

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses background of problem, identification of problem, limitation of problem, formulation of problem, research questions, purpose of study, significance of research, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Problem

English is an international language that has great influence on human life in the world, it is supported by the data revealed by *British Council* show that the number of English speakers have reached 1.75 billion people or about a quarter of world population. This large number of speakers is caused by the existence of English in almost all aspects of life such as education, science, information, communication, business, entertainment, diplomacy, and technology.

In Indonesia, English is adopted as the foreign language. It involves into education curriculum that every school runs. In teaching English, there are four skills to be covered. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Recently, speaking has played an increasingly important role in second/foreign language settings as a means of communication in daily life. It is supported by O'Malley and Pierce (1996: 57) who state that among the four skills, speaking seems to be an important skill that a learner should acquire since one of the major responsibilities of any teacher working with English language learners is to enable students to communicate effectively through oral language.

Speaking is a kind of either productive or active skill. Speaking becomes the most important tool to communicate that needs to be accomplished. In other words, the goal of language is communication and the aim of speaking in a language context is to speak communicatively.

In Covid-19 pandemic, most of schools in Indonesia use online media to continue teaching learning process including speaking skill. On-line media is the means for transmitting or delivering messages and in teaching-learning perspective delivering content to the learners, to achieve effective instruction (Omeng and Priscah, 2016). It purposes that on-line media might be all the modern ways to outside classroom to teach speaking. It can make students attitude more positive, encourage their self-motivation, and enhance understanding. Many kinds of media that the schools use for teaching speaking are Zoom, Google Meet, etc. *Zoom* is the leader in modern enterprise video communications, with an easy, reliable cloud platform for video and audio conferencing, chat, and webinars. Zoom has many innovative features that can help the teacher to deliver engaging on-line lessons. The teacher and students can use the chat feature, use the video, share the screen and record the lessons. We can also annotate our screen, while sharing, using the whiteboard feature. According to Hunston (2002) there is an increasing interest in the description of how learners write and speak English.

SMA N 1 Sawahlunto is one of the school that uses zoom media to continue teaching learning process including speaking skill. The researcher interviewed the headmaster of SMA N 1 Sawahlunto and she stated that in SMA N 1 Sawahlunto there is differentiation between student's score in speaking through face to face learning process and by using zoom media. In face to face learning speaking, 75%-85% students understand and have a good score. By using Zoom media in learning speaking, around 60% students can understand the material and have a good score. Most of the teachers share the articles or video in teaching learning process through zoom, while the students only watch and read. They do not have enough time to practice their speaking. Most of students can write their idea but they can't pronounce the word correctly. So,

by using zoom the students just practice writing the words, whereas they have a little opportunity to speak.

Based on the headmaster's explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research under the title: The Student's Problems in Learning Speaking by Using Zoom Media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto (XI IPA).

1.2 Identification of Problem

The common problems that students face in learning speaking according to Yusuf and Sewoyo (1997) are students often have no ideas or no content , so they often keep silent, they are also shy and uncomfortable as well as they are not confident if they make mistakes in grammar. The students are afraid of making errors of fluency in class and the student's pronunciation and vocabulary are poor and confined. Besides that, the students also face the problem in using media to continue teaching learning process such as internet connection and limitation of time from the application (Sudiran, 2016).

1.3 Limitation of Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher limited the problem on the student's problems in learning speaking by using zoom media. The focuses are content, vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, fluency (speaking practice) and media problems in learning speaking. This research was conducted at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto to the students of grade XI IPA.

1.4 Formulation of Problem

Based on the limitation of problem above, the researcher formulated the problem what problems do the students face in learning speaking by using zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto (XI IPA)?

1.5 Research Questions

1. Do the students have problems in speaking practice :
 - in content in learning speaking by using Zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?
 - in using grammar in learning speaking by using Zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?
 - in using vocabulary in learning speaking by using Zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?
 - in pronunciation in learning speaking by using Zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?
 - in fluency in learning speaking by using Zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?
2. Do the students have problem in using zoom media at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto?

1.6 Purpose of Study

The main purposes of this research is to describe the student's problem in learning speaking by using zoom media. The specific purposes of this research are:

1. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in content by using zoom media or not.
2. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in using grammar in learning speaking by using zoom media or not.
3. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in using vocabulary in learning speaking by using zoom media or not.
4. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in pronunciation in learning speaking by using zoom media or not.
5. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in fluency in learning speaking by using zoom media or not.

6. To find out whether the students of grade XI IPA at SMA N 1 Sawahlunto had problem in using zoom media in learning speaking or not.

1.7 Significance of Research

The results of this research are expected to give contribution to the teacher, the students, the researcher and future researcher. For the teachers, teachers are suggested to minimize students' problem in learning speaking by using zoom media especially to practice more in using vocabulary, pronunciation and media. For the students, students are suggested to minimize their problem in speaking and having more time to practice especially to practice more in using vocabulary, pronunciation and media. And for future researcher, he/she are suggested to do research related to the causes of the problem found by the students, especially in using vocabulary, pronunciation and media.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the key terms used in this research, the researcher defines them as follows:

1. Speaking is a kind of either productive or active oral English skill.
2. *Zoom media* is the leader in modern enterprise video communications, with an easy, reliable cloud platform for video and audio conferencing, chat, and webinars.
3. Content is the main idea that was delivered by the students.
4. Vocabulary is words in a language that are used by the student in learning speaking.
5. Grammar is defined as the body of rules that describe the structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the English language.
6. Pronunciation is the way in which a word or a language is spoken. This may refer to generally agreed-upon sequences of sounds used in speaking a given word or language in

a specific dialect ("correct pronunciation") or simply the way a particular individual speaks a word or language.

7. Fluency is the way to link units of speech together with facility and without strain or inappropriate slowness hesitation.