

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of theoretical framework, they are the frequency of movie watching, the nature of listening, model of the listening process, listening comprehension, media, movie, the structures and genres of movie, and the advantages of movie. Those will present below:

#### **A. The Frequency of Movie Watching**

According to Oxford Dictionary 4th Edition (2011, p.177), the frequency is composed as a level at which something happens or is repeated. In addition, (Nuraini 2011) explains that, the frequency can be described as a continuous or inconsistent frequency, the expected frequency is the frequency of actions taken within a certain period of time. For example, with regular students in watching western movie.

According to Erickson (2011). Frequency is an understanding of how often someone uses something. Frequency is expressed in a specific time period (eg every day, this week, or every month). From some of the explanations above, the researcher concludes that the frequency of watching movie is how often someone does the activity of watching western movie within a certain period of time.

#### **B. Movie watching**

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket's Dictionary (2011, p. 500) Watch is an action word that means seeing a person or something for a period and focusing on what happens. While the explanation of a film is a story, which is displayed

on the screen with a special speed to give the impression of moving (Barsam and Monahan, 2010, pp. 2-3). However, in this research movie watching refers to activities that use western movie. Movie that watch here can be done using possible media with or without subtitles.

### **C. The Nature of Listening**

According to Howatt and Dakin (2014: 474), in Fahimniya and Khoddamy Pour, listening is defined as the ability to understand what other people are saying. Listening is a psychological process. It start with the perception (reception) of one's attention to sounds and speech patterns and continues to identify and recognize (decode) a particular auditory signal until it ends with understanding. We can conclude that listening also involves a psychological process, not a passive activity. It start with receiving, decoding, and understanding information.

#### **1. Models of the Listening Process**

First, The Bottom-up model, In this model, the listener perceives information starting with the smallest unit, a phoneme, then the smallest units are mixed and grouped into words, and then words are categorized into phrases, phrases and sentences And afterward the statement are consolidated into ideas, concepts, and connections between them. In this term, a message is encoded by the source and then the receiver decodes the information.

Second, The Top-Down Model, This model the utilization of prior knowledge is emphasized in handling text rather than depending on individual

voice and words. The Top-down model was formed with research considering the way that subjects can't recognize shortened sounds independently from the word to which they have a place, but subjects have truncated words as long as their surroundings are presented. Was reasonably identified environment. This suggests that the listener relies on more than just acoustic cues to decipher the verbal message. They are also based on contextual prior knowledge.

Technical understanding is much higher if the person is familiar with the topic or type of text presented than if he or she did not know the topic or type of text before. Human mind is organized and stored in memory after recurring events. Understanding the elements at the micro level presupposes that knowing the structure and meaning of the text will be rewarded for any problem. In this model, listening is goal oriented and listeners only take what they need. This model used when listening is combined with bottom-up and top-down models. Languages are working together at different levels at the same time.

## 2. Listening for Comprehension

When it comes to listening, most people respond to what they hear, but there are many real situations that can be done without responding. For example, a situation that occurs in the classroom when a teacher explains that students are listening, it is enough to just understand what the teacher is explaining, there is no need to answer when the teacher does not ask questions. The way to know they can understand the material is to use questions at the end of the class.

To see if your content is understood, share it with others nearby, such as friends and family. According to Broughton et al. (1980: p.66). There are two ways to teach listening. Intense and widespread. The teacher have to maintain both paths. However, the classroom usually uses intensive listening. The concept is a detailed study and use of audio in terms of the meaning and the language utilized. Intensive listening is more controlled.

Foreign language study listening and reading are often done at the same time. You can watch English movies with English subtitles. Students be able to focus on grammar and learn the pronunciation of the language. However, if you're watching a movie or reading subtitles, you may not need much listening.

Subtitles are a hassle. Reading subtitles can help you understand what the movie is about, but it may be little bit harder to focus on speaking English. It's more important to listen then understanding.

#### **D. Definition of Media**

According to (Arsyad, 2010) that media can enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes of people, materials, or students. The term media is mediator that conveys data between the source and the beneficiary. TV, movie, photos, radio, recording, and so on are communication media. Likewise, Gagne and Briggs have learning media like books, recording devices, tapes, tape recorder, VCRs, films, slides, graphics, photos, illustrations, TV and PC.

## 1. Movie

According to Arsyad (2010) film is a grouping of images in moving frames and showing through LCD. A film tells a story, then visualized. This of course makes the audience interested. A film is usually used for entertainment, documentation, and education media. While, Allen and Gomery in Aufa (2017) explain movie as an art which describe human interpretations of life. Meanwhile, Hornby (2000) argues that movie is a story which recorded as a set of moving images to be displayed on television or cinema.

Based on some of the explanations above, the researcher concluded that the film is a grouping of live images, telling about a story, and that can be an educational medium other than entertainment.

## 2. Elements of Movie

According to (Barsam, 2010) a good movie must have three consecutive parts: a beginning, a middle, and an end. The structure of the three parts has been expanded to five parts, they are:

First, exposition. Everything that is displayed at the beginning of the film and contains moments triggers a situation that moves the rest of the movie. Second, Increased action. Development of action movies to the climax. Third, climax. The turning point of the movie. Fourth, falling action. The situation that follow the climax and bring the film from climax to conclusion. Last, denouement. The resolution or conclusion of the film.

### 3. Genres of Movie

According to (Dirks, 2010) There are two types of movie genre consisting of main genre and sub-genre. First, main genre possesses some characteristic referring to adventure, action, crime comedy, and gangster, musical, horror, drama, science-fiction, epics, war and western movies. And about subgenre is about the romance, fantasy, biography, and thriller/suspense movie. The explanation of eleven fundamental types and sub-kinds are as the following:

Action, this genre is about fight, battle, salvage, high energy and instances of film story occasion. For this situation, there are two characters who become enemy and hero in the film. Adventure, Tells about the crowd through travel, investigation, expedition, etc. Comedy, it has a reason for entertaining and inciting laughter for viewers. Drama, it gives the self-evident and genuine film stories in which those are about relationship, individuals, nature, life stories. Fantasy, this genre tells about imaginative stories namely, magic, mythology and fairy tales movies. Horror, it designs to make audiences scared. Usually, there is presence of supernatural element, like ghosts, possession, monster, and so on. Musical, it communicates the characters by singing and moving in the movie. Romance, tells about the romantic relationship. Sci-fi or science fiction. It centers around the advanced films like science and innovation, similar to robot, time machine, space, etc. Thriller, it makes the audience afraid of the way that the story is about killing and trilling, or

terrorism movie. War, the story is tell about the conflict of a war. Soldiers and heroes can be the movie characters in this genre.

#### 4. Songs

According to Pejic (2016) listening to English songs has many benefits for students, besides that songs also help students develop language and affect short and long term memory. listening to songs has several advantages, especially in the act of educating and learning. The use of songs in teaching and learning English has become popular because songs provide many advantages. When students listen to English songs for the first time, they try to track song lyrics and look for dictionaries to find out some English vocabulary that they don't know. Without realizing it, it is a fun learning process. In other words, if students listen to English songs regularly, they will get more new words.

In the next chapter, researchers will explain about the research methodology in which it will be divided into research design, population and sample, research instrument, validity and reliability, data collection, including data analysis.