

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Rationale

Communication is a vital part of human daily routines. The students sit in class and listen to teachers or lecturers. People read books and magazines. Someone talks to friends, watches television, and chats over the internet. The workplace is no different. Experts were told that 70–80 percent of our working time is spent in some kind of communication. Such as reading books, writing letters, listening to media or having conversations with friends.¹

Communication is also the skill needed to use language to interact with others. The primary skills are listening, speaking reading and writing. These skills enable people to share information, ideas and feelings and to transfer meaning among them. According to *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, communication is the exchange of ideas, information, etc., between two or more persons. In an act of communication there is usually at least one speaker or sender. It is also a message which is transmitted, and a person or persons for whom this message is intended (the receiver).²

¹ Ferguson, *Career Skills Library: Communication Skills, Second Edition*, (New York: Facts on File. Inc, 2004), p. 01

² Jack C. Richard and Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, (London: Pearson Education Limited, 2002), p. 89

The communication skill that most people often use is listening. Recent surveys told that people spend 45 percent of their time to listening. When the listener pays attention to what the speaker says, or when the listener takes care to attend to the speaker fully, and he or she repeats or gives responds to the speaker in the listener's own words, this communication skill used is called active listening.

Active listening is a way of listening and responding to another person that improves mutual understanding. When people talk to each other, they often do not listen attentively.³ They are often distracted, half listening, half thinking about something else. When people are engaged in a conflict, they are often busy formulating a response to what is being said. They assume that they have heard what their opponent is saying many times before, so rather than paying attention; they focus on how they can respond to win the argument.

Active listening is one of the parts of the interpersonal intelligence. Gardner viewed interpersonal as part of intelligence in human.⁴ He initially formulated a list of eight intelligences. His listing was provisional. The first two have been typically valued in schools; the next three are usually associated with the arts; another one is natural and the final two are what he called personal intelligences.

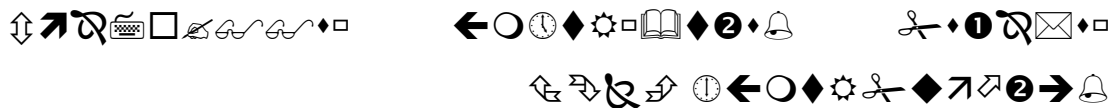
³ <http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/treatment/active1.htm>. Retrieved January 06th 2012

⁴ Kristen Nicholson-Nelson, *Developing Students' Multiple Intelligences*, (New York: Scholastic Professional Book, 1998), p. 08

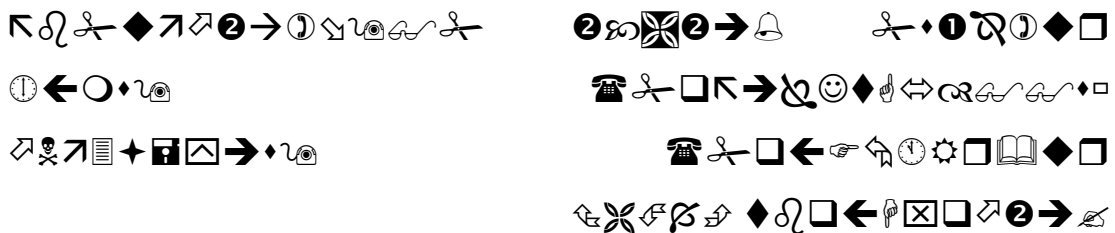
The interpersonal intelligence is the skill that a person uses to interact with other people. It is sometimes also referred to as individual communication skills. It is how well a person communicates with someone and how well they behave or carry themselves. Also it helps people further their careers. Thus, this skill is also called interpersonal communication skills.

In the Islamic view, the model of communication has occurred during a meeting between the Prophet and God. And the Angel is the intermediary of God. When the message is transmitted, at that time the prophet listened to angel recited the revelation. Then he read it himself from what he heard.

In subsequent revelations, the Prophet was not commanded to read what was revealed to him. In verse Al-Qiyamah (18).⁵



It means that Prophet should first listen to the angel and then just read. Then, in Al-A'raf verse (204) told to listening attentively in the reading of the Quran.⁶



⁵ Achmad Haldani, *Al-Qur'an Terjemahan Dwibahasa Inggris dan Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Mizan Publishing House, 2010), P. 1034

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 287

From the verses above, the first revelation told there is communication between human with the God. The God told the Prophet to listen and then respond back what the Prophet heard. The second verse commanded the people to active listening with attentively.

In English department of Tarbiyah Faculty, speaking is a compulsory subject taken by the students of English department. It has 2 credit hours. It is especially given for students who are in the third, fourth, and fifth semesters. The third semester students are given Speaking I subject, the fourth semester students are given speaking II subject, and the fifth semester students are given speaking III subject.

Speaking I is designed to equip the students to be able to use and get familiar with Basic English conversation correctly, and fluently.⁷ The topics selected for this course are introduction, greeting, apologizing, bargaining, telling direction, describing person, etc. The general objective of speaking I is to develop students' ability to speak English at pre-intermediate level, such as greetings, partings, asking the time, asking and giving direction, etc. The teaching and learning modes are conversation in pairs, individual presentation, role play, etc.

⁷ English Education Department Team, *Syllabus Of English Education Department: Speaking I* (Banjarasin: Antasari State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2012), p. 01-03

Speaking II is designed to equip the students to be able to use and get familiar to speak English at the intermediate level.⁸ The topics are like asking and giving advice, warning, suggesting, requesting, persuading, complaining, and telling story. The general objective of this subject is to develop students' ability to speak English at intermediate level. The teaching and learning modes are conversation in pairs, role plays, individual presentation and group presentation.

Speaking III is designed to develop the students' ability to speak English at pre-advanced level.⁹ The topics are all the other language functions, seminars, panel discussions, interviewing, reporting, etc. the general objective of this subject is to develop the students' ability to speak English at pre-advanced level. The teaching and learning modes are conversation in pairs, role plays, individual presentation and group presentation.

In this research, the writer takes the subject of Speaking III. The reasons for choosing this subject is because every students of English department must take speaking subject in 3 semesters. They must practice the speaking skills well with conversation in pairs, individual presentation, role plays, group presentation and other. Therefore, the writer conducted a research to determine if there is an active listening for the fifth semester students. Another reason is an active listening most

⁸ English Education Department Team, *Syllabus Of English Education Department: Speaking II* (Banjarmasin: Antasari State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2012), p. 01-03

⁹ English Education Department Team, *Syllabus Of English Education Department: Speaking III* (Banjarmasin: Antasari State Institute For Islamic Studies, 2012), p. 01-03

related with speaking skills. Someone can communicate well or speak well if they are excellent in listening too. Then to become good speakers, people have to be good listeners.

Thus, the writer is interested in conducting a research about the active listening skill of the fifth semester students who take Speaking III subject entitled, **“THE FIFTH SEMESTER STUDENTS' ACTIVE LISTENING IN SPEAKING III AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF TARBIYAH FACULTY OF IAIN ANTASARI BANJARMASIN ACADEMIC YEAR 2012/2013”**

B. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer will investigate and focus the following question:

How is the fifth semester students' active listening in speaking III subject at English department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2012/2013?

C. Reasons for Choosing the Title

The writer has several reasons for choosing the title of the research, they are:

1. Communication is an important aspect of behavior; human communication is affected by all factors that influence human behavior.

2. The important foundation skill for anyone in the new world of work is the ability to communicate to other people. Individuals must have the ability of the active listening skill.
3. Communication plays a critical role in all phases of interpersonal relations, from creating a relationship to maintenance of relationships.

D. Purpose of Research

Based on the problem above, the purpose of this research is follow:

To know how the active listening of the fifth semester students in speaking III subject at English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin Academic year 2012/2013.

E. Significance of Research

The result of this research is expected to contribute to the field as follows:

1. To give students some information about the communication skill.
2. To provide some information and consideration for future researchers.

Especially for those who wants to study more about the communication skill.

3. To enrich literary sources of the IAIN Antasari library.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some explanations about the meaning of the title;

1. Fifth Semester Students

They are the students of English department at the fifth semester who are taking the Speaking III subject.

2. Active Listening

Active listening is the act of attending to the speech, body language, facial expressions, and implied meanings of a person's communication.¹⁰

3. Speaking III

It is the compulsory subject taken by the fifth semester students of English department. It is also prerequisite subject taken by the students from Speaking I and II subject.

4. English Department

It is one of the departments in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Institute for Islamic Studies Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2012/2013.

From the descriptions above, the subjects of this research are students of English department who study at the fifth semester and the active listening is one of the communication skills that they must have and other people.

¹⁰ John W. Collins and Nancy Patricia O'Brien, *The Greenwood Dictionary of Education Second Edition*, (United States of America: Greenwood, 2011), p. 07

G. Organization of the Contents

To facilitate the study, the writer divides the organization of the content into five chapters as follows:

The first chapter contains introduction that includes rationale, statement of problem, the reasons for choosing the title, purpose of research, significance of research and organization of the contents.

The second chapter contains theoretical review that includes the definition of communication, components of communication, models of communication, process of communication, the process of listening, listening styles to avoid, active listening, and the types of active listening.

The third chapter contains the method of research that includes subject and object of the research, data and sources of data, techniques of collecting the data, techniques in analyzing the data, and research procedure.

The fourth chapter contains the report of research result that includes description of research location, data presentation and data analysis.

The fifth chapter contains closure that includes conclusion and suggestions that are made based on the research finding.