

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of this study is presented in this chapter. It consists of background of study, limitations of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Speaking is oral communication which has been done by human in his life. It is supported by Bury (2006:1), he stated that speaking is so much apart daily life that we take it for granted. It means that speaking is closely related to communication. Human speaks to deliver ideas, feeling, opinions, and messages. In speaking there must be a speaker and a listener in order to make conversation. It means that, speaking can not be separated from listening. Both of them have a close relationship.

As one of language skills, speaking refers to an effort of conveying meaning. Nunan (2003: 48) recommends thus speaking was the productive oral/aural skill. Speaking is producing verbal utterances systematically. The statement offers an idea that speaking is a process of producing language. The process requires the speaker to have systematic verbal utterances. The goal is to convey the speaker's feelings, ideas, and thinking.

For most students, speaking was a difficult part when learning a foreign language. For this case, Melendez, et.al. (2014: 550) point out to communicate in another language which is not our mother tongue is a challenge, especially if there is little knowledge of the target language; students feel limited to speak just with the vocabulary they have learnt. Based on the statement above, the most important problem is lack of vocabulary from students. It can

be stated that speaking in a foreign language which is not closely associated with mother tongue is much harder.

Based on the result of observation in SMPN 2 Jiwan, it is found that the eighth graders of SMP Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019 have problems when they speak English. In most cases, students usually have difficulty expressing or expressing what they want to convey in English. They often stammer in speak english, even there is nothing they can say when speak english because they do not have a friend or partner who can be help to learn speak english. So, to solve the problems, the English teacher applies Inside-Outside Circle technique in speaking class. In this case, according Arends and Kilcher (2010: 315) that groups of students form two concentric circles, with half of the students on the inside circle and half on the outside circle. Inside students face out, outside students face in, and students pair up. Each pair engages in a discussion or a question and answer exchange using flash cards. After five minutes, the inside students rotate clockwise to create a new pair.

Thus, Inside-Outside Circle technique has classroom activities in which students divided into two: one forms the outside circle and forms the inside circle. Students in the two circles face one another to create partners and share information. By rotating one circle to the left or right, partners are changed and shared.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in observing the phenomena above. The title of this study is the implementation of inside outside circle technique to improve student's speaking of descriptive text of the eighth grades of SMP N 2 Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the background of study above, the problem statements can be formulated into; How does the implementation of Inside Outside Circle Technique improve students speaking skill of descriptive text at the second grade of SMP N 2 Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019?

C. Objectives of Study

The objectives of study identified as follow: To find out the Inside-Outside Circle technique improving students speaking skill of descriptive text at the second grade of SMPN 2 Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019.

D. Limitations of Study

The scopes of this study are limited in the subject and object identified as follow.

- 1) The subject of this study is the eighth graders of SMPN 2 Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019 and the English teacher of the school.
- 2) The object of this study is the implementation of Inside-Outside Circle technique to improve speaking of descriptive text.

E. The Significances of Study

The researcher divides the significance of study into theoretical and practical significance. They will be explained as:

1) Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study may improve the development of teaching speaking by applying Inside-Outside Circle technique.

2) Practical Significance

Hopefully, the result of this study has practical significances pointed to:

a. Students

Hopefully, this study can improve the english speaking of eighth graders of SMPN 2 Jiwan in academic year 2018/2019 and also give information about how the students do classroom activities during the implementation of Inside-Outside Circle technique to teach speaking of descriptive text.

b. Teacher

Hopefully, this study gives the English teacher of SMPN 2 Jiwan information about the process of the implementation of Inside-Outside Circle technique to teach speaking of descriptive text, including the problems and the solutions.

c. Institution

Hopefully, this study gives SMPN 2 Jiwan information about how ability the English teacher applies Inside-Outside Circle technique in English teaching.

3) Definitions of Key Terms

To limit the terms, the following are the definitions of key terms used in this study:

- a. Speaking skill is the productive aural or oral skill. It consists of producing systematic verbal utterances to convey meaning Nunan (2003: 48).
- b. Inside-Outside Circle is a cooperative learning techniques in which groups of students form two concentric circles, with half of the students on the inside circle and half on the outside circle. Inside students face out, outside students face in, and students pair up. Each pair engages in a discussion or a question and answer exchange using flash cards. After five minutes, the inside students rotate clockwise to create a new pair Arends and Kilcher (2010: 315).