

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In language there are four skill, namely: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of four skill in language that should be increased is speaking, because speaking is one of ways to deliver information or ideas to the others. Children for the first time learned language by listening and conveyed what they had got in listening by speaking. That's why speaking is a second skill that should be increased by students before reading and writing. It is so clear that speaking is the second skill wich undergirds the figuration of language.

Speaking is so much a part of daily life that we take it for granted. The average person produces tens of thousands of words a day, although some people like auctioneers or politicians may produce even more than that. Speaking is one of ways to deliver information or ideas to the others. Speaking is the action of passing on information or expressing your thought and feeling in spoken language. Based on this definition it can be seen that speaking is one of skill that can help the students express their thought, feeling and their ideas.

Speaking is an interaction between two person or more that is do by the speaker to listener for delivering message that is want to express and it has the specific purpose. Speaking also is complex skill requiring the simultaneous use of a number of different abilities which often developed at different rates.

Speaking is not only a product of language learning, but also a crucial part of the language learning process. Even many of language learners regard speaking ability as the measure of knowing language. Speaking mostly need spirit for the teacher if the teacher can be able to get spirit, the students will spirit to do activities in speaking. Teacher that teach with spirit and enthusiast will give positive effects to the students. Beside that, teacher need to noticed about the students emotion and psychology, so that the learning situation become interesting.

Teaching which is implied in the first definition of learning, may be defined as “showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving instruction, guiding in the study of something, providing who knowledge, causing to know of understand.¹ Teaching is intimate contact between a more mature personality and a less mature one which designed to further the education of the latter. Teaching is a normative behavior denotes action undertaken with the intention of bringing about learning another. It designates a family of activities: training and instructing are primary members and indoctrination. Teaching speaking, students get difficulty to speak up because they are shy, afraid and they don't have high confidence to be brave students who can speak up English although they don't speak English full. The students don't know speak English because some factors as like don't have any vocabularies and they don't know how to arrange the right sentence. They feel

¹ Douglas Brown, “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching 5th Edition*”, (America: Pearson Education, 2007), 7

shy because they don't speak English correctly. They are afraid when they do mistakes, the teacher will scold them that why most of students are afraid to express and explore the idea.

Some teachers get very involved with their students during a speaking activity and want to participate in the activity themselves. They may argue forcefully in a discussion or get fascinated by a role play and start 'playing' themselves.²

Picture series are widely used for oral practice and particularly for 'free' speech practice: often, however, learners are asked to describe a picture or re-tell a story which everyone can see, so that there is no information gap which could give their practice real communicative force.³

Storytelling is an integral part of what distinguishes us as human beings.⁴ Storytelling is a form of communication that predates written human history as a mean of teaching lessons and passing history down from one generation to another. Storytelling enhances the classroom environment and atmosphere. A good story can relax learners and reduce fears because they are entertaining and at times, humorous. Storytelling proved to be a highly effective way of coding knowledge in oral cultures because it made them more memorable and easily passed on to others.

² Jeremy Harmer, *"How to Teach English"*, (China: Pearson Education Limited, 2012), hlm. 132

³ Pat Pattison, *"Developing Communication Skills: a Practical Handbook for Language Teachers, with Example in English, French and German"*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 161

⁴ Christian Budtz, *"Storytelling: Branding in Practice"*, (New York: Springer, 2005), 16

From the above, the researcher is interested to study about “The Correlation of using Picture Series to Students Speaking Ability at Storytelling: a Case of the Seventh Grade Students at Mts. Miftahul Ulum”.

B. Problem of Study

From the background of study above, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follow:

1. Do seventh graders who learn storytelling by using picture series have a better speaking ability then those who do not use picture series at Mts. Miftahul Ulum?

C. Objective of Study

Research Objective is a statement of intent used in quantitative research that specifies goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a study.⁵

Based on the problem mentioned above, the objective of this research are :

1. To compare the speaking ability of seventh graders who use picture series in storytelling and the seventh graders who do not use series picture at Mts. Miftahul Ulum.

D. Assumption

Assumption are basic assumptions or postulates about a matter regarding a research problem whose truth has been accepted by the researcher.⁶The assumption in this research is seventh graders who learn

⁵ W. Creswell, “*Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*”, (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 111

⁶ *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Edisi Revisi*, (IAIN Madura, 2020), 17

storytelling by using picture series have a better speaking ability with those who do not use picture series.

E. Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research problem whose truth remains to be tested empirically. The hypothesis is the answer to the research problem which is theoretically considered the most probable and the highest level of truth.⁷

Hypothesis are statements in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction or a conjecture about the outcome of a relationship among attributes or characteristics. Traditionally used in experiments, they serve, like research questions, to narrow the purpose statement to specific predictions.⁸ In this research, the researcher stated that the hypothesis about what researcher things before the result come out but related with the topic of problems. There are two kinds of hypothesis in this study such as alternative hypothesis (H_a) and null hypothesis (H_o).

1. Alternative Hypothesis

The students taught by using picture series in storytelling will be better their speaking ability of The Tenth Grade at Mts. Miftahul Ulum.

2. Null Hypothesis

⁷ Ibid, 18

⁸ Creswell, "*Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*", (Boston: Pearson, 2012), 111

The students taught by using picture series in storytelling will not better their speaking ability of The Tenth Grade at Mts. Miftahul Ulum.

F. Significance of Study

1. Theoretical Significance

This study intend to enrich the theory of English teaching learning in speaking and is expected to be additional reference for world education.

2. Practically Significance

a. For the Student

This research is hoped can help students to solve the problem on of their speaking ability with using picture series at storytelling and in daily habits.

b. For the Teacher

This research will be very important for the teacher in order to increase students' speaking ability in English especially with using picture series at storytelling and in daily habits.

G. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on using picture series at storytelling at the seventh grade student in Mts. Miftahul Ulum. While the limitation of this study is students speaking ability.

H. Definition of Key Terms

1. Speaking is the delivery of language through the mouth.
2. Picture series is a set of picture series which is presented in sequence.

3. Storytelling is the social and cultural activity to sharing stories.

I. Previous Study

This study is not the first field that has been done. There is researcher that had done the same field. It's relevance with the research that conducted by *Farhatin* whose has title of research: *"The Correlation of Daily Conversation Habit in English Language to Students' Speaking Achievement at the Second Semester of TBI in STAIN Pamekasan Academic Year 2015/2016"*. While the researcher here about *"The Effect of using Picture Series to Seventh Graders Storytelling Ability at Mts. Miftahul Ulum"*.

This similarity between these researches are both researcher on Speaking subject. The differences are Farhatin researcher to analyze *"The Correlation of Daily Conversation Habit"*, while researcher here analyze about *"The Effect of Using Picture Series to Speaking Ability at Storytelling"*.