**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**2.1 Theoritical Framework**

**2.1.1 Speaking**

 Speaking is an interaction process speaker and listener. In speaking, there is a process communication, which conveys message form, a speaker to a listener. A speaker has to encode information. Encoding is a process of conveying the message of information given by speaker or talking is likely the most complex of linguistic skill which involves a little throught.it is therefore,we must understand what speaking is regarding these statements. However, in order to interact, the speaker and the listener need to understand need to understand each other. Other wise, there will be no communication.

Therefore, understanding is very important in spoken language. Halliday, M. A. K (2008 :267) states, “Understanding of the spoken language cannot simply be left to take care of itself, while a higher proportion of class time is needed to developed the ability of the students to speak”.

 The speaking ability is commonly determined by the mastery of pronounciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. The pronounciation relates the predicament of word production. The grammar refers to grammatical mastery speaking. The more grammatical mistakes made by the speakers, the poor the speakers ability in speaking will be. Vocabulary speech practice in speaking process in which the speakers who lacks of vocabulary will get many difficulties in expressing what are on their minds. The fluency deals with the ease and the speed of the flow of the speech.

While the comprehension shows the speaker’s understanding of discourse he/she involved. Speaking ability is measured in producing the speech – which has two processes those are planning and execution and how that speech is perceived by the listeners. Since speaking is an instrumental act, in which the speaker speech in a way that listeners will understand them.

 In speaking, the process of encoding and decoding exist between speaker and listener as Jhonson (2001: 128) says: “Decoding means translating ideas, feeling and intentions into a message of message, while decoding means talking the stimuli that have being received and interpreting their meaning, or internal response perceived message”.

 Based on Johnson’s statement, the writer can conclude that in speaking there must be encoding and decoding process. However, the speaker and listener need to understand each other. Otherwise, there will be no speaking. Therefore, understanding is very important is spoken language.

 In developing student speaking ability, it is necessary to use acceptable forms of correct language. The form involves grammar, vocabulary pronounciation, and according to accomplish pragmatics goals through interactive discourse with other.

Hughes (2001: 73) explains that speaking in interactive and according to accomplish pragmatics goals through interactive discourse with other speakers of language and he also adds that speaking is fundamentally an interactive task happen under real-time processing contrains, and is more fundamental linked to the individual who produces it than the written.

 Nunan (2003:216) states speaking requires that learners not only know how to produce specific points of language such as grammar, pronounciation, or vocabulary (“linguistic competence”), but also that they understand when, why, and in what ways to produce language (“sociolinguistic competence”).

 According to Cameron (2001 :40),speaking is the active use of language to express meanings so that other people can make sense of them. In speaking someone is required to be able to use spoken language well that can be understood by the others or listener. Speaker should be able to use the most appropriate words and the correct grammar to convey meaning accurately and precisely, and needs to organize the context so that a listener will understand.

 It can be concluded that speaking is the process of expressing ideas to construct meaning. Speaking is the interaction between two people or more in getting information where there is a speaker and listener. In speaking people have to pay attention to word choice, grammar and the context so that the listener will understand and as an activity of someone’s expression in life situation, which is used to interact or communicate with the others.

 The starting point all should be an understanding of how people learn. But it is too often the case that ‘learning’ factors are the last two considered. Yet, language can only by properly understood as a reflection of human though process.

 Brown (2004: 175) says communication utterances in such case are the expression or some utterance produced by someone and uttered definitely and it has a meaning.

To be able to reflect the speech acts is how to run the most complex of linguistic skills. Speaking will inter acts speech organs the system of though.speaking,however,constitutes the most diffuicult aspect of foreign language to learn.a child who learn speaking must imply practice. However, the students in Indonesia often find difficulties in mastering speaking skills.

Some factors that effect the speech of speaking:

1. Pitch

Pitch is effected by numerous factors.it is however,much more effected by the tenacity of vocal-cord.

Hornby (2002:57) defines it as :”pitch is the acoustic results of the vibration of the vocal-cord in the voices part of utterance” This means that pitch concerns with sounds;he limits that the sounds belong to voiced sounds.in addition,Robin (2013: 57) says “it follows that the term does not property apply to voiceless sounds,nor to whispered speech.but the latter is fairly in frequent variation from normal utterance and in all language voiced sound out weigh voiceless ones in frequency and in number.the ration in English has been calculated as eighty to twenty”.

By distinguishing the various distinctive features in the pitch itself,we can guess who the speakers is:male or female,young or old,and even we can conclude whether her to she is happy or not.according to Azis (2004:121) the distinctive features in pitch can be categorized into:low,mid,high,extra high.it notes the structural sign in intonation which distict the main expression in sentences.

1. Rhythm

Freeborn defines rhythm as follow: “the rhythm of ordinary English speech derives from the patterns in words and utterance.it is generally a agreed that the stressed syllables in speech tend to occur at roughly regular intervals the technical term is choronal.Especially I deliberate speech for example (-s= Unstressed syllable,+s=stressed syllable).

1. Intonation

Intonation is also as distinctive features of speech sound the most important function of intonation is to convey pieces of intonation as speakers conceives them.

1. Stress

According to English nature,sress is not prominent.Stress is one of the factors that may cause or help to cause syllable to be prominent.Stress functions to control the language meaning based on context.when the language is communicated by the speaker.

1. Juncture

Juncture is pause which occurs as frequent intervals when the speaker speaking.it can be satted that paused occur at frequent intervals in speaking they made.pauses are important to help the interlocutor to understand the speaker’s intention.

1. For the purpose of talking breath
2. For the purpose of making the meaning clear.

Sequences without pause which end at point where breath is or may be taken are called breath group.

As it was previously explained,stress,intonation,rhythm,pitch and juncture effect the fluency and clearness of speaking becauseal linguistic fitures are factors determining the difficulty or easiness of understanding.in other words,a language consists of structure and meaning.both of them become determiners.when one of them is not correct the user or speaker’s meaning cannot be understood perfectly as required.

1. Type of Speaking

Obviously,speaking is personal capability which is closely bound with the speakers feeling,environment and even social surrounding which has a very strong effect on her she type of speaking.the speakers perhaps,speaking politery,he or she speaks impolitely if he or she speaks impolitely if he or she is to be annoyed then or she speaks naturally if the condition allows him or her to in conjunction with idea of divided speaking as into:

1. Polite formal speaking
2. Informal speaking
3. Non formal speaking (in neutral situation)

Further,he defines it as follows:

1. Polite or formal speaking is giving a greeting in formal situation.E.g something it said by the teacher to greet his students,he says:Good morning.
2. Informal speaking is giving in formal situation.Context becomes the determiner in this situation.

 3) Informal speaking is giving (giving an expression)to the teacher or friend.All transactions-proposals or propositions should be ended by expressing thanks.

 Speaking is improved by some aspects of language, they are:

1. Grammar

Grammar functions to make students or guides students to construct correct sentence. Grammar is important because language is the system of rules. Without grammar the students cannot that arrange the words into a good sentence.

1. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is also important speaking. Vocabulary is the words of English that has a chance to be used by the user in arranging sentence or utterance. Without using vocabulary , a speaker cannot speak at all.

1. Pronounciation

Pronounciation is concerning with the precise word production in speech. Pronounciation plays important role in speaking In order the message communicated is well understood.

1. Intonation

Intonation is also important in improving speaking. Intonation function as distinctive features of speech sounds. In other words intonation makes speech more meaningful.

1. Fluency

Fluency is the condition of students’ being able to produce language smoothly and readily. Fluent speaking need practice a lot.

The reasons why the writer chooses the topic is that speaking is important in communication and it is a complex skill. Speech is a sentence that has a verb that reports what is said by the speaker directly. Indirect speech is a sentence that has a verb which report what is said by the speaker indirectly. This statement can be described that speaker first plan what they want to change the mental satate of their listener,then they put their plain into execution, uttering the segments, words phrases and sentences that make up the plan.

 In developing students’ speaking skill, it is necessary to use acceptable forms of correct language. Should be able to produce basic structure correctly.

Besides, they need to understand words and the correcting devices that link together. So in this point of view, in producing the correct from of language,the students needed practice the language they are learning. This needs reflect that practice In practicing the spoken forms correctly is important. Such practice provides the students with intensive experience to the language situation. In other word, they could easily evaluate their accuracy and fluency.

Speaking has been regarded as merely implemebtation and variation,outside the domain of language and linguistic proper.linguistic theory has mostly developed in abstraction from context of use and source of diversity.therefore, speaking is fundamentally an instrument act.speakers talk in order to have some effect on their listener. It is the result of teaching learning process. Students’ skill in conversation is core aspect in teaching of speaking. It becomes vitally aspect in language in language teaching learning success, if language functions as a system for expression meaning. Successful in speaking is measured through someone ability to carry out a conversation in the language.

 Speaking ability to express oneself in the situation in precise words or the ability to converse or to express a sequence of ideas fluently. Furthermore, from the explanation above the researcher concludes that speaking is what we say to what we see, feel and think. When we feel something, we want someone can hear us. So, in this process we can call it is an interaction between two sides.

 In everyday language, public speaking refers to the communication practice of a speakers sharing ideas within audience primarily through speech. The term encompasses a great many communication context, including events as different. The fundamental notion underlying public speaking as a form of communication is that it is an embodied and oral act.

The interaction that does most of the communicating.like written communication, public speaking is complicated because sharimg meaning with others through language is difficult. The challenges of public speaking are heightened, however, since the speaker shares meaning not only through words but also through body, voice, and visual. Furthermore, the public-speaking experience, traditionally, is transitory; a speaker has only one opportunity to accomplish his or her goal-to be understood by the listeners. While readers can read documents until they understand the gist of the message, listeners, typically, cannot hear a speech again.

 Another challenge particular to the public-speaking experiences is anxiety. American heritage dictionary states that “Public Speaking is the act, art, or process of making effective speeches before an audience”. Accordance to Webpage wikipedia defines public speaking as “The process and act of speaking to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner interded to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience. “So, Public speaking is the ability or skills speak In front of the public.the types of public speaking including, lectures, speeches, prentations, became speaker of discussion, teaching in the classroom, providing briefings, guiding the ceremonial (MC / Host), and chaired the meeting or speak in a meeting.

 Marhijanto (2001:1) states that “By having a stock the science of rhetoric, then you will be able to make a speech in front of the public (audience).”Speech Practice to Increase the Students’ Speaking Ability at Sma Negeri 1 Mandoge.

To make the explanation above clear supplies an organism communication model.

 Intensive Encording Decording Intensive

 Behavior behaviour message-behaviour behaviour

 Of speaker of speaker of speaker of hearer

According to Brown (2010), speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing, receiving and processing information.

 Khamkhien (2010) has proposed some factors that influence the learners’ speaking ability including native language, age, experience in learning English, phonetic ability, attitude, and motivation. Razmjoo and Ardekani (2011) have classified speaking strategies such as interference of mother tongue, error correction, accuracy, body language and substitution, educational-aid methods and instruments, memorization and summary, and sensitivity toward changes.

 Therefore,in order to speak fluently the students need to practice the language,which is being learned.it is reasonable that the more students practice.the more fluently they can speak.this condition,hey will be able to produce correct structure,furthermore, Harmer (2007) has said that since speaking is a productive skill, the students actually have to produce language themselves.

To be responsible for the correct response,the teacher should consider whether there are strategies,the teacher might be able to design a course and students could learn a simple skill before building on to achieve a more complex skill,so,it would be clear that the students improve their speaking skills.a shors conversation need explanation and practice.the more the practice in done the better the students to be in mastering the conversation.

 A short conversation does not only need to be understood but also to be practiced on order to be familiar and when the text and context have been produced again and again the materials become habits.the following short conversation need a drill for several times in order to be easier to reproduce based on context.the example in as the following:

A:Did you attend the party yesterday?

B:What?

A:Did you go to the party?

B:Yes

A:How do you like?

B:Oh,it’s really great

Based on the definition from comfort above. It can be concluded that.speaking is typied as an activity involving two or more people in which participants are both hearers and speakers having to react what they hear and make their contributionts at high speed.

**2.1.2 The Speaking Problem**

 Speaking is one of language ability which is difficult to be required by students.these difficulties do not come only from the element of that language Based on Jhonson (2001: 128) says: “Decoding means translating ideas, feeling and intentions into a message of message, while decoding means talking the stimuli that have being received and interpreting their meaning, or internal response perceived message”.

1. The students cannot express his idea

This problem comes from the student himself may be he is shy,reluctant to speak or taciturn.in such his situation,the teacher must be ready to step in and has the strategy to tackle this problem in order to lunch the shyness or taciturn,etc.

1. The student has nothing to say

This problem comes from the language element,may be the students cannot catch the speaking topic.so he has nothing,or may be the topic that the teacher provides is strange for him,therefore he doesn’t know what is about,and he doesn’t know how to say.

If for the first problem the teacher should provide the appropriate strategy/method to teach her/his material,but In this case the teacher should know the topic that appropriate to her/his student’s knowledge and experience.

To obtain a more sufficient result in teaching,teachers often apply various teaching and strategies,which can increase student’s achievement of the materials taught and increase their participation in teaching learning process.teaching English speaking through speech practice,the students’ ability can be seen in their activites in expressing the dialogue correctly and frequently. Speech practice is public speaking (crowds) to bring together ideas, ideas and thoughts that are planned or unplanned.

**2.1.3 Speech Practice**

According to Searle in Yule (2002: 47), Speech act is the action performed utterances. It’s mean, generally speech act are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, Speech practice is an action or performance done be language such as asking, commanding, and answering, it is used as the medium exchange the experience among speakers and listener in order to fullfill their needs This leads people to attempt to use English to major parts of their life as their second or as a foreign language (Kosar & Bedir, 2014). He also states that, in any communicative language. In act of speaking, actually the speaker or the writer used a particular speech practice.

The types of speech of speech practice that as the orientation of the exchange is giving and demanding. Giving means invite to receive, and demanding means invite to give. In doing exchange, the commodity may be either in information and goods or services. Information means language itself. Goods and services mean object and actions. Speech practice is an exchange communication between speaker and listener where the speaker adopts a speech functional and assigns the addresse a complementary.

Speaking is a conversation between one person and another and in the conversation there is delivery of information messages to be conveyed, and the speaker must choose words to be understood and understood by the audience and allow for good and true communication.

**2.1.4 Teaching Speaking by Using Speech Practice**

 As it is stated in the curriculum, Education unit oriented Curriculum (Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan: KTSP), the grade ten year students standard competence of speaking is to able to express meaningful ideas for both simple transactional and interpersonal communication to interact with their environment (National Education Department / Depdiknas: 2006), At the first semester, the grade ten students’ standard competence of speaking in to be able, (1) to ask, to give, and to refuse help offering, (2) to ask, to give,and refuse thing, (3) to admit and to deny the fact, (4) to ask, and to give opinion, (5) to offer, to accept, and to refuse thing.

 In summary, the purpose of teaching speaking for ten grade student of senior high school is to enable student to interact using both transactional (to get something done or get the information) and interpersonal (to get in touch with others for social purposes) dialogue with their environment. In teaching speaking, it is necessary for a to understand the process involved In speech. Through speech, one express emotion, communicates intentions, to react speaking, the teacher is expected to provide student with sufficient practice to accustom them to use the target language in terms of expressing emotions, communicating intentions, reacting to other person and situations, and influencing other human beings.

 According to Harmer (2003) many of classroom speaking activities which are currently infuse fall at or near the communication continuum, for example, 1) acting from a script, 2) communication games, 3) discussion, 4) prepared talk, 5) questionnaire, 6) simulation and speech practice. That means mood is talking about the structure of the sentence and the speech practice is talking about the meaning of the sentence. Both of them should be realize in the sentence. In this case, speech practice should be realized by moods, they are (1) declarative, (2) interrogative, (3) imperative. All of these are the representation of human beings utterances in their communication.

Speech practice is a way someone delivers ideas in communication to make the speakers understand the ideas well. Nunan, D. (2006), “speaking is the first mode in which children acquire language, it is part of the daily involvement of most people in language activities, and it is the prime motor of language change”.

 It is used as the medium exchange the experience among speakers and listener in order to fulfil their needs. When communicate with other people, we are actually trying to do something with our language. Wherever people speak or write, actually their language has speech practice. the stages of teaching speaking with speech practice :

1. I will give a speech title that will be read by students in front of the class, then I give a week to do it.
2. students must be able to understand the contents of the speech he/she made, the intent and purpose of the speech.
3. then what is assessed is intonation, facial expressions, and the way of speaking of students as they advance in front of the class.

**2.2 Conceptual Framework**

 Speaking is personal activity to express the speaker’s opinion.speaking in molstly conducted in monoloque way.speaking has close relation with conversation.conversation can be meant as a dialogue.in other words,conversation is conducted in dialogue way.the relation between speaking and having short conversation is mutually exclusive in the sense that if one of them is weak another one is affected and in reverse.

Speaking is an active-productive activity that produces information through language sound.as a product,speaking is done by a speaker who has understood the structure of language. The more the speaker speak the better he or she becomes in speaking. In deliver a speech, someone have to know the topic idea that will be shared to audience. According to rohani (2012:21) “delivering a speech is a tool to deliver what in heart, message, idea, programs, by someone to another.” Speech is performance a person in front of the listener to deliver heart’s content or ideas with a series of words in the hope that the listener intringuedand moved his conscience mind. Speech is the forms of individual speech are manifold. So, indelivering a speech needs good preparation.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher can conclude that a speech by students is the ability.this ability is one of speaking skill.the teacher to teaching speaking in the school and speech is the topic of learning. Delivering a speech expected can to hone and improvestudents skills in speaking. Good speech can give a positive impression to those who heard the speech.speeches by objectives are as follows:

1. Instructive, is delivery or notify information to the audience or listeners with hope listeners will be able to understand and comprehend the information presented.
2. Persuasive ,influence or persuade the audience or listener to and aware of what is expected to follow as well as delivered.
3. Entertainment, gives satisfaction and pleasure to the listener so what we say can make the listener feel comforted.

The method of speech accordance Mulyana (2008:67) states that “ How to speech is determined by three main elements circle of speech,namely speaker, occasion and audience. There are four methods of delivering a speech:manuscript, memorization, impromptu, cue cards and extemporaneous”.

1. Impromptu Methods, is a methods of speech is done spontaneously,immediately without any prior preparation. This method is often referred to as the method of spontaneity. Use the impromptu method when you give a short speech with little or no time for preparation. Even in an impromptu situation, pause to organize your speech. Focus on your main point, proof to support your main point, and a conclusion.
2. Memorization method, the method of speech which is done by the speaker delivers his speech that had been memorized beforehand. This method sparingly, if at all, for short speeches such as toasts and introductions. A fully memorized speech, keep it short and work to add inflection to your voice. When practicing a speech that must be memorized, remember to include expression in your voice.
3. Manuscript Methods, the methods of speech by means of the speaker read a text/ speech as preparing. Use manuscript method to deliver a speech that will become part of an official record or conference proceedings. In learning public speaking, this method can be used for example when learners must take the role as a speaker at the seminar, in which he does not make their own paper delivered. So that is focussed on this activity is how learners can use the functions of language in public speaking to make presentation.
4. Cue Cards methods, a speaker can be speech by looking at the notes in a pocket-sized card, instead of the full text. The notes contain important matters, key words, clues are prominent.
5. Extemporaneous Methods, is a method of a speech by first making small notes or prepare the outlines of the concept of speech to be delivered. Use the extemporaneous method to present a carefully prepared speech from brief notes.