

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

In this chapter, the researcher will describe about the review of related literature. It includes of The Nature of Speaking skill, Aspect of speaking, Principles of teaching speaking, Definition of Picture, Teaching speaking using Describing Picture, The benefits of Describing Picture and the Advantages of using Describing picture.

A. The Nature of Speaking skill

When human are communicating with the other people, it means that they are transferring and informing meaning with others. In communication, human need the speakers and listeners to equip the discussion. Someone can be called as a speaker when they want to say something and have a communicative meaning. Speaking is considered to be a mostly difficult skill for an individual to be accepted competence in foreign language especially English.

Fulcher in Lavallo and Briesmaster (2017: 1) said that speaking is oral communication language to inform and transfer the meaning to others people. Speaking is one of the language skills that consists of producing systematic oral utterance that are simply to say things and to express ideas. It means that when human want to speak something, they need to think about what the meaning and what they want to say.

Fauziati (2015: 102) said that speaking in a foreign language, however, is challenging task for language learners since speaking. It means that speaking is used as an important role in communication.

Chaney in Khoshsima and Shokri (2016: 1085) state that speaking is direct or indirect of the variety context used to inform and transfer meaning. Speaking is an act of making vocal sound, help to assure the listener in following messages, conveying manner and to be considered.

According to Leong and Ahmadi (2017: 34) speaking is one of the most important skills to be developed and enhanced as means of effective communication. In conclusion speaking is system to transferring and informing all of the various meaning to other people. As a tool of communication, speaking are spoken words that is used to show meaning in our human life. Speaking as a language skills that consists of producing systematic oral utterances that are simply things say to express the ideas.

Speaking as the one of the four major language skill, there are listening, speaking, writing and reading. They are productive and interactive skill. It is productive when the speaker produces language orally with the purpose of conveying meaning with other people. This activity demands knowledge of the language adjustment as well as a social adjustment for implementing knowledge to produce speech.

B. Elements of Speaking

According to Harmer (2001: 269) there are four elements of speaking: Connected speech, Expressive devices, Lexis & grammar and Negotiation language, they can be explain:

1. Connected speech: effective speakers of English need to be able not only to produce the individual phonemes of English. (as in saying I would have gone) but also to use fluent connected speech (as in I d've gone). In connected speech sounds are modified (assimilation), omitted (elision) added (linking r), or weakened (through contraction and stress patterning). It is for the reason that we should involve students in activities designed specifically to improve their connected speech.
2. Expressive devices: native speakers of English change the pitch and stress of particular parts of utterances, vary volume and speed, and show by other physical and non-verbal (paralinguistic) means how they are feeling (especially in face to face interaction). The use of the devices contributes to the ability to convey meanings.
3. Lexis and grammar: spontaneous speech is marked by the use of the number of common lexical phrases, especially in the performance of certain language function. Teacher should be therefore supply a variety of phrases of different function such as agreeing, expressing, surprise, shock, or approval.
4. Negotiation language: effective speaking benefits from the negotiatory language we used to seek clarification and to show the structure of what

we are saying. We often need to ask for clarification when we are listening to someone else talk. For students this is especially crucial.

C. Principles of Teaching Speaking

There are some principles for teaching speaking skills, they can be explained as follows:

1. Be aware of the differences between second language and foreign language learning contexts. Speaking is learned in two broad contexts: foreign language and second language situation. A **foreign language (FL) context** is one where the target language is not the language of communication in the society. Learning speaking skill is very challenging for students in FL, contexts, because they have very few opportunities to use the target language outside the classroom. Sometimes foreign language learners traveling in countries where their target language are spoken find that they can neither understand native speakers nor be understood. A **second language (SL) context** is one where the target language is the language of communication in the society. Their speech seems to stop developing at a point where it still contains noticeable, patterned errors. These can be errors in grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, or any combination of problems that affect the learners ability to communicate by speaking.
2. Give students practice with both fluency and accuracy. **Accuracy** is the extent to which students speech matches what people actually say when

they use the target language. **Fluency** is the extent to which speakers use the language quickly and confidently, with few hesitations or unnatural pauses, false starts, word searches.

3. Provide opportunities for students to talk by using group work or pair work, and limiting teacher talk. Pair work and group work activities can be used to increase the amount of time that learners get to speak in the target language during lessons. One further interesting point is that when the teacher is removed from the conversation, the learners take on diverse speaking roles that are normally filled by the teacher (such as posing questions or offering clarification).
4. Plan speaking tasks that involve negotiation for meaning. Negotiation for meaning is learners make progress by communicating in the target language because interaction necessarily involves trying to understand and make yourself understood. Design classroom activities that involve guidance and practice in both transactional and interactional speaking. transactional speech is communicating with someone for social purpose, it includes both establishing and maintaining social relationships. Interactional speech is involves communicating to get something done, including the exchange of goods and/or services Nunan (2003: 54 -56).

D. Definition of Picture

According to Krcelic and Matijevic (2015: 111) using visuals encourages students to use their imagination, as the same picture can be interpreted in many different ways. Visuals give an insight into the world and help students to “think out of the box”. Moreover, they can be used to enhance students participation and create a positive attitude towards English. As a visual media pictures can help the teacher to make the students interested and enjoy to learn especially to learn English. The image, painted, drawn, or photographed is a media visual or picture. The main advantages of a picture is its obvious visibility to students. Using pictures can bring benefits to teaching, as they promote students interest in acquiring a foreign language.

In English learning process pictures are considered a visual media that provide textual information. Pictures can be presented the real situation. It means that by using pictures, students can imagine the abstract in real situation. And the students can also think more to create after using some techniques used in the picture. The use of picture can stimulate and motivate students in language learning.

Describing Picture gives the students more opportunities to practice speaking. Using appropriate pictures as teaching media will encourage the students to be active to speak up. Every students should describe the picture so well in order for the other to describe it. Describing Picture will make the learning process become useful and meaningful.

E. Teaching speaking by Describing Picture

Bailey in Arkavazi and Nosratinia (2018: 1094) said that from the four skill in English language, speaking is one of the skill needed. The teaching of Speaking skill should be figured as central in foreign language pedagogy. Fauziati (2015: 101) define that the goal of teaching skill is communicative efficiency. It means that learners should be able to make themselves understood, using their current proficiency to the fullest. They should try to avoid confusion in the message due to faulty pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, and to observe the social and cultural rules that apply in each communication situation.

In English learning process, the students often find some problems. The problems frequently found is that their native language causes them difficult to use the English foreign language. Other reason is because lack of low motivation to practice the second language, especially English in speaking. They are also shy and afraid to take part of practice in their speaking. The thing interesting about the materials, and media between others including the method in teaching English is the first motivated the students to learn English and many method can be applied to teach them are Describing Picture.

However, describing picture is good media to teaching learning in English classroom. Picture is the interest media for students to express and comprehend meaning in English learning. Visual media can help in speaking activities as learners will share their feelings and inspiration. They provide the learners with the opportunity to speak in order to develop their speaking

skills. Using picture can present the real situation. It means that through by using picture, the students can imagine the abstract to be real situation. This technique on media picture is so easy to used. The teacher make students more interest and active in learning process.

F. Procedure of teaching speaking by Describing Picture

In teaching speaking by Describing Picture the researcher provided some picture cards for students. The procedure in teaching speaking using Describing Picture as follows:

1. The researcher demonstrates the method of Describing Pictures, the researcher make the example about the thing and describe it.
2. The researcher ask the students to write about the picture. Then, one of the students describing the picture.
3. The researcher demonstrates the picture cards that had been prepared by the researcher randomly. Then, the students must describe the picture so well.
4. The researcher asks the students to make descriptive text then asked to practice based on their picture.
5. The researcher asks all of student's to describe their pictures in front of the class.
6. The researcher encourages the class to be more understanding about the pictures that have been describe.

G. The Benefits of Describing Picture

Picture are all right or for beginner and for young learner. Gerlach and Elly (1980), There are many benefits of Describing Pictures in a teaching process, they are:

1. Learning becomes more interactive.
2. The length of time required can be reduce.
3. The instruction be more interesting.
4. The quality of learning can be improved.
5. The positive attitude of students toward what they are learning and process it self can be enhanced.

H. The Advantage of using Describing Picture

According to Vernon. S. Gerlach (1980), there are seven the advantages of using Describing Picture in teaching and learning English, they are:

1. They are inexpensive and widely available.
2. They provide common experiences for a entire group.
3. The visual detail make it possible to study subject, which would turn back to be impossible.
4. The can help you to prevent and correct disconcertion.
5. They offer a stimulus to further study, reading and research visual evidence is power tool.
6. They help to focus attention and to develop critical judgment.
7. They are easily manipulated.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In learning English process there are some students have problems and difficulties in teaching and learning English, especially speaking. Therefore, speaking are very important and are needed by students to achieve learning goals. Based on previous research from Al-Shumaimeri (2009) speaking is one of the four major language skills : listening, reading, speaking and writing. It is productive when the speakers produces language orally with the purpose of convey his idea to others.

Byrne in Lavalley and Briesmaster (2017) picture is the interest media for students to express and comprehend meaning in English learning. Picture is good media for students. The researcher showed that picture is important media for develop the students speaking ability.

The previous research Puguh Karsono (2014) using picture in improving the speaking ability of grade eight- A students of smp negeri 1 Anggana. His study about the use of picture to improve the students speaking ability. The result of the research showed that the use of picture is important because it may give a significant impact in teaching learning process, especially in teaching English skills that had been conducted in some schools. The use of pictures may also create an interesting situation in the classroom.

The second previous research Yerri Kardiana (2011) using pictures to improve the speaking ability of the first grade students in smkn 1 Kediri in describing things and people. The result of this research was successful,

because the students enthusiasm in following teaching and learning using pictures. Using picture in describing things and people can be used to improve both the students' speaking ability and students' involvement in the teaching and learning process.

