

REFERENCES

Ary (2010:431) "observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research". Because this study was qualitative research, researcher also used observation for obtaining data. By observation, researcher can obtained the data directly and has direct interaction in natural setting. He added that the qualitative researcher's goal is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors.

Bogdan (1982) *Qualitative Research for Education: An introduction to theory and methods* (Third Edition).

Bogdan and Taylor Moleong (2003: 3) Qualitative research is research producing the descriptive data such as word in speaking and oral from someone and the behavior that can be observed.

Brown (1994) Burns and Joyce (1997) Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information.

Day (2003) contextual picture is any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity.

Doff, 1988). The active, join engagement of students and teacher leads to a dynamic classroom environment in which teaching and learning become rewarding and enjoyable.

Harmer (2009: 343) The goal of teaching speaking skills is communicative efficiency.

Kimble And Garmezy In Brown (1987: 6) teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving someone in the study of something, providing someone with knowledge, and closing someone to how or know or understand.

Lazarato (1994: 34) it was important that we carefully identify the subject characteristics relevant to your study and the subjects match that description.

Lazarato (1994: 36) It is important that the test instrument or observations used in research are both valid and consistent.

Nunan (2003: 48) states that speaking is the productive skill which consists of producing systematic verbal utterances to express meaning.

Richards (2001: 21) instructional materials exist in different forms of materials comprising textbooks, instructional aids and supplementary materials (maps, magazines, study guides, realia, workbooks, etc)

Sadiman (2006: 31-32) the weaknesses of using picture is only emphasizes to the visual side of the students, therefore the size of the picture that is used in the classroom is very limited for a large group of students.

As Sauvignon (1992: 34) states in her book that the important to learner's progress in variety of activities in which the students can use the language in the real situation which created by the teachers can avoid student's boredom.

Schlechty, 2004). teaching is an art of inducing students to behave in ways that are assumed to lead to learning, including an attempt to induce students to do behave

Sugiyono (2010: 308) that the data collection can use primary sources and secondary sources.

Thombury, 2005: 6). teaching speaking is a skill, and as such needs to be and developed practiced independently of the grammar curriculum, interactive and requires the ability to co-operate in the management of speaking turns.

Wright (1989) that pictures help both teacher and students, since they provide motivation to students when it comes to speaking or writing.

Yunus (1981:53-54) there are advantages of using pictures in teaching and learning process as follows.

Pictures are very usefull for presenting new grammatical and vocabulary items, pictorial material provide a stimulus for using the language at the reproduction and manipulation stages, that is, to speak, to read, and to write.