

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Septian Dwi Astarini

NIM : 0911110260

Address : Joyo Utomo Street number 39, Malang

declare that:

1. this *skripsi* is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. if at a later time it is found that this *skripsi* is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 31 July 2013

Septian Dwi Astarini
NIM.0911110260

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Septian Dwi Astarini has been approved by the Board of Supervisors

Malang, 26 July 2013
Supervisor

Fatimah, M.Appl.Ling
NIP. 19751125 200212 2 002

Malang, 26 July 2013
Co-supervisor

Iswahyuni, M.Pd



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Septian Dwi Astarini has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Fatimah, M.Appl.Ling, Chair
NIP. 19751125 200212 2 002

Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd, Member
NIP. 19790519 200501 2 003

Iswahyuni, M.Pd, Member

Acknowledged by,

Sighted by,

Head of English Study Program

Head of Department of Languages
and Literature

Yusri Fajar, M.A
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Allah SWT because of power and patient that He gives can bring the writer to this point.

The writer would like to give a great appreciation to her supervisors, Fatimah, M.Appl.Ling, for the wonderful guidance, input and motivation during the process of thesis writing. The writer also wants to give her appreciation to co-supervisor, Iswahyuni, M.Pd, for always giving suggestion and correction of the grammatical error that the writer made. The writer does not forget to say thanks for the examiner, Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd, for her critics, suggestion and explanation which help the writer to finish her thesis.

The writer would like also to express her appreciation to her parents for always giving their bless and love so that the writer always feel protected by Allah SWT. Thanks to her beloved grandfather who always prays for the writer to get title “Ir.”, her sisters who always support the writer and her cute nephew who always make the writer’s mood feel better while writing thesis.

Many thanks for her beloved friends, Fatimah, Sonya, Sarah, Sherlie and Yari for the support and motivation. Thanks to Sonya and Friska whose kind hearts lend the writer some tools to gather the data. The great appreciation is also for all of her friends that the writer cannot mention them one by one, in Faculty of Cultural Studies from any study program for supporting and giving high motivation for the writer to finish the thesis.

Malang, 31 July 2013

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Astarini, Septian Dwi. 2013. **Song as Media in Obtaining Input and Improving Listening Comprehension Skill on Students of Education of Bahasa Indonesia Study Pogram**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah; Co-supervisor: Iswahyuni

Keywords: song, language learning, input, positive evidence, negative evidence

English is a language which is used to communicate among people around the world. Language can be obtained by acquiring and learning. In Indonesia, English is classified as foreign language so that the people need to learn it. Learning language can use some materials, for example song. The writer conducted a study about language learning which deals with the input, in form of vocabulary and meaning, from songs. In conducting the research, the writer used participants to do a test that can measure the kinds of input the participant achieved. There are two problems analyzed by the writer, namely: (1) The positive and negative evidence of words, phrases or sentences that learners can catch after listening to the songs and (2) How the learners grasp the meaning of the song when retelling the content of the songs.

This study uses qualitative approach since the writer would describe the result of the test. In addition, case study involves because the participants are under one institution, that is Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. There are three participants that were involved in this study. They are students from Education of Bahasa Indonesia Study Pogram.

This study reveals that each participant has different result of gaining positive and negative evidence of vocabulary and interpreting the meaning. The result of gaining positive evidence of vocabulary presents that, for song I, the participant I gained 9 positive evidences and 3 negative evidences, participant II gathered 5 positive evidences and 1 negative evidence, and participant III achieved 13 positive evidences and 2 negative evidences. Next, for song II, participant I collected 19 positive evidences and 10 negative evidences, participant II found 13 positive evidences and 6 negative evidences and participant III gained 28 positive evidences and 1 negative evidence. In term of meaning, participant I had interpretation which is not really close to the original meaning, participant II had close meaning interpretation to original meaning for song I while participant III had close interpretation to original meaning for song II. In sum, the last participant shows that she has the highest number of collecting positive evidence and has closer meaning to the original meaning for song II while the meaning of the song I is close to the participant II

The writer suggests the next researcher who wants to investigate the use of media as material in language learning employ different ages of participants and focus on different aspect. The use of other media is also suggested for the next researcher to investigate the input.

ABSTRAK

Astarini, Septian Dwi. 2013. **Lagu Sebagai Media dalam Mendapatkan Input dan Meningkatkan Kemampuan Mendengar pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia**. Study Program Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Fatimah; Co-supervisor: Iswahyuni

Kata Kunci: lagu, mempelajari bahasa, input, pembuktian positif, pembuktian negatif

Bahasa Inggris adalah bahasa yang memiliki fungsi untuk berkomunikasi bagi manusia di dunia. Bahasa bisa didapat dengan perolehan secara alami dan belajar. Di Indonesia, bahasa Inggris dikategorikan sebagai bahasa asing sehingga masyarakat perlu belajar untuk memahaminya. Belajar bahasa dapat menggunakan beberapa materi, misalnya lagu. Penulis melakukan penelitian tentang pembelajaran bahasa yang berkaitan dengan input, berupa kosa kata dan makna, dari lagu. Ada dua masalah yang telah dianalisis oleh penulis, yaitu: (1) Pembuktian positif dan negatif dari kata-kata, frase atau kalimat apa yang peserta dapat setelah mendengarkan lagu-lagu dan (2) Sejauh mana peserta memahami makna dari lagu tersebut dengan menceritakan kembali isi lagu.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena penulis akan mendeskripsikan hasil tes. Selain itu, studi kasus dilibatkan karena peserta berada di bawah satu institusi, yaitu Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Ada tiga peserta yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa setiap peserta memiliki hasil yang berbeda untuk mendapatkan bukti positif dan negatif dari kosakata dan menafsirkan makna. Hasil dari pemerolehan bukti positif dari kosakata menunjukkan bahwa, untuk lagu I, peserta I memperoleh 9 bukti positif dan negatif 3 bukti, peserta II mengumpulkan 5 bukti positif dan 1 bukti negatif, dan peserta III mencapai 13 bukti positif dan 2 bukti negatif. Selanjutnya, untuk lagu II, peserta I mengumpulkan 19 bukti positif dan 10 negatif bukti, peserta II menemukan 13 bukti positif dan 6 bukti negatif dan peserta III mendapat 28 bukti positif dan 1 bukti negatif. Dari segi makna, peserta I punya interpretasi yang tidak begitu dekat dengan makna asli, peserta II memiliki penafsiran yang dekat makna asli untuk lagu I sementara peserta III memiliki interpretasi mendekati makna aslinya untuk lagu II. Singkatnya, peserta terakhir menunjukkan bahwa ia memiliki jumlah tertinggi dalam pengumpulan bukti-bukti positif dan memiliki arti lebih dekat dengan makna asli untuk lagu II sedangkan arti dari lagu I dekat dengan jawaban peserta II

Penulis menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin meneliti penggunaan media sebagai materi belajar bahasa untuk menggunakan peserta dari jenis usia yang berbeda dan apa yang akan diteliti dari lagu. Penggunaan media lainnya juga disarankan bagi peneliti yang ingin meneliti lebih dalam tentang input.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXEMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Problems of the Study	5
1.3. Objectives of the Study	6
1.4. Definition of the Study	6

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Second Language Acquisition	8
2.2. Second Language Learning	9
2.2.1. Language Learning	10
2.2.2. Input	13
2.3. Music and Genre	14
2.4. Previous Study	17

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1. Research Design	19
3.2. Data Source	20
3.3. Data Collection	22
3.4. Data Analysis	24

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1. Findings	26
4.1.1. Participants' Vocabulary	26
4.1.1.1. Participant I	28
4.1.1.2. Participant II	32
4.1.1.3. Participant III	34
4.1.2. Participants' Interpretation of the Song	36
4.1.2.1. Participant I	38
4.1.2.2. Participant II	40
4.1.2.3. Participant III	41
4.2. Discussion	42

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion	46
5.2. Suggestion	47

REFERENCES

50

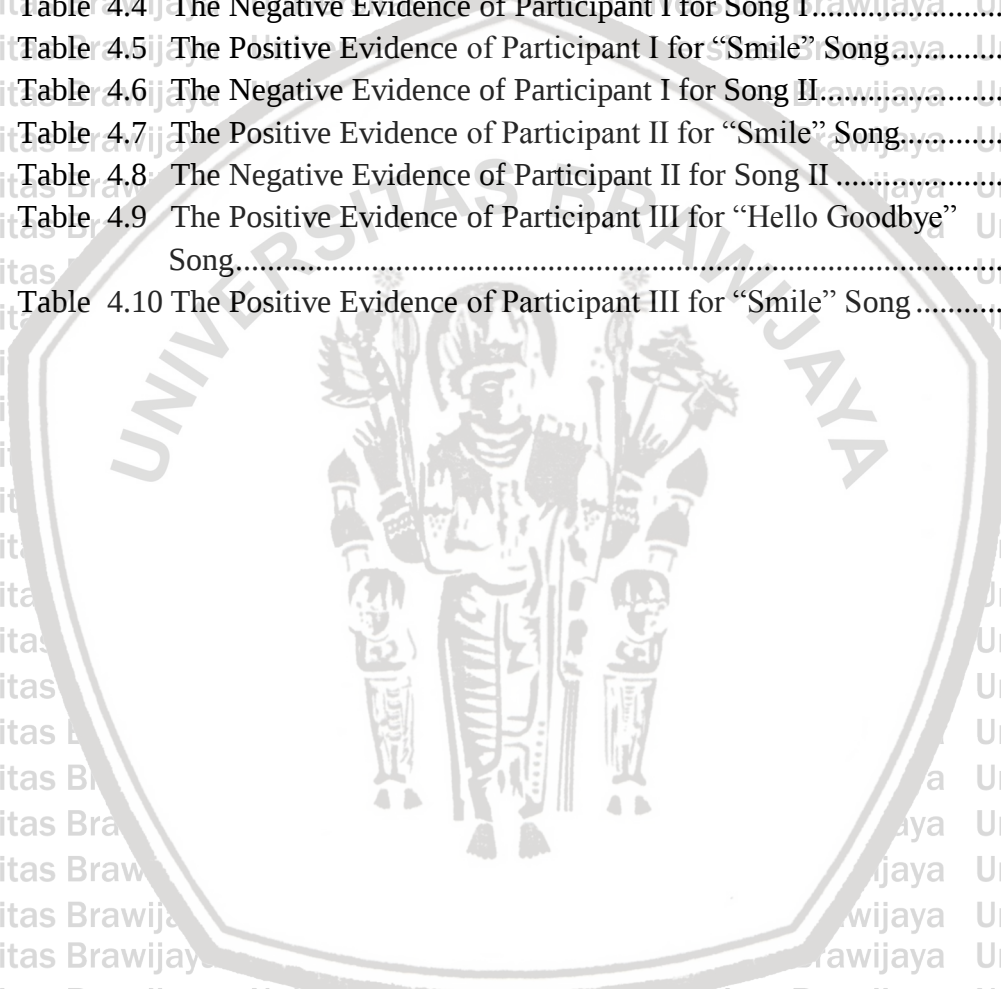
APPENDICES

52



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	The Vocabulary of “Hello Goodbye” Song	27
Table 4.2	The Vocabulary of “Smile” Song	27
Table 4.3	Percentage of Collected Vocabulary	27
Table 4.4	The Negative Evidence of Participant I for Song I	28
Table 4.5	The Positive Evidence of Participant I for “Smile” Song	29
Table 4.6	The Negative Evidence of Participant I for Song II	30
Table 4.7	The Positive Evidence of Participant II for “Smile” Song	32
Table 4.8	The Negative Evidence of Participant II for Song II	33
Table 4.9	The Positive Evidence of Participant III for “Hello Goodbye” Song	34
Table 4.10	The Positive Evidence of Participant III for “Smile” Song	35



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Lyrics of “Hello Goodbye” Song	52
Appendix 2	Lyrics of “Smile” Song	53
Appendix 3	Questioner Result of Participant I	54
Appendix 4	Questioner Result of Participant II	55
Appendix 5	Questioner Result of Participant III	56
Appendix 6	Vocabulary Answer of Participant I (“Hello Goodbye” Song)	57
Appendix 7	Vocabulary Answer of Participant I (“Smile” Song)	58
Appendix 8	Vocabulary Answer of Participant II (“Hello Goodbye” Song) ..	59
Appendix 9	Vocabulary Answer of Participant II (“Smile” Song)	59
Appendix 10	Vocabulary Answer of Participant III (“Hello Goodbye” Song) ..	60
Appendix 11	Vocabulary Answer of Participant III (“Smile” Song)	60
Appendix 12	Song Interpretation of Participant I (“Hello Goodbye” Song)	61
Appendix 13	Song Interpretation of Participant I (“Smile” Song)	61
Appendix 14	Song Interpretation of Participant II (“Hello Goodbye” Song)	62
Appendix 15	Song Interpretation of Participant II (“Smile” Song)	62
Appendix 16	Song Interpretation of Participant III (“Hello Goodbye” Song) ..	63
Appendix 17	Song Interpretation of Participant III (“Smile” Song)	63
Appendix 18	Classification Sheet of the Vocabulary Result	64
Appendix 19	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi	65