

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Perception

1. Definition of Perception

Everyone has their own opinion or perception. This is because of how capable a person is to interpret data, and information, responding to and organizing the information obtained. That is why there are various opinions regarding perception. Some experts also express their opinion about perception.

Suranto (2010:107) states that perception is an internal process that is recognized by individuals in selecting, and regulating stimuli that come from outside. The stimulus is captured by the senses, and thoughts, feelings will spontaneously give meaning to these stimuli. Philip Kotler (2012:151) states that perception is a process used by individuals to select, organize, and interpret information input to create a meaningful picture of the world.

Stephan Robbins (2009:175) Stated that perception is a process by which individuals interpret and organize their sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment. But what is caught or received by someone may be different from the reality. That is what perception means for everyone. Same as, the process of perception is the final process of observation which is initiated by the sensing process, namely the process of receiving the stimulus by the senses, (Sunaryo, 2004:93)

Based on the definition above, the researcher can make conclusion, that perception is the process of individuals in selecting, and regulating stimuli that come from outside to create a meaningful picture of the world. Also, organize their sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment in the final process of observation.

2. Factor Influencing Perception

the existence of a perception of something does not just happen but something influences it so that a perception is created. In perception, there is factors influence. Thoha (2010) stated that, there are two factors that influence a person's perception, namely internal factors and the external factors.

Internal factors are the factors that come out because of encouragement in one related to feelings, individual personality, prejudice, expectations, learning process, attention, physical condition, mental disorders, values and needs, and motivations.

Therefore, external factors are factors that come from outside the individual, for example, the state of the surrounding environment, knowledge obtained, information obtained, new things, or unfamiliarity with an object.

These factors make one's perception of another person's perception different. These factors, of course, will affect the perception they create of an object they are perceived.

3. Types of Perception

In perceptual language, everyone will have different judgments or views on something. Perception here can be divided into two parts, namely positive and negative depending on what influences their thinking. According to Irwanto (2002), there are two types of perceptions: perceptions that are negative and perceptions that are positive.

a. Positive Perceptions

Positive perception is the perception that depicts all knowledge in a positive light, whether it is understood or not. In addition to that, positive perception is a favorable interpretation that encourages people to notice things around them. In this situation, if someone has positive perceptions, they will benefit from and use the objects that were so positively perceived.

b. Negative Perceptions

The definition of a negative perception is a perception that presents information in a negative or unrelated manner to the object being evaluated. In other words, negative perception is a negative interpretation that causes people to notice things around them.

Therefore, we can know the difference between positive perception and negative perception. They are two types of perception. First, the Positive Perception is the perception that describes all information knowledge positively. Second, the Negative Perception is the perception that describes all information negatively or not suitable for the perceived object.

3. Aspect of Perceptions

To find out students' perception, the researcher use the same question aspect as the journal entitled: teachers' perceptions of writing scientific papers in the Sekadau district (Aunurrahman, et al. 2019).

Table 2.1
The Aspect of Perception

Aspects	Description	Example
Understanding	To determine the extent to which students' understand regarding English songs as a medium for listening skills	Judge from one's mindset towards this method. If someone already understands it will be seen from the actions and results.
Criticism	To find out the shortcomings that exist in the English songs as a medium for listening skills	Judging from the sensitivity, how sensitive at students are to what they feel, what is lacking and can finally give it criticism.

Adopted:Aunurrahman, et al. 2019

With an explanation of the aspect of perception, it can be easier to know what is discussed in this perception. And it turns out from the explanation above that there are only 2 aspects of perceptions of the implementation English songs as media for listening skill, namely understanding and suggestion. That way it is easy to know the realm.

B. Listening

1. Definition of Listening

Listening is one of the skills that must be possessed in learning a foreign language. Including learning English, listening skills must be comprehend. By listening we will get the information conveyed. Without good listening skills, the message conveyed will be easily misunderstood resulting in difficult and even interrupted communication.

The process of listening is often equated with the process of listening. Hearing is a physical act whereas listening is a mental act. Hearing is related to our physiological capacity to receive and process a sound (Michael Purdy,1997). This means that listening is an act where we understand the context that is spoken by a speaker so that we understand what is being conveyed.

Therefore, listening is the receptive use of language, and since the goal is to make sense of the speech, the focusing is on meaning rather than language, (Sevik, 2012).

Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that listening has the meaning of an activity that is carried out by someone in understanding a word.

2. Types of Listening

Listening activity is not just listening, this activity is divided into several types of listening, each type has a different goal. Brown and Abeywickrama (2010:102) talked about four types of listening tasks when they focused on the assessment of listening: intensive listening, responsive listening, selective listening, and extensive listening.

Intensive listening tasks, the learner focuses on decoding the specific sounds, words, and grammar, or what the speaker actually says. The teacher provides feedback on the accuracy of performance.

Responsive listening refers to the kind of listening practice where the primary goal is to train the learners' appropriate reactions to what is listened to along content, cultural, and affective dimensions. In a responsive listening task, the focus is not on comprehension.

In selective listening, learners' attention is directed to planned tasks with specific purposes in mind. They either focus on the main ideas or try to extract information for certain details.

Extensive listening refers to a wide range of listening activities that aim for comprehensive and enjoyable input.

In this study researchers used selective listening. This listening activity focuses on the importance of ideas and information in the listening process.

3. Aspect of Listening

There are many factors that affect hearing. The listening process needs the ability to handle multiple listening tasks simultaneously in order to be a good listener. In this case, there are four aspects of him that you should know in order to become a good listener and understand the content of the topic. According to DeVito (2000) in listening learning there are several aspects that must be comprehended by someone, namely:

a. Paying Attention

The process of paying attention is the process of filtering out the information that one wants to hear and gets attention. Needs, desires, concerns, passions, and interests will determine what information will be the focus of our attention in filtering the information we hear.

b. Understanding

Understanding is knowing the information the sender wants to convey. Many factors make a person understand the information

heard, but the similarity of language is a major factor in understanding the message conveyed.

c. Remembering

Remembering in this case is a person's ability to recall the information they have received.

d. Giving Response

Giving a response is the most important thing in the communication process and is very decisive to find out whether the communication process has been running effectively as expected. In the listening process, responding is the main indicator of whether someone is listening well or not. The response given will determine the outcome of the overall communication process.

Based on the aspect of listening above, the researcher can conclude that, there are four aspect of listening that must comprehend by students, namely paying attention, understanding, remembering, and giving response. From all the aspect, the researcher will use understanding and remembering as indicator for this research.

C. Song

1. Definition of Song

A song is a piece of music that is sung. Songs are defined as follows “the word song refers to pieces of music that have words, especially popular songs such as that one hears on the radio. By music, it means instrumental music, for example, symphonic, chamber, easy listening or solo instruments such as the organ, flute or guitar” (Griffie, 1988).

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that the song is a combination of music and words that become one.

2. Function of song in learning

In the learning process, an interesting method is needed. Similarly, in learning a foreign language, a fun method is needed, one of which is using songs. As we know, the song is a combination of music and words that become one.

In the learning process, a song can make more fun for students. By listening to songs in the learning process, students can easily remember vocabulary, and listening to learning activities will feel more fun and not monotonous.

Songs will always be a fun medium in the learning process, especially in the process of learning foreign languages such as English. In addition to creating a more pleasant learning atmosphere, songs can also increase students' motivation in learning English, especially in the listening section without feeling pressured. In this case, we can see that the method of listening to English songs in the process of improving listening skills is worth trying.

D. Previous Study

A study conducted by Sekeon et al. (2022) focused to determine whether employing songs in the classroom can enhance the teaching and learning process. A total of 18 sixth semester English majors from UNIMA participated in this study. A survey method was used in this study by using a questionnaire and interviews. The results showed that students believe that the music aided in their learning and listening to English songs has enhanced their listening skills since doing so increases their familiarity with the language and makes learning new words from the lyrics simpler to remember. They also enjoy listening to English songs since music helps to make the learning environment more enjoyable. The majority of the students agreed with the assertions, and the responses were generally positive. As shown by the description above, using English songs can help students improve their listening skills.

In the learning process, using song media to improve listening skills in English has advantages and disadvantages. Anugerah, Hengky, & Ratna, (2019). *The Use of Song in The Teaching of Listening Skill at the Seventh Grade of SMPN 4 ALALAK School Year 2017/2018*. From this research, the researcher find that advantages of using song as media for listening skill is many of students are interested to learn English, not only improve their vocabulary but also their motivation in learning English. Meanwhile, the disadvantages are loudly playing song can disturb other class and some learner get too excited and may forget about the discipline. Lestary & Seriadi, (2019). *The Use Of Songs To Improve Students'listening Comprehension Ability*. In this research, the researcher finds the advantages of using song as media for listening skill is the student more confidents to show their feeling, get new vocabulary, more relaxing and more spirit in learning. Meanwhile, the disadvantage the students difficult to find the meaning of lyric and intonation the songs.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher can make conclude that the advantages of songs as media for listening skill are students are interested to learn English, more confidents to show their feeling, get new vocabulary, more relaxing and more spirit in learning. Meanwhile, the disadvantages are loudly playing song can disturb other class and some learner get too excited and may forget about the discipline, the students difficult to find the meaning of lyric and intonation the songs.