

future

5. **Be going to** is a phrase to talk about future activities you planned

before

6. **Will** is a modal verb to talk about future action decided at the time of speaking

7. **Would like** is verb used to talk about future

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher reviews some literatures that is related to this study. It covers the definition of speaking, the importance of speaking, the components of speaking, the types of speaking, the purpose of speaking, the definition of expression intention, the pattern of expression Intention and the examples of using expression Intention in dialogue.

2.1 The Nature of Speaking

2.1.1 The Definition of Speaking

There are many definitions of speaking. In the Oxford Dictionary (2019), it is defined that speaking is the action of conveying information or expressing someone feeling in the speech. It means that the ability of speaking is the capability to express idea, feeling or something in our mind to others by using spoken language. According to Hybel et.al. (as cited in Fitri, 2017), speaking is not only involved spoken and written words but also body language, personal mannerism, and style of anything that add meaning to message.

While another expert, La'Biran (2017) states that the act of communication through speaking is commonly performed in face to face interaction and occurs as part of dialogues or rather forms of a verbal exchange. Speaking is communication between more than one person. It requires an interaction between the speakers themselves. The process of understanding involves some aspects such as language element. Nunan (2005) states that to be able to speak well, there are some language elements that students should master

like grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, stress, and the choice of language functions.

Askiaet.al(2016) state that speaking skill is productive skill. It is more complicated than other skills because the students do not only pronounce the words but they have also interacted with the others as well. Then Hakan (2014) describes that all of the four language skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing are connected. In fact, the proficiency in speaking skill is necessary to become a great communicator. The ability to speak skillfully provides the speaker with several advantages. It means that the success of student in second language learning is considered by their capability in English conversation (Jannah&Fitiati, 2016).

Based on the statement of the expert above, speaking can be described as the action to express feeling, share an idea, or opinion. It is a productive skill that it is important in communication. The communication is interaction between speaker themselves. It often occurs as face to face interaction in a dialogue. In Short, the description above indicates that speaking is one of the most important skills in language learning.

2.1.1 The Importance of Speaking

The four language skills have important function in life but through speaking people can convey their ideas directly. In language teaching and learning, ability to speak is the most essential skill since it is used for communication. Speaking is one of the productive skills, which is the evidence of how competent he or she is in a language (Zyoud, 2016). In short, it is important to have a good speaking skill because it is crucial for everyday situations and career opportunities. It is widely used in various aspects of life, such as business, education and administration (Rashid et al., 2017).

As noted by Syamsudim (2015) speaking can be mastered through continuous practices in the real conversations supported with mastering communicative competence. By having communicative competence, learners can maintain personal relationships, social interactions and work situations which require you to communicate ideas to other people.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that speaking is important skill that need to be mastered for communication in formal and informal situation. Speaking skills can be improved trough daily practice in the conversations.

2.1.3 The Components of Speaking

During the speaking process in communication, there are several components which could influence the speaking ability. According to Brown (2010:199) the important aspects of speaking is grammar, fluency, comprehension, vocabulary and pronunciation.

a. Grammar

Grammar is a whole system and structure of a language. It is language rules that use to create sentences to convey meaning. Cambridge Dictionary (2019) stated that grammar is the rules about how words change their form and combine with other words to make sentences.

b. Vocabulary

Vocabulary mastery plays an important role in the four language skills and it has to be considered that vocabulary mastery is one of the needed components of language (Susanto and Fazlinda, 2016). It is necessary for the learner to learn the vocabulary in order to support the mastery of speaking skill.

c. Comprehension

Comprehension is the ability to understand the speaker's intention and general meaning. Good comprehension refers to good understanding. It refers to the speakers' understanding about what they are saying to the listeners in order to avoid misunderstanding information

d. Fluency

Fluency is speaking at normal speed, without hesitation, repetition, or self correlation with smooth use of connected speech. It is the parameter of the speaking level of someone. Someone who has good fluency will perform or use the language easily and quickly in right order of language.

e. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is the process of pronouncing a particular word in a proper manner. The acceptability of the word spoken by the speaker is a necessary aspect in speaking as well. As noted by Nation and Newton (as cited in Samad, 2017) pronunciation is an individual sound which involves good articulation, and it has features of sound such as aspiration, voicing, voice settings, intonation, and stress. Pronunciation plays a great role in speaking, and it gives a hint toward what is being said.

2.1.4 Types of Speaking

According to Brown (2010 : 184-185), there are five basic types of speaking such as : imitative, intensive, responsive, interactive and extensive.

a. Imitative

At this types of speaking, the students imitate a word, or phrase or

possibly a sentence. It is a purely phonetic level of oral production. The point which need to be highlighted in imitative speaking is the communicative competence of the language is not essential. They need to acquire some information, and then reproduce it orally without having to add extra explanation. What comes out from them is solely the information they hear (Rahmawati&Ertin, 2014).

b. Intensive

A second type of speaking frequently employed in assessment test context in the production of short stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competence in a narrow band of grammatical, phrasal, lexical or phonological relationship. Example of intensive assessment task include directed response task (request for specific production of speech), reading aloud sentence, and translation up to the simple sentence level. Unlike imitative, intensive speaking does not emphasize on pronunciation or phonological aspect.

c. Responsive

Responsive assessment task include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of short conversation, standard greeting and small talk, simple request and comments. It is a kind of short replies to teacher or student-initiated questions or comments, giving instructions and directions. Those replies are usually sufficient and meaningful.

d. Interactive

The difference between responsive and interactive speaking is in the

length and complexity of the interaction, which sometimes includes multiple exchanges and/or multiple participants interaction can be broken down into two types : (a) transactional language , which has the purpose of exchanging specific information and (b) interpersonal exchanges, which has the purpose of maintaining social relationship.

e. Extensive

Extensive oral production task include speeches, oral presentation, story telling which the opportunity for oral interaction from listeners is either highly limited (perhaps to nonverbal responses) or ruled out together.

2.1.5 The Function of Speaking

Speaking is a active skill which function to produce a language. It is a tool for communication in human life. Communication is a goal for the language learner in learning a language. This is one of ways to transform the idea from speaker to the listener. According to Bahardorfar&Omidvar (2014) speaking skill is the ability that will be judged in real-life situation. It is important part of everyday interaction. By speaking with others, we are able to know what kinds of situation are in the world.

Three functions of speaking in our communication are as follows; talk as interaction, talk as transaction, and talk as a performance (Richard, 2008). Firstly, talk as interaction makes people have the ability to interact well in conversation. When people meet, they exchange greetings, engage in small talk or recount recent experiences. Talks as transaction is focused on the situations in which the message is expressed out or what is said or done. The primary focus is on the message of making oneself understood clearly and accurately. The

examples of talk as transaction are: buying something in a shop or ordering food from a menu in a restaurant. The third type of talk is talk as performance which refers to public talk that transmits information to the audience. It includes classroom presentations, public announcements, and speeches.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can sum up that speaking has three functions in communication. The functions are exchange their idea in communication. They convey their message in particular situation. Talks for interaction people have casual conversation with friend. Transactional talks occurred when they convey their message in the transactional format such as ordering a menu in the canteen. Performance talks is a public speaking which occur in formal situation. Overall, it is important to have a good speaking ability to communicate with others in daily life because we need speaking at all aspect in communication.

2.2 Expression of Intention

Expression is the action of making known someone thoughts or feelings. According to Merriam (2019), expression is the act of saying what you think or showing how you feel using words or actions. It is a word or phrase used by particular people in particular situation. Expression is one of the speaking materials being learnt at school according to curriculum. It is an important material because it can make the students able to produce, receive and process the information. By using the expression, they are taught to be able to say or to give response to others, in the form of transactional and interpersonal dialogue.

2.2.1 Definition of Expression Intention

According to Cambridge Dictionary (2019), intention is something that

you want and plan to do. Intention is a mental state that represents a commitment to carry out actions in the future. Intention involves mental activities such as planning and forethought (Wikipedia, 2019). Intention is the activities that will happen because you plan and decide to do them.

The expression of intention occurs when we want to interact with other to convey our message about an idea of our plans. An expression of intention is indicated by the use of *be going*, *will* and *would like*.

Expressing intention is a determination or plan to do a specific thing in the future. Expression of intention can be expressed by the use of the verbs intend, plan, mean and the noun intention, plan. We can also use *be going to* + simple form of the verb, *would like* + simple form of the verb, *will* + simple form of the verb (Kemendikbud, 2016). *Be going to* is used to express a plan made before the moment of speaking. *Will* is used to express a decision the speaker makes at the moment of speaking and *Would* can use to talk about things that people want to do (Swan and Walter 2003).

2.2.2 The Pattern of Expression Intention

As already described above, intention can be expressed with three common forms ;*be going to*, *will* and *would like*.

a. Expressing Intention using “*Be going to*”

The construction using *be going to* is most commonly used in future form. *Be going to* is used when we decide to do something in the future. We want to do something in the future and we have planned before. Walker & Elswort (2000) state that the function of *be going to* are *as follows* ;

- To talk about a planned future action:

- I am *going to* see my parents on Saturday.

- To talk about something in the future which we can see as a result of something happening now:

- Look at those clouds. It's *going to* rain.

- That man on the bike is *going to* fall off.

- To make statements about the future in a neutral way:

- Alan's going to finish his exams on Friday.

- Jenny's going to be five next week.

- I'm going to work for a television company

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Statements				
Subject	Be	(Not) Going to	Base Form of Verb	
I	am*	(not) going to	leave	soon.
You	are			
He She It	is			
We You They	are			

* *The pattern of be going to in positive and negative form.*

Yes / No Questions				
Be	Subject	Going to	Base Form of Verb	
Am	I	going to	leave	soon?
Are	you			
Is	he she it			
Are	we you they			

** The pattern of be going to in Yes-No questions form.*

Wh- Questions				
Wh- Word	Be	Subject	Going to	Base Form of Verb
When Why	are	you	going to	leave?

** The pattern of be going to in Wh-Questions form.*

b. Expressing Intention using “Will”

Simple future tense using *will* is often used to when we decide something in the moment of speaking. To show a planning, “*will*” is used for all pronouns. (pronouns - I - you - he - she- it - we - you - they). As explained by Mufanti (2016) the functions of *Will* are as follows ;

- *Will* is used when we decide to do an action when we are talking.

Examples:

E.g. 1: A: What do you want to drink?

B: I *will* have some coke, please.

E.g. 2: A: There is somebody waiting for you outside.

B: All right I *will* see him.

- *Will* is used to offer something or to do something.

Examples:

E.g. 1: A: This bag is very heavy.

B: I *will* help you bring it

E.g. 2: A: The weather is very cold today.

B: Don't worry! I *will* lend you my jacket.

- *Will* is used to show prediction.

Examples:

- It *will* rain hard this afternoon.
- Who *will* win the game?
- They *will* not win the game because they don't have good players.

Statements			
Subject	Will (not)	Base Form of Verb	
I You He She It We You They	will (not)*	leave	soon.

**The pattern of will to in positive and negative form.*

Yes / No Questions			
Will	Subject	Base Form of Verb	
Will	I you he she it we you they	leave	soon?

**The pattern of will in Yes-No questions form.*

Wh- Questions			
Wh- Word	Will	Subject	Base Form of Verb
When	will	you	leave?

** The pattern of will in Wh-Questions form.*

c. Expressing Intention using “Would like”

Would like is one of the form to tell other people about our intention. In intention, would commonly occurs in the statement and yes-no question form (Kemendikbud, 2016). Side & Wellman (2000) state that the functions of *Would like* are as follows ;

- Would like can be used to talk about things that people want to do :
 - I would like to learn English
 - I *wouldn't like* to be an astronaut.
- Would like can be used when we ask for something.
 - I would like a brochure, please.
 - We would like to order our drinks first.
- We also use would like in offering and invitations.
 - Would you like a free gift?
 - Would you like to visit the museum with us?

S	would like to	simple form of the verb
I	would like to	bake cookies

***The pattern of *would like* in positive form.**

S	Would not like to	simple form of the verb
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I	wouldn't like to	bake cookies
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*The pattern of *would like* in negative form.

▪ Would you like to bake cookies ?

*The pattern of *would like to* in Yes-No question form.

2.2.3 The Examples of using Expression Intention in Dialogue

Be going to, *will*, and *would like* are used to talk about the future plans.

These are *be going to*, *will*, and *would like* in the dialogue form to express intention.

a. The dialogue using *be going to* :

Santi : What are you going to do this weekend ?

Bayu : Definitely! My dad and I are going to go fishing. We are going to go fishing in a lake near my uncle's house. Would you like to come with us?

Santi : I don't really like fishing. I would rather stay at home than go fishing. What about you, Riri? What are you going to do on the long weekend?

Riri : I have made a plan with my mother about what to do on this long weekend. We are going to practice baking cookies.

Bayu : Are you going to bake choco chips cookies like the last time?

Riri : Well, yes. That is my favorite cookies. But we will also try to make ginger cookies.

Riri : Oh, would you like to join me to learn baking cookies? You can
come to my house.

Bayu : It's a good idea! Or will you go fishing with me and my dad?

Santi:Uhm, not fishing I guess. But I think I would like to bake cookies with
Riri. Thanks for asking me to join you Riri.

b. The dialogue using *will* :

Martha: Listen, I am going to have a party this Saturday. Would you like to
come?

Jane : Oh, I would love to come. Thank you for inviting me.

Martha: Susan and Marie are going to help out with the cooking!

Jane : Hey, *I will help, too!*

Martha: Would you? That would be great!

Jane : *I will make lasagna!*

Martha : That sounds delicious! I know my Italian cousins are going to be
there. I'm sure *they will love it.*

Jane : Italians? Maybe *I will bake a cake.*

Martha : Okay, *They will love your cake.*

Jane : Well, if you say so. Is there going to be a theme for the party?

Martha : No, I don't think so. Just a chance to get together and have fun.

Jane : I'm sure *it will be lots of fun.*

c. The dialogue using *would like* :

Waiter : Hello, Can I help you?