

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. NATURE OF SPEAKING

1. The definition of speaking

According to Argawati in Prabawa (2016) “speaking is an activity used by someone to communicate with others. When someone speaks, he or she interacts and uses the language to express his or her ideas, feelings and thought”. According to Ahmadi (2017) “speaking as two-way process including a true communication of opinions, information and emotions”. It means that communication has feedback or response when the message is sent by someone to others.

2. Aspect of speaking skill

Speaking ability can assess directly by the teacher in class to know students' speaking quality by conducting dialogue with them or hearing what they spoken. A teacher must assess many aspects of speaking simultaneously. Speaking aspects are several aspects that must be mastered so that our speech can be accepted. The aspect of learning speaking in class is by interacting with each other students to make it easier to display their skills in speaking as an example one student can mention descriptions of some of the objects he has chosen while doing a board game directly. The aspect of learning speaking in class is by interacting with each other students to make it easier to display their skills in speaking as an example one student can mention

descriptions of some of the objects he has chosen while doing a board game directly.

1. Pronunciation: The ability to produce sounds, words, and phrases correctly, clearly, and naturally.
2. Fluency: The ability to speak smoothly, continuously, and without hesitation or interruption.
3. Vocabulary: The range of words and phrases a speaker uses to convey meaning and express ideas.
4. Grammar: The ability to use correct grammatical structures, such as verb tenses, sentence structure, and word order.
5. Comprehension: The ability to use correct grammatical structures, such as verb tenses, sentence structure, and word order.

3. Benefits of speaking

When learning speaking, students communicate both with the teacher and their friends. Students speak or communicate to share and convey thoughts, feelings, opinions and views as they do in life and their relationships. In short, the benefits of speaking in class are almost the same as speaking in real life.

From those definition, it can be said that speaking is not just making the sound of words, but how to communicate, express and share thoughts, feelings, ideas, opinions and information conveyed by the speaker, so that listeners can understand the meaning of what the speaker said.

B. TALKINGSTICK

1. Definition of Talkingstick

A talking stick, also referred to as a speaker's staff, is a tool of indigenous democracy used by many tribes, especially the indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast in North America. It is a symbol of authority and respect, and is used to facilitate restorative conversations and ensure that participants are empowered and participating equally. Here's how it works: the talking stick is passed around the group, and the person holding the stick is the only one allowed to speak. This allows for multiple people to speak in turn, and ensures that each person is heard and respected. Traditionally, talking sticks were used at major events such as Pow-wows, tribal council meetings, and important ceremonies, but their use was also extended to storytelling circles and teaching children. The talking stick allows people to present and express their sacred point of view, and is often adorned with symbolic colors, fur skins, feathers, and animal representations, which bring the attributes, characteristics, and medicine of the creatures to the meeting. Overall, the talking stick is a powerful tool for promoting respectful communication, active listening, and collaborative decision-making.

2. Role of Talkingstick

Talking stick: students play a game by moving an object to other students in 1 group where the group has been divided into 2 groups from 1 class. Then the student who gets the object (the object stops right at student A/B) then that student moves to the front of the class

along with other students. Then one of the two students is required to take one piece of paper on the game board. Then, the two students communicate with each other in front of the teacher and classmates.

3. Advantages and disadvantages of Talkingstick

➤ Advantage of Talkingstick

Talkingstick is able to help students improve their speaking skills in a fun method. For classroom activities, talking sticks can be used individually, in groups, or as a whole class. For this research, the author used a type of game that was played in groups but carried out individually. Talkingstick improves students' speaking skills because with spontaneous strategies, it can help students reflect and evaluate their learning experiences, and serves as a useful assessment tool for teachers. Talkingstick also helps teachers to activate students' previous knowledge regarding a topic or subject. By using talkingstick in teaching speaking, the author hopes that the students speaking skill can be achieved. Talkingstick can be used to encourage speaking activities. Sometimes students can't express their ideas because they don't know what to say. By using a talking stick, students can speak according to the instructions they want to say. This can make it easier for students to know what sentences they can say for each material. Based on the problem formulation, this research was conducted to determine the effectiveness of board games on students' speaking skills. One of the factors that influence the success of a learning activity in an educational unit is the material presentation model. The model of

presenting material that is fun, not boring, interesting, and easy to understand by students has a positive influence on the learning process (Susanto, 2016).

➤ Disadvantage of talkingstick

1. Talkingstick can be addictive and make student want to play continuously.
2. Talkingstick require a lot of time in a learning context.
3. It is possible that students will hesitate when presenting in front of other friends.
4. Can build an undue sense of competition when feeling is not controlled.
5. Talkingstick are relatively more expensive than other alternatives and more complicated.

C. Teaching Speaking using Talkingstick

- ★ Game Type : Talking Stick
- Participant : 1 class is divided into 2 groups
- Steps for Talking Stick :

Before the game starts the teacher gives the material first and gives a pretest to measure students' ability to understand the material.

1. The teacher gives instructions to students before the game begins.
2. Class 1 students must divide into 2 groups and then separate groups A and B. Each group forms a circle.

3. Each group will be given a stick/props by the teacher.
4. Then the stick will move to other students but remain in one group.
5. If the student who got the stick or the stick stops in front of the student, the student must move forward. Together with students in other groups.
6. The stick has to stop at certain students because of the way probabilities work in this scenario. When the music stop on the student. So the student comes forward to take the questions in the box attached to the whiteboard.
7. After being taken, the student must show the contents of the question from the card provided and create a conversation directly in front of the students in class.
8. The student who made the question had to start the question and the other student who had advanced with him had to answer it. And so on again.
9. Until one of the students could not say anything else. If the student does not run out of words, it means that the student is declared defeated and the other student will be declared victorious. Continue. The group with the most points is the winning group.