

### **III. RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the methods of research was used in this study, such as: research design, subject of the research, research procedures, data collecting technique, data analysis, and credibility of the data.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Leedy (1974:79) suggests that a descriptive method simply looks with intense accuracy at the phenomena of the moment and then describes precisely what the writer has seen. In this research, the writer tried to investigate types of signals in negotiation of meaning that were used by the students. By recording the students' speaking. The writer gathered the data with video and audio recording. After gathering the data, the writer transcribed and coded each student's interaction then analyzed the data by classifying the component of negotiation of meaning based on Pica's study (1989). The design of the research is based on : Recording, Transcribing, Coding, and Analyzing the students' conversation based on the task given.

#### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

The writer used one class at the second year of SMPN 29 Bandar Lampung. The writer took only one of class to be sample and was chosen randomly. The class which was chosen is VIII A and number of students is 38. The writer chose this

school because it provides certain days to hold speaking class where the students are given the material. Here, the students were given a wide chance to share their opinion or discussed the material given by the teacher.

### **3.3 Research Procedures**

In conducting the research, the writer uses the following procedures:

#### **1. Planning**

Before applying the procedures of the research, the writer did some planning, they were: determining the subject of the research, preparing the materials, and discussing the procedures of applying Information Gap. Then instructing the students to take conversation about the topic that had been determined in task.

#### **2. Application**

In the application, The writer as an observer, directly observed the classroom and fulfilled the classroom observation sheet while the teaching and learning process was going on. Classroom observation also noted the components in negotiation of meaning was used. Then the writer recorded the students' conversation with their partner. The writer recorded the students' conversation by using audio and video recorder. She recorded their conversation from the beginning until the end of the conversation. Besides that, the writer conducted interview to the students. To know the reason they used negotiation of meaning in their conversation.

#### **3 . Reporting**

After recording the student's conversation, the writer transcribed the conversation. Then the writer code each transcription of conversation. It necessary for the writer to give code for each conversation so it can be easily understood by the reader.

Then analyzing the data from transcriptions. The writer analysed the data from transcriptions completely to find out what the writer was looking for (based on research questions in chapter 1).

### **3.4 Instrument of the Research**

#### **Elicitation**

Elicitation involves planned, conversational interaction to gather the data needed.

The main instrument used for the study is communicative task, where the participants in the study perform various communication activities which are audio-recorded, transcribed, and coded for the analysis. The writer used table of specification for the components in negotiation of meaning based on Pica's study (1989) to code the negotiation of meaning.

**Table 1. Specification of Components in Negotiation of Meaning by Pica's Study (1989)**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Component of Negotiation of Meaning</b>    |
|-----------|---|
| 1         | Trigger (T)                                   |
| 2         | Confirmation Check through Repetition (CCR)   |
| 3         | Confirmation Check through Modification (CCM) |
| 4         | Confirmation Check through Completion (CCC)   |
| 5         | Clarification of Request (CR)                 |
| 6         | Response Self- Repetition (RSP)               |
| 7         | Response other- Repetition (ROP)              |
| 8         | Response Self – Modification (RSM)            |
| 9         | Response Other – Modification (ROM)           |
| 10        | Confirm or Negate Response (RN)               |
| 11        | Follow-up                                     |
|           | Total   |

### **3.4 Data collecting technique**

#### **1. Recording**

In collecting the data, the writer recorded the conversation of participants from beginning until the end. Then, the writer transcribed the data that she got by recording technique. The recording tools are audio and video recorder. Video recorder and audio recorder were used to record the conversation. The writer intended to have both video and audio recording to gain the data. Besides that, the writer used audio recording. Therefore, if there are many unclear taken from the video recording, it can be get from audio recording. Then the writer made a kind of codes and transcribed all dialogue from conversation.

#### **2. Conducting Classroom Observation**

The Classroom observation was conducted in VIII A at SMPN 29 Bandar Lampung. The Classroom Observation aimed to explain all students' activities in the process of teaching and learning. The writer as an observer, directly observed the classroom and fulfilled the classroom observation sheet (see appendix 4) while the teaching and learning process was going on. Classroom Observation also noted the components in negotiation of meaning was used. The Classroom observation sheet in the form of a check list.

#### **3. Interview**

The interview was conducted in VIII A at SMPN 29 Bandar Lampung. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out their mind, what they think or how they feel about something. The writer conducted the interview to know the reason they used negotiation of meaning in their conversation.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

The data analysis was used by the writer is descriptive qualitative. Because this research is done in order to analyse what kind of signals in the negotiation of meaning in the conversation of student. So it means that the writer focused on description technique not in statistic technique. The writer described the conversation of student, giving coding and making notes. The next step is analyzing the transcriptions.

### **3.6 Credibility of the Data**

To make the data valid, the writer used triangulation method. This method will be used since in obtaining the data, the writer used distinguished method to gather the authentic data that is in form of observation and interview. The purpose of observation is to explain the situation being investigated activities, person or individuals who are involved in an activity and relationship among them. The purpose of giving the interview is to obtain more accurate data needed about the learners' comments on teaching learning process whether or not it is interactive for the learners.