

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter covers some theories related to the research which consist of theoretical review, hypothesis, and previous study.

#### **A. Theory of Habit**

##### **1. The definition of Habit**

Habit is a thing that a person does often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop doing (Homby: 1995). Moreover, in Longman Exams Dictionary (2006:684) defined that habit is “something that you do regularly or usually, often without thinking about it because you have done it so many times before”.

There are many definitions of habit according to experts. According to behaviorists psychologist as cited in Patel and Jain (2008:46) the habit is conditioned behavior. Habit is the form of constant behavior of the effort to adapt to the environment which contains elements of affective feelings which is gotten from exercises, imitation and repetition continuously (Kartono, 1996:101).

When people do some actions without thinking before, it means that they do some habits. Habit is an easy way and didn't need more both concentration and attention. Djali (2009:126) states that

habitual minds in doing it and it can go on while people think about or pay attention to other thing.

Based on some definitions of habit stated above, it can be concluded that basically, habit relates to hobby. Habit, furthermore, concern with something that has been done by someone regularly without any more both concentration and attention, and it is difficult to be stopped in doing it. In other word, habit is routines of behavior that are repeated regularly and tend to occur subconsciously.

## 2. Measurement of Habit

After knowing some definition about habit, we now go to the concepts of how to measure habit. Firstly, we have to know about the nature of measurement. Measurement is one way of evaluation which deals with the process of qualifying the characteristics of persons or things according to explicit procedures of rules (Isnawati, 2011:2). While evaluation here is a systematic gathering of information for the purpose of making decision (Isnawati, 2011:2).

Measurement is important in providing information to guide theoretical decisions. Measurement, moreover, is fundamental to answer practically all the questions that science asks, not only in physical science but also in biological and social science.

Some instruments which can be used in measure habit are questionnaire, interview, or observation. The teacher may want the students to write their like or dislike down in a systematic manner

by answering a questionnaire. According to Arikunto (2010:195), and Sugiyono (2010:199), questionnaire is a kind of instrument in written form that consists of some question that are asked by researcher in order to obtain information from the respondents about their personality or something they had known. The question here will depend on the kind of information the teacher wants.

Because habit is an attitude or behavior, a scale used to measure the habit is attitude scale. Attitude scale is used to measure persons' attitude toward certain object (Sudjana, 201:81). While attitude itself according to Arifin (2011:159) is an inclination behavior to do something by using manner, technique and certain pattern toward environment, whether humans of certain object.

One of scale to measure attitude scale is Likert Scale, in which students will be asked to choose strongly agree, are undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. as stated by Sudjana (2011:81) that in Likert Scale, expressions asked, whether positive or negative expression, are marked by the subject, strongly agree, undecided, disagree or strongly disagree. Additionally, Sugiyono (2010:134) says that Liker Scale is used to measure attitude, opinion, and perception of individual or group of individual about social phenomena.

In conclusion, to measure the students' habit, the simple way used is questionnaire, which use Likert Scale, because it deals with

students' habit and their preference among activities, hobby or other aspects.

## **B. English conversation**

### **1. Definition of English conversation**

Conversation is very important part of foreign language learning. The ability to communicate in the language clearly and efficiently contributes to the success of the language learners in school and later in everyday life. According Rohim (2009: 12) states that communication is a part of human in interaction. In the English teaching learning, students must be can communication by English language. To be able English speaking, students need practices to speak. One of them is with do conversation. Conversation is a joint activities in which two or more participants use linguistic forms and nonverbal signals to communicate interactively (Susan E.Brennan: 2010).

Conversation is a progression of exchanges among participants. Each participant is a "learning system", that is, a system that changes internally as a consequence of experience. This highly complex type of interaction is also quite powerful, for conversation is the means by which existing knowledge is conveyed and new knowledge is generated. Ricard in Brown (2001:276) notes "that a conversation class is something of an enigma in language teaching". The goal and the technique are extremely diverse, depending on the

student, teacher, and overall content of the class. Conversations are the most often used speaking activities in language classroom. Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information (Brown,1994).

## 2. Types of Conversation

According to said Yona may (2016) that type of conversation support students communications. There are three type of conversation that are: Structural conversation, functional conversation, and situational conversation.

### a. Structural conversation

Structural conversation is a type of conversation that focuses on grammar. So, grammar is important element in conversation.

Example:

Jhon : Marta may I borrow your book?

Marta : Yes you may.

Jhon : okay, thank you very much

Marta : waiter! Two cups of coffee please!

Explanation :

The structure of that sentences suitable with grammar. So, that sentence is structural conversation.

b. Functional conversation

Functional conversation is a type of conversation where have purpose to make the ability of someone in use the sentence suitable with atmosphere.

Example:

Jhon : Marta, may I borrow your book?

Marta : with my pleasure!

Jhon : ooh thanks!

Marta : waiter! Two cups of coffee, please!

Explanation :

The language that used in the sentence is more relax than structural conversation. Because the language in functional conversation suitable with atmosphere.

c. Situational conversation

In situational conversation, we use the language suitable of situation.

Example:

Jhon : Marta, may I borrow your book?

Marta : yes pleasure!

Jhon : thank a lot

Marta : waiter! Two coffees please!

Explanation:

In dialog above, the language used in dialog more relax and not attention the structural conversation. The word 2 coffees actually are fault sentence. Because coffee is uncountable until use cup, but is no problem because that sentence used in the restaurant.

### 3. Kind of Conversation

According to Bohm, D.(1996), said that there are three kind of conversation. They are: debate, group discussion, and parliamentary procedure. The conversation includes the following:

#### a. Debate

Debate is to discuss a question by presenting ideas on both sides of an issue. A debate, simply put, is like a game, where two or more speakers present their arguments intent on persuading each other. It is also, a contest, but rather an exciting one when both parties try to oppose the other party's conclusion.

#### b. Group discussion

Discussion divided into formal and informal. Formal group discussion such as: conference and panel discussion. Informal group discussion such as: study group.

c. Parliamentary procedure

Parliamentary procedure is the body of rules, ethnics, and customs governing meeting and other operations of clubs, organization, legislative bodies, and other deliberative assemblies.

## C. Speech

### 1. Definition of Speech

Speech is an art that is contained in speaking. Speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words. Speech is expressing thoughts in the form of words for the people (Depdikbud, 1990: 681). Speech is a technique of using words or language effectively which means skills in choosing words that can affect the communicant (Syam 2006: 7). Speech is to convey information or ideas from the speaker to many people and has a purpose to convince the listener. A good speech can give a positive message to the person who hears it.

Speech is one of the spoken language activities supported by the non-language aspects, such as facial expressions, contacts of view, and intonation. The ability to speak or speak can help to achieve a good career. According to Pateda and Pulubuhu (2003: 262), speech is a material delivered orally by a person to a listener held at a certain place and time. According to Evendhy Siregar (1984: 32), speech is a process of communication or social



interaction between the speaker and the listener. In the process of speech need the elements of speech are: ideas, themes, meteri, subject, and object of speech. To make a speech need preparation. Arsjad (1987: 56) states that to have good speech skills needs good preparation and regular practice. Someone who speaks is to give information or convey a knowledge to others. Speech has a very important role in human life. Because humans as social beings, that is always involved in a community (Sardiman, 2011: 1). Can be seen from the habits of people who always use the speech during the state meeting, student meetings, flag ceremonies, etc. In a speech, one must memorize words, sentences according to what is in his idea.

## 2. Method of Speech

According to Jalaludin Rachmat (1999:17), there are four method of speech. They are impromptu speech, manuscript speech, memorizer speech, and extempore speech. The methods of speech are explained below:

### a. Impromptu speech

Impromptu speech is a speech delivered without preparation from the person who will make a speech. For example, when you come to a party, then you are asked to deliver a speech, then the speech you conveyed without preparation in advance. The speech may be called impromptu speech.

- The advantages of impromptu speech:

1. Impromptu speech can use the feeling of speaker.

Because the speaker doesn't prepare the word to be spoken. So, the word is more natural.

2. His idea and opinions are spontaneous, so it looks fresh.

- The weakness of impromptu speech:

1. Can lead to a crude conclusion because the lack of knowledge.

2. The convey of ideas are not influent

3. Usually, the speaker feels nervous

- There are several thing that need to attention when we do impromptu speech:

1. Think a good speech technique.

For example: story, relationship with previous speech.

2. Define the message organization system.

Example: chronological order, problem solving technique, theoretical and practical relationships.

3. Think of closing speech technique.

b. Manuscript speech

Manuscript speech is a speech by using script. Usually the speaker reads the speech from beginning to end. Manuscript speeches are often used by national figures and scientists in reporting the result of his research. Because they should speak carefully.

- The advantages of Manuscript speech
  1. Words can be chosen until can convey the right ideas.
  2. Can speak fluent because the words have been prepared.
  3. Manuscript can be punished
- The weakness of Manuscript speech
  1. The speaker can't see the listener
  2. Longer creation.

c. Memorizer speech

Memorizer speech is a speech that using memorized method. The speaker writes all messages to be delivered in a script. Then, the message is memorized and delivered to the audience. This speech often has problems because the speaker often forgot the part to be delivered.

d. Extempore speech

Extempore speech is the best of speech. In this speech, the speaker only prepare out-line. In the convey of the message, the speaker doesn't remember word by word but the speaker is free to convey the ideas according to out-line that has been compiled. Communication between speaker and audience is also better. Speaker can directly respond to what happens according to the situation and conditions.

The example of a speech:

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

Praise be to compassionate and merciful God, just and wish, who grants his favor and mercy to those who obey him, who punishes those who disobey him.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Indonesia is a large country, which is inhabited by hundreds of millions people with hundreds of islands spread widely. We have been independent since 1945, but part of people thought Indonesia has to become independent in terms of education yet. Even though we have changed its curriculum almost every year, but it is evident that education in Indonesia has not been able to compete as a whole with the

developed countries. We tend to be left behind and have not been able to print human resources quality of developed countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Education is a major key to a better country. Through proper education and comprehensive, we are able to print high-quality human resource, eradicate poverty, ignorance and crushing.

Students and teachers have diligence, sincere, and keep trying without relentlessness. We are a rich country. Indonesia is supposed to have the best education. Don't give up on the fate of our nation today, and continue to fight for independence of education.

Ladies and gentlemen,

So what's going on with our education?

The level of education depends on one thing only. Education is depending on us. Good or bad educations of countries rely on the students. If we want to change our model of education, let's start by changing the way our point of view with the same education, keep trying, keep learning, keep innovation for our education.

Not much to say today. Thank you very much for your attention and forgive me for my mistakes, and I say

Wassalamualaikum Wr.Wb.

### 3. The Purpose of Speech

According to Ochs and Winner (2008:16), speech has four goals. There are: informative, persuasive, recreative, educative.

#### a. Informative

The speeches aimed at providing a report or knowledge of interest to the listener. So the listener gets a lot of knowledge.

Example: speech how to use computer

#### b. Persuasive

Speeches about attempt to convince, invite, and motivate listeners to do something useful.

Example: speech of legislative candidate

#### c. Recreative

Speeches aimed at entertaining the listener to be happy with information conveyed.

Example: speech in social event.

#### d. Educative

Speech that aims to emphasize on the aspect of education.

Example: religious speech

#### 4. Factor Effectiveness of Speech

To be a good speaker, a speaker must be courageous in speaking. In addition, the speaker should speak clearly. There are several factors for the effectiveness of speech that is language and non-linguistic factors (Arsjad and Mukti, 1988:17-22).

##### a. Language factor

##### 1. Precision of speech

Speaker must be familiar with pronouncing the sounds of the language appropriately. Improper language sound pronunciation may distract the listener's attention. The articulation used should be different for each sentence.

##### 2. Choice a words

The word choice should be precise, clear and varied. It is easy to understand the listener. So that the listener will be motivated and more understand if the word used is familiar.

##### 3. Accuracy of the conversation

The speaker should use effective sentence to make the listener easier to understand the conversation.

##### b. Non-linguistic factor

##### 1. Quiet attitude

The speaker must have quiet attitude. The speakers that not calm are unlike by listeners. Because the speaker seen rigid.

## 2. View on the audience

To make speaker better, the speaker's view should lead to all the audience. So the audience will give pay attention about your speech.

## 3. Speak fluency

With speak fluency, it easier for listeners to understand what is being said. In speaking need to avoid the sound insertion a,e,o which disrupt the listener in understanding the message conveyed.

## 4. Relevance

Ideas should be logical. Sentences that are used can be understood and don't deviate from the topic being discussed.

## 5. Mastery topic

In the speech required readiness. Mastery of topic will greatly help the speaker become more confident in delivering speech.

### **D. Previous Study**

There were some previous studies related to the correlation between students' habit in English conversation and speaking ability. However, the researcher chooses two previous studies. The first is thesis written by Junaidah of Universitas Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. The title of this research is the correlation between the students' speech mastery and students'



speaking ability at SMAN 12 Pekanbaru. In this research, researcher used two tests. That is speech mastery and speaking ability tests. The result of the research shows correlation coefficient 0.054. Based on data analysis, it is there is no correlation between students' speech mastery and students' speaking ability at SMAN 12 Pekanbaru.

The second previous is journal written by Zahra of University Islamic Azad, Iran. With titled the relationship between teaching conversation and the students' speaking ability. This is an experimental research. The result of the research showed that there is a positive relationship between teaching conversation and the students' speaking ability with score pretest is 68% and post test 80%.

From the explanation above, there are two differences among this thesis and the previous studies. The first, is the population that researcher choose is MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung. The second difference is the researcher used questionnaire and documentation value test as an instrument.

