UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES

BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE (HONS)

A STUDY ON THE DETERMINANTS OF PROBLEMS IN SPEAKING ENGLISH
LANGUAGE AMONG STUDENTS IN UiTM CAMPUS SAMARAHAN 2

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JANUARY 2024

Research Method & Data Analysis - Research

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

English has become the primary language of global communication and is essential for accessing knowledge in various fields such as business, technology, education, health, and science. Therefore, students require fluent speaking skills in English to connect with this knowledge. The ability to converse fluently depends on a student's understanding of grammar and vocabulary, which enables them to formulate speech correctly. According to Nunan (1999), most English language learners consider competent speaking skills as the most crucial aspect of their studies. Thus, success in language learning is decided by the ability to engage in conversations in the target language.

In the 21st century, students need to communicate effectively with their lecturers both in and outside of university to meet personal and professional demands. However, studies show that 75% of students struggle with their speaking skills despite being proficient in grammar. This is a major challenge for English language learners because communication involves expressing ideas and articulating reasoning, which can be hindered by poor speaking skills. Therefore, lecturers should prioritize teaching communication techniques along with vocabulary and grammar, using modern technology to achieve fluency in oral speaking. While students may believe that expanding their vocabulary will solve their communication difficulties, it is not enough. Lecturers should use teaching methodologies that explain word meanings and strategies to boost student confidence and overcome shyness and anxiety in order to confront difficulties and fully understand the language.

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<center>**CHAPTER 2**</center>

<center>**LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**</center>

## 2.1 DEFINITION OF SPEAKING

Effective communication plays a crucial role in our human lives, serving the purpose of conveying messages, transmitting, and exchanging information, and providing updates about our experiences. Speaking, as a skill, serves two primary functions: a transactional function where individuals share meaningful information, and an interpersonal function where connections are established. Unlike reading and writing, which are learned skills, humans possess innate communication abilities from birth. Vocal communication, through speaking, surpasses written communication in terms of time dedicated to its utilization. Speaking holds utmost significance as it enables individuals to engage in conversations. Mastering the English language in speaking is challenging as it requires proficiency in various aspects such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. If learners have a good command of the English language, they should be able to communicate with others easily and effectively (Leong & Masoumeh, 2017).

Speaking refers to the act of expressing language orally. It involves the production of sounds using various parts of our body, including the lungs, vocal tract, vocal cords, tongue, teeth, and lips. Among the four language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), speaking is the second one that we acquire as a learned skill. Typically, speaking involves a minimum of one listener, and when two or more individuals engage in conversation, it is termed as a "dialogue." Dialogue allows for the natural flow of speech between individuals. Alternatively, speaking can also be planned and practiced, such as delivering a speech or presentation. Interestingly, some people engage in self-talk or practice speaking alone, often in front of a mirror, including English learners. Speaking can be categorized as either informal or formal.

# CHAPTER 3

## RESEARCH METHOD

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Kothari (2004) defined research methodology as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. This chapter presents the research methodology applied in this study including the research design, unit of analysis, sample size, sampling technique whereas, measurement, data collection and data analysis.

### 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design, according to Creswell (2014), is the blueprint or thorough strategy that guides the execution of a research study. It acts as a framework that delineates methods for improving the validity and reliability of the study's findings. To ensure a methodical and rigorous approach, a designed effective research study takes into account a variety of aspects, including the research objectives, data gathering techniques, and analysis methodologies. The structure or framework that links the research questions to the data that will be gathered and analyzed is established by the study design, as Babbie (2016) emphasizes. Researchers can successfully handle their research objectives thanks to its assurance of a methodical and logical approach. Researchers can obtain pertinent data and insights that advance the study's overall objectives by matching their research questions with the best data collection techniques.

In order to achieve the objective of this study, a method research design like quantitative method will be used in this study. In a quantitative research design, numerical data is gathered and analyzed to find patterns, trends, and statistical relationships. In the context of this study, the research design may comprise disseminating surveys or questionnaires to a sizable number of university students.

These surveys would ask the students questions on their levels of English proficiency, specific issues they have speaking the language, how they view their own speaking abilities, and any circumstances that might be aggravating their problems. The data would next be statistically analyzed to find common issues and patterns among the responders.