

# THE COMPETENCE OF THE FIFTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF FKIP UKI TORAJA IN IDENTIFYING VALUES IN THE FILM “THE THEORY OF EVERYTHING BY JANE WILLIAM”

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## ABSTRACT

The Objective of this Research is to know the Competence of the Fifth Semester Students of English Department of FKIP UKI Toraja in Analyzing Values in The Film “The Theory of Everything by Jane William”.

The population of this research is the Fifth Semester Students of English Department'. It consists of nine classes and the number of students is 307. The researcher used Random sampling technique, because the population is enough large, so the writer choose class B with 27 students randomly. The data obtained from the written test, where consist of multiple choice, the data is analyzed by used quantitative descriptive method. It was used to know the students competence in analyzing film “ The Theory of Everything by Jane William”.

The result of the research shows that the competence of the fifth semester students in analyzing film stage in 51. The writer thinks that they happened because most of the students still have problem in analyzing value in film “ The Theory of Everything by Jane William”. Based on the result of the research, the writer concludes the students competence in identifying values in the film “The Theory of Everything by Jane William still poor.

**Key Words:** *competence, Analyzing, Value, film*

## INTRODUCTION

English as international language held information role in our life. Most of things around us use English. For example internet, mobile phone, manual books, and much are program in English. We can also see some books, novels, magazine, newspaper are printed in English.

A film or motion picture is the only new visual art form created in the last 300 years. It is a complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of movies is instantaneous and universal. Motion pictures are, in fact both an form and a medium of mass entertainment, and in the latter capability they have a significant impact in a sociological sense. In addition they have a background rooted in science and technology.

Film offers a special language of projected moving images with sound- language which incorporates the characteristic of the graphic, plastic, spatial, and narrative arts. Film is finally becoming accepted in educational circles as an established art from suitable for study analysis, research in institution of higher learning. Film study encompasses the examination of the motion picture as a medium of communication, entertainment and artistic expression.

Most of the film adapted from real story in the world and the other adapted from novel or fiction. Most of people use film to entertain, criticize, advertisement, and education. Film will give us a massage such as moral, humanity, educational, believe to God, etc.

How important values in our life? We know that every human live need values in life. In life based on the values we can communication ability, to express us feel from any factors, like imitation, identification, and sympathy.

In the information and technology ( IT) era, values are being fade because of the influence of bad culture like free sex, alcohol, act criminal, drugs, suicide, abortion, pop culture and so on. We can't close our eyes of that fact, but we have to make change, starting from ourselves. Science and technology can be

a boomerang for us if we use them in wrong purposes. It concluded, we have balance between science and values.

Beside the condition in this era, we need to improve our values in life. We must focus to values for education. Many students would like to watch film better than read text or listen explanation. Especially for young generation, using film is more enjoyable better than listen their parent or teacher explanation. Therefore, the film can be used as the media of education. It's like the second school for the students so, they can take values from film which they watch.

Based on the study the previous reason, the writer is interest to conduct the library research with entitled: The Competence of Fifth Semester Students of English Department of FKIP UKI Toraja In Identifying Values In The Film “ The Theory Of Everything by Jane William”.

## **B. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **1. Definition of film**

A film should be chosen to match the first lessons to educator must select films that are available and see it first to see benefit for learning. Chatton (2010: 231), state that : A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic image with cameras, or creating image using animation techniques or visual effect. The process of film making has developed into an art form and industry.

Definition of film, Webster's Revised unabridged dictionary (1913: 11) in Rama's thesis Stated that Film are:

1. A form of entertainment that enacts a story by sequence of image giving the illusion movement ; they went to a movie every Saturday night” the film was shot on location” [ syn: movie, picture, moving picture, picture show, flick]
2. a medium ( art or business ) that disseminates moving pictures; theater pieces transferred to celluloid” this story would be cinema.

3. a thin coating or layer.” The table was covered with a film of dust”.
4. a thin sheet of ( usually plastic and usually transparent) material used to wrap or cover things [syn: plastic film].
5. photographic material consisting of celluloid covered with a photographic emulsion ; used to make negative or transparencies [sync: photographic 1. make a film or photographic of something; take a scene , shoot a movie[ sync: shoot, take ] . 2: record I film “ the coronation was filmed”.

Film encompasses individual motion pictures the field of film as an art form, the motion picture industry. Films are produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating image using animation technique or special effect. Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating- or indoctrinating – citizens. The visual element of cinema gives motion pictures a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue.

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## 2. Benefit of film

The benefit according Chatton (2010: 253) give the benefit of film as follows:

1. Immediate is A film allows to communicate our message quickly and effectively, whilst holding our viewer interest.
2. Convenient is Film does not infringe on our prospect is Tim. He or she can watch at their own pace, whenever and whenever they want including at home.
3. Cost effective One of film major advantages it is ability to give a great deal of information in a short story of time it can bring our product feature and benefit to life.
4. Film gets result

Studies shows that people remember merely 20% of what they hear and only 30% of what they see. Nevertheless, an incredible 70% of what they hear and see.

5. Attention grabbing market studies show that nearly everyone given promotional film will watch it in its entirety- out of curiosity if nothing else.
6. Simple

Film is an excellent way to sell product that has any degree of complexity, film lends it self particularly well to small, highly, technical product, because it can get inside the product to show how small parts work.

7. Preferred medium

Today's visual literate society get most of its information from film. Its simple and easy to create a film for distribution or for your website and will capture the imagination of your targeted audience.

8. Persuasive

One of the reason why film such powerful medium is because it in values the viewers emotions. The ability to reach a prospect with image and sound can be incredibly persuasive.

9. Precise

With film, you have complete control over the message. Viewers presented with only the information you want them to receive. In the exact order you want them to receive it.

## 10. Proven

Wharton School of Business National research result: prospect are 72% more likely to purchase a product or service when film is closed. There is also a 51 % greater understanding of a subject or product through film.

Therefore, the benefit of film is to communicate our message quickly and effectively and from film can give a great deal of information in short space of time. It can be our product features and benefit to life.

## 3. The Intrinsic of Film

Darmawati ( 2012: 62) in Bahasa Indonesia, ambisi Hidup Kreatif, the intrinsic film as follows: Film is one form literary work of audio- visual media it is a medium that make use of the sense of vision (vision) and auditory because using sound. Film has elements intrinsic. Elements intrinsic films as follows: plot, figure, the character/ character, setting, theme, or author's message or mandate, dialogue and conflict.

### a) Plot

According some expert in Rama's thesis (2013 :15), Virgil scoch (1966:2) plot is essential principles in the story. Morjorie Boulton (1975: 45) the plot is organized in a novel structural determinate. Dick hartono ( 1948: 149) plot as the storyline created by the reader in the form of series of events in chronological order, and a are interconnected causality in accordance with what happened to perpetrators story. Perrine (literature: Structure, sound and sense 1974: 41) the plot is the sequence of events roommates incident or the story is composed and it may conclude what the character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out description and analysis and ordinary concentrates on major happenings.

From the definition above, the writer conclude that plot is a story intertwined in chorological order to show the intent of existing storyline. Plot is the structure of flows of the chain of events in the story arranged as a series of parts in the overall fiction. Thus, the plot is combination of elements that build up the story so that it

becomes the main framework of the story. The plot is basic framework is very important. Plots govern how actions should relate to one another, how an event has a relationship with other events, as well as how the depicted figure and role in the incident.

In the simplest form the plot is dividing into three, namely:

- a. Beginning or the beginning of the story

The early parts of exposition serve as part of the information needed by the reader understand the rest of the story. The initial section usually contains the names of the characters, gender, age, occupation, social conditions, housing, and the thing.

- b. Middle or the middle of the story

The middle of the story begins with the things that can lead to conflict because at the center of the story is in the form of a series of increasingly high- intensity conflict, reach summit, and called the climax of the story. Parts are usually the most awaited by readers.

- c. End or the end of the story the final of this story contains solutions to the problem that occur in the middle story :

Hartoko ( 1985: 48) in thesis of Rama (2013) the plot is divided into two types :

- a. Plot Flash- back (groove mix). This technique used to display the author's re- occurrence in the past.

b. Plot flash- forward (forward flow). In one story, the reader that the story moves on to the next display more easily understands the technique. Moctar Lubis ( 1981: 17). Through the plot, the reader can follow the narrative sequence easier. Order plot in more detailed story include:

1. Introduction
2. Expose problem
3. Climax
4. Anti-climax
5. Problem solving.

**b) Figure**

Wahidin ( 2009: 12) says that Figure was actors in a film or work literature. In a movie usually are some of the characters, but usually only one the main character. The principles character is figure very important in taking role in movie. Besides, there are two typed figures, namely figure flat (flash character) and figure round (round character).

Flat figure is a figure by which just show you one ways, for example, good or bad course. For example, a figure by which evil and since the beginning to the end of the figure will fix evil. While figure round is a figure by which indicates that various terms of bad; excess and unprofitable, so there is the progress in this figure. In terms of psychiatric known, there is a figure introverted and extroverted.

A figure introverted personal the figure determined by unconsciousness. Figure extroverted personal figure determined by awareness.

The character in film can classify as follows:

1. Based on its nature, figure classified as following:
  - a. Protagonist figure is the main character that support story.
  - b. Antagonistic figure was a objector story
  - c. Triagonistic figure was a helper, either to protagonist figure or for antagonistic figure.
2. Based on its actree ( role), figure classified as following:
  - a. The central figure were the most decisive in the film. The central character is the cause of the conflict. The central character includes the protagonist and antagonist character.
  - b. The main character was a supporter or opponent of the central character, can also be the central character as an intermediary in this case it is rigatonis.
  - c. The supporting figures that hold the complementary or additional roles within the eye set the story. The presence of these helpers figure according to the needs of the story. Not all of featuring cast of helpers.

**c) Character/ characters**

Darmawati ( 2012: 62) says that In film, there is an intrinsic element of the term customarily used characterizations. Character refers to the appearance of the character that serve as a carrier of the role of the character in the films story.

From this statement above, the writer that while the characterization are, engineering techniques employed screenwriter, director, play or players in appearances or pale cement of the figures of the character in the film.

Technical characterization done in order create image of living story and character. Character can expressed through the story of the five following techniques:

1. What is thought, felt, or desired about himself or others.
2. Behavior and action
3. Conversation, dialogue, and speech
4. Hope, feelings and thought
5. Physical appearance

**d) Setting**

Tujiyono ( 2008;23) stated that, the setting is the scene of the events depicted in a movie. The setting not only refers to place, but also space, time, tools, object, clothes, work, system and system of life that relate to the occurrence of the event that was the setting of the story.

From the statement above, the writer conclude that when the people watch the film actually they are facing a world that had completed by the character and the events in the films. However, of course those things are complete because the character need living space, place, and time, if human is living in the real world.

**e) Theme**

Holmon (1981:44) says, theme is the central idea in a story-covering problem, which is something that will disclose to provide direction and purpose of literary narrative.

From the statement above, the writer concluded that the theme is a most important subject matter that was built to form the main idea, to show each character and provide direction so that the reader can understand the content of literary works made. A film theme must adjusted to the audience.

**f) Message/ Mandate**

Suciyanti (2010) says that : The mandate was the message conveyed to the audience story writer or filmmaker. If the movie is address to students, along with his lover, the movie should provide an educational mandate. In addition, the story in the film should be able to add a positive knowledge for students.

Every film has a different mandate. The viewers have to understand the message/ mandate in a story they watched. Mandate must be coherent with the theme.

**g) Dialogue**

The definition of dialogue is:

1. Telling words by the cast.
2. Conversation between a character with another character.

The dialogue is a reciprocal conversation between two or more people. Contrary to the discussion that has a tendency toward a particularly goal, reaching an agreement, solve problems, or win subjective one, the dialogue is not technique to solve a problem or a means of conflict resolution.

The kinds of dialogue:

1. Dialogue coach/ director dialogue

People in the set are responsible for helping the actors/ actresses in learning their lines during filming. It may also help setting dialog when pre-filming.

2. Editor dialog
- Special sound editing dialog
3. Dialogue track
- Sound track includes speech lip sync
4. Monologue

Inner conversation “dialogue”. Term also refers to figure of speech without disconnected or interrupted by other characters.

**g. conflict**

William Kenney (1966:13) in Rama’s thesis (2013) The structure of plots divided into three parts. They are beginning roommates consist of the exposition on introduction, the middle roommates consist of conflict, complication, and climax and the end roommates converses denouement or resolution.

Therefore, the conflict is a disagreement between problems in the play. The conflict distinguished into two:

- a. External conflict is a conflict between people with something outside of him.
- b. Internal conflict is a conflict between characters with him.

**h) Point of view**

Darmawati (2012: 62) stated that, the point of view is the way the author puts himself in the story or in terms of which the author saw the story. Here are some points of view can be used in the story telling author.

- a) First-person perspective, this view point is usually to use the pronouns I or me. In this case, the author seemed to be involved in the story and acting as characters.
- b) Third first perspective, furthermore, this view point’s usually to use the third person as he is, he or names of people who people who serve as the point the story weight.
- c) Omniscient point of view of the observer, in this case the author acted as if they knew what happened to all the characters and character behavior.
- d) Author initially section back to the first.

## 2. Definition of values

Broadly speaking, value can be categorized as either material values or spiritual values. Material values refers to the values of peoples daily necessities, such as commodities; in contrast, spiritual values refers to corresponding to the faculties of intellect, emotion, and will, or values of trueness, goodness, and beauty. Of these two kinds, unification axiology deals primarily with spiritual values.

According to Darmodiharjo (2006:117) stated that: Nilai merupakan sesuatu yang berguna bagi manusia baik jasmani maupun rohani (values is something that is useful for human, both for physical and spiritual).

It means that value is something positive that can make better physical and mental.

Values can be defined as broad preference concerning courses of action or outcomes, as such, values reflect a person's sense of right and wrong or what "ought" to be. "equal right for all", "excellence deserves admiration", and "people should be treated with respect and dignity" are representative of values. Values tend to influence attitude and behaviour. Tong-keun Min (in a study on the hierarchy of values) states that:

According to Walter Goodnow Everett (2000: 53) in Rama's thesis, there are five values as follows: Moral Value, Religious Value, Cultural Value and Humanity Value.

### 1. Moral values

A moral value is universally accepted ethical principles that governs the day-to-day living of life. These principles are important in maintaining unity, shared by the public in general, thus if there is no agreement among community members no moral values will be established.

Darajat (1985:9) in the Rama's thesis, stated that: Moral adalah kelakuan yang sesuai ukuran ( nilai-nilai ) masyarakat yang timbul dari hati dan bukan paksaan dari luar, yang disertai pula oleh rasa tanggung jawab atas kelakuan ( tindakan )

tersebut. Tindakan ini haruslah mendahulukan kepentingan umum daripada kepentingan pribadi.

( morality is the appropriate moral behavior measurement values of the society that arises from the heart and not from external coencior accompanied by a sense of responsibility for the behavior. This shoul be advance the general interest and non-interest).

Richard T.Kinner, Jerry L. Kernes and Therese M. Dautheribes ( Counseling and Values 2000: 9) states the short list of universal moral values as follow:

- a) Commitment to something greater than oneself.
- b) Self-self respect, but with humanity, self-discipline, and acceptance of personal responsibility.
- c) Respect and caring for other.
- d) Caring for other living thing and enviroment.

## **2. Religius values**

According to Rapl Barton Perry ( in the American Journal of Theology Religious Values, 1915:1) Prate's thesis states that a religion philosophy is a report upon the cosmic state of affairs with references to man's investment- a stock taking, an appraisal by which a man may know his inheritance and his propect. Different philosophis will render different report, and they may differ, not only as respect their corrtness, but as respect the degree in which they exceed or dissapoint our expectation.

The religius attitude is always based on the belief that thereexist an all embracing, trancendental, moral law and that we human beings are bound to submit to its command. We may define religion also as an all round movement in the light of faith in one God a sense of responsibility for the formation of thought and belief, for the promotion of high principles of human morality, for the establisment of good relation among members of society and the elimination of every sort of undue disrimination.

Here are the basic religius concept as follows :

- 1. Belief in God
- a. Theistic God :

The concept of a being which is purely spiritual, all good, all knowing, all powerful.

b. Theism :

Narrow : belief in the existence of the Theistic God

Broad : Belief in the existence of some divine being whatever

c. Atheism

Narrow : disbelief in theistic God

Broad : Disbelief in the existence of any being whatever

d. Agnosticism

Narrow : neither belief nor disbelief in the existence of the theistic God.

Broad : neither belief nor disbelief in the existence of any divine being whatever.

2. Types of Theism

There are seven types of theism as follows:

- a. Animism : belief that inanimate objects (such as statues or mountains) have souls.
- b. Polytheism : belief in multiplicity of gods.
- c. Henotheism : Polytheistic belief that each nation or country has its own God.
- d. Dualism : polytheistic belief in two conflicting deities, one good and the other evil.
- e. Monotheism : belief in one God, but not necessarily the theistic God.
- f. Deism : Monotheistic belief in a God who set the universe in motion and thereafter left it alone.
- g. Pantheism : Monotheistic belief that God is identical with nature as a whole.

3. Revelation

- a. Special Revelation : divine revelation to humans which is specific in content, and for specific audience (such as Bible and Quran)
- b. General revelation : divine revelation to humans which is general in content and for general audience.
- c. Theology : the human attempt to understand special revelation
- d. Natural Theology : the human attempt to understand general revelation.

4. Approaches to theistic belief

a. Myticism : experiencing a union with divine nature by means of ecstatic contemplation.

b. Relionalism : Theistic belief solely on the ground of faith.

### **3. Cultural Value**

William (1970) stated that : cultural values represent the implicit or explicit shared abstract ideas about what is good, right, and desirable in society. This cultural values are bases for the specific that tell people what is appropriate in various situation.

( values relate to the norms of a culture, but they are more global abstract than norms. Norms provide rule for behavior in specific situation, while values identify what should be judge as good or evil. While norms are standars, Patterns, rule, guides of expected behaviour, values are abstract concept of what is important and worthwhile. )

### **4. Humanity Value**

In a book by Clifford Sharp “ The Origin and Evolution of human Values” (2000: 86) he gives this useful problematising description : “ human values are the habits of thought each us acquires as mature so that we can assess and deal with ethical problem. Should we aim at happiness or knowledge, at virtuee or the creation of beatiful object ?

If we choose happiness, will it be our own or will it make a proper allowance for happiness of others?”

According to Morris Massey “in what you are is where you were.... again “ (2005: 5) human values form during three significant periode:

- a. Imprint periode – from birth to 7 years
- b. Modelling periode – from 8 to 13 years
- c. Socialization periode- from 13 to 21 years

Based on the opinion above the writer concluded that humanity values is habit though to people and virtue to creation.

## 5. Educational Value

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara in Rama's thesis“ pendidikan yaitu tuntunan di dalam hidup tumbuhnya anak-anak, adapun maksudnya, pendidikan yaitu menuntun segala kekuatan kodrat yang ada pada anak-anak itu. Agar mereka sebagai manusia dan sebagai anggota masyarakat dapatlah mencapai keselamatan dan kebahagian setinggi-tingginya”

( educational is the growth of demand in the life of children, as for the purpose, namely education leads all the strength is in nature of children, so that they are as human and as members of society least could achieve security and happiness of the highest)

Other definition stated by Prof. Zaharai Idris, M. A. That ; “pendidikan adalah serangkaian adalah serangkaian kegiatan komunikasi yang bertujuan antara manusia dengan anak didik secara tatap muka atau dengan menggunakan media dalam rangka memberikan bantuan terhadap perkembangan anak seutuhnya”.

The writer concluded that, Educational values is the process by which people transmit values to others it can be an activity that can take place in any organization during which people are assisted by other, who may be older, in a position of authority or are more experienced, to make explicit those values underlying their own behaviour, to assess the effectiveness of these values and associated behaviour for their own other's long term well- being and to reflect on acquire other values and behaviour which they recognize as being more effective for long term well-being of self and others.

Values education can take place at home, as well as in school, colleges, university, jails and voluntary youth organisations. There are two main approaches to values education, some see it as inculcating or transmitting a set of values which often come from societal or religious rules or cultural ethnic while other see it as a type of aSocratic Dialogue where people are gradually brought to their own realisation of what is good behaviour for themselves and their community.

These has been very little reliable research on the result of values education classes, but there are some encouraging preliminary result.

One definition refers to it as the process that gives young people an initiation into values, giving knowledge of the rules needed to function in this mode of relating to other people, and to seek the development in the students' grasp of certain underlying principles.

### C. Technique of identifying data

The data obtained from the written test tabulated and classified and the researcher analyze by using the following formula:

1. Student's score

$$\text{Student's score} = \frac{\text{correct answer}}{\text{total item}} \times 100$$

2. Mean score

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

where :

$$\bar{X} = \text{meanscore}$$

$$\sum X = \text{Totalscore}$$

N = Number of respondent

### 3. Classification of students' score

According to Jabu Baso (2008:116) the score which was students got in the written test that classified into several classifications as follows:

Range score	Classification
85-100	Classified as very good
70-84	as good
60-69	Classified as fair
45-59	Classified as poor
0-44	Classified as very poor

## C. METHOD

In this Research Methodology the writer used quantitative descriptive method. Where the writer would like to know the Competence of Fifth Semester Students of English Department of FKIP UKI Toraja in Identifying Values in the Film “The Theory Of Everything by Jane William”.

## D. RESULT AND DISCUTION

In this analysis of the score that the writer obtained from field research were first tabulated and classified and then analyzed in percentages as well as mean analysis to find out the mean score of the students. The score of the students were finding out the students correct answers divided by numbers of items then multiplied by one hundred.

$$\text{students' score} = \frac{\text{correct answer}}{\text{total item}} \times 100$$

The distribution of the students score can be seen in table 1

**Table 4.1**

**The Students Score obtained Through Written Test**

Number Students	Number of Total Items	Students Score		Score Classificassion
		Correct Answers	Score	
1	15	13	87	Very
2	15	10	67	Fair
3	15	9	60	Fair
4	15	8	53	Poor
5	15	8	53	Poor
6	15	7	47	Very poor
7	15	5	33	Very poor
8	15	5	33	Very poor
9	15	5	33	Very poor
10	15	7	47	Very poor
11	15	12	80	Good
12	15	11	73	Good
13	15	9	60	Fair

14	15	8	53	Poor
15	15	9	60	Fair
16	15	10	67	Fair
17	15	8	53	Poor
18	15	8	53	Poor
19	15	6	40	very poor
20	15	5	33	very poor
21	15	6	40	very poor
22	15	4	27	very poor
23	15	8	53	poor
24	15	12	80	Good
25	15	4	27	very poor
26	15	5	33	very poor
27	15	8	53	poor

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**Total Score ( $\Sigma X$ )** 1393

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Based on the table above, the mean scorer of this research used formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$$

where :

$$\bar{X} = \text{meanscore}$$

$$\Sigma X = \text{Totalscore}$$

N = Number of respondent

Notation :  $\Sigma X = 1393$

$$N = 27$$

$$\text{Calculation : } \bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1393}{27} = 51$$

Based on the result above shows that the mean score of the fifth semester students of English department of UKI Toraja in written test was 51 which fall into poor category.

**Table 4.2**

**The Classification, Frequency, and Percentage of the Students Score**

No	Classification	Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very Good	85 – 100	-	
2	Good	70 – 84	4	15%
3	Fair	60 – 69	5	19%
4	Poor	50 – 59	7	26%
5	Very Poor	0 – 49	11	40%
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table two above shows that 27 students, there were none students got very good score, there are 4 (15 %) students got good score, while 5 ( 19 %) students got fair score, 7 (26 %) students got poor score, and 11 (40%) students got very poor

score. It means that the highest percentages of students score fall into poor category in identifying film The Theory of Everything by Jane William.

## E. DISCUSSION

In this part, the writer would like to discuss the result of the data analysis relate with problem statement. The purpose of the discussion is to relate between the result of the data analysis and objective of the research which intend to find out the competence of the fifth semester students of English Department of FKIP UKI TORAJA in Identifying values in the film “the theory of everything by Jane William”.

According to Darmodiharjo (2006:117) stated that: Nilai merupakan sesuatu yang berguna bagi manusia baik jasmani maupun rohani(values is something that is useful for human, both for physical and spiritual). It means that value is something positive that can make better physical and mental.

Values can be defined as broad preference concerning courses of action or outcomes, as such, values reflect a person's sense of right and wrong or what “ought” to be. “equal right for all”, “excellence deserves admiration”, and “people should be treated with respect and dignity” are representative of values”.

According to Walter Goodnow Everett (2000: 53) in Rama's thesis, there are five types of value, namely moral value, religious value, cultural value, humanity value, and educational value.

After having seen the identifying data collected through written test, the mean score of Fifth Semester English Department of FKIP of UKI Toraja stage in 51, it means that the mean score fall in poor category. From this research, the writer concludes that the competence of students Fifth Semester English Department of FKIP of UKI Toraja academic year 2015/ 2016, in Identifying values in the film under title “The Theory of Everything by Jane William”, still poor category. This is not good competence, therefore it must be increased. There are some possibilities that cause it, namely, the students have limited knowledge about types of values, the second is the students do not long time for study about values

in film, and sometimes if lecturer explaining about film the students do not give attention.

## F. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding having conducted the research of the competence of the fifth semester students in identifying values in film, the writer put forward the following conclusion in written test. The mean score fall in poor category. It means that, The students Competence in Identifying Values in the Film “ The Theory of Everything by Jane William” is poor, it can be shows with the mean score stage in 51, there can be seen that the competence of the students is not good competence.

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