

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses about background of the research, statement of research problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, the scope and limitation of the research, definition of key terms. Each of them explained as follows.

#### **A. Background of the Research**

English is a language that is used as a global language. It means that English is used by most of the people in the world as a communication language. English is very important in many activities such as teaching, learning activities, traveling, international conference and particular conversation with a foreigner. English is commonly used in many fields such as politics, technology, economy, culture, art and business. In 4.0 eras, there is a digitalization era which means that the information about those fields is transferred by using a digital system. When using a digital system, the ability and skill of using English are necessary. Indonesia needs to improve its human source with sufficient ability and skill of using English. Accordingly, learning English to be mastery in it is important for Indonesian people to improve their ability and skill for their future.

English language in Indonesia is recognized as third language or English Foreign language because the first language of Indonesian people is Bahasa, second is their respective regional languages which are very diverse in each region. It means English is taught in school but it does not play an essential role in national or social life (Broughton, 1980, p. 6). In Indonesia at the first, the English language was only learned for certain purposes such as travel abroad, communication with a native speaker, reading literature books, reading scientific research, and technical work. But after the development of today's era, English is learned seriously by many people to have a good prospect in the community of international world recently that is why English becomes important. Since it is important, English is taught widely at formal schools starting from elementary school up to universities even at informal school.

As a universal language, English plays a crucial role because we only can use this language to communicate with other countries people. By mastering the English language, people able to learn more knowledge and gather more information. All science and technology is now sophisticated and uses English. English has entered into various spheres of people's lives, including in education, starting from Kindergarten, Elementary School, and Middle School. English language in Indonesia has taken a special attention due to the fact that people's awareness on the importance of English as the main means of communication in the global era is getting increased (Nurhayati, Djatmika, Santosa, & Wiratno, 2016, p. 207). Based on Law Number 20 of 2003, it is stated that English is no longer just a subject but also the language of instruction starting in the fourth grade of elementary school. Apart from the ability and proficiency of teachers in English, teachers are required to use English in teaching and learning activities. As the statement above, our government involves English as subject material in school. School is one of the centers of education which the knowledge is learnt by Indonesian the student. So education is one of the possible ways to teach and learn English in Indonesia.

In the English Language, there are four basic language skills such as: speaking, listening, writing and reading (Nurhayati, 2019 4(1), p. 19). From the four skills are divided into two types, they are productive skill and receptive skill. Productive skills are speaking and writing, then the receptive skills are listening and reading. One of productive skills is speaking. This skill plays a very important role, especially to obtain information from the speaker who speak, then students have be able to take information from the speaker clearly, effectively, and acceptably. In learning speaking, it is not enough to just read and memorize vocabulary, but a good pronunciation is important because different pronunciation may have different meaning, and the mispronunciation can make misunderstanding in conversation. Speaking remains the most difficult skill to master for the majority of English learners, and they are still incompetent in communicating orally in English (Zhang, 2009, 2 (4), p. 91). As non-native speaker, Indonesian's students are oftenly make errors in pronunciation. Since there are differences between the native language and the target language, the

problems and difficulties cannot be avoided such as Indonesian students may produce some English words in wrong way (Nurhayati, 2020, (512), p. 221). It can be caused by in lot of languages, each letter represents one sound to produce, so it is easy for anyone to try and pronounce the words just by looking at how the word is spelled. It means that the alphabets and the pronunciation are the same, but in English the alphabet or the words and the pronunciation are different (Nurhayati, 2010 2(1), p. 13). English language has its own letter to read it correctly, the name is the International Phonetic Alphabet or abbreviated as IPA. So English words in alphabet they won't always be pronounced in the same way, take the letter 'c' for example, in the word "cup" it is pronounced 'k' but that's different in the word "place" and when 'c' word next to 'h' it's often be pronounce 'ch' as in word chocolate.

According to Penny Ur (1996, p. 121), there are many reasons that cause difficulty in speaking, and they are as follows: (1) Inhibition, students are worried about making mistakes, fearful of criticism, or simply shy. (2) Nothing to say, students have no motive to express themselves. (3) Low or uneven participation, only one participant can talk at a time because of large classes and the tendency of some learners to dominate, while others speak very little or not at all. (4) Mother-tongue use, learners who share the same mother tongue tend to use it because it is easier and because learners feel less exposed if they are speaking their mother tongue. Based on the statement above, teachers are required by all means to be able to overcome all these problems. Moreover, in the academic year 2020/2021, Indonesia is facing a COVID-19 pandemic which has caused schools to be closed and requires learning from home for safety and preventing the wider spread of the virus. Nurhayati (2020, p. 45) argue with the emergence of the Corona (covid-19) pandemic in Indonesian society, including the Tulungagung area, it certainly causes all activities related to outside parties to be postponed. Under these conditions, teachers certainly face various kinds of problems in teaching especially the problems in case of teaching students' English speaking skills.

In Indonesia, through KMK\_No.\_HK.01.07-MENKES-413-2020 the government has limited all kinds of activities that have the potential to cause

crowds in order to control and prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus from becoming wider. To manage this issue, the government wants to pursue and develop a telecommuting plan that all concentrate from home. In terms of the teaching and learning process, it is continued through online learning by utilizing technology. Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the government requires the teaching and learning process to be carried out by distance learning. So, face-to-face learning in schools has to be temporarily suspended, students are not allowed to attend school and the teachers work from home.

Basically, online learning is not a new thing in Indonesia, since the adoption of technology in the world of education, the efforts to educate Indonesian learners have been carried out by distance learning, The reason that underlies the government to implement it, is because of the geographical location, the territory of Indonesia which is an archipelago and the size of the Indonesian state compared to other countries. Online learning is learning that structured with the aim of using an electronic or computer system so that it can support the learning process (Allen, 2013, p. 27). Online learning is an educational system or concept that utilizes information technology in order to make the teaching and learning process become easier and more flexible to conduct.

The decision to switch to online learning becomes very relevant when it comes to efforts to survive and maintain safety amid the Covid-19 outbreak. However, if the decision is related to the uneven distribution of education in Indonesia, then this may raises many questions. What is meant is the question in the terms of readiness that must be carried out by many parties, especially for those on the front line as implementers and participants in the world of education, which are teachers and students. The readiness certainly includes many things such as facilities and infrastructure to support activities in the form of media such as cellphones or laptops, knowledge in operating these tools, knowledge in the use of learning applications and other related matters. When viewed from the aspect of facilities and infrastructure, for example the physical readiness of technology as an online learning media must at least be fulfilled with the minimum requirement that all teachers and students have smartphones or laptops that are connected to

the internet network evenly, because logically learning cannot take place if only the teacher has these facilities. After the readiness of facilities such as smartphones and laptops, the next is readiness in terms of materials and software. The readiness in terms of materials and software for example are how learning materials that should be adjusted, make a suitable study programs or learning platforms for online classes whether on the web or online learning applications. If the teachers feel they are not optimal and even constrained in carrying out teaching with an online system during this this pandemic situation, therefore the research of this problem needs to be carried out from the perspective of teachers.

In the previous is the research conducted by Lipriani Padilla (2021) with the title *English Teachers Challenges in Teaching Online during New Normal in MAN Kaur Regency*. The result of the research showed that the teachers problems in teaching English during pandemic are unstable internet connections in teaching, limited learning media such as students not having laptops or smartphones, limited time and techniques in providing online explanations and students not understanding the material during online learning. The second research is conducted by Marzuki, Ismail Yunus H. Agung Rinaldy Malik (2021) by the title *Kesulitan Guru Bahasa Inggris Dalam Menggunakan E-Learning Selama Pandemi Covid-19*. The result showed that there were three main obstacles in using e-learning which were identified from English teachers in Tolitoli District. The three obstacles are lack of experience in using e-learning; poor internet connectivity for teachers and students; and physical barriers for students and teachers, such as eye strain. Third is the research conducted by Sukma Berlian Arum Prabawati (2021) with the title *Problems Faced by English Teachers In Teaching English Online during Pandemic Covid-19 at SMPN 2 Kedunggalar*. The result found that the problems faced by English teachers in learning English online during the Covid-19 Pandemic at SMPN 2 Kedunggalar were difficulties in students' internet access and many students did not respond. Based on the research results, it is also known that the solution to the problem faced is to provide an extension of the time for sending assignments and if students have difficulty accessing the internet, students are allowed to collect at school. For students who do not respond, the teacher takes the initiative to contact personally,

if this method is deemed insufficient then the teacher tries to contact his friends and the teacher reminds them through the group. For the problem of boredom, the teacher gave group assignments.

The results of a review of several previous researches on teaching and learning English during the Covid pandemic have revealed several problems. Among them are the problems faced by students in using e-learning applications at the Junior High School level (Prabawati Sukma, 2021), at the Senior High School level (Marzuki, Ismail Yunus H. Agung Rinaldy Malik, 2021), and the problem are limited online learning facilities, physical limitations such as eye strain and dizziness due to looking at the computer screen for too long. (Lipriani Padilla, 2021) found that the problems are unstable internet connections in teaching, limited learning media such as students not having laptops or smartphones, limited time and techniques in providing online explanations and students not understanding the material during online learning. But so far, not many studies have discussed more specifically about the problems that arise within the process of teaching English speaking skills during pandemic situation especially the tenth grade teachers who have to adapt to the new learning system with new students too, therefore it is necessary to conduct research on this theme. So by the background of the research above, the researcher takes the title **“Teachers Problem on Teaching English Speaking at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung during Pandemic Situation”** and hopefully useful for English teachers, students, readers, and especially for researchers themselves.

## **B. Focus of the Research**

This research focused on investigating the problems faced by teachers in teaching speaking skills during the pandemic situation at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung; including teaching media, teaching material resources, and classroom management. The formulations of the problems in this research are:

1. What kinds of the problems faced by the teachers on teaching English speaking skill at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung during a pandemic situation academic year 2020/2021?
2. How do the teachers overcome the problems to teach speaking skill at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung during a pandemic situation academic year 2020/2021?

## **C. The Objective of the Research**

This research aimed to discover describe the problems faced and what teachers did to overcome problems in teaching English speaking skills at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung during the pandemic situation academic year 2020/2021.

## **D. Significance of the Research**

The result of this research is expected to give benefits both theoretically and practically.

1. The Theoretical Benefits
  - a. The result of the research is expected to give contributions to increasing the quality of teaching English, especially for teaching English speaking skill through online and offline classes
  - b. This research is expected to increase the repertoire of the research finding.
  - c. The result of this research is expected to enrich the choosing of media and material on teaching speaking.

## 2. The Practical Benefits

### a. For the teachers

This research results can be used as reference for the teacher about their performance. So that, the teacher can improve their performance in teaching during this pandemic situation, especially in teaching English speaking. The result of the research is hoped to be able help English teachers to improve their skill in teaching English speaking skill. It can give contribution to the success in teaching learning English speaking skill at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung related the student in learning English speaking through online and offline classes. Teachers are able to teach appropriately and effectively and are able to overcome problems that arise during the pandemic which in the end students can practice speaking skills easily.

### b. For the school

This research result can be used as resources in improving teacher's performance and creativity to develop a good and appropriate teaching material, especially in teaching English speaking skill.

### c. For the other researcher

This research can be used as reference for a similar research and as stimulation for other researcher.

## **E. Scope and Limitation**

This research was conducted on English teachers at SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung academic year 2020/2021. This research focuses on finding and describing problems that occur in teaching speaking English through online and offline classes during a pandemic situation. And the second is to discover and describe the solution for the problem faced by the English teacher in teaching speaking. In this research, the researcher chose the subject the English teachers at



SMAN 1 Campurdarat Tulungagung. The amount of the informant which is the students cannot be decided until the researcher gets saturated data.

## **F. Definition of Key Term**

In order to clarify the key terms used in this research, some definitions are put forward:

### 1. Problem

According to Carlson (1997, p. 56) problems are the best means of training yourself so that your heart becomes more open. In addition, problems are also an important part that must exist in human life to make humans more developed.

### 2. Teacher

Educators must have an academic qualifications and competence as the agents of teaching and learning, physical and spiritual health, as well as having the ability to achieve national education goals (Mulyasa, 2003, p. 53).

### 3. Teaching

The definition of teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving the instructions, guiding in the study of something, providing with knowledge, causing to know or understand (Brown H. D., 1994, p. 7).

### 4. Speaking Skill

Speaking is used for many different purposes and each purpose involves different skills (Richards, 2002, p. 218). In this case speaking skills are taught to senior high school students are using expressions of greeting, introducing, parting, using expressions of happiness, using expressions of sympathy and showing affection, Using expressions of making, accepting, and declining an invitation, using expressions of making and cancelling an appointment, expressing congratulating and complementing, expressing gratitude.

## 5. Covid-19 Pandemic

The World Health Organization (WHO) states Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people infected with the virus experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age (who.int, 2019).