

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter background of study, problem of study, research objective, assumption, hypothesis, significant of study, scope and limitation of study and definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Learning English language is a necessary for most of people in this era either for children or adult. Beside English is international language, English language also communication language for each country, such as when Indonesian meets with African, Arabian, Greek or other country we will not use Indonesia language or their language. But we will use English language to communicate each other. Learning English is very needed to make us able to communicate with foreigners or tourist. English language becomes compulsory subject in school.

Based on 2004 curriculum, one of the aims of learning English is “mengembangkan kemampuan berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris dalam bentuk tulisan ataupun lisan. Kemampuan komunikasi tersebut

meliputi mendengarkan, membaca, menulis dan juga berbicara.”¹ (Developing ability to communication in English language in spoken or written. The ability involves fours skills in English language such as listening, reading, writing and also speaking.)

From the statement above can be concluded that the purpose of learning English is to develop spoken communication. We have to master speaking skill because speaking is one of oral language and human habit which is used in every time and everywhere and human absolutely speaks in all occasion. Speaking is a process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbol in variety of context.² It means that speaking is delivering information and idea by using speech sound.

Speaking is skill to use sound of articulation or word to express or deliver some information or idea. In communication, speaker transfers messages to listeners. In speaking, everyone should develop oral language communication more than memorizing vocabulary and grammar comprehension. Speaking is a part of daily life, human can produce is about one hundred words in a day. It is fundamental human behavior that human do not stop to analyze it. There is something noticeable about it. If someone lucid speaker may notice that her/his speech is a typical, mental, social, and culture

¹ *Standar Kompetensi Bahasa Inggris, Sekolah Menengah Atas Dan Madrasah Aliyah* (Jakarta: Departement Pendidikan Nasional, 2003), 14.

² Resha P. W, Mawardin M. Said, and Abdul Waris, “Developing Speaking Skill of Grade VIII Students Through Short Conversation” Vol. 3 No. 1 (2015): 1.

factors that must work together when human speak. It is more impressive feat when human hear someone speak effectively in second language or foreign language. Speaking skill relate with spelling skill which both of them learn about sound and also the written of word.

But in mastering English skills students should master vocabulary first because vocabulary is the basic language learning process in second language. If students master vocabulary, they will be easy to master four skills in English specially in speaking skill. Scott Thornbury stated that “without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary cannot be conveyed.”³ It means that grammar gives a role in conveyed something but vocabulary gives role in conveying everything. You can say very little with grammar but you can say everything with word.⁴ Vocabulary has actually an important role in improving speaking skill because it is the basic of language. So, the first thing that should students should learn is vocabulary. The more they learn and memorize vocabulary, the more they get easier in communication. But in learning vocabulary, students not only know how to pronounce the word but they also should know the word letter by letter that is called spelling.

Spelling is the basic and the most important content in learning language. Spelling can help learners to know the relation between speech and written of English words which in learning spelling will

³ Scott Thornbury, *How to Teach Vocabulary* (Edinburgh: Person Education Limited, 2002), 13.

⁴ Thornbury, 14.

learn about phonology, morphology, etymology. It also can increase their speaking which in speaking skill includes vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and influence to pronunciation of letters or words, such as pronunciation or sound of Indonesia's alphabets is different with sound of English alphabets. Even though, it has similar written alphabet.

English alphabets are different with Indonesia alphabet in spoken. In English alphabets have forty speech sounds and twenty six letters of alphabet.⁵ While Indonesia alphabets have twenty seven speech sounds of alphabet and twenty six letters of alphabet. Speech and spelling have closed relation, it relates with speaking skill that learn about pronunciation and also learn about symbol of words. It means that students have to know the written in each word (letter by letter) because not enough only know how many letter that consist in a word but they have to know the first spelling until the last spelling.⁶

Even though, English alphabet has similar written but it sounds is different and not easy to know it because students should memorize the sound or pronunciation of letters and words in English language and another reason is their pronunciation and accent are influenced by their mother tongue. In learning spelling, students not also know about letter by letter but also know about the syllables of words, for example:

⁵ Susan Boyer, *Spelling and Pronunciation for English Language Learners* (Australia: Boyer Educational Resources, 2003), 2.

⁶ Ken Apple and Julie Masterson, *Baby Talk From Speaking to Spelling: A Guide to Language and Literacy Development for Parents and Caregivers* (USA: Three River Press, 2001), 105.

y-o-u, a-b-o-u-t, w-h-o, stu-dy, fro-zen, re-sult, etc. Those words have different syllables and also how many letter that include in those words.

Learning spelling very useful for students because by learning spelling can increase students memorizing in vocabulary, make students good in pronunciation. The topic is significant to know the effectiveness of the use of spelling strategy in learning speaking skill. Spelling is to determine whether facilitate students in learning speaking. English spelling is representative sound of oral language.⁷ Which it is relating with speaking skill, in speaking skill students will learn vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. But when learning spelling, students will completely learn about those all and it makes students easy to enunciate English words. This opinion is relates with Chomsky's and Halle's opinion that English spelling are constrained by phonology, morphology and etymology.⁸ In other side, spelling can improve students' vocabulary and pronunciation to avoid misunderstanding in delivering information.

The research is similar with a research that was done by Sussie Russak and Janina Kahn Horwitz the title is *English as Foreign Language Spelling: Comparison between Good and Poor Speller*, which in that research told about the significant differences in spelling accuracy between good and poor speller which focus on phonological

⁷ Henry C. Amoroso, "Phonetically Justified Spelling Strategies of Good and Poor Reader in the Third Grade," *Research in Rural Education* 03, no. 2 (1985): 75.

⁸ C. Amoroso, 75.

and orthographic representation familiar and unfamiliar pattern.⁹ It has different side with this research which this research focuses on distinguishing students' speaking skill between good and poor spelling at MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genteng Sumenep.

Another research that had done by Kunti Asihani Alfi Muslihah entitled "*Children's Strategies in Learning English Spelling, Their Correlation with Their Error Spelling (A Case Study among Students of Mim Tegalarum Grade Four and Five in The 2002/2003)*".¹⁰ The research discusses about the relation between children's strategies in learning English spelling with their errors. Both researches are truly different. This research focuses on students' skill in speaking through spelling.

MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genteng Sumenep, which the students only learn English only in the school because they do not have private English teacher or join English course in their school. And from elementary school they do not learn English intensively. There are other reasons that make students have low English skill, the first reason is they lack of vocabulary, low motivation and also they do not intensively learn English. Especially in knowing English word letter by letter, they are difficult to write the English words. In the class,

⁹ Sussie Russak and Janina Kahn-Horwitz, "English as Foreign Language Spelling: Comparisons between Good and Poor Spellers," *Journal of Research in Reading* 00, no. 00 (2013), <https://doi.org/DOI: 10. 1111/ jrir. 12009>.

¹⁰ Kunti Asihani Alfi Muslihah, "Children's Strategies in Learning English Spelling, Their Correlation with the Error Spelling (A Case Study Among Students of Mim Tegalarum Four Grade and Five in The 2002/2003)" (Salatiga, STAIN SALATIGA, 2002).

sometimes teacher not only teaches about the material of English that exist in their book. But sometimes teacher give students some activities to make teaching learning is not boring such as listening to music, games and also teach students how to spell English alphabet. Then teacher will ask the students to pronounce the word letter by letter (spell) that have been they read and spell on whiteboard.

When researcher observed to the school, the researcher found that many students at that school have low English skill. Most of them hard to speak and hard to achieve vocabulary in dictionary, less of motivation in learning English and also they need to upgrade in teaching learning English. At the first grade, the teacher will teach students English from the basic such as learn how to sound English alphabets, spelling word, and learn about English grammar from the basic. Those activities, which is done by the teacher is to improve students' English skill specially in speaking skill.

Based on the observation that had been done by the researcher, researcher interests to take a research about *Good and Poor spelling in Students' speaking skill at the Seventh Class of MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep*. This title is taken because researcher want to know students' skill specially in speaking skill between students who have good and poor spelling.

B. Problem of Study

Research problem is the educational issues, controversies, or concerns that guide the need for conducting study.¹¹ Research problem is needed to determine the direction of research. It is usually like question which is written at the beginning of problem.

The researcher had decided research problem based on the background of study above, the researcher will identify the problem as following:

1. Do students who have good spelling have better speaking and who have poor spelling have poor spelling have bad speaking?
2. How significant is the comparison between students who have good and poor spelling in speaking skill at the Seventh class of MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep?

C. Objective of Study

Research objective is specifying the goal that researcher plan to achieve a study.¹² Objective of Study usually is the answer of problem of study. The researcher should know about the purpose or goal of the research that will be researched by showing the aims. The objective of study in this research as following:

¹¹ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed. (Boston: Pearson Education, 2002), 59.

¹² W. Creswell, 111.

1. To find the differences between students who have good and poor spelling in speaking skill at the seventh class of MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genteng Sumenep.
2. To measure the significance comparison between students who have good and poor spelling in speaking skill at the seventh class of Mts. Al – Hasan Gili Genteng Sumenep.

D. Assumption of Study

Assumption is a researcher's believe, it means that researcher believe that there is relation between two variables in the research.¹³ Therefore, the researcher has assumption that in this research the students who have good spelling will have better speaking than who have poor spelling. But students who have poor spelling are not necessary have bad speaking.

E. Hypothesis

Hypothesis consist of two words “*hypo*” the meaning is under and “*thesa*” the meaning is truth. So, hypothesis is tentative answer that needs test to get the truth.¹⁴ According to Creswell, hypothesis is prediction of the researcher that will be found in the

¹³ Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Tanya Jawab Metode Penelitian Pembelajaran Bahasa* (Malang: UM Press, 2010), 51–52.

¹⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), 110.

research.¹⁵ From those definitions, hypothesis is prediction of variables which is researched. There are two kinds of hypothesis:

1. Null Hypothesis (Ho) is some prediction that all of possible whom researcher might study and it is not relate with the independent and dependent in the research.¹⁶ The null hypothesis of this research is there is no the differences in speaking skill between students who have good and poor spelling at the seventh class of MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep.
2. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) is some prediction that may be true if the null hypothesis is rejected and it suggests changing a relationship for variables in total population and differences.¹⁷ The alternative hypothesis of this research is there are differences between in speaking skill between students who have good and poor spelling at the seventh class of MTs. Al-Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep.

F. Significance of Study

This part explains the use and the important of the research either it is social significance or scientific. Significance of study states the implications of the finding for educational practice and theory.¹⁸

Significance of study is presenting reason for the importance of

¹⁵ W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 111.

¹⁶ W. Creswell, 126.

¹⁷ W. Creswell, 127.

¹⁸ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed. (Canada: Wadsworth, 2006), 258.

studying issue. There are two significances of study in this research, as following:

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, by conducting this research, researcher expects that this research can to give some information and benefit for the researcher and the reader specially in speaking and spelling and get new knowledge about how to developing spelling and speaking skill. The researcher also hopes that the reader can get some references that will make them easy to get it.

2. Practical Significance

The significance of this research is expected to be useful for:

a. For Researcher

This research can give further explanation and knowledge for the researcher about spelling and speaking skill. Researcher can develop speaking skill and the researcher can know how significance the differences between students who have good and poor spelling.

b. For School

This research can be useful for the students and the teacher to develop their spelling and speaking in teaching learning. And the students and the teacher can know more how significance spelling to students' speaking skill.

c. For Reader

This research can give some information and can help them if they want to conduct further research related with this research.

G. Scope and Limitation

In this research the researcher has scope and limitation of the research. Scope is a range of thing which is subject organization and it is what could be discussed.¹⁹ And limitation is potential weakness or problems with the research identified by the researcher. From that definition we can get conclusion that scope and limitation is a part of research that explains about limit of variables, population of research subject and location of research.

This part the researcher wants to focus on the object observed. The scope of this research is good and poor spelling in speaking while the limitation is students at the seventh class of Mts. Al – Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep.

H. Definition of Study

Creswell suggests us to begin our research by narrowing the topic to a few key terms using one or two words or short phrases.²⁰

¹⁹ Victoria Bull, "Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary," in *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 393.

²⁰ W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 82.

This part describe about the term that is used to avoid the obscurity of meaning. In this part the researcher will explain some related terms that include of the main concept in this research.

In order to avoid misunderstanding and obscurity in the research, researcher considered to help readers by giving some keys terms before reading the research further. The key terms of this research as following:

1. Spelling is a process of describing sound and letter of words and also to know the relation between both of them.
2. Speaking is expressing or delivering ideas and information orally.

I. Previous Study

The researcher has found similar research relate with this research on Sussie Russak and Janina Kahn-Horwitz's research article "*English as Foreign Language Spelling: Comparisons between Good and Poor Spellers*".²¹ In their research they told that there is significant difference in spelling accuracy between good and poor speller which focus on phonological and orthographic representation for familiar and unfamiliar pattern. This research has similarity with this research. It has same focus on discussing spelling while this research is about the differences about speaking skill achievement which belong to students

²¹ Russak and Kahn-Horwitz, "English as Foreign Language Spelling: Comparisons between Good and Poor Spellers."

in good and poor spelling at the seventh class of MTs. Al – Hasan Gili Genting Sumenep.

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²² Muslihah, “Children’s Strategies in Learning English Spelling, Their Correlation with the Error Spelling (A Case Study Among Students of Mim Tegalarum Four Grade and Five in The 2002/2003).”

