## **CHAPTER V**

## **DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents discussion based on the finding of the study.

## A. DISCUSSION

From those data gotten, the researcher know that the students who are good speaking proficiency employ the kinds of learning strategies. They find their own strategies in learning speaking. Rubin and Thompson (1982) (cited in Brown 2001:209) the students who can find their own way in learning, categorized as good language learners. They suggest that "good" language learner has some characteristics, as follows:

- a) find their own way in learning
- b) creative and experiment with language
- c) make their own opportunities and find strategies for getting practice in using the language inside and outside the classroom
- d) make errors work in order to learn and communication
- e) use linguistics knowledge, including knowledge of the their first language in mastering a second language
- f) learn to make intelligent guesses

Therefore, it can be said that the students who have varieties of learning strategies are qualified become good language learners.

From the subjects the learning strategies employed are found. There are kinds of strategies that students use to improve their speaking proficiency. All of the subjects employed some strategies.

The first strategy is finding the meaning of new words by looking up dictionary, then memorizing the words before going to sleep, making notes of new vocabulary, and also providing some of new vocabularies per day, then applying it to daily activities. This activities are useful for the students to enrich their vocabularies. The next strategy is having grammar books, write one by one of tenses in paper then glue it at room wall and sharing with other friends or teacher. By applying this strategies, they have good grammar mastery. Then, the students also accustoming to train pronunciation includes imitating pronunciation of words. This strategy is useful for students before they oral presentation. Therefore, it will make they speak fluently. Another strategies are understanding of the theme that will be spoken, then writing what will be spoken. They not only controlling of emotion include deadening nervous and enjoy, but also keeping on to practice wherever they are. It is possible that they can practice to speak in English satisfactorily. It means they have ability to speak English with various vocabularies with good grammar and pronunciation.

The strategies used by the students in learning speaking presented previously are match with theory proposed by Stern (1992). Those strategies give many contributions to make learning speaking become easier Stern (1992) identified five language learning strategies: management and planning strategies, cognitive strategies, communicative strategies, interpersonal strategies, and also affective strategies. The applied strategy gives positive result to the students' effort to improve their English proficiency. Theory of learning strategy can be seen in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1: Classification Learning Strategies Employed by Students and Theory of Learning Strategy.

Learning Strategies	Subject				Learning Strategy Theory					
	S1	S2	<b>S3</b>	<b>S4</b>	M	С	CE	I	A	
finding the meaning of new vocabulary by looking up dictionary	V	V	V	V		V				
making notes of new vocabulary	1	1	1	V		<b>V</b>				
providing some of new vocabularies per day			V	V	1					
memorizing the words before going to sleep	1	V	V	V		V				
applying new vocabulary to daily activity	V	√ 	1	V		<b>V</b>				
having grammar books and write one by one of tenses in a paper then glue it at room wall	V	V	V	V	V					

sharing with other friends or teacher about grammar		V	V			V		
accustoming to train pronunciation includes imitating the pronunciation of words	V	V	V	V				V
understanding of the theme that will be spoken	1	1			1			
writing what will be spoken		V			V			
controlling of emotion include deadening nervous and enjoy		V		V			V	
keeping on to practice wherever they are	1	1	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			1	

Note : M = Management and planning

C = Cognitive

CE = Cognitive experimental

I = Interpersonal

A = Affective