampling* yaitu teknik penentuan sampel dengan populasi tertentu (Sugiyono, 2016).

Results and Discussion

Research Report

In presenting the data, the researcher collected the results of the research data using observation, tests, documentation, and questionnaires. Based on the observation results, it can be seen that the researcher carried out all learning stages according to the predetermined aspects. At the beginning of the activity, the researcher opened the lesson by greeting the students to create a conducive and friendly atmosphere. After that, the researcher introduced themselves to the students, establishing a good relationship. Next, the researcher presented serial pictures as a learning medium. Students were given the opportunity to observe the pictures so that they understood the context as a basis for constructing sentences. The researcher also provided vocabulary related to the learning objectives, making it easier for students to

construct sentences. During the learning process, students were directed to construct simple sentences based on the pictures, forming a short story. Students were then asked to present their results orally in front of the class.

Throughout the activity, the researcher actively provided guidance and reinforcement to students, ensuring the learning process ran smoothly and students felt supported. At the end of the lesson, the researcher provided motivation as a closing to boost students' enthusiasm and interest in learning. The lesson concluded with the researcher greeting the students again, signaling the end of the activity. Thus, all aspects of learning went well and according to the lesson plan. This shows that the learning process was systematic and interactive.

Based on the test results, the average pre-test score of students was 71.65. This score reflects the students' initial ability before receiving treatment. After receiving treatment, the average post-test score increased to 87.71. This increase indicates an improvement in students' understanding and ability towards the material being studied. The difference in average scores between the pre-test and post-test was 16.5. This shows that in general, students experienced an improvement in learning outcomes after participating in the learning process. To determine whether this increase is statistically significant, a t-test was conducted.

Based on the questionnaire distributed to 32 students on May 6, 2025, the collected data was then tabulated into tables. The results of the students' answers are presented in the form of score values from each respondent. This data is used to determine the effectiveness of using serial picture media in improving speaking skills. Using the ideal score, which is the number of question items (10) multiplied by the number of respondents (32) and the highest score (5), the total ideal score is $10 \times 32 \times 5 = 1,600$. This score is then applied to the predetermined formula.

Based on the calculation results, the researcher concludes that the use of serial picture media in improving the speaking skills of class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah in the 2024/2025 academic year reaches 75%. This percentage falls into the category of 60% - 80%, which means it is effective or classified as Good.

The results of the pre-test and post-test show that the use of serial picture media in improving speaking skills of class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah has a positive impact on students. This is evidenced by the increased enthusiasm and active participation of students in the learning process of maharah kalam (speaking skills). Therefore, serial picture media is suitable for implementation in improving speaking skills.

Serial picture media is a series of images arranged in sequence, each depicting a part of a story or event. The goal is to help students understand the sequence of events and construct oral narratives. This media is used as a tool in the learning process to improve students' speaking abilities.

Among the steps taken by the researcher and according to Desfiana's writing, there is a difference: Based on Desfiana's writing, there is no systematic application of providing vocabulary (mufradat). Therefore, the researcher took the initiative to apply the provision of mufradat with the aim of helping students construct sentences, enabling them to speak Arabic more fluently, increasing students' confidence in storytelling using Arabic in front of the class, and improving their understanding of the learning material.

Based on the research results, the study conducted over 4 meetings yielded satisfactory results. Some students became proficient in speaking Arabic. The t-test results showed a value of 5.32 with a degree of freedom (df) of $N-1 = 32-1 = 31$. The t-table values for a one-group design at a 5% significance level and 1% significance level were 1.6955 and 2.4528, respectively. The criteria for rejecting or accepting the null hypothesis (H_0) were that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) would be accepted if the t-test result was greater than the t-table value at both the 5% and 1% significance levels.

Thus, it can be concluded that the t-test value is greater than the t-table value at both the 5% and 1% significance levels, i.e., $5.32 > 1.6955$ and $5.32 > 2.4528$. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis is accepted or approved, meaning that serial picture media is effective in improving speaking skills among class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan in the 2024-2025 academic year.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The effectiveness of serial picture media in improving speaking skills among class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan, through the steps taken in this study, includes providing serial pictures to students for observation, followed by the delivery of relevant vocabulary (mufradat) according to the Arabic lesson theme. After understanding the provided mufradat, students are asked to construct simple sentences based on the serial pictures and present their results orally in front of the class. The research results show a significant influence after applying serial picture media in improving speaking skills.
2. Serial picture media has a significant influence in improving speaking skills among class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan. This is evidenced by the pre-test results with a score of 2,293 and an average of 71.65, and the post-test results with a score of 2,807 and an average of 87.71, indicating an increase of 514. Based on the analysis using a one-group pre-test and

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post-test experimental method, the t-test results show a significant value, with $df = N-1 = 32-1 = 31$. At a 5% significance level = 1.6955 and at a 1% significance level = 2.4528. Thus, it can be concluded that the t-test value is greater than the t-table value at both the 5% and 1% significance levels, i.e., $5.32 > 1.6955$ and $5.32 > 2.4528$. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis is accepted or approved, meaning that serial picture media is effective in improving speaking skills among class XI B students at MA Al-Fathimiyah Banjarwati Paciran Lamongan.

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