III.   RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses about how the writer conducts the research. It includes research design, subject of the research, data collecting technique, research procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer used a qualitative descriptive method. It focused in the pocess of students interaction in order to investigate types of signals in negotiation of meaning that are used. By observing and recording the interactions which were taken by students, the writer tried to describe types of signals in negoitation of meaning that were used. To know what types of signals in negoitation of meaning that were used by students' interaction, researcher provided two types of task that were considered to stimulate students in producing negoitation of meaning. The tasks are jigsaw and information gap task. Because it is not quantitative research so the writer didn't focus in statistic but she focused in analysis of negoitation of meaning.

3.2 Subject of the Research

The subject is the first year students of SMA N 4 Bandar Lampung. There were 8 classes of the first year students and since the writer used cluster sampling technique, the writer took only one of class to be sample and chosen randomly by using lottery. And the class which is chosen is X.1 and the number of students is 32.

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher recorded the interactions between two participants from the beginning until the end. Before taking interaction the collegian would be given two type of tasks (jigsaw and informmation gap task). The interactions discussed about the tasks.Then the researcher made a kind of codes and transcribes all dialogue from interactions. Finally, making decision from data gained is the last technique used by researcher.

3.4 Research Procedures for Collecting data

In conducting this study, the researcher conducted the following procedures:

1. Providing two tasks (jigsaw and information gap) to each group. Jigsaw task contained about two pictures of woman that come from same figure with some differences in her accessories and hair style. Information gap task contained about two maps. First map was complete. It would be given for the participant as describer. In the other hand second map was

incomplete which would be given to second participant as information seeker.

2. Giving two tasks to each group.

   Each group consisted of two participants. For jigsaw task students would be required to identify five differences between pictures. The pictures showed in a woman. The differences were on the part of face and accessories. For information gap task the students would be required to complete a map. In this case the two students took turns as the describer and as information seeker. The information describer would explain to the listener the position of the buildings that exist in his/her part of picture. Then the information seeker tried to complete his/her picture based on information that he/ she has heard

3. Instructing the participants to take interaction. After receiving tasks participant took conversation about the topic that had been determined in task. First they identify differences that would be found from picture about woman (jigsaw task). Then after finished it, the participant discussed about the map (information gap task).

4. Recording the interactions by using digital camera. During the participants took interaction the researcher recorded their conversation from the beginning until the end.

5. Transcribing the interactions that have been recorded. After recording the participants' interaction the researcher transcribed it well. Because it is qualitative research so the researcher would focus on the process of interaction not in statistical data.

6. Coding each transcription of conversation. It is necessary for the researcher to give code for each conversation so it can be easily understood by the reader.

7. Transferring the recording from camera digital to CD. After the researcher had finished her work in coding, she would transfer the result to CD.

8. Analyzing all data from transcriptions of interactions among participants. The researcher would analyse the data from transcriptions of interaction completely to find out what the researcher is looking for (based on research questions see in chapter1).

9. Reporting results of analysis. After the researcher had finished her work in analysing. It is important for researcher to report the results of analysis. The result would be explained.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data analysis was used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. Because this research was done in order to analyse what kind of signals in the negotiation of meanings that occur during the process of interactions. So it meant that the researcher focused on description technique not in statistic technique. The researcher described conversations during the students interaction process of SMA N 4 Bandar lampung, giving coding and making notes. The next step is analyzing the transcriptions.

Table 1 Specification of components in negotiation of meaning

No	Component of Negotiation of Meaning
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