**ABSTRAK**

MASRIFAH. 2018. Berjudul “Efektivitas Media *Audio-visual* Pada Anak Usia Dini di TK Rahmat Mustofa dalam Upaya Melatih Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa”. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia STKIP PGRI Bangkalan Pembimbing I : Sakrim., M.Pd. pembimbing II : Buyung Pambudi., M.Si.

**Kata Kunci** : Efektivitas, Media, *Audio-visual*, Pembelajaran, Berbicara.

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh kurangnya kemampuan berbicara siswa khususnya kemampuan bercerita anak usia dini di TK Rahmat Mustofa sehingga siswa di TK Rahmat Mustofa sulit untuk menyampaikan cerita kembali yang telah disampaikan sang pembicara melalui ujaran atau bahasa lisan yang berkaitan dengan tema pelajaran. Oleh sebab itu, untuk mengembangkan kemampuan siswa pada penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas media *Audio-visual* pada pembelajaran untuk melatih kemampuan berbicara siswa khususnya kemampuan bercerita di TK Rahmat Mustofa, desa Keleyan, Socah. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini dirumuskan sebagai berikut : 1) Kemampuaan bercerita bahasa Indonesia anak usia dini di TK Rahmat Mustofa, 2) Tingkat efektivitas penggunaan media pembelajaran *Audio-visual* pada kemampuan bercerita bahasa Indonesia anak usia dini di TK Rahmat Mustofa.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif merupakan jenis penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat positivisme. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen penelitian, di dalam instrumen penelitian terdapat kisi-kisi penilaian dan uji validitas tes untuk menilai kemampuan berbicara siswa khususnya kemampuan bercerita. Analisis data bersifat kuantitatif atau statistik dengan tujuan untuk menguji hipotesis penelitian yang telah ditetapkan.

Hasil penelitian adalah sebagai bahan perbandingan, terdapat analisis data hasil belajar siswa secara statistik sebelum dan sesudah penggunaan media Audio-visual yakni terdapat di tabel 2.2 dengan rata-rata hasil belajar siswa 66 saat *pretest* dan 70 pada saat *postest*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian pada tabel hasil belajar uji “t” dapat dideskripsikan perkembangan tingkat efektivitas hasil belajar siswa terhadap penggunaan media *Audio-visual* pada kemampuan berbicara siswa khususnya kemampuan bercerita di TK Rahmat Mustofa Kelompok A secara sistematis, dari perhitungan melalui uji “t”dapat dilihat t hitung lebih besar dari pada t tabel hitung = 1,85, sedangkan t tabel = 1,77 dengan “t” pada taraf signifikan 5%. Sedangkan t tabel = 1,35 pada tabel “t” pada taraf signifikan 1%. Hal ini berarti bahwa hipotesis alternatif (Ha) diterima. Dengan demikian terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara hasil belajar sebelum dan sesudah digunakannya media *Audio-visual*.

**ABSTRACT**

Masrifah. 2018. The Effectiveness of Audio-Visual Media to Little Kids at Kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa in An Attempt to Train Students’ Speaking Ability. Indonesian Education Department. STKIP PGRI Bangkalan.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Media, Audio-Visual, Learning, Speaking

This research was motivated by the lack of students’ speaking ability, especially the ability of little kids storytelling in kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa so that students in kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa found it difficult to convey back stories that have been conveyed by the speaker through utterances or spoken language related to the theme of the lesson. Therefore, to develop students’ ability, this study aimed to determine the effectiveness of audio-visual media in learning to train students’ speaking ability, especially the ability to tell stories in kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa, Keleyan village, Socah. The problems in this study were formulated as follows: 1) Ability of little kids Indonesian storytelling in kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa, 2) The effectiveness of audio-visual learning media on the ability of little kids Indonesian storytelling in kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa.

This type of research was quantitative research. This type of quantitative research was a type of research based on the philosophy of positivism. Data collection techniques used research instruments, in the research instrument there is an assessment grid and test validity tests to assess students’ speaking ability, especially the ability to tell stories. Data analysis was quantitative or statistic with the aim of testing the research hypothesis that had been established.

The results of the research were as a comparison, there was a statistical analysis of student learning outcomes before and after using audio-visual media, namely in table 2.2 the average student learning outcomes was 66 on pretest and 70 on posttest. Based on the results of the research on the table of learning results of the "t" test, it can be described that the development of the level of effectiveness of student learning outcomes on the use of audio-visual media on students’ speaking ability, especially the ability to tell stories at Kindergarten of Rahmat Mustofa Grup A systematically, from the calculation through the "t" test, it can be seen that t count was higher than t table = 1.85, while t table = 1.77 with "t" at a significant level of 5%. While t table = 1.35 in the table "t" at a significant level of 1%. It can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted. Thus there are significant differences between learning outcomes before and after using audio-visual media.