

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Theoretical Framework

1. English Speaking Skills

There are many definitions of speaking according to some experts. Harmer (2007) state that speaking is the ability to speak fluently and presupposes not only knowledge of language features, but also the ability to process information and language on the spot while Quianthy (1990) defines speaking as the process of transmitting ideas and information orally in a variety of situations. Speaking is the use of language quickly and confidently with few unnatural pauses, which is called fluency. Speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and nonverbal symbols, in a variety of contexts. (Chaney, 1998).

Speaking in a second or foreign language has often been viewed as the most demanding of the four

skills. When attempting to speak, learners must muster their thoughts and encode those ideas in the vocabulary and syntactic structures of the target language. Therefore, the researcher concludes that speaking is the ability to produce the language and share their ideas. Speaking is defined as the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts (Chaney & Burk, 1998 : 13), and it is regarded as an essential skill in learning and teaching English as a foreign language (EFL).

Over the years, speaking has been undervalued and its importance unrecognized; a lot of teachers used to teach it through repetition practice and memorizing dialogues (Kayi, 2012). However, it has more recently been acknowledged that the aim of teaching speaking skills is to enhance students' communication skills to enable them to express

themselves freely and communicate effectively with others (Kayi, 2012).

Speaking, according to Ladouse (1991), is defined as the ability to explain oneself in a circumstance or the action of reporting. Speaking, according to Harmer (2007:284), is the ability to talk fluently and requires not only understanding of language features, but also the ability to process information and language on the fly. Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information (Brown, 1994; Burns & Joyce, 1997). A good speaker synthesizes this array of skills and knowledge to succeed in a given speech act.

Richards (2008) stated when people meet, they exchange greetings, engage in small talk, recount comfortable zone of interaction with others and the ability to speak is considered as a passport to success quoted from Spoken English (2009). According to

Burns and Joyce (1997), speaking is an active process of constructing meaning that comprises the production, reception, and processing of data. Its shape and meaning are determined by the context in which it happens, which includes the speaker, their collective experience, the physical environments, and the speech's purpose. In recent years, linguists have found it easier to see what is happening in words thanks to the availability of linguistic resources—a computer database that contains real-life examples of both spoken and written English.

The English speaking and written Longman Grammar (1999) is an English grammar reference based on a large-scale corpus. It is said that a good speaker synthesizes this array of skills and knowledge to succeed in a given speaking topic. Another definition of speaking is that speaking is the delivery of language through the mouth. To speak, we create sounds using many parts of our body, including the

lungs, vocal tract, vocal cords, tongue, teeth, and lips. Speaking includes formal and informal forms. That is, informal speaking is typically used with family and friends, or people you know properly whereas another occurs in business or academic situations, or when meeting people for the first time. Brown (1994) also shares the opinion that speaking ability is integrated closely with writing, reading, and listening. So, in language teaching, it is of great importance to emphasize the interrelationship of skill.

Speaking is the most often utilized language skill in almost all circumstances, and in everyday human life, communication, notably speaking, is seen as a way for individuals to show affection, get information, and establish community connections. There have been several opinions on the relevance of communication skills in various fields. People, according to Sesnan (1997), always learn to speak before learning their mother tongue. As Rivers (1981)

argues, speaking is used twice as much as reading and writing in our communication.

Regarding language learning, most researchers agree that speaking is the most important of the four foreign language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). Pattison (1992) asserts that when individuals learn a language, they aim to be able to speak that language. In support of this idea, Celce-Murcia (2001) states that being able to speak a language is synonymous with knowing the language because speech is the most basic means of communication of human. Furthermore, speaking can support other language skills and plays an important role in developing a learner's developing language (Gass & Varonis, 1994).

For example, it has been shown that speaking can help develop listening skills (Regina, 1997), developing writing (Trachsel & Severino, 2004) as well as develop reading ability (Hilferty, 2005).

Additionally, the ability to communicate effectively provides the speaker with a variety of notable academic and professional advantages. Baker and Westrup (2003) claim that a student who can speak English well may have higher education opportunities, find work, and get promoted. Employers always value the ability to speak well, because it is a skill for which people are valued while the first impression is being formed (Hedge, 2000). Speaking is the main of the language because it shows people's language measurement (Shteiwi & Hamuda, 2016). Besides, speaking is important for the students to master because it can make the students can communicate easily (Nazara, 2011).

Speaking skills are one out of four skills in language skills. Speaking is the situation when people express their minds into a language. Febriyanti (2011) stated that speaking is the condition when people transfer their ideas into verbal and nonverbal

communication. Nowadays, the students need to master speaking skills in English language learning because, by speaking, they will know someone's language measurement (Nazara, 2011). Further, Nazara (2011) also stated that speaking mastery is important due to the position of English as the universal language.

2. Indicators of Speaking

Speaking skills are very important skills for learning a foreign language or a second language. In looking at students' abilities in speaking skills, it is measured by students' abilities in conducting dialogue and verbal communication which is carried out by interacting using language (Nunan, 2000:39).

Speaking is an important skill in carrying out daily life in communicating and interacting, because without communicating by speaking because you do not know what people are saying, and speaking is a human way of interacting and communicating with other people.

Based on the explanation above, speaking skills have several major aspects in speaking skills. Hormailis (2003:6) explains that speaking skills have four aspects that have a great influence on speaking skills, namely, Pronunciation, Grammar, Fluency, Vocabulary.

a. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is an aspect of speaking skill which one of which can be called an extreme aspect because it supports oral activities. Vocabulary must be done by choosing the correct and adequate words. Vocabulary is very important to speak English because speaking it requires a lot of vocabulary to be mastered because the more students have vocabulary the better they are at expressing their thoughts, emotional states, and ideas both in writing and verbally. According to Turk (2003, : 87).

Vocabulary in spoken language is very important in the aspect of speaking skills because vocabulary in spoken form can be used in everyday life, and that means that vocabulary must be mastered by someone because it aims to communicate and understand the speech of others. In using words in communicating by speaking, one must speak proficiently by mastering and understanding the meaning, spelling, and pronunciation. The teacher in teaching vocabulary, the teacher must ensure the explanation of the meaning, as well as the spelling and pronunciation of the students are good and correct in the pronunciation they convey.

b. Grammar

Grammar is an aspect that must be mastered by students because if they can master and understand grammar then they can speak well and fluently when communicating. Therefore,

when someone speaks properly and correctly when communicating with others, they use grammar when speaking. Grammar are the rules in English that are used when speaking because they have meanings and are part of the language to provide information to other people so that others understand what is being conveyed.

Grammar is what is needed by students to express an appropriate expression in interacting when communicating with other people through conversation, both in written and oral form. In general, the definition of grammar is the way someone calculates and predicts an organized model of knowledge about both speakers and listeners that is carried out to be able to create language utterances that can be grammatically shaped in English (Purpura, 2004 : 6).

According to Batko (2004 : 24), grammar is the basic principles and structure of language, in

this grammar there is a clear and correct sentence construction in the right word form. The same as opinion (2004, p.24), says that the aspect of speaking skills is grammar which makes the technique of words combined so that they have good English sentences. The function of grammar is to make good sentences when talking to other people so as to avoid misunderstandings when having conversations with other people.

c. Fluency

Speech is an activity that someone does verbally in reproducing words. this can be referred to as a brainstorming process between the speaker and the listener. Therefore, in speaking skills, it is very important to have other components of speaking skills such as fluency when speaking. Fluency is when students are able to communicate by speaking the language without

hesitation or without pause and they speak English using fluent and spontaneous language.

According to Pollard (2008 : 16) fluency means that students have the ability to speak well and correctly, confidently, and accurately. In general, fluency is that they express spoken language freely without any pauses or stops. a teacher in teaching English when he wants to see the ability of students to speak English fluently, the teacher can see students when they express themselves freely and see the level of students' speaking by looking at the interference when speaking.

d. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is a very important aspect in speaking skills because in speaking one must produce appropriate and correct speech in communicating because pronunciation is very important in communicating so that other people

can understand what we are talking about when communicating.

According to Harris (1969) there are five aspects of speaking skills, namely vocabulary, pronunciation, fluency, grammar, and understanding. In this case pronunciation is one aspect of speaking skills. Pronunciation is the way a person pronounces words when language is spoken to communicate with others (Pourhosein, 2011). Pronunciation is an act of students in speaking with speech, articulation, stress, and intonation, all of which strongly refer to several standards of truth or acceptance. Many students have difficulty in pronouncing English even those who have studied English for many years also have difficulty in learning the language with good pronunciation. Students who have difficulty in pronouncing the language because they cannot use the target language (Gilakjani et al. 2011).

3. Types of Speaking

Brown (2019) said that there are some types of speaking as in the following taxonomy:

a. Imitative.

Imitative speaking is an ability to simply imitate (follow) a word or phrase or possible sentences. While this purely phonetic level of oral production, a number of prosodic, lexical, and grammatical properties of language may be included in the criterion performance.

b. Intensive.

The production of short stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competence in a narrow band of grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or phonological relationships. Intensive speaking involves producing a limited amount of language in a high controlled context.

c. Responsive.

Responsive include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of very short conversations, standard greeting and small greeting, simple requests, and comments. This is a kind of short replies to teacher or student-limited questions or comments, giving instruction, and directions. Those replies are usually sufficient and meaningful.

d. Interactive.

The difference between interactive and responsive speaking is in the length and complexity of the interaction, which sometimes includes multiple exchanges or multiple.

e. Extensive (monologue).

Extensive oral production tasks include speeches, oral representations, and storytelling, during which the opportunity for oral interaction

from listener is either highly limited (perhaps to nonverbal responses) or ruled out together.

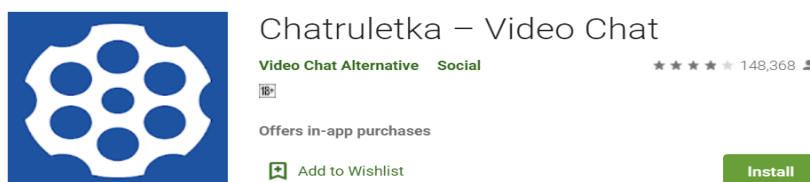
4. Chaturletka

Chaturletka is a popular service that allows you to video chat with people around the world for free. Our videochat is the largest in Runet, it is visited daily by more than 200 thousand users. Using chatroulette you can chat with girls and boys from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other CIS countries. This service is convenient and absolutely free. Chaturletka is a video chat-based application that connects various outsiders to get to know each other and maybe have follow-up meetings. Chaturletka is slowly starting to have a lot of enthusiasts who want to try something new in the application.

This Video Chat application is made in Russia, if you want to log in or register as a new user there will only be two registration systems, namely using

Facebook and Vkonte accounts.

(<https://www.apkonline.net>)



Picture 2.1

Chatruletka

This system can also be said to be safe, of course, if you don't do things that other people don't like so that you get reported. And this will make the account banned. Available on Google Play, Chatruletka has undergone an update that occurred in April 2022. And don't forget to also be reminded that its use can be used freely and for free. Updates that got to the app after its new update such as: Completely mute speaker with volume down button, Preview instead of black screen to UI Improvements. This is also not only available specifically for PCs but Android and iOS. So that its use is as simple as using Ome TV in general.

Based on the description above, the researcher intends to explain the steps in using the chatuletka application as follows.

Using chatroulette you can chat with girls and boys from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other CIS countries. This service is convenient and absolutely free. Chatruletka is a video chat-based application that connects various outsiders to get to know each other and maybe have follow-up meetings.

Chatruletka is slowly starting to have a lot of enthusiasts who want to try something new in the application. This Video Chat application is made in Russia, if you want to log in or register as a new user there will only be two registration systems, namely using Facebook and Vkonte accounts. (<https://www.apkonline.net>)

The first step is using chatuletka, we can choose the login method in two ways, namely from a

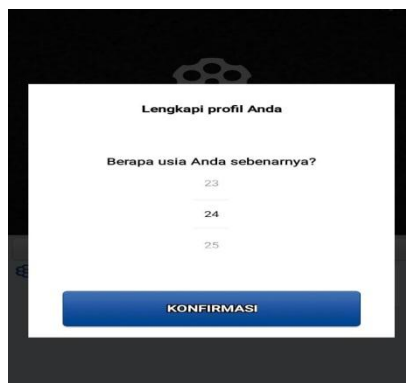
Facebook account or other social media. as shown in the following image :



Picture 2.2

Log-in Chatruletka Application

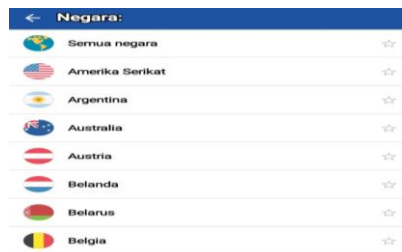
The second step in using the chatruletka application is to confirm our age, with the aim that the use of this application is not abused, please note that the minimum age for using this application is 17 years.

A screenshot of a mobile application interface. At the top, it says "Lengkapi profil Anda" (Complete your profile). Below that, it asks "Berapa usia Anda sebenarnya?" (How old are you really?). There are three radio button options: "23", "24", and "25". At the bottom, there is a blue button labeled "KONFIRMASI" (Confirm).

Picture 2.3

Chaturletka Application Age Confirmation

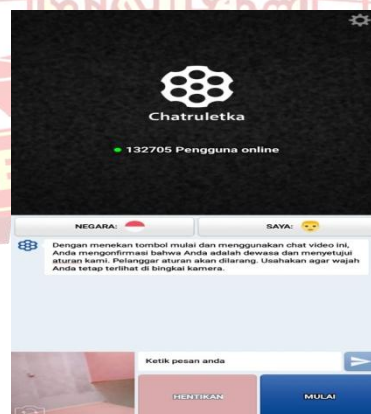
The third step in using the Chaturletka Application is to choose the location of which country we want to talk to, because in this case it is an effort to improve students' English skills, so what should be chosen is America or England. This is what we see in the image below:



Picture 2.4

Site selection

The last step, by pressing the start button, we can start having a conversation with the person we want to talk to according to what we previously determined. This can be seen from the image below:



Picture 2.5

Use Chatrletka Application

B. Conceptual Framework

Theoretical framework is a conceptual model of how theory relates to various factors that have been identified as important. A good frame of mind will theoretically explain the relationship between the variables to be studied. Theoretical thinking framework is a conceptual model of how theory relates to various factors that have been defined as important issues. Based on this discussion, it can be concluded that the theoretical framework is a temporary explanation conceptually about the interrelationships of each problem object based on the theory that the author has described above (Sukardi, 2009 : 47). This can be seen in the chart below:

