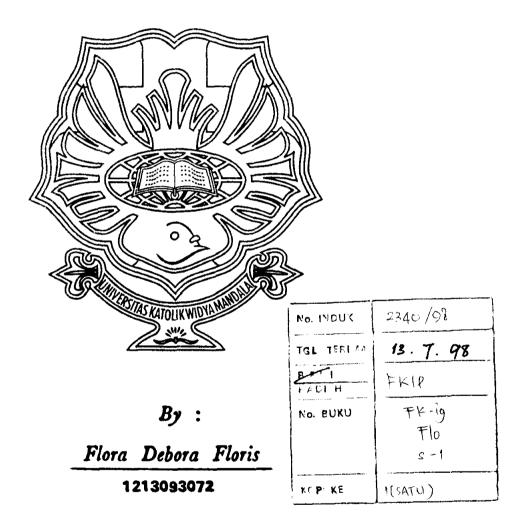
SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES DONE IN THE PRE-LISTENING STAGE TO IMPROVE THE LISTENING SKILL ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS WITH INTERMEDIATE LEVEL OF ENGLISH

THESIS



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
PROGRAM STUDI BAHASA INGGRIS
UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA
S U R A B A Y A

1998

APPROVAL SHEET (1)

This thesis entitled <u>SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES DONE IN THE PRE-LISTENING STAGE TO IMPROVE THE LISTENING SKILL ACHIEVEMENT</u>

OF STUDENTS WITH INTERMEDIATE LEVEL OF ENGLISH prepared and submitted by <u>FLORA DEBORA FLORIS</u> has been approved and accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisors:

Dr. Veronica L. Diptoadi, M.Sc

First Advisor

Dra. Siti Mina T. Second Advisor

APPROVAL SHEET (2)

This thesis has been examined by the committee on oral examination with a grade of .. A.... on June 6, 1998.

Drs. M.P. Soetrisho, MA.

Chairman

Drs. Ign. Harjanto, M.Pd.

Member

Dr. Veronica L. D., M. Sc.

Member

R. Nugraheni W.P., S.Pd.

Member

Dra. Siti Mina Tamah

Member

Approved by

Dr. Veronica L. Diptoadi, M.Sc. Dean of the Teacher Training

Faculty

Bra Agnes S., M.Pd Head of the English

Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

One thing that the writer has learned during the time of conducting this study is that the Lord's promise is always fulfilled. In Mathew 28:20, He said, "I am with you always", and indeed He always walks with the writer especially during her hard times. Therefore, above all, in completion of this study, the writer gives praise to the Lord Jesus Christ.

The writer truly appreciates the generous support she has received in conducting and completing this library study. First, her gratitude is extended to the lecturers of the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University, especially Dr. Veronica L. Diptoadi, M.Sc. and Dra. Siti Mina T., who have given constructive comments and encouragements to the writer enthustically. Second, the writer thanks warmly her friends, especially Hanarko, Julia and Rosalia, who have provided time to listen to the writer's problems, give valuable suggestions and even accompany her in conducting this study. Third, the writer's thankfulness goes to her parents and brother for their prayer and supporting finance. May the Lord bless them all.

Finally, the writer wishes to thank other people that the can not mention one by one. Without their assistance, this study will not appear in its present shape.

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Floris, Flora Debora: "Suggested Activities Done in the Pre-Listening Stage to Improve the Listening Skill Achievement of Students with Intermediate Level of English".

Listening skill is crucial to the learning of English as a second or foreign language. It is because (1) listening is the basis for the development of other language skills, (2) listening is important to communicative interaction, (3) listening is used to broaden people's knowledge, (4) listening is a tool of "therapeutic value" (Nichols and Stevens, 1957:31) and (5) listening is used far more than other language skills (Rankin as quoted by Nichols and Stevens (1957:6), Rivers as quoted by Morley (1991:82), Rubin and Thompson (1994:85)). Automatically, teachers have to pay attention to listening skill. They also have to help their students achieve high level of listening proficiency.

Theoritically, in teaching listening, teachers need to administer three stages namely: pre-, whilst- and post-listening stages (Rixon, 1986:65-73, Underwood, 1989:30-75 and Yagang, 1993:16-18). However, most teachers only makedification the whilst and post-listening stages (Sheerin, 1987:126 and Yagang, 1993:16). The pre-listening stage is often neglected and considered not important.

The writer of this study realizes that perhaps most of the listening teachers have not figured out the importance of conducting the pre-listening stage. Based on this reason, the writer conducts a library study to find out the nature and the teaching of listening with the focus on the pre-listening stage. To make her explanation clearer, she also provides some examples of the application of the pre-listening stage activities.

From this study, it is concluded that listening is a complex skill: its process is passed over three stages and there are some parts involved in each stage. Another conclusion is that real-life listening is different from listening in a classroom or language laboratory.

Some experts suggest the teachers conduct a prelistening stage. The advantages of conducting this stage are: (1) the students get a general description of the coming materials, (2) the students elicit their prior knowledge relevant to the coming material, (3) the students

reduce their anxiety and frustration and (4) the students increase their attention and motivation. In the pre-listening stage may encounter the potential difficulties that may occur. There are nine activities that may be applied namely (1) looking at and discussing a picture (Underwood, 1989:35 and Nation, 1985:819); (2) making list of possibilities, ideas (Underwood, 1989:37); (3) looking at the title, list of items/thoughts and discussing them (Rixon, 1986:65, Burbidge, 1986:10 1989:36); (4) pre-viewing the questions 1989:39 and Yagang, 1993:18); (5) labelling a Underwood, (Taderwood, 1989:39 and Yagang, 1993:18); picture or completing a chart (Nation, 1985: 20-21 and The set of the second of the s is a set of general guidelines in administering the prelistening stage. There are also some sets of guidelines viewed from the major instruments used and how activities run.