III. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is classroom interaction so the researcher used qualitative method which focused on the process of teaching and learning not on the product. As Nunan stated (1989:76) there is no substitute for direct observation as a way of finding out about language classrooms. Certainly if we want to enrich our understanding of language learning and teaching, we need to spend time looking in classroom. The classroom is ‘where the action is’, and we shall look at ways of recording and investigating that action. To describe the data that she gets, the researcher used descriptive method.

To know the classroom interaction by using newspaper, the researcher observed the activity in the class through videotaped record, audiotape record and observation sheet. Since the researcher acted as an observer, the researcher prepares lesson plan for class teacher who conducted the instruction.
B. Research Procedure

1. Chose the subject of the research.

2. Finding the subject. The subject of the research was class 11 IPA 1 at senior high school of SMAN 7 Bandar lampung which consist of 31 students.

3. Discussing with teacher about material taught.

The observer gave lesson plan to the teacher. The observer explained the material; the material was the newspaper from three different newspaper topics (political, economy and entertainment), media and method; the method that was used in teaching and learning process was Communicative Teaching and Learning.

4. Observing and recording the activities and conversations of teacher and students during the teaching-learning process.

5. Making transcription of all the activities and conversations that have recorded and observed then coding them.

6. Analyzing the data

Before making a report the researcher analyzed the data and try to add the data if it is needed.

7. Making the report of the research.

C. Source of Data

The subject of the research was class XI IPA 1 of senior high school of SMAN 7 Bandar lampung, which consist of 31 students. The researcher chose SMAN 7 as a place to gather the data because the English teacher in this school has not yet applied newspaper in teaching spoken language. The material used in the research
was article from The Jakarta Post. There were three topics of the newspaper that were used: political, economy and entertainment.

**D. Data Collecting Technique**

The researcher used two methods to gather the data:

1. **Recording.** The main data is the record of classroom interaction. The researcher recorded the activities and interactions that occurred during English speaking class by using newspaper. Then, the researcher transcribed the data that she got from recording technique. The recording tools that used were video recorder and audio recorder. The video recorder was used in front of the class so the students and the teacher was shoot. The audio recorder was used in every group to get the clearer interaction in the group there are eight groups in the class. After that the researcher coded the data into kinds of interaction proposed by Edge (2001:69) that was occurred and kinds of interactional contribution categories proposed by Rakham (1971) that was performed by students in terms of the quantity of utterances performed by the students and analyze the data.

2. **Observation.** The researcher acted as an observer. She observed the activities of both students and teacher during English speaking class by using newspaper that was conducted by the classroom teacher. The researcher took note using observation sheet from which it develops based on the research question.
E. Data Analysis

The researcher provided analysis of the data by using the steps proposed by Moleong (1990) as follows:

1. Making the abstraction of the collecting data to be treated in one unit. The data that was gained from observation and recording was transcribed. The researcher interprets all available data by selecting them into an abstraction. In this step, she selects the data in order to keep them relevant with research questions.

2. The researcher identifies the data into a unity meaning that she pays attention to the term the students use to distinct the activities in the process.

3. Categorizing the data by giving a code for each data. The researcher classified the data in terms of the quantity of the students interaction into six types of interaction patterns, they are:
   a. T-Ss (teacher-students)
   b. Ss-T (students-teacher)
   c. T-S (teacher-student)
   d. S-T (student-teacher)
   e. T-S-S (teacher-student-student)
   f. S-S (student-student) interaction

Classify students’ speech in terms of the quantity of the students’ utterances in the classroom into the kinds of contribution categories, they are: Seeking Suggestions, Suggesting, Agreeing, Disagreeing, Seeking Clarification, Clarifying Responses, Interrupting, and Miscellaneous. The
coding system that used was based on the scheme devised by Bowers (Nunan: 1989:80)

4. Interpreting the data into substantive theory after categorizing, and describing conclusion. As final step, the researcher interprets the data into substantive theory about the research on newspaper in speaking class.