

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will present the references from the experts which are useful to give relevant knowledge in the field of the study in the next chapter. The researcher is going to describe some theories and review some relevant research findings.

2.1 Definition of Picture

In learning language, pictures has important role for the students. It can help them understand and retain the meaning of the word. Keidler (1968:21) in Rosytawati (2005) states that looking at the pictures, students could learn new words. Pictures are particularly useful for presenting new words. According to Nodelman (1988) states that pictures can draw readers'attention immediately and provide pleasure as pictures are concentrated versions of aspects of physical reality color and texture and line that tend to provide pleasure in and for them.

Picture is good devices for learning language or presenting new word, especially for developing students' interest in learning language. Moreover, everyone likes to look pictures since pictures usually make a strong appeal to everyone. Picture is one recognized way of representing real situations or in a new environment, which would be impossible to create in any other ways.

2.2. Definition Picture Story Book

Picture story book is a story that supported by picture in it. “A picture book is text that supported by a picture in the story, illustrations, design, cultural and hope with the picture can make the children interested and get a new world as their experience.” (Barbara Bader, 2005; 118). In teaching, pictures are considered an efficient tool for limited English proficiency learners to increase their comprehension (Krashen, 1982; Wright, 1989).

Learning from picture books, takes time to improve a child's readiness to talk about English picture story book. Young learners usually understand the story because there are picture that support the contents. If the children enjoy with the contents, they usually want to take another English picture story book to read it. Picture storybook presented to the children to explore their world in a new world in the story and attractive way to interest the children. Children learn by using the media if it will be easier to understand and capture the story in what has been delivered.

To make the children enjoy with the story, selecting picture books is important to understand the meaning easily follows: simple short text, information books with short explanatory text, Character series books with an accompanying character doll or puppet.

So that the advantages' of picture story it is means can make children can enjoy in reading the story. By learning picture story book the students can improve their expressing, their ideas, their emotions and plays with their imaginations. So it gives them a new experience in their world.

2.2.1. Element of Picture Story Book

1. Language organization

In the language of the organization there are several steps that support the story well. The first is a short, simple text, both in the writing of the book uses literature to make the story more clearly in the mind of the reader. Usually in language organization there is technique that every at the end of text of page, the writer make a text that make the reader to ask repeatedly and entice the reader to continue to the next page.

2. Illustration

All of the books have a cover. In cover usually there is a picture that represents the content of the story and it is the main point to make the reader interested to read the story.

3. Character

There are some characters in the story. But usually the main characters should have one or two dominant character that easily

identified. Usually the main character is protagonist character and seldom is antagonist character.

4. Conflict

There are some types of conflict are individual vs. individual, individual vs. society, individual vs. nature, and individual vs. self. Usually conflicts in English picture story book and the main character is limited to be able to resolve the conflict.

5. Plot

The arrangement of the story must be good so that flashback in the story is not confusing to the reader.

2.3. Definition of Fable

Fable is a short story takes in the story there are moral value, culture that acted by an animal that can speak and act like humans. A fable is a brief story in prose or verse, which features animals, plants, inanimate objects, or forces of nature which is given human qualities anthropomorphized, and that illustrates a moral lesson that may in the end be expressed explicitly in a pithy maxim.

Fable was born in Greece in the 6th century BC. First author was a slave named Aesop. That an emphasis on fable is the moral values contained therein, in addition to the moral values that will be presented in the story. Author fable using animals or plants as a stereotypical depiction

of nature or of man and society and the problems appear in it. Common traits and characteristics of fables are using animal figures in its telling, animals as the main character can behave like humans (speaking, thinking), depiction shows the moral / morals and character of the human element and criticism about life in the story, the story is short story, using the simple word or sentence, which is told is the best among the human characters are weak and strong and the last using natural settings.

2.4. Definition of Young Learners

According on Kasihani (2007:15) that young learners are primary school students the aged around 6-12 years. So it can be divided into two groups, the first group is Younger Group, the aged of students around 6-8 years and the second group is Older Group, the aged of students around 9-12 years and according to their grade level is divided into two groups also. For students year 1, 2 and 3 is in the categories of Lower Classes Students and year 4, 5 and 6 is in the categories of Upper Classes Students.

The researcher chooses young learners because their still process of learning on their skill and the picture story book can help them to improve their imaginations, interesting to reading and etc.

2.4.1. Characteristics of Elementary School Learners

Students in elementary school are considered as young learners. As young learners, they have special characteristics. Clark (1990:6-8)

recommended some special characteristic that are by young learners as follow:

1. Elementary students are still learning process to developing their skill that they unknown. So they are always wants to know something that they unknown.
2. As elementary students learn more slowly to make them understand.

Students are still in the process of learning to know many things. Such as vocabulary and develop their own language.

According to Dulay (1982:78), young learners' progress better in the long run because of their affective filter, while adult learners progress more quality in early stages because they obtain more input that is comprehensible.

3. Young learners still focus on their own language.
4. Young learners get bored easily

Young learners have no choice to attend school, they do that because they have to (Dulay, 1982;47). They do not have particular motivation to learn a foreign language and they get bored easily in learning something.

5. Young learners are better at imitating sounds

In their ages, their vocals organs help them to produce the sounds of their language that have not become fixed to habit.

2.5. Definitions of Perception

Perception is one of the psychological aspects that are important for students in which response of the various aspects and symptoms around. According to Sugihartono , (2007 : 8) states that perception is ability of brain to receive the stimulus or process for stimulus translate into the human sensory organs . There are some differences of human perception. There are perceive something is good or positive, perceive something is negative would affect the human action in a real. According to Adelson and Jonides (1980) found very little effect of luminance, whereas Keele and Chase (1967) and Long and Beaton (1982) both found better performance with higher luminances.

Bimo Walgito (2010: 70) revealed that the perception is a process of organizing the stimulus received by the organism or individual that into something meaningful and an integrated activity within the individual. Response as result of perception can be taken by individuals with a wide range of form. The result of the response depends on the attention of the individual concerned. The feeling, thinking ability, experiences of human are different, so it different perceptions between one individual with another individual.

Every student has a tendency to see objects in different way. This difference could be influenced by many factors, including the knowledge, experience and the point of view. Perception is also related to the point of view of

learners toward in certain object are different to using sensing devices owned, then trying to interpret it. According to Waidi, (2006: 118) state that, perceptions both of positive and negative like files that are stored neatly inside our subconscious minds. The file will immediately appear when there stimulus that triggered it, there are events that open. Perception is a product of the brain in understanding a thing occurred around us.

Jalaludin Rahmat (2002: 51) states perception is observation of objects, events or relationships obtained with conclude the information and interpret the message. Meanwhile Beale, A. V (1995:211) states: "perception is a process interpreting or misinterpreting information obtained through the system human sensory organs ". He said there are three aspects in the perception that considered relevant to human cognition, namely the recording of the senses, pattern recognition, and attention.

According to Chapman, D. W., & DeMasi, M. (1991) they states that he factors that influence perception of a person are as follows: First, Internal factors: feelings, attitudes and individual personalities, prejudices, desire or expectation, attention (focus), the process of learning, physical state, psychiatric disorders, values and needs are also of interest, and motivation. Second, External factors: family background, the information obtained, knowledge and needs, intensity, size, repetition of motion, and new things. Clifford T. Morgan states that "Perception is the process of discriminating among stimuli and interpreting their meaning".

From the explanation above, it was concluded that perception is a process that starts from a vision until appear the response of learners toward something in around.

2.6.Previous Study

The previous study is done by Hsiu-Chinh Sheu (2009), entitled EFL Children's Views on English Picture Story Books. This article reports the results of research by a group of elementary school students in Taiwan to explore their views on reading English picture book stories. The study began with eight sessions in which researchers read picture books to read four stories with a group of 22 English children, which was followed by nine semi-structured interviews with groups of children.

The results indicate that most students consider picture books read English stories to help with their language learning, are motivated to read and stimulate their imagination. However, the data also revealed that the vocabulary in a picture story books in English is seen as a major challenge faced by students when reading the books, which is followed by the challenge of reading the images and stories.

Besides that the previous study is done by tony Brown and Eri Hirata (2007), entitled are you sitting comfortably? The role of storybooks in primary English education. This study shown that the story book have important part in teaching language for the young learners. Picture story books well for young learners to introducing young learners with the language.