

THE STUDY OF LINGUISTIC PROBLEMS IN LEARNING SPEAKING SKILL

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the linguistic problem faced by students in MA NU 03 Sunan Katong Kaliwungu Kendal in learning speaking and the students' ways to resolve it. The method in this study was qualitative descriptive. XI grade in MA NU 03 Sunan Katong Kaliwungu were the population in this study which is XI social 3 as the sample by doing lowest sampling from all the class in XI grade. The data used in this study were observation, questionnaire, interview, and documentation. The instrument of this research consist of the question of interview was adapted from Heriansyah (2012) and Robah (2021) and the questionnaire was adapted from Balqisa et al. (2020). The findings of this study showed that the student's speaking performance was still low. The students have several linguistic problems in learning speaking based on students' believe. Poor of grammar was dominated linguistic problem faced by students continued with a lack of vocabulary. Moreover, the third dominated linguistic problem in speaking was a lack of pronunciation. To overcome the linguistic problem, the students had several strategies to solve their problem in speaking such as using handphone to increase vocabulary and pronunciation, reading some book, listening to music, and watching films to improve vocabulary, asking to friend and teacher to get more information, and practice with their own self or with their friends in the class. Based on the findings, it gifts the information about the linguistic problem faced by students in English and their way to solve their problem in learning. In this case, the teacher was supposed to make new treatment for learning English in the future related in the students perspective

Key Words: Linguistic Problem, Learning Speaking

INTRODUCTION

English is an important language used for daily communication around the world for example in education. English is one thing that related with us to communicate each other in good communication. Emmitt and Pollock (1991: 35) argued communication refers to the conveying and receiving of a message or meaning between two or more people. Speaking is one decisive skill in the

language as the present of mastery language. Basir et al. (2016) stated that the most important skill of four is speaking because we know when the people speaking of that language, they can master this language, many people are more interested in learning speaking. It shows that speaking skill is a very important skill used as a tool in daily communications. With good speaking, we can decrease misunderstanding. If we have a good speaking, the information that we send to others can gain clearly and understandable. The advantages of having good speaking are we can send our minds clearly, reduce misunderstanding in the communication and make a good situation in the communication.

Linguistic is an important component in speaking. If we master linguistic, we will know how to be a good speaker based on linguistic aspects. Heriansyah (2012) stated that “there are three difficulties related to the linguistic problem, lack of vocabulary, and poor pronunciation.” Moreover, these affect the speaking performance massively because the speaker hasn’t done with their problem in learning speaking. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1994) stated language performance is the difference in language proficiency, what you know and how you use this in the actual production and comprehension. Speaker speaks of course they have to mastered aspect of language which is linguistic

In the previous study, Sabariyanto (2020) in his research conducted in SMPN 1 Colomadu, Karanganyar, Central Java with 217 students as participant founded that the problems of learning speaking are four problems inhibition, nothing to say, low or uneven participation, and mother-tongue use. Maher (2016) in his research mentioned several causes of speaking difficulties like a worried making mistakes, fear of criticism or simply shyness, less motivation, non-English tongue and lacked of vocabulary, lacked of motivation, and lack of a target language environment. Fitriani and Zulkarnain (2019) about Vocational Collage Students’ Common Errors in EFL Speaking Performance, their study finds out the common errors made by students studying at one of the vocational collages in Banda Aceh particularly in speaking in which the students in the speaking class produced two types of common errors, i.e., pronunciation and grammar errors.

From the several previous studies above, the researcher found that there are some results that are obtained related using song. It is concluded that the students' use of songs for listening activities was effective and give enormous impact for students. Moreover, this study is conducted for listening comprehension, whereas, previous researchers have not researched related listening comprehension. There is also a different level of subject between the recent and the previous studies.

In this case, the researcher believed the issue is happening to the students in MA NU 03 Sunan Katong placed at Sawahjati Street, Pandean, Kaliwungu, Kendal, Central Java 51372. There are two majors comprised of two science classes and three social classes. The researcher took the population on XI grade. The researcher has curiosity for learning speaking in XI grade. Therefore, this study is decided to investigate specific problems in linguistic which is different from the previous study. Hopefully, it is deeper and more specific to describe the linguistic problems of learning speaking.

METHOD

This study employed descriptive qualitative method. Leavy Patricia (2017 p, 124) stated "Qualitative approaches to research value the depth of meaning and people's subjective experiences and their meaning process." in this qualitative research, the data were formed in the verbal description.

XI student in MA NU 03 Sunan Katong is the subject on this research. They are divided in the two majors comprised science and social. In XI grade, there are five classes consisting of two science class and three social classes. The subject was chosen based on the criterion. The criterion was carried out based on the class that got low score in English subject based on the teacher. It was XI Social 3 that has the lowest score in speaking skill.

To collect the data, the researcher used direct observation, questionnaire, interview, and documentation. The questionnaire adapted from Balqisa at al. (2020). The questionnaire consist of ten statements. The researcher edited to make it appropriate to this study. The first part contains of four statements about lack of

vocabulary. The second part contains four statements about poor of pronunciations, and the last two statements were about lack of grammar. To gain the data of questionnaire, the researcher distributed questionnaire to XI Social 3 consist of 30 students.

The interview was conducted directly with student in MA NU 03 Sunan Katong. In this case, the question of interview was adapted from Heriansyah (2012) and A Thesis Asna Robah (2021). In this interviews focused to gain the linguistic problems in learning speaking faced by student consist of 7 questions and how to solve the problems consist of 6 questions. In this interviews, the reaseacher took 3 students who has lowest score in speaking skill as represent of the subject in this study. They answered the direct interview based on the students' prepective and believe.

The data in this study analyzed in 3 parts. The first step in data analysis is summarizing, selecting, abstracting and restudying the transcription. It means we select and focus on the matter and remove the data unneeded. The second is data display which is the researcher follows, which means making the data reduced and displaying in an organized and compressed way so that the can be more easily drawn. The last step is conclusion which is drawing qualitative data analysis qualitative. In this step, researcher made conclusion based on the data was done with the statement and information.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher obtained the findings from questionnaire and interviews about linguistic problems in learning speaking skill faced by student and the strategies to overcome it. To answer the first research question of this study related to linguistic problems in learning speaking faced by student, questionnaires and dept interview data are prepared to make conclusion. The second research question, the dept interview was used to make answers of the second research question.

The result of this study indicated that the student's speaking skill was low. The linguistic problems in learning speaking faced by XI MA MAARIF 03 SUNAN KATONG were dominated a lack of grammar understanding continued lack of vocabulary, and poor of pronunciation based on the student believe. It was related to the research conducted by Heriansyah (2012) stated the linguistic problem faced by student is a limited vocabulary, poor of pronunciation and lack of grammar and Huwari (2019) stated that the finding about the problem faced by students in speaking English divided such as linguistic problems like pronunciation, grammar, and limited vocabulary, psychological such as inhibition and low motivation, and environment of learning like topics of speaking modules and limited time, and limited of practice.

However, they has some strategies to resolve the problems. The first strategy to resolve a lack of vocabulary was for the student made their dictionary and they tried to remember by one day one vocabulary to increase their vocabulary and using their handphone. In the grammar understanding problem, they used read some patterns and material in a book and magazine, asking to the teacher and friends, the internet like watching YouTube, film, and material to improve their tenses understanding. Those ways used was followed by student practice. Gani et al. (2015) stated the 53 strategies to improve speaking include listening to English songs or audio, practicing with friends, reviewing the lesson, reading English book or novel, asking friends, and practicing pronunciations. The last strategy to overcome their poor pronunciation was the student used their own handphone to search and browsing how to pronounce some word. The student practiced how to pronounce some word after they heard in their handphone. To avoid misunderstanding because of their poor pronunciation, the student tried to use another vocabulary with the same

meaning and mixed Bahasa Indonesia. Related with Uztosum and Erten (2014) stated that one of the strategies in learning speaking is using alternative vocabulary and rephrasing ambiguous point.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the finding in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the linguistic difficulties faced by students in speaking learning and what the strategies used by students to solve it. The most of students felt that their speaking ability was still lack and poor. However, they had linguistic problems that affected their speaking performance low. The linguistic problems dominated faced by students were poor of grammar which confusing arrange the word. Lack of vocabulary was the second dominant linguistic problem faced by students which is the student didn't know what they would say in English and were still silent. And the last was pronunciation. The students was afraid to pronounce some words and didn't know how to pronounce the word. To overcome the linguistic problem, the students had several strategies to solve their problems in speaking such as using the handphone to increase vocabulary and pronunciation, reading some book, listening to music, and watching films to improve vocabulary, asking friends and teacher to get more information and practice with their selves or with their friends in the class.

The suggestion for the teachers, the researcher gave new information about the problem faced by students in learning speaking English. The hope, the teacher will give new treatment for learning English in the future. Moreover, the result of this study is the one source to determine on lesson study.

The suggestion for the students, speaking is an active skill that must be practiced. To know their problem in speaking, they have to know their problem

their selves to overcome appropriately in the learning. The strategies used in this study will applied other students to increase their speaking ability. The student must get more strategies to improve their learning in English.

For future researchers, this research has limited time to conduct this study the limited instrument. The researcher only made one observation in this study that the subject cannot know the subject surely. Moreover, the linguistic problem in this study is only focused on pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Overall, the next study hopefully can more describe the linguistic problem not only 3, and non linguistic strategies to overcome the problems. More observations are needed to get more data and deeper with better instrument. Moreover, the next researcher can gain another prespective for example teachers prespective not only focused on the students' prespective.

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