

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Concept of Speaking

1. *The Definition of Speaking*

Speaking is a basic part of communication that involves sharing information, ideas, and feelings between people or groups. According to Kane et al. (2023), the main purpose of speaking is to communicate different types of information and viewpoints. Lüke et al. (2023) highlight the importance of speaking in social interactions, where it is the primary way to share information. With good speaking skills, people can improve their social and academic relationships, which are essential for success in areas like education and work.

Speaking ability plays a major role in academic success and helps develop communication skills in students. Bhutto & Ahmad (2023) point out that speaking also supports the growth of critical thinking, allowing students to analyze and evaluate information more effectively. Strong speaking skills not only help students express their opinions clearly but also improve their ability to argue and have discussions. Therefore, speaking is an important part of the learning process, encouraging active participation in class.

In addition, speaking reflects an individual's identity. Paton (2023) says that through speaking, a person can express their character and uniqueness, which cannot be copied by others. This helps build deeper, more authentic relationships. In social situations, the ability to speak also strengthens connections between people, helping them understand each other better. In short, speaking is not just about sharing information, but also about shaping identity and creating meaningful relationships.

Speaking also involves the ability to present a story logically and clearly. Yang et al. (2022) explain that recursion in speaking allows the speaker to add details, make comparisons, or clarify information, which is very important in various communication contexts. With this skill, individuals can develop engaging and easy-to-follow stories, which enhances the listener's understanding. In both academic and social settings, the ability to tell a good story can make messages more appealing and effective.

Overall, speaking plays a vital role in effective communication, both in social and academic contexts. From sharing information to expressing identity, speaking skills significantly impact interactions between people. According to existing research, speaking ability not only

supports academic success but also strengthens meaningful social relationships. Therefore, developing speaking skills should be a focus in education and training to prepare individuals to communicate effectively in various aspects of life.

2. *Speaking Components*

Reading and speaking skills are essential foundations in language learning, especially for children. According to Ehm et al. (2023), mastery of pronunciation plays a key role in supporting both of these skills. The position of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the mouth are crucial factors in producing accurate sounds. When children understand how to correctly form sounds, they become more confident in communicating. Therefore, it is important to give special attention to teaching pronunciation in the language learning process.

Vocabulary is a basic element in understanding a language, as explained by Useche et al. (2023). A broad vocabulary allows individuals to communicate more effectively and understand more complex texts. When children master more vocabulary, they can express their thoughts and feelings more clearly. In the context of reading skills, vocabulary mastery is key to understanding the deeper meaning of texts. Thus,

teaching vocabulary should be an integral part of the language curriculum.

Grammar also plays an important role in language development, as highlighted by Vakulenko et al. (2024). Grammar regulates how words are organized and combined to form meaningful sentences. Understanding grammar rules helps children construct correct and understandable sentences. When children learn to use grammar properly, they can improve the clarity of both spoken and written communication. Therefore, teaching grammar should be thoroughly integrated into the language learning process.

Fluency is another important aspect of language communication, according to Useche et al. (2023). The ability to speak or write smoothly and quickly without many pauses indicates a high level of language proficiency. Fluency allows children to use language efficiently in daily life. By practicing fluency, children can share ideas and information more effectively. Therefore, teaching fluency should involve regular speaking and writing exercises.

Accuracy in language use is a key focus in communication, as stated by Brač and Birtić (2023). Accuracy includes correct use of grammar, word choice, and pronunciation. A person with high accuracy in

language can convey messages clearly, without errors that disrupt understanding. This is important for building effective communication and reducing confusion. Therefore, teaching that emphasizes accuracy should be part of the language curriculum.

The four language skills pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and fluency are interconnected and support each other. When children are introduced to these four aspects in a balanced way, they will find it easier to develop strong reading and speaking skills. A holistic approach to language teaching will help children not only understand the language but also use it confidently in various contexts.

In conclusion, developing reading and speaking skills in children requires attention to different aspects of language. By mastering pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and fluency, children can learn to communicate effectively. By providing integrated language education, we can equip the younger generation with strong language skills that will benefit them throughout their lives.

3. Speaking Skills in Learning English

Speaking skills are a crucial aspect of language learning. According to Pallades, V.V. (2022), pronunciation and intonation are key elements that

influence the effectiveness of communication. Proper pronunciation helps listeners understand the words being spoken, while intonation adds nuance of meaning and emotion to the conversation. Both aspects are vital for creating clear and understandable communication. Without good pronunciation and intonation, the message being conveyed can become unclear or misinterpreted.

Asafo A.R. (2022) emphasizes that speaking requires a balance between fluency and accuracy. Fluency allows students to speak quickly and naturally, without too many pauses or mistakes. Meanwhile, accuracy focuses on the correct use of grammar and vocabulary. Both complement each other and are important for effective communication. When students can maintain this balance, they are able to convey information clearly, which ultimately enhances listener understanding.

Additionally, speaking skills are crucial for effective interaction within groups. According to Vakulenko et al. (2024), students need to be able to respond to questions, share opinions, and participate in group discussions. These skills not only support learning but also help build social relationships and teamwork among group members. Good speaking abilities allow students to

actively contribute in various situations, enhancing group dynamics and overall learning outcomes.

In conclusion, developing speaking skills requires attention to important aspects such as pronunciation, intonation, fluency, and accuracy. By understanding and practicing these four elements, students can significantly improve their speaking abilities. Effective language education should include comprehensive speaking exercises to ensure that students are prepared to communicate confidently in different contexts. This will benefit them not only academically but also in their daily lives.

4. Factors Influenced Speaking

One significant internal factor affecting students' speaking ability is self-confidence. According to Mao et al. (2023), students with high self-confidence tend to be more active in speaking and participating in conversations. On the other hand, feelings of shyness or fear of making mistakes can hinder their speaking ability. Self-confidence not only encourages active participation but also improves improvisation skills in speaking. Therefore, it is important for educators to create a supportive environment to help students feel more confident.

Another internal factor affecting speaking ability is cognitive ability. Demir, A. (2023) explains that internal elements, such as personal characteristics and cognitive readiness, play a crucial role in the learning process. Students with strong memory and analytical thinking skills can more easily construct sentences and recall vocabulary. With good cognitive abilities, students can effectively use grammar in speaking. Therefore, the development of critical and analytical thinking skills should be emphasized in the learning process.

On the other hand, external factors such as the learning environment also affect students' speaking ability. Kim et al. (2024) note that an environment that is too strict or full of pressure can make students feel hesitant to speak. A positive and supportive learning environment is essential to help students feel comfortable communicating. A conducive environment encourages students to practice speaking without feeling pressured, allowing them to develop their speaking skills more effectively.

Social support is also a crucial external factor. According to Zhong, L. (2024), support from classmates, teachers, and family can have a positive impact on students' speaking abilities. When students feel supported

and accepted in their social environment, they are more likely to practice speaking. The sense of security and comfort provided by social support helps students overcome fear or anxiety when speaking in public.

Sebagai penutup, baik faktor internal seperti kepercayaan diri dan kemampuan kognitif, maupun faktor eksternal seperti lingkungan belajar dan dukungan sosial, berperan penting dalam kemampuan berbicara siswa. Pendidik dan orang tua harus memperhatikan kedua aspek ini untuk menciptakan kondisi yang optimal bagi perkembangan keterampilan berbicara. Dengan memfasilitasi lingkungan yang mendukung dan mendorong kepercayaan diri, siswa akan lebih siap untuk berkomunikasi secara efektif dalam berbagai situasi.

In conclusion, both internal factors such as self-confidence and cognitive ability, as well as external factors like the learning environment and social support, play a crucial role in students' speaking ability. Educators and parents should pay attention to both of these aspects to create optimal conditions for the development of speaking skills. By providing a supportive environment and encouraging self-confidence, students will be better prepared to communicate effectively in various situations.

5. *Techniques in Teaching Speaking*

In education, speaking skills are an important aspect that need to be developed to support effective communication. Various teaching methods can be applied to improve this skill, such as role-play, group discussions, and debates. Each technique has its own uniqueness in helping students overcome the challenges of speaking in public. By using these approaches, students are expected to become more confident in their communication.

Role-play is a method that has been proven effective in developing students' speaking skills in social contexts. Minh and Duong (2023) emphasize that this technique not only improves spontaneity in speaking but also builds students' confidence. Through role-playing real-life situations, students can practice communicating directly, encouraging them to speak more freely without fear. This is important for developing more natural speaking skills that are responsive to social environments.

Group discussions are also a useful method for improving students' speaking skills. Ghafar et al. (2023) explain that interacting in small groups allows students to share opinions and debate topics. This technique not only helps students speak more, but also trains them to listen and respond to others' views. As a result, students learn to

communicate effectively and show respect in conversations.

Debate is another method that can enhance students' speaking skills in a formal setting. Rios et al. (2024) state that through debate, students learn to present logical and structured arguments. This process not only sharpens critical thinking skills but also boosts their confidence when defending their opinions. In addition, debate teaches students how to listen and respond effectively to counterarguments, which is essential for communication in various situations. Thus, applying methods like role-play, group discussions, and debate is crucial for developing students' speaking skills. These three techniques complement each other in shaping effective communication skills. Through practical experiences and meaningful interactions, students become not only more confident but also better prepared to face the challenges of speaking in public. The development of speaking skills will be highly beneficial for them in their academic and professional lives in the future.

B. Social Expression in English

1. Definition of Social Expressions in English

Social expressions in English are an essential component of daily interactions, as they help people communicate more clearly and effectively. According to

Reilly et al. (2024), social expressions include various phrases, sentences, and expressions used in different situations to facilitate communication. The use of these expressions allows someone to convey emotions, thoughts, and intentions more accurately. As a result, communication becomes more efficient in both formal and informal situations. Social expressions also serve as a tool to maintain social harmony, helping individuals interact politely and courteously in various contexts.

Bon et al. (2024) also emphasize the importance of using social expressions in English, especially in everyday conversations. These expressions are used to greet, thank, ask for help, or even end a conversation politely. Examples like "Hello," "Thank you," "Please," and "Goodbye" are common social expressions. By using these phrases, individuals can show politeness, respect others, and maintain positive social relationships. In every interaction, the ability to use these social expressions is crucial for strengthening social bonds between individuals.

In addition to being used in daily life, social expressions are also very important in various formal situations. For example, in professional settings, social expressions are used to create and maintain healthy work relationships. When someone uses polite language during

discussions or business meetings, it reflects professionalism and respect for the other person. In informal contexts, social expressions play a role in avoiding misunderstandings and maintaining a friendly atmosphere in conversations. Therefore, the ability to use social expressions helps ensure that every interaction runs smoothly and efficiently, leading to better communication.

Overall, social expressions serve as an important tool in maintaining polite and effective communication. Furthermore, the use of these expressions can impact the quality of interpersonal relationships, both socially and professionally. By understanding and using social expressions correctly, individuals can interact more easily and create a respectful atmosphere. Therefore, mastering social expressions is an essential communication skill, not only involving words but also supporting harmonious and positive interactions in society.

2. *Types of Social Expressions*

Kutsenko and Lahodynskyi (2024) emphasize the importance of prosodic elements in verbal communication, especially in social expressions. Their research shows that aspects such as intonation, stress, and rhythm in pronunciation can affect the emotional meaning received by the listener. This highlights that the sincerity

and depth of empathy conveyed by the speaker depend not only on word choice but also on how those words are spoken. This research is particularly important in sensitive communication contexts, where prosodic elements can either strengthen or lessen the emotional impact of a message.

In addition to prosodic elements, Han et al. (2024) explain the importance of greetings in social interactions. Greetings, which can include words, gestures, or facial expressions, play a significant role in creating a friendly and open atmosphere at the beginning of a conversation. In many cultures, greetings serve as an initial marker of an interaction and as a form of acknowledgment of another person's presence. Using the right greeting can facilitate smoother and more pleasant communication, and help start a conversation on a positive note that encourages engagement from both parties.

Furthermore, greetings are not only important for starting a conversation, but they also reflect a person's social attitude. A greeting that is expressed warmly and politely can leave a positive impression on the listener. In both formal and informal contexts, how someone greets others can influence the dynamics of the interaction that follows. Additionally, using the right greeting can strengthen interpersonal relationships, as it shows respect

and consideration for others, which are integral parts of effective social communication.

Social expressions commonly taught to seventh-grade students based on the Merdeka curriculum in Indonesia are:

1. Greeting People
2. Saying Goodbye
3. Giving Thanks
4. Apologizing
5. Offering Help
6. Issuing Invitation
7. Asking Permission
8. Expressing Sympathy
9. Expressing Likes And Dislikes
10. Special Greetings

Overall, both prosodic elements and greetings play an important role in improving the effectiveness of social communication. Kutsenko and Lahodynskyi (2024) and Han et al. (2024) show that good communication depends not only on word choice but also on how those words are delivered and received. With a better understanding of the importance of these elements, individuals can improve their ability to interact effectively, both in sensitive social situations and in everyday interactions.

3. *The Role of Social Expressions in Communication*

Zatsnyi and Zaitseva (2023) highlight how technology, especially social media, is influencing the way people communicate. The rise of platforms like Twitter, TikTok, and Instagram has created new spaces for changes and innovations in language use. Phenomena like short messages, emojis, and slang have become more common and are changing how people interact both verbally and in writing. As more people use technology, language tends to evolve quickly, reflecting how modern society adapts to the ever-changing digital media landscape.

The use of technology in communication not only affects the form of language but also its function in social interactions. Yun et al. (2024) explain that social expressions like greetings, thank-yous, and apologies continue to play an important role in maintaining interpersonal relationships. Although the format of communication changes with technology, the basic principles of good and polite communication remain the same. For example, even though emojis or abbreviations are used, their main purpose of showing empathy, care, or respect stays the same.

Social media also allows social expressions to become more dynamic and flexible. On platforms like

Instagram or TikTok, visual communication often complements verbal communication, enabling social expressions to be delivered more creatively. This allows users to express emotions or feelings through images, videos, or other digital symbols that support the message. Therefore, social media not only influences language in terms of vocabulary but also makes communication more multimodal and visually rich.

Overall, the impact of technology on language is significant, especially in the context of social communication. Zatsnyi and Zaitseva (2023) as well as Yun et al. (2024) both highlight that although technology has brought major changes to the form and style of communication, the basic essence of social expressions remains important in maintaining human relationships. The language evolution driven by technology shows that, even as the world changes, communication remains a vital tool for connecting people and building meaningful relationships.

4. Teaching Social Expressions to English Learners

Savvateeva (2024) emphasizes the importance of social expression skills in improving students' speaking ability and social interactions. These skills are crucial in helping students communicate effectively in various real-life situations. Contextual learning becomes an effective

method for teaching these skills, where students are taught social expressions in relevant and real-life contexts. By learning social expressions, students not only improve their speaking abilities but also understand how to interact appropriately and politely in various social settings.

Contextual learning applied in the classroom allows students to practice social expressions through various simulations. Teachers can provide authentic situations such as role play or simulations of everyday conversations, enabling students to use social expressions in both formal and informal contexts. Savvateeva (2024) states that this approach helps students understand when and how to use expressions like "How are you?" or "Thank you" in daily interactions, both in school and outside of class.

The situational approach suggested by Caterenciuc (2024) also strengthens mastery of social expressions. In this method, students are taught expressions relevant to specific situations, such as when introducing themselves, giving compliments, or participating in casual conversations. By understanding the context, students can adjust their speaking style to be more effective in various social interactions, both formal and informal. This situational approach allows students to respond more appropriately in different communication situations.

Alautdinova (2023) emphasizes that mastering social expressions is an important skill that helps students build better interpersonal relationships. By learning how to say thank you, apologize, or respond to compliments appropriately, students can interact more effectively in a variety of social situations. Overall, teaching social expression skills through contextual methods not only helps improve students' speaking abilities but also shapes them into more empathetic individuals who are skilled at interacting in society.

C. Learning Materials

1. *Definition and Types of Learning Materials*

Teaching materials play a crucial role in the learning process. According to Viktorovich (2023), teaching materials are any forms of resources used to support teaching and learning, including texts, audio, video, images, or other multimedia. These materials are organized systematically to help students understand the content being taught. More than just information, teaching materials are also designed to support the achievement of desired competencies, facilitating the optimal development of students' knowledge and skills at every stage of learning.

The use of appropriate and varied teaching materials is essential for success in learning. Phuong (2023) states

that different types of teaching materials, such as modules, books, audiovisual media, and digital resources, each have their own advantages in supporting the learning process. For example, audiovisual materials can help students who learn through visual observation, while text-based materials are more suitable for students who learn better through written information. By diversifying teaching materials, teachers can adjust their teaching methods to meet the needs and learning styles of students, thus improving learning effectiveness.

In addition, varied teaching materials also provide students with the opportunity to access and learn content independently. For instance, with digital teaching materials, students can easily access learning resources anytime and anywhere, allowing them to learn at their own pace. This supports the concept of self-directed learning, where students are encouraged to take responsibility for their own learning process. Thus, teaching materials not only assist in instruction but also play a role in developing lifelong learning skills in students.

Overall, teaching materials are an important component of education that not only help students understand the subject matter but also support the development of self-directed learning skills. With

appropriate and varied use, teaching materials can provide a more comprehensive, effective learning experience tailored to students' needs. This emphasizes that the design and selection of the right teaching materials are crucial for achieving the desired learning outcomes.

2. *Criteria for Effective Learning Materials*

Effective teaching materials play a crucial role in the success of the learning process. Zatsnyi and Zaitseva (2023) in their article "English Language and Social Life Innovations (2010–2021)" emphasize that good teaching materials must meet several key criteria or characteristics. In addition to being relevant to the content being taught, teaching materials must also actively engage students and provide meaningful learning experiences. This means that teaching materials should not only serve as tools for delivering information but also support students' cognitive and emotional engagement, helping them understand and internalize the material more effectively.

Furthermore, the relevance of teaching materials to the students' social and cultural context is also an important factor. Zhao and Yang (2023) explain that good teaching materials should be relevant to the students' real-world environment and background. By considering factors such as culture, society, and student experiences, teaching materials can help them relate the knowledge

learned to their everyday lives. For example, in learning English, using local cultural contexts in teaching materials can make it easier for students to understand and apply the language in their lives. This can increase student motivation because they feel what they are learning directly connects to their reality.

In addition to relevance, effective teaching materials must also align with the learning objectives. Each teaching material should be designed to achieve specific competencies, whether they are cognitive or social skills. Well-designed teaching materials will support a focused learning process and allow students to reach their learning goals in a more structured way. Using teaching materials that meet the needs of students will also help address various challenges that may arise in the teaching and learning process.

Overall, good teaching materials should not only be relevant to the subject matter but also tailored to the social, cultural, and individual needs of students. By considering these characteristics, teaching materials can become effective tools in supporting more meaningful, contextual learning that aligns with the expected educational goals. This underscores that teaching materials are a key element in creating an effective and comprehensive learning experience.

3. The Role of Learning Materials in Language Acquisition

Teaching materials are a vital component in the language learning process, particularly in supporting the development of students' language skills. Du (2022), in his article "On the Tradition of Dramatic Monologue in English and American Literature," emphasizes that well-designed teaching materials not only facilitate understanding of theory but also provide opportunities for students to practice and improve their speaking, listening, writing, and reading skills. The quality of teaching materials plays a crucial role in how well students can develop their language competencies, which in turn impacts their ability to communicate effectively.

In the context of speaking and listening skills, interactive and relevant materials that relate to real-life situations are essential for providing students with the opportunity to engage in real conversations. Khalid (2023) mentions that quality teaching materials should be designed in such a way that they allow students to practice conversations and listen to authentic dialogues. Materials like audio recordings, videos, or conversation simulations can help students understand intonation, pronunciation, and the correct language structure. The use of interactive materials also helps students improve their speaking skills

through dialogue practice and discussions that lead to better verbal communication.

Meanwhile, in developing writing and reading skills, text-based materials and modules are important in guiding students to improve their understanding of language structure and grammar. Through teaching materials that include reading texts and writing exercises, students can learn how to write properly and gain a deeper understanding of texts. Khalid (2023) also explains that materials that offer structured writing exercises, such as essays, reports, or letters, can help students gradually strengthen their writing abilities. Additionally, teaching materials that are designed according to students' comprehension levels will help them master various texts, both narrative and argumentative.

Overall, teaching materials play a crucial role in supporting the development of students' language skills. By using appropriate and relevant materials, students can develop their speaking, listening, writing, and reading abilities in a balanced way. This highlights that the quality and diversity of teaching materials are key factors in the success of the language learning process.

4. Development of Learning Materials Using Cartoon Movies

The use of cartoon films in teaching materials has proven to be effective in enhancing students' learning experience. According to Taha et al. (2023), media like cartoon films not only offer entertainment but can also be used as interactive and enjoyable learning tools. When applied correctly, cartoons have the ability to capture students' attention, motivate them to learn, and help them develop various language skills, such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading more effectively.

Henricks (2023) emphasizes the importance of integrating cartoon films into learning activities to support the development of students' language skills. This method not only boosts students' motivation to participate but also creates a relevant and contextual learning environment. By observing and understanding the narratives in cartoons, students can enrich their vocabulary, grasp sentence structures, and learn cultural expressions used in the language they are studying. This deepens their understanding of the social and cultural aspects related to the target language.

In addition to improving linguistic skills, the use of cartoon films also provides students with opportunities to develop more complex communication skills. Students

not only listen and understand the language but also learn to interpret deeper meanings through the visual storytelling and character portrayal in the films. By using cartoons as a learning tool, students are indirectly trained to think critically and creatively, as well as to express their opinions more effectively.

Overall, integrating cartoon films into teaching materials can be an innovative solution to enhance students' language skills. It not only helps them understand the language technically but also gives them a broader cultural and social context. Thus, cartoon films can serve as both a fun and in-depth tool in the language learning process, supporting the achievement of language skills in a holistic way.

D. Contextual Learning

1. The Definition of Contextual Learning

Contextual learning is an educational method that connects the material being taught to real-life situations, allowing students to understand and apply the concepts in their daily lives. This approach emphasizes that learning is not just about understanding theory but also about integrating knowledge with practical experience. Gao et al. (2023) highlight the importance of contextual learning in helping students link classroom learning with real-

world issues, encouraging deeper and more relevant understanding.

Research by Liu et al. (2023) explains that contextual learning is also relevant in the field of technology, specifically in "Risk-Aware Contextual Learning for Edge-Assisted Crowdsourced Live Streaming." In this context, contextual learning is applied to consider environmental factors that affect live streaming performance. These include network risks, user device conditions, and other factors that may impact the quality of live broadcasts. By considering these factors, the developed learning model can provide more efficient and intelligent decisions to optimize the user experience.

Xiao (2023) emphasizes that contextual learning is very effective because it helps students see the relevance between the theory they are learning and the real world. Learning that connects the material to everyday situations allows students to more easily internalize new concepts. For example, in science lessons, students can learn about energy through experiments that involve the use of energy in daily life, such as household appliances. This allows students not only to understand the theory of energy but also to see how the concept is practically applied.

Another advantage of contextual learning is its ability to enhance problem-solving skills. By presenting

real-life situations, students are encouraged to think critically and find solutions to the problems they face. In traditional learning models, students may be more passive as they only receive information, but with the contextual approach, they are actively involved in the learning process, stimulating their analytical and innovative abilities. This aligns with the idea that contextual learning emphasizes not only mastering the material but also developing higher-order thinking skills.

Overall, contextual learning offers a comprehensive approach by linking the lesson material to real-life experiences, helping students develop a deeper understanding and skills. This approach is relevant not only in traditional education but can also be applied in technology and various other fields. Therefore, contextual learning plays a crucial role in preparing students to face real-world challenges more critically and creatively.

The syntax of *Contextual Learning* is an approach that emphasizes the connection between teaching materials and the real-life context students experience daily. Through structured steps, this syntax helps students understand concepts more deeply and in a way that is relevant to the situations around them, increasing engagement and activity in the learning process (Heald et al., 2023):

a. *Motivation*

According to Heald et al. (2023), the syntax of motivation suggests that an individual's level of motivation can significantly affect the learning process and memory ability. High motivation strengthens an individual's engagement and attention in learning activities, allowing them to focus better and make an effort to understand the material deeply, thus improving the effectiveness of the learning process.

b. *Connecting*

Halawa and Harefa (2024) state that connecting learning material with students' daily lives through this syntax allows the contextual approach to strengthen the understanding of academic concepts in real-life situations. This way, students can see the direct benefits of learning, which ultimately motivates them and enhances their critical thinking skills.

c. *Collaborating*

Kumar et al. (2024) explain that collaboration is an important syntax in context-based learning for smart agriculture. In this context, collaboration focuses on using advanced technologies such as deep learning and blockchain to predict soil quality more accurately.

d. Demonstrating

According to Kandpal et al. (2023), the syntax of demonstrating in in-context learning involves steps or procedures that teach the model how to recognize patterns through contextual examples. This process is crucial for assessing how well the model can "learn" from the given context and apply patterns independently without additional training.

e. Reflection

Wei et al. (2024) show that the syntax of reflection in this context allows large language models not only to process data passively but also to review and adjust their responses according to the context. This ability enhances the effectiveness of in-context learning in large models, distinguishing them from smaller models.

2. Advantages and Benefits of Contextual Learning

Contextual learning, as mentioned by Sayegh et al. (2024), offers various advantages and disadvantages in the educational context. This approach not only enhances students' understanding of academic concepts but also helps the brain process and retain relevant information. By connecting learning material to real-life situations, contextual learning facilitates a deeper understanding of how theoretical concepts can be applied in everyday life. This method allows students to bridge the gap between

theory and practice, promoting a more meaningful learning experience. However, like any other learning method, there are strengths and limitations that need to be considered.

One of the biggest advantages of contextual learning is its ability to deepen students' understanding by linking concepts to real-world scenarios. Sayegh et al. (2024) emphasize that this method helps students understand how theoretical knowledge can be practically applied, which ultimately improves comprehension and memory. When students can see the relevance of what they are learning, they are more likely to engage actively with the material. The connection between theory and practice supports a more holistic learning experience, making knowledge more applicable in daily life.

Sitosanova (2024) argues that contextual learning also enhances students' motivation and interest in learning. By connecting academic material with real-world applications, students become more motivated because they can see the practical value of what they are learning. This approach helps students develop a sense of purpose in their education, increasing engagement and curiosity. The relevance of the content creates a learning environment where students feel that what they are

learning has real significance, which in turn motivates them to engage with the subject more enthusiastically.

Another important advantage of contextual learning is its role in developing critical thinking skills. Lu (2023) highlights the use of question-and-answer techniques between teachers and students to deepen understanding of concepts. This dialogue encourages students to think critically about the material, analyze its application in real-world contexts, and adapt their knowledge to different situations. These skills are highly valuable in today's fast-changing world, where the ability to think adaptively and critically is essential. Contextual learning thus prepares students to face complex problems in real life with confidence and creativity.

Ji et al. (2022) emphasize how contextual learning uses modern technology to enhance the learning experience. Technology allows students to access real-world data and simulations, making abstract concepts easier to understand. By incorporating technology, students can experience the practical application of theoretical knowledge, which ultimately improves their problem-solving skills. Additionally, technology facilitates a dynamic learning environment where students can adapt to changing contexts and environments, making

learning more relevant and preparing them for future challenges.

Although contextual learning has many benefits, it also has some drawbacks, especially when it comes to setting clear learning goals. Mesias et al. (2023) point out that one challenge is making sure the learning goals match both academic content and real-world use. Without clear goals, contextual learning can become too broad or unfocused, which might confuse students or prevent them from deeply understanding the material. Setting relevant goals that balance theory and practical use takes careful planning, which can be time-consuming for teachers.

In conclusion, contextual learning has both advantages and challenges. While it improves understanding, motivation, critical thinking, and makes use of modern technology, it requires careful planning to ensure the learning goals are met. As education continues to connect with real-world applications and technology, contextual learning will remain important in helping students think critically and solve problems in a changing world. However, teachers need to carefully handle the challenges of using this method to make the most of its benefits.

E. Cartoon Movies

1. *Definition and Characteristics of Cartoon Movies*

Cartoon films are a type of visual media that use animation to tell a story or share information. According to Kaya (2023), cartoon films are defined as visual forms that use characters drawn or created digitally, often set in environments that are not entirely realistic. This allows for significant visual flexibility, making cartoon films an effective medium for explaining complex concepts in an engaging and easy-to-understand way, especially for children.

One common feature of cartoon films, as explained by Yekbote et al. (2024), is the use of visual animation. The animation in cartoons is created through moving images, either manually or with digital software. The characters shown in cartoon films are often fictional and unrealistic, but this allows for creative storytelling. Cartoons often include humor and fantasy, making them more engaging for viewers.

In addition to the prominent animated visuals, cartoon films are also known for their ability to deliver moral or educational messages in a light and entertaining way. The characters, who live in fantasy worlds, often play roles in solving problems or challenges they face, providing relevant learning examples for the audience,

especially children. Therefore, cartoon films are not just entertainment but also a powerful educational tool that can help shape social and cultural understanding.

Overall, cartoon films play an important role in both entertainment and education. With creative visuals and engaging characters, cartoon films can not only tell complex stories but also educate viewers through hidden moral messages behind humor and fantasy. Their flexibility and visual appeal make cartoon films a very effective tool for delivering information and education to various audiences, especially young generations.

2. *The Educational Value of Cartoon Movies*

Cartoon films play a significant role in education, especially in language learning and character development for students. According to Awinzeligo et al. (2022), cartoons are not only a source of entertainment but also offer various educational benefits. Using cartoons as a teaching tool provides students with the opportunity to actively engage in the learning process in an enjoyable and interesting way. This is particularly important in teaching languages, where cartoons can enrich vocabulary and help students understand the meaning of new words through visual context and simplified dialogue.

One of the main benefits of cartoons in language learning is vocabulary enrichment. Awinzeligo et al.

(2022) emphasize that the dialogue in cartoons is often designed with easy-to-understand language, so children can quickly grasp new words. This is an effective method for helping students expand their vocabulary, especially in foreign languages. Cartoons also use visual context to reinforce the understanding of new words, making the language learning process more interactive and engaging. Therefore, cartoons are an excellent tool for teaching languages in a way that is both easy to understand and enjoyable.

In addition to vocabulary enrichment, cartoon films also play a role in students' character development. Kaya (2023) explains that cartoons often convey positive values through fictional characters that children can look up to. For example, characters that demonstrate bravery, teamwork, or respect for others can inspire students to imitate these positive behaviors in their daily lives. In this way, cartoons not only support academic learning but also contribute to shaping students' personalities and social values. Through entertaining stories, students can learn about the importance of morality, empathy, and cooperation.

Overall, cartoon films are a valuable medium in education. By enriching vocabulary, building positive character, and increasing student engagement, cartoons

become an effective tool in creating an enjoyable learning environment. The use of cartoons in education not only strengthens academic aspects but also supports students' personal development, making it a relevant and impactful method in the context of modern education.

3. *Cartoon Movies as Learning Tools*

Cartoon films have long been recognized as an effective tool in the learning process, especially in language education and the development of students' social skills. According to Saba et al. (2023), cartoons can be an engaging and interactive resource for students because of their combination of appealing visuals and simple storytelling. Using cartoons in learning not only makes the process more enjoyable but also enriches students' learning experiences by providing a deep visual context, which is very helpful in developing language understanding and social skills.

In the context of language learning, cartoon films provide a fun way to teach vocabulary and grammar. Cartoons often use simple and easy-to-understand dialogue, which allows students to more effectively grasp new words and sentence structures. With visuals that match the dialogue, students can easily connect new words with real-life situations they see on the screen. This helps them build vocabulary and understand how

language is used in relevant contexts, improving their overall communication skills.

In addition to language teaching, cartoons also play an important role in developing students' social skills. Yardimciel and Kilic (2023) state that cartoons often contain moral and ethical messages that can be discussed in class. For example, through characters who display cooperation, empathy, and conflict resolution, students can learn how to interact positively with others. Discussions about moral values in cartoons also allow students to identify and understand important concepts such as fairness, tolerance, and responsibility, all of which are essential in their daily social lives.

In conclusion, cartoon films are a highly valuable medium in education, particularly in improving students' language skills and social abilities. By combining visual elements and simple narratives, cartoons help students understand lessons in a more interactive and engaging way. Moreover, the moral values conveyed through cartoons can strengthen social learning, assist students in developing positive character traits, and contribute to a more harmonious classroom environment.

4. The Effectiveness of Cartoon Movies in Enhancing Social Interaction Skills

Cartoon films have become an effective learning tool in enhancing students' language skills and social abilities. Mokua (2024) reveals that watching cartoon films helps students develop their social interactions and language skills. By presenting prosocial behavior models, using both verbal and nonverbal communication, and supporting contextual learning, cartoon films can create an interactive and educational learning environment. Research conducted in Nairobi, along with other related studies, shows that watching cartoons with moral messages can promote positive behavior changes, enhance empathy, and enrich children's language skills.

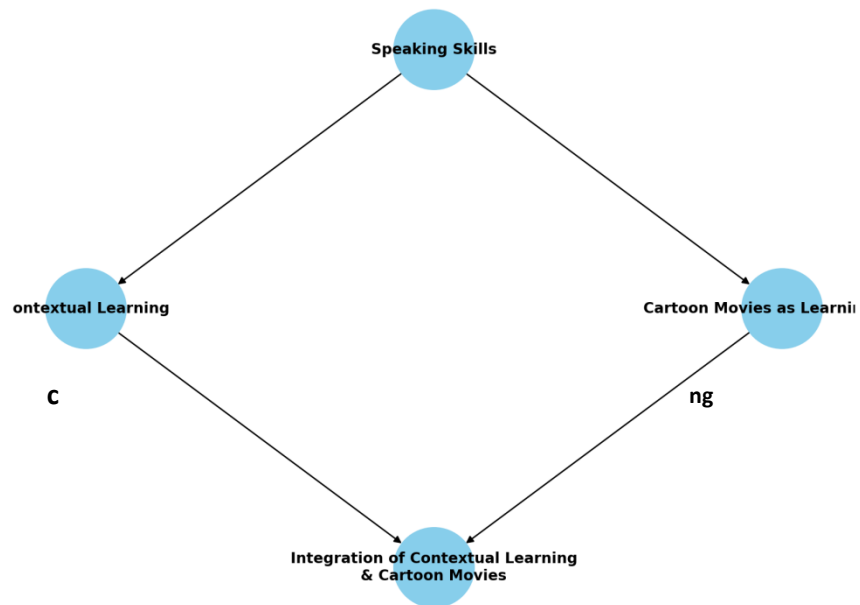
Furthermore, cartoon films play an important role in supporting the development of students' social skills through the depiction of characters and situations they can relate to. Paron (2022) notes that the use of cartoons in education not only helps improve linguistic skills but also encourages students to understand social values such as cooperation, empathy, and effective communication. With characters displaying prosocial behavior, students can learn how to interact positively with their peers both inside and outside the classroom. Cartoons, in an engaging way, also provide students with the opportunity

to observe and practice both verbal and nonverbal communication skills.

In addition, cartoon films also contribute to the development of students' character and empathy. Cartoons that depict healthy interpersonal relationships and conflicts resolved in constructive ways provide good examples for students. Through the stories presented, students learn to understand others' perspectives, improving their ability to empathize and emotionally respond to different situations. This approach makes cartoons a holistic learning medium, as they focus not only on language skills but also on the moral and emotional development of students.

Overall, the integration of cartoon films in language and social learning can have a significant positive impact on students. With an enjoyable yet educational approach, cartoons not only enrich students' linguistic skills but also help them develop character and empathy. Therefore, educators can utilize the great potential of cartoon films as an effective tool in the learning process, which is not only engaging but also highly beneficial for students' overall development.

F. Theoretical Framework



The integration of contextual learning and cartoon movies offers a comprehensive approach to developing speaking materials. Contextual learning ensures that the materials are relevant and applicable to real-world communication, while cartoon movies provide a fun and interactive medium for learning. By combining these elements, educators can create materials that not only teach social expressions but also enhance learners' confidence and competence in speaking.

This theoretical framework underpins the development of speaking learning materials for social expressions, aligning with the principles of contextual learning and leveraging the

benefits of cartoon movies to create an engaging and effective language learning experience.

G. Some Related Previous Studies

Many previous studies have discussed the development of speaking learning materials based on social expressions. Much of the previous research focused on developing teaching materials based on social expressions. Kim et al. (2024) and Chykhantsova (2022) examined strategies for developing teaching materials that emphasize social expressions such as greetings and expressions of concern to strengthen students' speaking skills in various contexts. While this approach is effective in helping understand social expressions, both have not integrated visual media as supporting tools. This limitation shows that although these strategies support contextual learning, they do not fully utilize technology or visual tools to enrich students' understanding and communication skills.

Next, other studies highlight the Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) approach to support speaking skills. Moybeka et al. (2023), Mannahali (2023), and Xiao (2023) researched that CTL helps students relate lessons to real-life situations, thus enhancing their understanding and confidence in speaking. Although this approach has proven beneficial, these studies have not involved visual media, such as cartoon films, as supportive tools. The focus of the studies

remains on the social context without integrating visual tools that could more effectively support speaking skills, limiting the impact of CTL in learning.

Additionally, some studies have examined the use of cartoon films as language learning media. Chusnein (2024), Naumenko (2023), and Huang (2023) highlight the benefits of cartoon films in creating an engaging and effective learning atmosphere for teaching vocabulary and social expressions. Cartoon films are seen as increasing student motivation and language comprehension but have not been integrated with the CTL approach. Cartoon films are only used as motivational media and have not been developed into a teaching tool that can comprehensively enhance students' speaking skills.

Previous studies have examined the development of teaching materials based on social expressions and the effectiveness of contextual learning, but none have integrated both approaches with cartoon films for speaking skills instruction. This study fills this gap by combining contextual learning and cartoon films in teaching social expressions. This integration is expected to enhance students' understanding of social contexts and motivate them to participate more actively in English speaking lessons, making their interactions more natural and contextually appropriate.