

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of Study

One of the four main language skills in learning English is Listening. it plays an important role in learning the language and helps the students to enhance their knowledge because the students learn many things through listening. The students to master other language skills , such as speaking, reading, and writing also supports of listening. Listening enables them to get new information which makes them easies to communicate in that language. In addition, listening can entertain the students, because it is not only applied for academic purposes, but also helps the students to refresh their mind. In another word, listening is very crucial in teaching and learning the language, but in fact many students especially junior high school have difficulties when learn listening that is why the researchers interested to choose this research entitle “ Student’s Difficulties In Listening Comprehension at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan.

Through this study the reseachers hope that students especially in junior high school who have difficulties in listening comprehension get new knowledge about listening in order to grind their abilities and improve the difficulties that experienced by students when listening comprehension.

The advantage of this research is because this research will be very beneficial. In this research provide some manners to overcome the learning difficulties that experienced by students in junior high school and to improve the abilities of students in listening comprehension. Because most of the students have some difficulties in learn listening comprehension. And the disadvantage of the research if not do is students perception about listening comprehension is always difficult.

1.2 Problem Of Study

- 1.2.1 What are the students’ Difficulties In Listening Comprehension at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan?
- 1.2.2 Why did the students’ at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan have Difficulties in Listening Comprehension ?

1.2.3 How to overcome the difficulties in Listening Comprehension that students experienced at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan?

1.3 Objective Of Study

The objectives of the study are to find out :

1.3.1 The Students' Difficulties in Listening Comprehension at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan.

1.3.2 The Cause of Students get difficulties in Listening Comprehension at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan.

1.3.3 The Solutions to overcome Difficulties in Listening Comprehension at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan.

1.4 Scope Of Study

In this research the scope of study is limited just for the students at Eight grade of SMP Swasta Kenanga Madan In Listening Comprehension.

1.5 Significance Of Study

1.5.1 To the Students

Students can identify their Difficulties in Listening Comprehension when listeners know something about their problems, then they will be improve their listening practices and become better listeners.

1.5.2 To the Teachers

Teachers have to develop understanding of their students' Difficulties in Listening Comprehension and examine their teaching methods to improve students' Difficulties in Listening Comprehension.

1.5.3 To the Researchers

This Research will improve the researchers knowledge in listening comprehension especially to know the difficulties that students' experienced at SMP Swasta Kenanga Medan

1.5.4 To the Other Researchers

Researchers who are interested in class research to use this findings a basis to further study the area.

Chapter II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 The Defintion of Listening

Many researchers clarify the definition of listening into different meaning. to comprehend or understand native speech in the normal speed was the definition of listening stated by Chastain (1971). meanwhile Morley (1972) stated that listening were involved with discrimination (auditory), grammar (aural), selecting the necessary information, remembering, and connecting it to the process between sound, and meaning form. the differs in meaning form sound discrimination to aural comprehension was the definition of listening stated by Postovsky (1975). according to Goss (1982) stated that listening as a understanding process in what is heard and organizing it into lexical elements to the meaning that can be allocated. listening is the understanding of the oral language. stated by : Bowen, Madsen, and Hilferty (1985). the process of receiving , making meaning form and the answering to spoken or nonverbal messages, defined Purdy (1997). according to Rost (2002) listening was identify as a complex process of interpretation in which listeners match what they hear and what they know. listening is a channel for comprehensible input and more than 50 % of the time that spend by learners in learning listening.

Saricoban (1999) stated that listening as the receptive ability which is used to get the productive ability. It is reasonable because the listeners understand the meaning of what they listened, and then they practice to create the language. The integrating language skills build an active in teaching and learning English at the classroom. Therefore, they can develop their language skills in the real communication. Nation and Newton (2009) say, "In the view of language learning, listening is the way of learning the language. It gives the learners information from which to build up the knowledge necessary for using the language. When this knowledge is built up, the learners can begin to speak." It is clear that listening is a chance to find out how to get the knowledge which used in language in order to training language in real situation. Thomlison's (1984) defined that listening is the ability in identify and comprehend / understand what were said. this process involved the understanding of pronunciation and speaker's accent, the grammar and vocabulary of speakers, and comprehension of meaning in

listening. Therefore the students will be able to speak up or using language if they have listening as the way to learn and comprehend language. in this case were an active skill in getting the language not a passive skill.

2.2 The Defenition of Listening Comprehension

The definition of listening comprehension was stated by many researchers. Brown and Yule (1983) defined that listening comprehension means that the person understand what they heard. if they learns the text by hearing it, then they'll understand. according to Dirven and Oakeshott-Tylor (1984) listening comprehension of teaching methodology and is matched by terms such as ; speech understanding , spoken language understanding , speech recognition, and speech perception. according to Rost (2002) and Hamouda (2013) listening comprehension as an interactive process in which listeners are involved to construct the meaning. listeners comprehend the oral input by sound discrimination, previous language, grammatical structures, stress and intonation and the other linguistic or non linguistic clues. Nadig (2013) defined listening comprehension as the various processes of understanding and making sense in spoken language. these involve to knowing sound of speech, comprehending the meaning of individual words, and understanding the syntax of the sentences.