

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF NEGOTIATION OF MEANING IN STUDENTS' SPEAKING THROUGH INFORMATION GAP AT THE SECOND YEAR OF SMPN 29 BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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According to School Based Curriculum (KTSP 2006), the students are expected to master four ability in English subject. The four skills are listening, speaking, reading and writing. The students have strong willing to communicate each other in English. However, they feel disappointed when they know that they are unable to speak English well. They rarely practice English in oral communication and there is gap in the language knowledge.

The objectives of this research are 1) to investigate whether students at the second year of SMPN 29 Bandar Lampung use negotiation of meaning in their speaking; 2) to investigate which component in negotiation of meaning that mostly used by the students. The research design is descriptive qualitative. 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. The data were obtained by the students' conversation using audio and video recorder. Then the writer made a transcription of the conversation and analyzed the data by classifying based on Pica's study. (1989).

The results of this research show that all components in negotiation of meaning were used by students at the second year of SMP N 29 Bandar Lampung. The highest component was Trigger 32 items (26.66%) and the lowest component was Response Other-Modification 2 items (1.66%). Therefore it can be concluded that the highest frequency was trigger. Moreover, it can increase the students' conversation continuity and open more chances for them to provide comprehensible input and produce more comprehensible output.