CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the previous chapter, it is mentioned that the aim of this study is to find out the teacher's readiness in using ICT for English Language Teaching. Therefore, in this chapter presents review of related theories and also review of related research. The review of related theories includes the definition of language learning and language teaching, definition of teacher readiness, the definition of ICT, and the definition of Learning Media. The discussion of each part is presented below.

2.1. Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Language Learning

Language learning is a process of changing one's learning behavior (students) which is done through an educator (teacher). According to, Piaget in Dimyati (2010: 13), language learning is knowledge that is formed by individuals, because a person interacts continuously with the environment, so that intellectual functions develop better. In addition, Singer (1986) in Siregar, (2010: 4) states, language learning is a process of changing student behavior itself that is relatively fixed, because it is caused by practice or experience in certain situations. This means that a teacher conducts language learning through interaction at school and in the environment the aim is to shape the personality and knowledge of students for the better

2.1.2 Language Teaching

The language of teaching is the process of delivering information or knowledge from educators to students. According to Sanjaya (2007: 94), the process of sending languages is often referred to as the transfer of knowledge. Meanwhile according to Sardiman (2011: 22), the language of teaching is also defined as an effort to create an environment that allows for the learning process. Learning is an activity that cannot be separated from the teaching process activities. This teaching language as the delivery of knowledge from a teacher to students, by trying to create an enabling environment for the learning process, so that the process of teaching and learning activities can occur conductively.

2.1.3 Teacher Readiness

2.1.3.1 The Definition of Teacher

A teacher is a noble job that requires a profession or special expertise. According to Purwanto (1997: 138), a teacher is someone who is given a mandate or responsibility as an educator in the school environment. A teacher not only has responsibilities towards students but must also have a good personality or attitude. Uno (2008: 15) also states, a teacher is a noble profession, which means a position that requires special expertise as a teacher and that expertise cannot be carried out by anyone outside the field of education.

2.1.3.2 Definition of Readiness

Readiness is a condition in which a person has reached the ready stage or is interpreted as physical, psychological, spiritual and skill maturity. Suharsimi Arikunto (2001: 54), argues readiness is competence which means someone who has sufficient competence in readiness to do something. This means readiness is not only physical and psychological maturity but also the readiness of the ability to do so. Meanwhile, according to Slameto (2010: 13), readiness is the overall condition of a person who makes him ready to respond in a certain way to a situation.

2.3.3 Teacher Readiness

According to Sardiman (2003: 125), teachers are one component of teaching and learning, who participate in efforts to build human resource education. A professional teacher both in the school environment and outside the school environment must be prepared to teach behavior or knowledge towards something good. In Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 14/2005 states that The teacher is a professional educator and his main task is educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, and evaluating through formal education through formal education, non-formal education, basic education up to secondary education.

Readiness to become a teacher means a condition in which the teacher is ready to teach, educate, guide, and direct students to formal education competently and professionally

In addation Sardiman (2003: 135-136) states, in general there are three levels of professional qualifications of teachers as education professional staff, namely:

1. Teacher has a level of personal ability

The point is that teachers are expected to have more stable and sufficient knowledge, skills and skills, and attitudes so that they are able to manage the teaching-learning process effectively.

2. Teachers as Innovators

The point is that teachers as educational staff are committed to changing and reforming efforts.

3. Teachers as Developers

The teacher must have a broad knowledge and perspective. In teacher education known as "Teacher Competencies as Learning Agencies". A teacher is required to have academic quality, teacher certification competence, physically and mentally healthy and have maximum educational goals.

2.1.4 ICT (Information and Communication Technology)

2.1.4.1 The Definition of ICT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an application, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems. This term is used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but also

includes information technology. According to (Daintith, John, ed. 2009), techniques related to the use of computers and telecommunications to store, retrieve, send and manipulate data are called ICT.

Hariyadi in Ardroni (1993: 253) also states, information technology as a technology for procurement, processing, storage and dissemination of various types of information by utilizing computers and telecommunications born because "there is a strong push to create new technologies that can overcome the slow pace of people in processing information. " ICT are media in the form of information technology output that is used by humans to communicate and share information. Computers, Information Processing, and Telecommunications

2.1.4.2 The Kinds of ICT

According to Ibrahim, et.al., (2001) quoted by I Wayan Santyasa, (2007) Information and communication technology more and more and the faster the communication media are emerging. In this discussion, the intended communication media is the media to assist the implementation of learning in schools. There are two media in question: DROG

1. Power Point Presentation.

Power Point presentations are the simplest and most practical media used, during seminars, workshops, and also learning when the teacher is in class. Every teacher must have the ability to make teaching materials in the form of PowerPoint presentations. Power Point presentations provide facilities to make

teaching media more creative, Power Point can be optimized well to create quality teaching media.

2. Learning Videos.

This learning video takes the form of recorded video during learning activities and displayed in video form. The device consists of a digital camera and camcorder.

2.1.5 Learning Media

2.1.5.1 Definition of Learning Media

Learning media are technologies that can be utilized for learning purposes. According to Briggs (1977) in Rudi and Cepi (2008: 6)), learning media are "physical means to deliver learning content / material such as books, films, videos, slides, etc.". Munadi (2008: 7), explain learning media is a form or tool that can convey messages from planned sources so as to create a conducive, efficient and effective learning environment ".

2.1.5.2 The Purpose of Learning Media

The use of learning media is needed in relation to improving the quality of education. According to Akhmad Sudrajat (2008), the intended use of teaching media is:

 So that the ongoing teaching and learning process can run appropriately and efficiently;

- To make it easier for teachers / educators to convey material information to students;
- To make it easier for students to absorb or accept and understand the material that has been delivered by the teacher / educator;
- 4. To be able to encourage the desire of students to know more and in depth about the material or messages conveyed by the teacher / educator;
- 5. To avoid misunderstanding or misunderstanding between one student and another about the material or message delivered by the teacher / educator

2.2 Review of Related Research

This point, the researcher wants to show some includes related to teachers readiness in using ICT for language learning:

- 2.2.1 In this first researcher entitled Readiness of classroom teachers in using ICT learning media in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri (MIN) in South Jakarta, by Iin Muthmainah (2016). The focus of this study is the efforts of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri (MIN) teachers in readiness to use ICT media. Based on the results of this study indicate teacher perceptions in both categories and this is supported by understanding, skills, and the availability of ICT learning media as a facility in schools.
- 2.2.2 The second study, titled Readiness of ICT teachers in implementing ICT learning in Junior High Schools in Juwana Pati District, by Andreas Agus Wibawa (2011). The focus of this research is to increase the readiness of ICT teachers in the implementation of ICT learning in junior high schools in Juwana

Regency in Pati Regency in the readiness of ICT learning classified as good with a percentage score of 70.47%. Based on the results of the study, ICT teachers who were in Junior High Schools in Juwana Pati in implementing ICT learning were classified as good with a percentage of 69.11%.

2.2.3. In the third study with the title of this study the teacher's Readiness on the integration of Information and Communication Technology in the teaching and learning process in Penang State High School, by Termit Kaur Ranjit Sigh and Samli Chan (2014). The focus of this research is to determine the level of knowledge of a teacher, the use of ICT in Penang State High School is that teachers feel happy and comfortable using applications through ICT including: PPT Software, internet and e-mail. The results of the research respondents (teachers) showed that the use of ICT for teaching and learning activities has a positive response.

