

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

#### A. Speaking

##### 1. Definition of speaking

Speaking is one of skills needed in language learning. It can be interpreted by verbal interaction which is a conventional way of information, expressing idea or conveying the thoughts that are in our thinking. Richard said in his book that the speaking is one of the central element of communication.<sup>1</sup> Above there is strengthened by Richards, he stated that the mastery of speaking skills in English is a priority for many second-language or foreign language learners. Thornbury define it is generally acceptable that knowing a language and being able to speak it are not synonymous.<sup>2</sup> Speaking is an important skill that must be taught in language class. It is widely argued that the success of learning English language especially foreign language in real life situation can be determined through fluency of speaking. Someone can be said to understanding about language is not necessarily good at speaking, and conversely

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<sup>1</sup> Jack c Richard and willy A Renandya, *Methodology in Language Teaching*, (Newyork: Cambridge University, 2002),p.210

<sup>2</sup> Thornbury, S. *How to Teach Speaking*. (Edinburg Gate Harlow Essex England: Pearson Education Limited, 2002).1.

someone fluent in speaking is certainly understanding about language.

## **2. Elements of Speaking**

There are the elements of Speaking, according to Maysarah speaking have five elements, that are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension.<sup>3</sup>

### **a. Pronunciation**

According Jeremy Harmer “pronunciation is the way of a person produces or utters the sound of the words meaningfully and accurately to be understood by other in communication such as different phonemes, rising and falling in intonation and stress”.<sup>4</sup>From the explanation above, pronunciation is the most important aspects in a basic communication, people can understand what we say if our pronunciation is clear.

### **b. Grammar**

In definition of grammar, Penny Ur states that, “Grammar is sometimes defined as ‘the way words are put together to make correct sentences’. This is, as we shall see

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<sup>3</sup> Nonong Maysarah. “Using English Film in Teaching Speaking” An Experimental Study at SMA PGRI 3 Jakarta (Paper for Sarjana Degree, English Education Department UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH Jakarta, 2010), 8

<sup>4</sup> Jeremy harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching, Third Edition*, (Longman, 2001),p.28-33

presently, an over-simplification, but it is a good starting-point (and an easy way to explain the term to young learner).<sup>5</sup>

In order to speak English well, especially in formal situation, the learner have to be mastered in grammar.

### **c. Vocabulary**

Vocabulary is defined as the “word” in foreign language. Words are perceived as the building blocks upon which knowledge, of a second language can be built. However, a new item of vocabulary maybe more than a single word. For example, *police man* and *Father-in-law* which are made up of two or three words but express a single idea. There are also multi-word idioms such *call it a day*, where the meaning of the phrase can’t be deduced from an analysis of the word components.<sup>6</sup>

### **d. Fluency**

This refer to the ability to talk with normal levels of continuity, rate and effort and to link ideas and language together to form coherent, connected speech. The key indicators of fluency are speech rate and continuity. The key indicator of coherence are logical sequencing of sentence,

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<sup>5</sup> Penny Ur, *A Course in Language Teaching*,75

<sup>6</sup> Penny Ur, *A Course in Language teaching*.60

clear making of stages in a discussion, narration or argument, and the use of cohesive device, for example, connectors, pronouns and conjunction within and between sentences.<sup>7</sup>

#### e. Comprehension

Harmer state "The ability to speak fluently presupposes not only knowledge of language features, but also the ability to process information and language on the spot".<sup>8</sup>

### B. Anxiety

#### 1. Definition of Anxiety

In the social life when we want to do an important thing such as a interview or take part in competitions, attend important events and so on we feel there is an anxiety in it self. Sometimes this anxiety greatly affects the results of what we will do. The first definition comes from Ormrod, who said that anxiety is someone's feeling of uneasiness and apprehension about situation since they are not sure what it's outcome will be.<sup>9</sup> Anxiety is one of the psychology phenomenon which is commonly identified as a feeling of threatened,

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<sup>7</sup> Rebecca Hughes, *Teaching and Researching Speaking*, (Longman:2011), 86

<sup>8</sup> Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching*.269

<sup>9</sup> Jeanne E. Ormrod , *Educational Psychology: Developing Learners*, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Boston: Pearson Education Inc. 2011).p.401

apprehension, worry and tension. Anxiety appears from human body as a response to specific situation. According to Smith, anxiety as a response to a particular situation. Passer and Smith define anxiety as a state of tension and fear as a natural response to perceived threat.<sup>10</sup> But even though anxiety and fear sound like the same thing actually both are different things. According to Halgin and whitbourne, they are describe the difference between fear and anxiety, fear is natural alarm response to a dangerous situation while anxiety is more future-oriented, a feeling of apprehension and uneasiness about the possibility of something terrible might happen.<sup>11</sup>

## **2. Kind of Anxiety**

There are the kind of anxiety, according to Beyondblue have six of kind anxiety, there are GAD Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Social phobia, Panic Disorder, Obsessive compulsive disorder, Specific phobia, and the last Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

### **a. Generalized Anxiety disorder (GAD)**

Often most people anxious and worried from time to time especially on situation that cause a sense of pressure. Such a job

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<sup>10</sup> Michael W. Passer and Ronald E. Smith, *Psychological: The science of mined and Behavior*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009).546

<sup>11</sup> Richard P. Halgin and Susan Krauss Whitbourne, *Abnormal Psychology: Clinic Perspective on Psychological Disorder*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009),p.148

interview, competition, etc. this anxiety can have a positive impact because it can make alert and focused, and do your best. But in Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) people not only feel anxious in certain situations in their daily lives they always feel anxious like about work, health, family, or financial problems even in small things they always feel uncontrolled worry and feel something bad will happen.

b. Social phobia

This phobia is feeling nervous in a social situation is a natural thing. How likely are we to be the center of attention of another person, whether or not that person known, for social phobia appearing before others can cause intense anxiety They fear being judged, insulted, criticized, laughed at.

c. Panic Disorder

Someone who has panic disorder often experience an unbelievable feel of unrestrained anxiety and accompanied by physical symptoms they often experience shortness of breath chest pain, dizziness and sweating. And often they feel they have a heart attack or a feeling of death. If continuously and more than month they are said to have panic disorder.

d. Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)

Feeling fear or being outside house is Agrophobia. Staying at home is the best choice for people who have this anxiety. Either being in open-space or visiting new place is a big disaster. People who have this phobia also possible attacked by Panic Disorder which can be the scary bullet for them.

e. Specific Phobia

Specific phobia is a fear about situations, activities, animals, or unusual object. But some people react to activity, situations or other things by imagining excessively. Feel panicked, scared, and not worth the actual threat. This type of reaction might indicate specific phobia. People with specific phobias actually often realize that they are overdoing it but they can't control it. And they often experience extraordinary physical sensation such as palpitation, nausea, fainting, dizziness, chest pain, cold, and sweat.

f. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a certain series of reactions that can develop against someone who has

previously experienced an event that makes him feel a deep traumatic. For example, car accidents, visual attacks, sex, beatings, etc. that quickly leave deep traumatic.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.beyondblue.org.au/the-facts/anxiety/types-of-anxiety>, 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2019.