

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of the related literature of this study that discusses about perception, influence, Korean wave, vocabulary mastery, and previous study.

A. Perception

In this chapter, the researcher will describe about perception, such as the definition of perception and factors that affect perception.

1) The Definition of Perception

Perception is the process of observing something in the brain to interpret it in terms of opinions and emotions that arise based on an individual's experience. According to Jalaluddin Rakhmat, perception is the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages. Perception can be understood as a process through how a person organizes and interprets his sensory impressions in his efforts to give something a certain meaning to his environment (Sondang P, 2004).

Rose (1995) stated that in the science of psychology, there are terms for processing information gathered from observations, one of which is perception. Perception is a psychological function that begins with sensation and continues with multiple stimuli at the same time. Stimuli that have been received and grouped in this manner are then interpreted as having an individual subjective meaning. Perception is the process through which an individual selects, organizes, and interprets information in terms of creating a meaningful representation of the world (Bernard and Gary, 1964).

Perception, as defined by Robbins (2003), is the process by which a person governs and interprets sensory perception in order to make sense of their surroundings. The

recognition and interpretation of sensory information is referred to as perception. Perception also includes how we respond to information. The perception could be considered as a process in which we gather sensory information from our surroundings and then use that information to interact with them. Perception allows us to convert new information becomes something meaningful. It supported by Leathers (1992) suggest that perception is a cognitive process by which people interpret and comprehend their surroundings.

From some of the above understandings, it can be understood that perception basically concerns the relationship of human with their environment, how a person understands and interprets the stimulus in their environment using the knowledge they has. Mulyana (2007: 179) Perception is defined as an internal process that allows us to select, organize, and interpret stimuli from the environment. These processes can affect our behavior. Thus, the perception of students can be interpreted as the views or responses of student by inferring information and interpreting messages based on experience on certain objects or events preceded by the sensing process in a problem solving or social situation.

2) Factors that affect perception

Slameto (2003: 12) discovered that perception is the process of inputting messages and information into the human brain through human perception and is continuously associated with the environment. Human perception doesn't just happen. Of course, there are also factors that affect it. These factors are the reason why two people who see something can give different interpretations of what they see.

In general, according to Sondang, that there are three factors that affect a person's perception, namely:

a) Participants

When a person sees something and tries to interpret what he or she sees, it is influenced by personal characteristics that affect it, such as attitudes, motivations, interests, interests, experiences, and expectations.

b) The purpose of perception

Goals can be people, objects, or events. The characteristics of the target affect the perception of the viewer.

c) Situation

Situation factors are factors that play a role in developing awareness in the growth of one's perception.

Perception is directly related to stimuli. With stimulation, several factors affect perception. According to Bimo Walgito, the factors that influence perception are:

a. The presence of a perceived object, which gives rise to a stimulus that hits a sensation or receptor. Impulses can come from outside the individual as well as from within the individual. However, most stimuli come from outside the individual.

b. The sensory organs, nerves and central nervous system, sensory organs or receptors are receptors of the central nervous system, a means of receiving stimuli received by the brain as a center of consciousness.

c. Attention, the first step in the preparation of perception. Attention is the concentration or concentration of all individual activities directed at something or a group of objects.

From the various factors mentioned above that influence perception, we can conclude that humans receive and interpret information through several levels: sensory systems, attention processes, and perceptual processes.

B. Influence

According to Badudu Zain (1996), influence is the power to make things happen, in the sense that can form something or change something else. In other words, influence is what causes something to happen or something desired. Influence is a situation in which there is a cause-effect relationship between what affects and what is affected. Influence is a reaction that arises in the form of a state of behavior or treatment from the urge to change or improve the situation.

Influence is a force or power that can arise from something, is it a character, person, thing, know anything in nature that can affect the surrounding environment. Surakhmad (1982:7) defines influence as the power that arises from an object or person and also the symptoms that can give change to a thing everywhere. Influence is the power that exists or arises from something, such as a person, as well as the objects that make up one's personality, beliefs, and actions. (Nasional, 1996) From this it can be concluded that influence is a force or force that can arise from something, such as a person's personality, person, thing, belief, or behavior that can affect the surrounding environment. According to W.J.S. Poewadarmita, influence is the forces that exist in something, its properties can bring change, and its properties can change others.

In this case the influence is more inclined into something that can bring change in a person or more precisely in the student, to go in a more positive direction. If this influence is a positive influence, then, a person will change for the better, then in this research the influence is something in the form of a force that can influence students to improve their English skills.

C. Korean Wave

Korean wave or Hallyu is the designation for the successful cultural phenomenon of South Korea to attract international attention. Hallyu was what a journalist in China called

the events of the K-drama and K-pop that dominated China's newspapers and magazines in 1998. Beijing Youth Daily was one of the first printing media in China to use the term hallyu in their preaching about the success of a K-pop idol group at a Beijing concert in November 1999. (Seok, 2000) Over time, Korean culture has spread not only in Southeast Asia, but also to the United States, the Middle East, and Latin America. It's obvious from the fact that there is a fan club there. Over the past 10 to 15 years, Korean culture has grown rapidly and has been widely accepted by the world, causing a global phenomenon of Korean cultural fever known as the "Korean wave".

The modernity and liberalization of South Korea's media as places on the national and international spread of Korean wave. Today, the media is important in South Korea's cultural activities. Cable networks such as Channel M, Channel One, Arirang TV, KBS World, and so forth are cable television networks that already cover many countries. Television networks are used to export Korean wave through such television programs as K-dramas, K-pop, movies, reality shows up to K-style. Some of these television channels use foreign languages so that audiences from other countries can understand the content of these programs. Arirang TV is a South Korean television station that uses English in its broadcast program. In addition, KBS world continues to use Korean as its audio and offers an English translation.

The influence of K-Pop music also contributed to the spread of the Korean wave throughout the world. According to Agatep (2016), K-Pop music plays a significant role in the lives of fans because they put effort into memorizing K-pop lyrics and learning or discovering the meaning of the song. They require subtitles to understand the content, and the most of them are in English translation. Because the impact of the international successes of BTS, BLACKPINK, NCT, Super Junior and many other groups, K-Pop continues to dominate the global music market, even K-Pop has now become increasingly

popular on the billboard charts in the United States (U.S.). When they found success in what we could essentially call the center of popular music, many groups and K-Pop artists who had recorded English versions of their songs, and in some cases even released fully sung studio albums. Most English patterns have appeared in Korean pop music, and most of Korean music works have titles such as Sticker from NCT 127, Rock With You from Seventeen, Butter from BTS, Savage from AESPA, Money from Lisa, Lovesick Girls from BLACKPINK, etc. Most use English not just as a title, but some of them use full English lyrics. From the aspects of Korean movies such as TV series with English titles, Train to Busan, True Beauty, The World of the Married Couple, Boys Over Flowers, Squid Game, Crash Landing on You, and many more.

D. Vocabulary

Language is inseparable from the existence of vocabulary. Vocabulary refers to the richness of certain language words. In this case, many definitions of vocabulary have been put forward by experts. Experts have different opinions, but they basically have the same intentions. The vocabulary is very important for composing sentences into effective sentences. It's difficult to master vocabulary and make good and correct sentences. The definition of vocabulary according to Keraf (2004, 64) can see two aspects of the language itself: vocabulary. All words included in a language that is a component of a language that contains all information about the meaning and use of words in a language. Second, from the point of view of the user the vocabulary, language is the vocabulary that the speaker or author has.

According to Poerwadarminta (1985:146), vocabulary is included in vocabulary or language. Learning vocabulary is not an easy skill because it involves recognizing, selecting, and applying it. Vocabulary acquisition is not an instant or spontaneous process, but rather a process to learn vocabulary properly and correctly. This is in

accordance with Nurgiantoro (2016, p. 338) who states that vocabulary is a rich (inclusive) language of a language. Vocabulary is a very important factor, and the abundance of vocabulary also determines the quality of its language skills, so it can even be the key to learning a foreign language.

Vocabulary can not be separated from the four language skills that are reading, writing, listening, and speaking (Hornby: 1984: 959). Vocabulary is an important component of Learning English. With vocabulary, students can string together words used when speaking so that they can communicate smoothly. In addition, Charles D. Fries (1945: 959) states that vocabulary is essential for learning a foreign language and students need to learn word for word to improve their vocabulary. Therefore, intensive vocabulary learning will definitely make it easier for students to speak fluently, especially English.

The younger generation will easily mention Korean film, music, and drama titles. The fact that most of Indonesia's young generation can recognize the existence of Korean cultural products, whether they have consumed or have not consumed such as films, music or dramas, shows the fact that Korean culture has grown so rapidly, that it has successfully reached popularity abroad. When fans learn about K-pop and K-drama, the language they can use to find relevant information is English, as they are definitely not native speakers who do not understand Korean. In addition, it is very difficult to find videos that use Indonesian, so most fan interaction with English is done through K-pop or K-drama videos.

Today, we can watch movies from every country in the world without fear that we will not understand the storyline and dialogue that they are talking about. We can use subtitles and dubbing that use English. Diana (2016) states that K-pop and K-drama fans are being actively enjoying some activities related to K-pop / K-drama. There, they find various English language vocabulary in subtitles from the translation, which they must

have to understand the meaning of each idol do and say. Indeed, they master English vocabulary through using English subtitles. According to Sabouri (2015), learners who watched movies with English subtitles in the classroom performed well on the vocabulary test and scored significantly higher. So, using English subtitles improves students' English vocabulary.

We can watch Korean dramas while learning English by using English subtitles or using dubbing or commonly referred to as sound transfer in English. Currently, many websites provide subtitles to make it easier for us to watch Korean dramas while learning English. Like the samples of korob.com and subscene.com. The website has prepared English subtitles. We just download the English subtext and then add it to the Korean drama we want to see. Watching Korean dramas with English subtitles can help to enhance reading skills and grammar skills. As we watch Korean dramas, we can improve our reading skills and while we watch Korean dramas we can study the grammar of the subtext. This approach can be applied to students who like Korean dramas and at the same time learn English. Thus, learning English does not necessarily require learning from books. We can learn English from a lot of things. What matters is our intention and our desire always to learn and improve our English ability.

E. Previous Studies

Relevant research was important for the theoretical study proposed, so it could be used as a basis for the framework of the study. Research relevant to this study is as follows. Firstly, the research has been conducted from journal by Aji Budi Rinekso, Okta Lesagia, and Dian Setiawati (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2021) entitled **“Improving Vocabulary While Watching Korean Dramas: A Case of Indonesian EFL University Students”**. A qualitative case study design was selected as the method for conducting this study. This study aims to explore how

Indonesian EFL students use Korean subtitled dramas to improve their vocabulary, taking a qualitative approach. Twenty-three EFL college students participated in this study. As data collection methods, interviews and questionnaires were used. According to the study's findings, students enjoyed learning vocabulary through English subtitles while watching Korean dramas. They were motivated to learn vocabulary for interesting plots, editing effects, and scenes / settings provided by Korean dramas.

Secondly, the research has been conducted from journal by Nurhadi Kurniawan, Afrianto and Rumiri Aruan (Universitas Riau, 2019) entitled **“Students’ Perception of Korean Wave in Their General Knowledge of English”**. This study aims to collect data on students' perceptions of the Korean Wave in their general knowledge of English listening, reading, and vocabulary. This survey was conducted by the survey and was descriptively analyzed. Survey research is a broad term that refers to any measurement procedure that involves asking respondents questions. This method was used to get a clear picture of and describe students' perceptions of the Korean Wave in terms of improving students' general English knowledge. The practical component of this study is carried out on junior and senior high school students in Pekanbaru. The sample includes fans who have been following K-pop and K-drama for more than a year in order to detect more influential traits. Furthermore, 100 people completed the questionnaire that was used as a research tool to achieve the study's goal. In general, students in Pekanbaru have a positive perception of the Korean Wave in improving their English. It has also been discovered that the Korean Wave has motivated them to learn English by themselves. According to the research findings, Korean Wave has a positive impact on students' general knowledge of English and can be used by teachers to help students improve their English.

Thirdly, the research has been conducted from journal by Elvisa Riska Novianti, M. Ali Ghufon and M. Fuadul Matin (IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro, 2018) entitled **“K-Poppers’**

And K-Drama Lovers' English Vocabulary Mastery". This study uses mix-method design using sequential exploratory strategy which contain both qualitative and followed by quantitative data. In this research, the data is collected from questionnaire, interview and vocabulary test. The findings show that K-pope and K-drama fans have their own ways to be master in English vocabulary by the fangirling activities they do to enjoy their hobbies. They enjoy using English subtitle while watching videos/dramas, looking for news from international website, fan sites, and being active in social media and having some chat with international fans. Indeed, K-pop/ K-dramas influences their good English vocabulary mastery by using their own technique to learn English vocabulary outside classroom by enjoying their hobbies.

In this research, the researcher chose descriptive qualitative research as a research design. The aim of this research is to find out students' perception on the influence of Korean wave in their English vocabulary mastery. The differences between this present study and the previous studies are the subject of the research, participants and the scope of the research. While, similarities in this study with previous research are the influence of Korean wave in their English vocabulary.