CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Internet

Internet development is very fast, it's almost every part of the world using the internet as a medium that becomes necessary. It starts from looking for resources, publish information, store data and so on. O'Brien (2003) states that Internet is a rapidly growing computer network of millions of business, education, and government networks that are interconnected by the number of users more than 200 countries. Meanwhile, Allan (2005) says "Internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks physically connected and has the ability to read and decipher specific communication protocol called Internet Protocol (IP) and Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)". In short, internet is the whole universal network interconnected to some multiple computers, and can read and save as file that can be accessed by other computer networks.

2.1.1 The Importance of Internet

Sidartha (1996) cited in Hidayatulloh (2010) says "Although physically internet is an interconnection between computer networks, but in general internet should be seen as an information resource. The content of the internet is the information, it can be envisioned as a multi-media database or library that is very large and complete. Even internet is seen as the world in the form of another (virtual) for almost all aspects of life in the real world on the internet such as business, entertainment, sports, politics and so forth.". And Singh (2001, 3) states that internet is playing an important role in discharging the functions of libraries. It is changing the ways, the libraries organize, manage and share the information. With more and more documents getting published electronically and internet resources growing at

18% a month, libraries of 21st century will have to shift towards electronic means of acquiring processing and disseminating information.". So, with the ever-expanding network of existing internet technologies and the growing state of the world for better, then the internet is the largest that can be accessed over a network and computer that exist throughout the world. So people do not need to waste a lot of money and energy to come to every library to find a lot of information, but they can directly use the internet to find the information. In the other hand, they are also able to locate a place that provides the book.

2.1.2 Internet in Education

Selwyn (2016) states that The internet is already an integral element of education in (over) developed nations, and we can be certain that its worldwide educational significance will continue to increase throughout this decade. Whereas, Bush and Dawson (2013) cited in Selwyn (2016) says "The internet isn't just a powerful tool for communication. It's arguably the most potent force for learning and innovation since the printing press. And it's at the center of what is possibly America's mightiest struggle and greatest opportunity: How to reimagine education for a transformative era". After that, according to Virtic (2012, 2) "Internet and Information and Communication Technologies have greatly expanded into the field of education in last two decades. The global adoption of new technologies into education provides an opportunity for modernizing of study, the introduction of modern teaching methods, distance learning as a form of e-learning, and ultimately better prepare students for life in the twenty-first century". Internet has been growing rapidly and can already be used as a medium to give and get a better information for education. As a thought that had begun to develop, we have to use internet well as the media that is very helpful to get any kind of information which is considered necessary for education undertaken by people. So, the internet is a media that is very reliable to expedite the process of teaching undertaken by teachers. Because teachers

can easily obtain information on the material he/she taught and he/she can provide a better explanation.

2.1.3 The Role of Internet in Education

According Pambudi (2015) in "15 Roles of Internet Against Student Achievement", in his article, Pambudi discusses about the significant role of internet in increasing the students achievement, they are as follow:

1. Grant access to the e-book for students
2. Can easily search for information on subjects that are being undertaken
3. Help students in study and housework
4. Can improve their creativity, with create a summary and a brief note of the information obtained on the internet
5. Provide a huge online encyclopedia that is very useful for students
6. Can download the materials related to the visual effects, such as the motion of the planets
7. Provide documentation related to the lessons of history
8. Provide many tutorials and help students to better understand the practical benefits of the subjects taught.
9. Have discussions with teachers and friends through group chat feature.
10. Support the students' ability to learn independently
11. Make students easy to find a reference of their duties
12. Provides entertainment for students, which can help reduce stress in facing the learning process, so it can help students to think clearly.
13. Trimm the gap between students and teachers, this is important, because it makes students not ashamed to ask the teacher through the medium of internet chatting
14. Learn to become more active by using internet

15. Become sensitive in technology, making it want to continue and keep learning.

And there are 10 benefits to be gained from internet, they are :

1. Accelerate the flow of information
2. Add insight
3. Simplify the task and work well
4. Improve the ability of individuals, through video tutorials and other.
5. Facilitate communication over long distances
6. Used as a medium of entertainment and pastime
7. Used as a place to do business and make money
8. Help promote your business
9. Update news and the latest information
10. Used the place to gathered in one forum, groups or mailing lists

Now we can see that internet is not only used in offices and agencies, but has been used in many educational institutions. In addition, many benefits and advantages to be gained from the institution to make internet go into their educational system. Because they can easily oversee the activities of the students and also in giving lessons. In addition to the benefits for the institution, students can also easily access information around the world and also can add the achievement that they have got.

2.2 Web Browser

According to Boswell (2016) "Surfing the web made possible by **Web Browser**. Browser are basically software programs that allow you to search for and view various kinds of information on the Web, such as web sites, video, audio. Beside it, Rouse (2007) states that a browser is an application program that provides a way to look at and interact with all the information on the World Wide Web. The word "browser" seems to have originated prior to the Web as a generic term for user

interfaces that let you browse (navigate through and read) text files online. So, it can said that web browser is a basic software programs that using by people around the world to looking for many news and information around the world. Beside looking for information, people also can interact with another people, so they will know directly about information specifically.

Rouse (2007) says "As of September 2006, Internet Explorer is the most commonly used browser, having won the so-called browser wars between IE and Netscape. And another browsers include :

- Firefox, which was developed from Mozilla (the open source version of Netscape).
- Flock, an open source browser based on Firefox and optimized for Web 2.0 features such as blogging and social bookmarking.
- Safari, a browser for Apple computers (at this writing, the third most popular browser).
- Lynx, a text-only browser for UNIX shell and VMS users.
- Opera, a fast and stable browser that's compatible with most relatively operating systems.

In conclusion, there are many kinds of web browser in the world since the first web browser called WorldWideWeb and already changed to Nexus to avoid confusion. This kind of web browser personalized with the tools you use and in accordance with user preferences.

2.3 Multimedia Learning

Mayer (2001) cited in Pratama (2013: 8) says "Multimedia learning is where a person uses both auditory and visual stimuli to learn information or uses additional

equipment such kind of visual aids for helping his/her learning process of something". This is dual-coding theory in learning.

Electronic/internet learning or E-learning is a general term used to refer to Internet-based networked computer-enchanced learning. A specific and always more diffused e-learning is mobile learning (m-learning), which uses different mobile telecommunication equipment, such as cellular phones (Paivio, 1997: 76).

So, when students were introduced to technology that is very well-known today, namely smartphones, they will try to use technology well and want to know more about it. Then they will look for information that they can trust most of these technologies. They will use many media that are able to get information they need.

2.4 Skill

According to Dunette (1976) on Abidin (2014) "Skills means developing knowledge acquired through training and experience to carry out some tasks". Meanwhile, Iverson (2001) on Abidin (2014) states that skills not only require training, but basic abilities that each person can be helped to produce something of value more quickly. So, skills can be defined as a basic ability in each person that can be developed into through training and experience that can be used to create or produce something better.

2.5 Public Speaking

According to Zarefsky (2014) cited in Triyana (2015) says "public speaking is a continuous communication process in which messages and signals circulate back and forth between speaker and listeners". Then Anggriadi (2013) cited in Triyana (2015) states that public speaking communication is done verbally on a matter or topic in front of many people with the aim to influence, persuade, educate, change opinions, provide explanations and provide information to the public in a certain place. Kato (2015) states that public speaking can be defined as the process of

speaking to a group of people with the aim to inform, influence (persuasion) and/or entertain an audience. According to Verderber and Sellnow (2008) cited in Anggili (2013) says "Public speaking is defined as a conversation-oral presentation that is usually delivered formally-in conditions of the audience gathered in a formal context for listening or during informal conversations.". In conclusion, public speaking can be defined as a process of communication that is done in front of public/many people and with the intent to influence, convey information, explain an information, educate, change other thinking, ang also prove an opinion. This is done as a conversation with some people through the media or directly with a specific purpose.

2.5.1 Types of Public Speaking

According to Cates (2012) "Types of public speaking are persuasive speaking, informative speaking, demonstrative speaking, and ceremonial speaking.

1. Persuasive Speaking

Persuasive public speaking aims to shift the opinions or behaviours of the audience to align with the message the speaker is delivering. At the conclusion of the speech, the speaker hopes the audience will take some action in a way that supports the speaker's goals. Sales professionals, politicians and religious leaders most commonly use a frequently in this format in order to connect to the audience on an emotional level.

2. Informative Speaking

The purpose of an informative speaking is to inform. The goal is to introduce new information to the general public or a specific group. Because of that objective, professionals in fields such as technology, health care and science employ this type of public speaking. Most informative speech are structured with an introduction, body and conclusion. The introduction provides an overview of the speech topic and

explains what the audience will learn. The body provides the information and supporting facts. The conclusion reiterates the major points learned.

3. Demonstrative Speaking

Demonstrative speeches are designed to show audience members how to perform a task. In this speaking style, speakers use visual and audio aids to assist in instructing the audience. Powerpoint presentation, flip charts and product displays are types of supporting tools that speakers use. Many infomercials and workshops are presented using a demonstrative speaking format.

4. Ceremonial Speaking

Wedding receptions, graduation ceremonies and religious inductions are occasions where toasts and other ceremonial speeches are commonly delivered. There is no mandated structure for this type of speech; however, speakers must know the background facts of the event and assess their audience to determine what information is most appropriate to share for the occasion.

2.5.2 The Art of Public Speaking

According to Sidartha (2015), "The quality of your life depends upon the quality of your communication.". Over a period of time, I have realised that the best public speakers in this world have a few things in common. People who are interested in mastering the art of public speaking can adopt the following traits.

1. Personality of the Speaker

Accept it or reject it, a public speaker is always judged by his or her audience not only on the basis of the content but also on the basis of the personality. The way you dress and the way you carry yourself on stage will have a huge impact on the quality of your presentation.

2. Content & Knowledge

Accept it or reject it, a public speaker is always judged by his or her audience not only on the basis of the content but also on the basis of the personality. The way you dress and the way you carry yourself on stage will have a huge impact on the quality of your presentation.

3. Audience Profile

As a public speaker you should be well aware of your audience- their background, profession, expectations and priorities. This exercise will provide you with valuable insights about how to structure the talk.

4. Passion

People may forget what you say, but they rarely forget your emotions about the topic. After spending years in professional public speaking business, I can say one thing without any doubt that it is possible to increase or decrease your emotional intensity about any topic. How much you believe or do not believe in the topic will be sensed by the audience to great extent.

5. Non-verbal Communication

It is said that about 60% of any communication is done non-verbally. The best public speakers pay a lot of attention to their non-verbal communication- tonal quality and body language. A simple message can be amplified by variation in tone and appropriate usage of body-movement.

6. Fun & Emotional Quotient

It has been proven that the audience will remember a message only if it has one or more of the following two elements- humour and emotional appeal. The best presentations have both of these components.

7. Medium

Once you have done your research about the topic and the audience profile, think about the best medium to convey the message of your presentation. Do you really need a power-point or there is a better way of communicating your ideas about the topic?

8. Practice

Repetition is the mother of all skills. More you practice on your presentation, better are your chances of perfecting it. Stand in front of a mirror and speak for few minutes on a different topic every day. If possible record yourself on a phone camera. Public speaking is a learnable skill and anybody can master this skill if they decide to.