CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Chapter I is introduction that consists of several parts, namely: background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Listening is receiving language through the ears. Listening involves identifying the sounds of speech and processing them into words and sentences. When we listen, we use our ears to receive individual sounds (letters, stress, rhythm and pauses) and we use our brain to convert these into messages that mean something to us. Listening in any language requires focus and attention. It is a skill that some people need to work at harder than others. People who have difficulty concentrating are typically poor listeners. Listening in a second language requires even greater focus.

In teaching English, there are four language skills that have to be taught in teaching learning process. They are listening, writing, reading, and speaking skill. Listening and reading are called receptive skills while writing and speaking are called productive skills. As one of the four language skills, listening has always been the first skill that can help students understand.

Some students said that English is a difficult lesson. It is shown that the difficulty of their learning English comes from their listening. There are several predictions of students’ problem in learning English lesson. The biggest problem is less attention to listen in English. In fact, some students are bored when listening to a narration or dialog as they attempt to understand the meaning of new words or phrases in context from their teacher. The students can’t understand the meaning of some words that their teachers said without opening their dictionary.

Linse (2005:12) also considers the teaching of listening skills as a basic skill to the development of other language skills. We should, however,
be aware that any kind of listening comprehension activity needs to be well guided with clear aims. To this end, Ur (1996:25) argues that a listening purpose should be provided in the definition of a pre-set task. The definition of a purpose (a defined goal, as in the “wake up” example) enables the listener to listen selectively for significant information. Providing the students with some ideas of what they are going to hear and what they are asked to do with help them to succeed in the task; it also raises motivation and interest. The fact that learners are active during the listening rather than just passive waiting, keeps them busy and reduces their boredom.

Instead of doing their usual listening comprehension based on the text books, they should try to use a song. Students will think about the subject and do any pre-teaching of vocabulary as necessary. As with standard listening comprehension, there are a variety of exercises that you can do with songs: true or false, matching exercises, open comprehension questions, etc.

There are some reasons why I choose this research. First, I want to make students think that listening is not a difficult skill if we find the interesting way to study it. Second, if students think that listening is interesting, they can increase their English skill.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer wants to conduct a research A Descriptive Study on the Ability of Listening to the English Song of Tenth Grade Students of SMK Batik 2 Surakarta in 2017/2018 Academic Year.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of the study above, the focus of this research can be formulated as follows:
1. How is the student’s ability in listening to the English song at the tenth grade of SMK Batik 2 Surkarta in 2017/2018 academic year?
2. What are students’ difficulties in listening to English song?
C. Objective of the Study

This research aims of the study are:

1. To describe the students’ listening ability to English song at the tenth grade of SMK Batik 2 Surakarta in 2017/2018 academic year
2. To identify the students’ difficulties in listening to English song at the tenth grade of SMK Batik 2 Surakarta in 2017/2018 academic year

D. Significance of the Study

In this research, the writer presents the significance of the study. The writer hopes that her work is significant both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically
   The result of this study gives the input to the teachers in constructing appropriate English teaching method especially in teaching listening skill

2. Practically
   a. The result of this study will be helpful for English teachers to know their students’ listening ability in English song, so that it can help the teachers in making an appropriate lesson plan.
   b. The result of this study will be helpful for the English learners to know their ability in listening to the English song, so that it can help students in evaluating themselves and it can help them in developing their ability in listening especially to the English song.

E. Research Paper Organization

The researcher displays the research paper organization in order to make the readers able to understand it. The organization will be elaborated as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. The researcher introduces the research, begins with a wide explanation of how and why the title chosen. This chapter consists of background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, and research paper organization.
Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter includes previous studies, the explanation about language learning, the notion of listening, the notion of song, the explanation of teaching listening, the explanation of teaching listening using song and the ability in listening to English song.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter consists of type of the research, subject and object of the data, data and data source, method of collecting data, technique for analyzing data, and data validity.

Chapter IV is the result of the study. This chapter consists of research finding and discussion about students’ ability in listening to the English song.

Chapter V is conclusion, suggestion.