CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss about some points dealing with the review of literature. It involves of the nature of speaking, elements of speaking, the theory of writing, characteristic of writing, and related literature. Each section will be revealed below.

2.1 The Nature of Speaking

According to Richard (2008), a person is said to be able to master a language is when he has good speaking skill. In this case, the ability to speak English is the most important thing for the second language or foreign language learner because speaking skill is a barometer of someone to master a language. Richard (2008) stated that the notion of English as an international language encourages the revision of the concept of communicative competence to involve content related to intercultural which makes the focus of learning not on the original language, but how to have critical thinking and a broad understanding so that the realization of the concept of communication.

Explaining the theory of speaking based on the bottom-up view, Torky (2006) explains that traditionally the focus in speaking is on the perceptive skills of a motor. In this context, speaking is defined as the production of auditory signal designed to produce a differential verbal response by the listener. It is regarded as a systematic merging of sounds in accordance with the principle of a specific language to form meaningful speech. This approach is adopted by audio-lingual.
Based on that statement, it can be deduced that speaking is a product of language produced through listening activity. It is the process of listening, discovering, receiving and relaying information.

In accordance with Torky (2006) the lack of this approach is to ignore the interactive and social aspects of speaking, limiting it to its psychomotor sense. Moreover, it is difficult to ensure a satisfactory transition from classroom theory learning that should be applicable in real life where it requires capability. Alternatively, Torky (2006) defines speaking based on a top-down view. He says that speaking is a communication which involves interactional skill. It means that speaking is an activity where people have interaction with the other people. In which they are communicate each other.

2.2 Elements of Speaking

Harmer (2007) explained that the second language of English speakers must have the ability to speak in various situations and types of discussion; in addition they must also be able to speak in various functions of the conversation. There are two different purposes of speaking event, they are transactional and interpersonal. The purpose of transactional speaking is to convey information and as a facility to exchange goods and service. Besides, interpersonal communication is communication between two people or more where they use all elements of conversation such as background, hobby, and etc. The aim of interpersonal communication is to establish and maintain relationships between people.

Harmer (2007) characterizes two kinds of speaking in which they are; interactive and non-interactive. Interactive communication is conversation that happens when someone buy some vegetables in a market. Meanwhile, non-
interactive communication means that someone sends a message by using letter to her friend. In addition, we might be differentiated speaking that is planned and unplanned. Planned speaking is a speaking that the speaker plans about what they have to say in accordance such as; a lecture and wedding speech. Whereas, speaking that is unplanned, such as a conversation that happens when we meet our friends on the street.

Some experts in the field of language attempt to classify the function of speaking in human interaction. Richard (2008) classifies the functions of speaking between interactional and transactional. The function of interactional is to establish social relationships among human beings. Meanwhile, the intended aim of transactional is to exchange information which focuses on the messages. Richard (2008) expanded the classification of the functions of speech activities into 3 types, they are; talk as interaction, talk as transaction and talk as performance. Each of these speech activities describes deeply as below:

a. Talk as Interaction

Talk as an interaction refers to a conversation whose main purpose is as a social function. When people meet, they exchange greetings, share experiences, engage in small talk, tell each other about hobbies, and so on. The focus of this speech activity is on the speakers and how they want to present themselves to each other.

b. Talk as Transaction

Talk as transaction refers to situations where the focus is on what is said or done instead of the other person or how they interact with each other. The main focus is the message delivered and how others understand it clearly and accurately.
c. Talk as Performance

Talk as performance refers to public speaking which tends to be in the form of a monologue and not a dialogue. It is more formal and refers to written language. Talk as performance is how speakers deliver messages or information in front of the audience, such as class presentations, speeches and announcements.

2.3 The Theory of Writing

According to Nunan (1999) the definition of writing can be seen from two points; writing as a product and writing a process. Nunan (1999) explains that writing based on product orientation focuses on the final results in which the writer imitate, copy, and alter a written model based on the reference used. In addition, writing based on product orientation focuses on grammar-level sentences, how the author assembles an idea so that it becomes an interesting discourse. This approach is consistent with sentence level structuralize linguistics and bottom-up processing. In the meantime, Nunan (1999) also writing based on orientation that refers to the process more focus on the steps contained in the preparation and design of writing. Someone can find interesting ideas by producing, contemplating, discussing, and processing the ideas and thoughts that are found.

Based on the explanations above, the research concludes that writing based on product orientation focuses on the final result rather than the development of material involving the writing stages. Writing contained in a novel is one of the writings based on a product approach where the end of the writing is able to
attract the attention of readers. Meanwhile, writing based on a process approach focuses more on the steps facing by the writer to produce a writing such as, drafting, writing, revising, and rewriting.

2.4 Characteristic of Writing

According to Ur (1991) one of the reasons that teaching writing and speaking differently is that these two lessons are different in some basic characteristics. Here is an explanation of the characteristics of writing:

1. **Permanence**

   The written discourse is fixed and stable so that reading can be done at the time, speed and level of precision desired. On the contrary, speaking is an activity which performed on the spot. The listener can interrupt the conversation.

2. **Explicitness**

   The written text is explicit, the context and all references must be clear. While in speeches, however, real time situations and knowledge shared between the speaker and the listener then it is all information.

3. **Density**

   Content is presented much denser in writing. In speech, the information is conveyed through many words and repetition means unstructured as written.

4. **Detachment**

   Writers usually work alone and do not get acquainted with readers. Meanwhile, speaking usually interacts directly with the listener and instantly receives feedback.
5. **Organization**

Written text carefully prepared and well organized, because the writer has the time and opportunity to edit it before it becomes available to read. A speaker usually improvises when speaking and the language spoken in the speech is not well organized. Thus the written text is more in line with the rules of grammar. Written text is also more appropriate in vocabulary and formal selection.

6. **Slowness of production, speed of repetition**

Usually someone will more easily understand a piece of text by reading it rather than someone reading the text aloud. This is because writing is slower than speaking.

7. **Standard language**

Writing usually uses generally acceptable language variations. In speaking, usually someone cannot escape from their local dialect. This makes the language in oral sometimes difficult to understand.

8. **A learnt skill**

Most people can speak orally because of their own mother tongue while in writing they have to be taught and learned.

9. **Shear amount and importance**

Usually a person will be longer in representing written information in oral form. This is caused by a phenomenon called 'redundancy'. Usually in speech where a person must convey information with a good impression so that when he forgets about what will be delivered then they will repeat the same sentence.
It can be concluded that, this chapter has already addressed some definitions and theoretical views of the nature of speaking, elements of speaking, the theory of writing, characteristic of writing, and related literature. In the meantime, to identify the procedure used by the researcher in conducting this research, chapter three will represent some theoretical views such as; research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collection as well as data analysis.