

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE RIVIEW

#### A. Speaking

##### 1. Definition of Speaking

Speaking is one of the abilities to communicate with other people through the medium of language. Speaking is a form of speech act in the form of sounds produced by the vocal organs accompanied by body movements and facial expressions. Various definitions have been put forward to give the meaning of speaking. In line with Setyonegoro (2013) Speaking is the ability to communicate with the other person. Speaking in general can be intended as a skill to convey one person's ideas to others by using spoken language.

According to Hidayati (2018: 85) that speaking is the ability to speak words as form of expression in expressing or conveying an idea or feeling. Speaking is a language skill that is use in everyday life, as an effective communication tool to the convey information and ideas to others by speaking.

Djago Tarigan (1997: 85) stated that speaking is a picture of conveying messages through spoken language, speaking is defined as the ability to interpret the articulation of sounds or words to express, state, and convey thoughts, ideas and feeling. Speaking is very important in education because speaking is related to the pronunciation of words that aim to convey what will be conveyed, be it feelings, ideas or ideas. Speaking is the ability to imagine the articulation of sounds or word to express, state and convey thoughts, ideas and feelings (Tarigan, 2008: 16).

According to Brown and Yule in Puji Santosa (200: 34) Speaking is the ability to pronounce the sounds of language to express or convey thoughts, ideas or feelings orally. This understanding essentially at the same meaning as that conveyed by Tarigan, namely that speaking is related to the pronunciation of words.

Based on the opinions that have been described above, it can be interpreted that the meaning of speaking is the ability to interpret words in order to convey or express intentions, ideas, ideas thoughts, and feelings that are arranged and developed according to the needs of the listener so that what is conveyed can be understood by the listener. Activities that can be carried out as an effort to improve students' speaking skills are to train students so that students can interact and communicate with the people around them.

## 2. Definition of Speaking Skills

Speaking skills are the art of speaking that a person has. The art of speaking is owned by someone naturally or by using special training. This speaking skills is the art of speaking which is means of communication in spoken language which includes the process of conveying thoughts, ideas, with the aim of reporting, entertaining, or convincing others.

According to Henry Guntur Tarigan (2008:3) Speaking skill is the ability to pronounce the articulation of sounds or words to express, say and express thoughts, ideas and feelings. The listener receives information through a series of pitches, stress and device placement. If the communication take place face-to-face, add the gestures and facial expressions of the speaker.

Iskandarwassid (2010), state that speaking skills is the skill of producing a sound articulation system to convey will, feeling needs, and desires to others. This skills also strengthens self-confidence to speak naturally, honestly, correctly and responsibly by eliminating psychological problems such as shyness, low self-esteem, tension, heavy tongues, and so on.

## 3. Function of Speaking

The general function of speaking is as a means of social communication. Talking is closely related to human life, and every human being becomes a member of society. Activities as community members are highly dependent on the use of local people's speech. Ideas, ideas,

thoughts, hopes and desires are conveyed by speaking. Human action in community groups depends on the speech used, because the person's safety is in his speech.

According to Tarigan (2008:16-17) states that the main function of speaking is to communicate. In order to convey thoughts effectively, the speaker should understand the meaning of everything he wants to communicate.

In the position as intellectual means, speak more lead to process communicate ideas, ideas and feelings that haven't been conveyed yet in the form of messages, and still is in the psychological domain of the speaker. Here is the function of speaking, namely: (a) Regulate and condition about something, (b) Convey questions, facts, opinions and events, (c) Growing, nurturing a relationship, and (d) Describe something or certain objects through vocabulary say.

Halliday and Brown (in Tarigan, 2008:12-15) stated the function of speaking can be grouped into seven, namely: a.) Instrumental function, b) Regulatory or regulatory function, c) Representational function, d) Interactional function, e) Function personal, f) Heuristic function, g) imaginative function.

The function of speaking, namely talk as performance refers to public speaking, which is a conversation that conveys information in front of an audience, such as oral presentations in class, announcements in public, and speeches. Speaking as performance tends to be monologue rather than dialogue, often follows a recognizable format (for example, welcome speech), and is closer to written language than spoken language. The main characteristics of talk as performance are; a) focus on message and audience, b) predictable organization and sequence, c) importance of form and accuracy, d) language is more like written language, e) frequent monologues.

#### 4. Types of Speaking

Musaba (2012), stated that speaking skills can be divided into several types, including the following:

##### a. Tell Stories

Telling a story is telling a story orally (although the story material can be in the form of a written essay). This habit of telling stories can be found in various regions in Indonesia, storytelling activities among the Javanese and some other regions are also familiar with storytelling activities in the form of wayang performances performed by puppeteers with their tools.

Many other places recognize this story-telling activity by different names and ways. The storytelling activities mentioned here are more traditional in nature, passed down from generation to generation.

##### b. Discussion

Discussion is a meeting to exchange ideas on a problem. Group discussions are usually marked by a more limited number of participants, the level of formality is less prominent. The discussion panel usually presents several key speakers or material presenters, then followed by the audience.

In the discussion panel, the panelists (presenters or speaker) play a large role, the audience is indeed given the opportunity to provide opinions or responses, but the quota is smaller.

##### c. Debate

The debate seems to be well known among the public. Sometimes there is a saying for someone who likes to debate, then he is called a debater or good at debating. Debate is actually similar to dialogue, debate means exchanging ideas openly to discuss issues which due observance of certain rules and regulation.

##### d. Interview

Interview is a question and answer activity with someone who is required to be asked for information or opinions on a matter to be

published in a newspaper, broadcast on the radio or shown on a television screen. The term interview is no stranger to society. Interviews are similar to dialogues. However, interviews tend to be more stimulating to the interviewee.

The people being interviewed were of course very diverse, they could be experts or resource persons, they could also be ordinary members of the public.

Of the four types of speaking above, the researcher used two types, namely story telling and discussion which were used in the research conducted by the researcher.

#### 5. Aspect of Speaking

Aspect of speaking is very important, the success of speaking skill may be examined by analyzing the series of lesson plan which can tell us the procedures of presentation, elements of speaking skill. There are some aspects that need to be acquired by students to have good speaking skills.

According to Harmer (2001:269), there are several elements of speaking skills. They are: connected speech, expressive devices, lexis and grammar, and negotiated language.

Brown (2004:157) states that there are five aspects that are generally recognized in analysis of the speech process such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension that should be mastered in order to be able to speak well. Brown defines the meaning of those five aspects as follows:

##### a. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is the way a certain sound or sounds are produced. Added by Beebe & Beebe (2013: 270), pronunciation whereas articulation relates to the clarity of sounds, pronunciation concerns the degree to which the sounds conform to those assigned to words in standard English. It covers the way for speakers to produce clear language when they speak. To be able to have a successful communication, the speaker of a language needs to be able to

understand each other with relative ease it means that the speaker has to be able to give clear message to the listeners. Teaching pronunciation including stress, rhythm, and intonations is very important in speaking.

b. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the collection of words that an individual knows. Student cannot communicate without mastering an adequate number of vocabulary and communicative effectively or express their ideas both oral and written form if students do not had sufficient vocabulary. Harmer (2013:16) said vocabulary is the knowledge of words and words meaning. It means vocabulary is all about words and its meaning. Related to speaking skill it's ability how someone use word appropriately.

c. Grammar

Grammar means the ability to use the sentence in general and structural use. Grammar is an important aspect of speaking. If we do not know the appropriate grammar in a sentence, the listener will doubt for what we have said. Grammar is one of the language components. Scrivener (2005) states that grammar is rules about sentence formation. tenses, verb pattern, etc.

d. Fluency

Fluency according to Mary Spratt and friends (2005:34) is speaking at a normal speed without hesitation, repetition and with smooth use of connected speech. It deals with how comfortable students are when they speak, how easily the words come out and whether there are great pauses and gaps in the student's speaking. It's a parameter of students speaking ability goal. It deals with the quality of the way they speak fluently.

From the four aspects above, the level of a person's speech and language ability is greatly influenced by the frequency of words

spoken when speaking repeatedly, which will be heard when speaking in everyday life and the surrounding environment.

Therefore the fourth aspect is needed as an increase in speaking skills.

## 6. Definition of Picture Media

Picture media is a visual media that can only be seen, but does not have audio or sound elements which are manifested visually in 2-dimensional forms as outpourings or various thoughts such as paintings, portraits, slides, films, strips, projectors. According to Fatria (2017:136) media is anything that can be used to channel messages and can stimulate the mind, can arouse enthusiasm, attention and willingness of students so that it can encourage the learning process in students.

Waskito (2017:13), stated that picture media are symbols of imitations of objects views, outpourings of thoughts, or ideas that are visualized in 2-dimensional form. Picture media serves as tool in teaching and learning activities that provide visual experiences to students to encourage learning motivation and make complex and abstract concepts simpler, concrete and easier to understand.

The benefit of picture media is to reveal, convey various information, messages, ideas and so on by giving more impressions without use verbal language, and use to provide feedback. According to Utami (2018:142) it's easy to obtain, generally cheap, easy to use, can explain a problem, is more realistic, can help with supervision and observation, can overcome space limitations. In this study, researcher will use cartoon media as a learning medium.

a. Characteristics of Picture Media According to Rahardi (2003: 27-28) and Arsyad (2011: 9) there are several characteristics of picture media:

- 1) Must be authentic, meaning that it can describe objects or events as if students saw them directly. Simple, the composition clearly shows the main parts of the picture. The size of the picture is proportional,

so students can easily imagine the actual size of the object or object being drawn.

- 2) Combine beauty with its suitability to achieve learning objectives.
- 3) A picture must be a message not every good picture is good media. As a good medium, pictures should be good from an artistic point of view and in accordance with the learning objectives to be achieved.
- 4) The age level or ability level of the child is simple in the sense that it doesn't need to be complicated, so that child gets an appropriate, realistic picture, meaning that it is like a original or according to what is drawn, the picture can be treated by hand. Images must be held or touched by children.
- 5) Must be authentic, simple, relative size, picture/photos should contain motion or action. Good pictures not necessarily good for achieving learning goals. Even in terms of quality lacking, pictures/photos of students' own work are often better, not every good pictures are good media.

b. Picture Media Function

Picture media function broadly speaking, the main functions of the use of picture media; The educative function means educating and having a positive influence on education. The social function means providing authentic information and experiences in various areas of life and providing the same concept to everyone.

The economic function means providing production through fostering maximum work performance. The political function is to influence the politics of development. The functions of arts and culture and telecommunications, which encourage and create new creations, include business patterns for the creation of modern media technology (Hamalik, 1994: 12).

- c. Type of pictures media in learning can be divided into seven, namely as follows:



- 1) Cartoon is a unique picture medium for expressing an idea or idea
  - 2) Comic are an picture medium that is unique besides cartoons. The difference is that comics have characters who play the story in sequences.
  - 3) Poster is an picture media in the from of simplified ilustration, it is made in large size so that it can be seen clearly, it's function is to attract attention and its content is in the from of motivating, training, motivating, and so on.
  - 4) Pictures Photography is an image medium that is made by taking pictures with a digital device such as a cell phone camera, digital camera or so on.
  - 5) Graphs are pictures media that are useful for presenting data in the from of figures. Graphs provide core information from a data.
  - 6) A diagram is a ilustration that is used to show or explain a data presented.
  - 7) A chart is a combination of photo and graphic media designed to depict an idea or main fact in an orderly and also logical way. Its function is to display comparisons, processes, relative amounts, classification, development, and organization.
- d. Yustina (2011:17) stated that there are several advantages and disadvantages of picture media as follows:
- Advantages:
- 1) Concrete nature, more ralistic pictures show the subject matter compared to more patches,
  - 2) Picture media can overcome location and time restrictions, not all objects, objects or events can be brought to class, and children cannot always be brought to these objects or events.
  - 3) Picture media able to overcome the limitations of our observations. For example, cells or cross-sections of levels that we cannot see with the naked eye will be presented clearly in the from of picture

media Picture media can clarify a problem, in any sector and for any age level, it will prevent or correct misunderstandings,

- 4) Picture media are cheap and easy to obtain and are used without the need for special equipment.
- 5) Easy to use in teaching and learning activities because it is practical without requiring any equipment.
- 6) The price is relatively cheap compared to other types of teaching media
- 7) Picture can be used in many ways, for various levels of teaching and various disciplines.
- 8) Pictures can translate abstract concepts or ideas into more realistic ones.
- 9) Easy to obtain cheap, easy to use can clarify a problem and more realistic can help supervision and observation in overcoming space limitations.

Disadvantages:

- 1) Authentic, the picture must honestly describe the situation as if someone were watching the real thing,
- 2) Simple the composition of the picture media should be right enough to show the main points in the image,
- 3) Relative size, picture media that enlarge or reduce the actual objects. There should be something in the picture that is familiar to children so that it will help them daydream pictures,
- 4) Picture media should contain motion or action. A good picture does not show objects in a state of rest, but shows certain activities.
- 5) Cool pictures are not necessarily good for achieving learning goals, even if they are of poor quality.
- 6) Some of the pictures are adequate, but not large enough for large group teaching purposes, unless projected through a projector.
- 7) The picture media is two-dimensional so it is difficult to describe the actual three-dimensional form.

- 8) Still pictures do not show motion like live images.
- 9) Pictures only emphasize sensory perception vision. Images are too complex objects, very size limited to large groups.
- 10) The picture only emphasizes the sensory perception of the eye. Images of objects that are too complex are less effective for learning activities. The size is very limited for large groups.

It can be concluded that picture media has advantages that are easy to obtain and use, cheap, clear and can activate students while the disadvantages are as a visual medium, picture size, eye pressure, too complex, less effective and requires the teacher's carefulness in finding sources and identifying picture in learning.

## **B. Previous Study**

According to Toffel (2016), relevant research is needed to identify several previous studies conducted by other researchers that are relevant to our research.

In this study there are several previous studies that have the same topic as this research. Here are some previous studies:

1. A study by Arum Styarini, Dwiyani Pratiwi (2017) research title *Improving Speaking Skills Through Pictures for Students*. Stating that this research is to improve students' speaking skills which show that the use of pictures in the teaching and learning process of speaking is believed to be effective in improving students' speaking skills. Student motivation also increases. They are more enthusiastic in learning to speak. What's more, students are interested in various materials presented by the teacher.
2. A study by Ardayati, (2015) research title *Effectiveness of Using Picture Media to Improve Students' Speaking Skills*. This research was conducted to find out whether the use of picture is significantly effective in improving students' speaking skills. There are two hypotheses; null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) and alternative hypothesis (H<sub>A</sub>). The research sample consisted of 23 students who are taken through cluster random sampling. The research method of this research is pre-experimental with one group

pretest and posttest design. The writer uses a speaking test and analyzes the data using the conversion of score ranges, individual scores, and fit t-tests.

3. A study by Rahmi Aulia Nurdini (2018) research title *The Use of Picture Media to Improve Students' English Speaking Skills*. Stating that to investigate the use of picture/images to each English speaking or conversation in an interesting and more efficient manner. Data from observation and literature studies show that the use of pictures is one of the best ways to create a fun learning process, so students can understand lesson more efficiently and can be more enthusiastic about speaking English to others. In addition, the use of pictures has enabled students to practice speaking English regularly even outside the classroom, to better memorize material and improve their English speaking skills.
4. A study by Julia Marito Simamora, Novalina Sembiring, and Jontra J Pangaribuan Kairoos (2018) research title *Improving Students' Speaking Skills Using Picture-Cued Media in Class VIII Students of SMP Santo Yoseph Medan*. Which states that speaking is considered as an important skill to be achieved by students. As a language used as a means of communication, the ability to speak or communicate with other people plays an important role. Express thoughts, opinion, feelings and ideas through language. Teachers can also use media to enable students to present ideas to peers, peer groups, and the whole class. For example, students learn to talk about topics through the media of images. This research is Classroom Action Research that focuses on improving students' speaking skills by using picture media.
5. A study by Odi Kosdian (2016) research title *Improving Students' Speaking Skills Using Picture Strip Stories*. Declare to improve students' speaking skills by using picture strip stories during the teaching and learning process by using picture stories, all students in a group do assignments together and discuss with each other, students can answer teacher questions, and all students speak in English tones while expressing ideas their idea.

Based on the conclusion above, from previous research the researcher intends to implement picture media as a medium in improving the speaking skills of class VII SMP Borneo Bengkayang. The researcher intends to implement picture media with the aim of improving students' speaking skills.

In addition, based on the explanation above, the researcher found disadvantages in the application of picture media in previous studies which were studied by junior high school students' while in this study the researcher tried to implement picture media for students at SMP Borneo Bengkayang.