

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Perception

1. The Nature of Perception

Perception is a process that involves senses, senses as receptor agent continues what we call “stimulus” to the brain, causing someone to experience a perception, just like what Walgito (2010) said that perception begin from our five senses, the hearing, smelling, tasting, touching, and seeing or vision. While Slameto (2010) explains that “Perception is a process related to the move of message or information into human’s brain”.

Perception can be in form of information, sign or cues, object, condition, and situation. Perception is related with opinion from individual being towards stimulus, causing the individual to make a conclusion about what they experienced. It is in line with Schiffman & Kanuk in Rahayu (2016) stated that “Perception is described as the process by which an individual select, organizes, and translates into a coherent sense of stimulation with all the happening in the world. Perception can be described as how we see the world around us”. Perception is individual (Dadidoff, 1981; Rogers, 1965 in Walgito, 2010). Based on these sentences, means that perception is how the person interpret and giving opinion about something that one person to another is able to give the different perception because the person will belief about something or think that something is true.

Perception is different from one person to another. It is affected by factors that make a difference in people's perception toward something, it will be explained later. This perception things is occurred in human live countless time, start from their birth. It is also in line with Fiske (1991) that perception happens hundreds or thousands times a day. Slameto (2010) stated that perception is a process that involves the entry of messages or information into the human brain. Through human perception it continues to make connections with its environment. This relationship is carried out through his senses, namely the sense of sight, listener, touch, feeling and kissing.

There are also principles according to Slameto (2010) that is related to the perception:

- a. If the object is good, it will easier to remember.
- b. In teaching, the teacher should avoid misunderstanding because the students will learn something irrelevant.
- c. If the teacher need to change the real object, then teacher must know how the picture is made in order to occur irrelevant perception.

2. Factors affecting perception

As explained before that in the individual's perception interpret the stimulus he receives. There are factors that play a role in perception as stated in Walgito (2010):

a. Object

The object raises a stimulus that knows the sense tool. Stimulus can come from outside the perceiving individual but can also come from the individual which is a receptor.

b. Sensory device, Nerves and Central Nervous System

Sensory devices or receptors are tools for receiving stimulus. Besides that there must also be sensory nerves as a tool to pass on the stimulus received by the receptor to the center of the nervous system.

c. Attention

To do perception requires attention, which is the first step in preparation for making perceptions.

3. Positive and Negative Perception

According to Robbins (2002: 14) as cited in Ali Wirawan, (2015) states that there are two kinds of perception, positive and negative perception:

a. Positive perception

Positive perception is an individual's assessment of an object or information with a positive view or as expected from the perceived object. The cause of the emergence of a positive perception of a person because of individual satisfaction with the object that is the source of perception, the existence of individual knowledge, as well as the existence of individual experiences of perceived objects.

b. Negative perception

While negative perceptions are individual perception's of certain objects or information with negative views, as opposed to those expected from perceived object. The cause of the emergence of a negative perception of a person because of individual dissatisfaction with the object that is the source of perception, the existence of ignorance of the individual and the absence of individual experience of the object being perceived.

B. Definition of Vocabulary

Nathan (2013) cited in Ma'rifat (2017) says that interprets vocabulary as a list or number of words that people know and use it regularly in daily life. Vocabulary is divided into two forms: oral and print vocabulary. Oral vocabulary is all the words that one recognizes when he listens and speaks, while print vocabulary is all the words when he reads and writes (Lehr, Osbon and Heibert, 1988 cited in Ma'rifat 2017).

Vocabulary can be defined as words we must know to communicate effectively, words in speaking and listening (Neuman & Dwyer, 2009) as cited in Alqahtani (2015). According to (Hornby 1995 as cited in Alqahtani 2015) stated that vocabulary is the total number of words in a language, vocabulary is a list of words with their meanings. Burns (1972) as cited in Alqahtani (2015) stated that vocabulary as the stock of words which is used by a person, class or profession.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is the total number of words that are needed to communicate ideas and express the speakers' meaning.

C. Aspect of Vocabulary

There are some aspects in learning vocabulary. According to Lado (1972: 1) as cited in Romadhon (2018), there are some vocabulary aspects as follows:

a. Meaning

Every words have their meaning and it would be different from one to another. Vocabulary in english have more than one meaning and we can use it based on the context. The students should know and remember the meaning of the vocabulary by find out the meaning in dictionary by themselves.

b. Spelling

When write a letter, we should attention to the word because it is useful to spelling. But we found the spelling different because the writers use American or British English terms.

c. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is the way in which a particular person pronounces of the words of language (Hornby, 2006: 1164) as cited in Romadhon (2018).

d. Word Classes

According to Hatch and Brown (1995: 218) as cited in Romadhon (2018) states that word classes is divided into some categorize, we usually called it part of speech. Each word has different type of the categorize such as noun, pronoun, verb etc.

e. Word Use

Word use is how a word, phrase, or concept is used in a language. Word use may also involve grammar and thus be subject of profound analysis (Mardianawati, 2012: 11) as cited in Romadhon (2018).

D. English Song

Vocabulary can be learned using song, especially english song. Song has long been part of human life. It can be heard everywhere at radio, television family occasions such as wedding party and so on (Mcdermott & Hauser 2005: 29 as cited in Ma'rifat, 2017). According to Ratnasari (2007) as cited in Ghanbari and Hashemian (2014) songs are a kind of art work which intend to be sung either with or without instrumental accompaniments. Songs are alternative media to facilitate language learning.

Songs have a number of advantages. According to Suwartono (2012: 149-151) as cited in Rahadiyanti states that the rythm and authenticity of songs can be used for language learning. Rhythm and tone bring pleasure. As authentic material motivating songs for those who listen to it to imitate the lyric text either in full or in part. English song is using English language in the lyrics, and it can be a media to learn English especially to get a lot of

vocabulary. According to (Boothe and West, 2015) as cited in Romadhon (2018) states that students have a habit to listen to English song.

According to (Murphey p. 55) as cited in Xiaming Li (2009) stated that as the “song-stuck-in-my-head phenomenon.” Other empirical studies have focused on the relationship between music and memory (linguistic memory). Songs, with their repeated lyrics and rhythms, have been examined by researchers as possible tools for enhancing learning/ memory of vocabulary development and other language competencies such as grammatical structures and pronunciation, especially for ESL students. From the statement above, it can be seen that song is able to make students or the listener memorized vocabulary which is a vocabulary that they have known before, or new vocabulary they get after listening to English song.

According to (Murphey’s 1992) as cited in Xiaming Li (2009) stated that the comparative simple vocabulary is appropriate for students learning English. Also, song lyrics are presented within repetitive structure and song vocabulary usually contains common, short words with numerous pronouns. The language of song, like real speech, is conversational; lyrics are sung at a slower rate with more pauses between utterances.

According to (Saricoban and Metin, 2000) as cited in Roslim and Azizul (2011) states that songs which provide frequent repetitions, or tell a story, or provide comments of life, or introduce cultural themes, are the effective one, since they provide authentic and meaningful material. In order to have great knowledge in vocabulary, songs are able to help the students.

According to Schoepp (2001) as cited in (Ranggen 2016) states that songs are valuable in the classroom because songs provide exposure to a wide variety of the authentic language students will eventually face in non-academic settings. So English song becomes an interesting learning source that is able to support the students in learning English. songs are also great way to remember many words. It help the students remembering the new words easier. Accroding to Kusnierek, 2016) says that there are some benefits from English song. The benefits are:

1. Motivation

Songs are interested to the listener. Almost popular songs are related to the same topic or friendship, love, dream, and sorrow. According to (Baoan 2008) says that more time and concentration to music in English foreign language classroom would surely increase learners` motivation. And it would reflect their knowledge and the vocabulary they already know from the songs.

2. Positive Atmosphere

According to Murphey (1992: 6) states that the use of music and song can stimulate positive associations to the study of a language. People usually identify song with fun, which is why learning through songs is associated with an enjoyable atmosphere. Moreover, music may be used to relax students since for many learning a new language is a new experience.

3. Linguistic Knowledge

A further advantage of using songs in English classroom is that they include linguistic information, for instance vocabulary items, pronunciation or grammar. Thus, students obtain new knowledge very often with no intention of doing so. Also, for many teachers the didactic role of music would be the first to appreciate.

According to Grenough (2003) cited in Romadhon (2018) the advantages of songs are:

- a. Develop listening and reading skill in a fun and interactive way.
- b. Teach natural pronunciation effectively.
- c. Improve the students` vocabulary knowledge.
- d. Create enthusiasm for learning.

E. Previous Study

The previous study which was done by Solihat and Utami (2014) with the title “Improving Students Listening Skill by Using English Song” by using CAR found that English song can improve students` listening skill. Another previous study which was done by Ma`rifat (2017) “A Case Study of Using Songs in Teaching English Vocabulary to Young Learners. The research was done to find out the students responses towards the use of song in learning English vocabulary. And the responses of the students was positive because the use the of song make students relax and enjoy. It is interesting to know deeper about how the perception of students` enrich vocabulary through song.

F. Basic Assumption

English song is a kind of learning media. By listening song the students are able to have relax and enjoy to learning English especially vocabulary. Songs have a lot of vocabulary inside. Thus, songs can strengthen the vocabulary of students and also songs can adding new vocabulary to the listener. So then, the researcher wants to know the perception on English song forr vocabulary enrichment. The students will giving their perception and it will have the result positive or negative perception.

