TECHNIQUES OF NEGOTIATION OF MEANING USED BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN SPEAKING ACTIITY

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Strata one (S1) Degree

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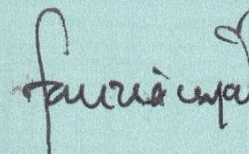|	
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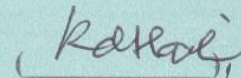
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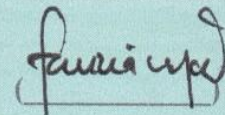Tim Penguji   Tanda Tangan
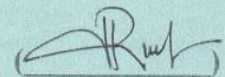
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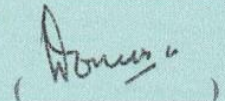
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ABSTRAK

Na'imatul Husni. 2015. *Techniques of Negotiation of Meaning used by English Department Students in Speaking Activity.* Skripsi Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. FBS.UNP

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk melihat teknik negosiasi makna yang digunakan siswa dalam aktivitas berbicara mereka Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah reakaman dari percakapan mahasiwa jurudan bahasa inggris UNP. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah rekaman video percakapan mahasiswa jurusan bahasa inggirsHasil rekaman ini ditranskripsikan dan dianalisis menurut teori Pica's study (1989). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ditemukan bahwa siswa memakai teknik negosiasi mkana dalam kegiatan berbicara mereka yaitu permintaan klarifikasi dan tindak lanjut sebagian besar digunakan dalam percakapan siswa yang terjadi 56 kali sebesar 34,7% dalam percakapan, konfirmasi dan respon terjadi 21 kali sebesar13.04%, pemicu terjadi 16 kali sebesar 9.93 %, konfirmasi cek melalui penyelesaian 7 kali sebesar 4.34 %, pengulangan respon lainnya terjadi 4 kali sebesar 2.48 %, cek konfirmasi melalui modifikasi dan pengulangan respon diri itu terjadi 3 kali sebesar 1.86%. cek konfirmasi melalui pengulangan terjadi 2 kali sebesar 1.24 %. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa frekuensi tertinggi adalah permintaan klarifikasi. Selain itu,negosiasi makna dapat meningkatkan keberlanjutan percakapan mahasiswa dan membuka kesempatan lebih untuk mereka untuk menghasilkan masukan yang dapat dipahami.

Kata Kunci   : Berbicara, Negosiasi Makna

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Padang, Agustus 2015

Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is important to communicate with other people. The importance of communication has brought people to learn an International Language, which is English. Nowadays Indonesian students learn English language as foreign language. English has become a compulsory subject that is taught and learn at Elementary school up to University level. Based on the curriculum, the students are expected to master the four abilities in English subject. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing.

The ability to communicate is the primary goal of foreign language instruction that speaking is put ahead on the other skills. Speaking is communication process between at least two persons. Bailey (2005:2) says that speaking is producing systematic verbal utterances to convey meaning. So it can be understood that speaking is someone's ability to deliver meaningful message, to express ideas or to say what someone feels and thinks about something orally. By having a good ability in speaking, the students can communicate fluently to other people. So they are able to express the ideas, work out in some aspect and maintain social relationship by communicating with other in society. That is why students should be successful in learning the second language especially in speaking skill.

Speaking skill is considered as the most complex skill, because there are many other skills that should be mastered too. They are pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary, fluency, grammar, and comprehension. Speaking is categorized as an active process, people are able to speak. It is two way process between speaker and listener who involve productive and receptive skills of understanding. In other words, the listener will try to understand the speakers' ideas through the communication between them. Harmer (1991: 46-47) added that when two people communicate, each of them normally has something that they need to know from each other. The interlocutor supplies information or knowledge that the speakers do not have.

There are some barriers that faced by the students in speaking activities. First is ineffective communication. It can occur to communication breakdown as both speakers fail to deliver or process the received message. Without constant sending and feedback in communication, the speaker will not be able to understand and respond appropriately to the idea of the others and thus, cannot co-operate. Without good communication, there will be no teamwork in the workplace and there sure to be misunderstandings and conflict.

In this case, there are three things that related to ineffective communication that usually occur in speaking activities. They are status effect, semantic factors, and cultural differences. Status effect means the existence of differences in influence of social status of every human being. For example, employees with lower social status should be submissive and obedient any given command superiors. Then the employee is unable or afraid to express his

aspirations or his opinions. The next is semantic factors that concern in language communicators used as a tool to channel your thoughts and feelings to the communicant. For good communication communicator should really pay attention to this schematically disorder, because pronunciation mistakes or errors in writing may lead to misunderstanding or misinterpretation which in turn can lead to miscommunication. The last is cultural differences. These barriers happened because of differences in culture, religion, and environmental social. In every region have several tribes, races, and their own language. So there are some words that have different meanings in each place or tribe. However, according to Ludlow and Panton in Aliyah (2013: 32-33) there are seven barriers that lead to ineffective communication. They are status effect, semantic problem, perceptual distortion, cultural differences, physical distraction, poor choice of communication channels, and no feed back.

The second barrier in speaking activities is less support for the students because English is not their mother tongue. In addition, Febriyanti (2011: 2) state that "the environment in Indonesia provides less support or exposure for the learners, because English is not spoken in the community." As a result, because of the less support and practicing in target language and also less contact with native speakers, EFL learners in general are relatively poor at spoken English, especially regarding fluency, control of idiomatic expressions, and understanding of cultural pragmatics.

Speaking is not like listening, reading, and writing. It needs habit formation because it is a real communication and speaking is a productive skill so

it needs practicing as often as possible. In fact, some students want to practice their English but they do not have friends to talk each other. On the other hand, their social environments do not support them to practice their English all the time they want to.

Based on the barriers above, it triggers some problems. The first is the students have difficulties in having conversation because they do not understand the topic is being talked. They are unable to communicate well in a dialog because the lack of knowledge about the topic. The second is the students keep using their mother tongue language. This might happen because they want to communicate something important, so they use language in the best way they know. When communicating, the students tend to think of their mother tongue and try to translate the idea form their mother tongue to English. Those problems occurred to the students of English Department of UNP.

Based on the preliminary research that has been conducted previously, it was found that most of students do negotiation meaning. In doing observation, the researcher recorded the conversation of the students in K1-2014. It found they used some techniques of negotiation of meaning. So that negotiation of meaning appears to be an important element in facilitating the students to gain comprehensible input on responses or signals of understanding. Negotiation of meaning is as process the speakers attempt to successfully convey information to one another, they reach mutual comprehension through restarting, clarifying and confirming information. Yufrizal (2007: 14) state that negotiation of meaning is a series of exchanges conducted by addressors and addresses to help themselves

understand and be understood by their interlocutors. In this case, the speakers are involved in interaction, both speakers work together to solve any potential misunderstanding that occurs, by checking each other's comprehension, requesting clarification and confirmation and by repairing and adjusting speech (Pica,1994)

Then negotiation of meaning is regarded to be more effective in order to avoid misunderstanding in interaction. Negotiation of meaning also can avoid the obstacle in interaction. More participants negotiate more interaction occurs when two or more participants involved in oral interaction and found a potential for the communication to breakdown. Wells (2009: 3) state that there are three reasons why negotiation meaning appears in conversation

> First, no two people have the same accumulation of specific experience, and so no two people have identical ideas. Secondly, no two people have identical linguistic resources, and so the ways in which we use words and structures vary slightly form one person to another, even within the same linguistic community. Thirdly, the language code itself only corresponds in very rough way to experience, since words refer to classes of objects.

This mean that when people doing the conversation or having a discussion they often use expression such as exchanging ideas or conveying their meaning or more formally of bringing mind into contact. In conversation, particularly the listener can ask for help in the form of request for clarification or further information when they respond.

By seeing the importance of negotiation of meaning in facilitating students in gaining comprehension during conversation in speaking activity and found some barriers in speaking activities. This research is also going to investigate which component of negotiation meaning mostly used by English Department

students. In addition, the researcher focuses on technique of negotiation of meaning used by English Department students of UNP in speaking activity.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, there are some researchable problems that can be identified by researcher. The first is the causes of students' ineffective communication. Ineffective communication can lead to communication breakdown as both speakers fail to deliver or process the received message. Without constant sending and feedback in communication, the speaker will not be able to understand and respond appropriately. There are three things that cause ineffective communication. They are status effect, semantic problems, and cultural differences. The second is the strategy can helps students to practice speaking more. Since in real communication speaking is a productive skill so it needs practicing as often as possible. The third is the techniques of negotiation of meaning that is used by the students.

C. Limitation of the Problem

This research focuses on investigate technique of negotiation of meaning used by English Department students of UNP in their speaking activity.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of this research is formulated as follow: What techniques of negotiation of meaning used by English Department students of UNP in speaking activity?

E. Purpose of the Problem

Concerning to the problem above, the purpose of this research is to investigate techniques of negotiation of meaning used by the English Department students in speaking activity.

F. Significance of the Research

This expected that finding of this research can give contribution in theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can be as references for those who will conduct further research and can enrich our knowledge in the aspect of oral communication. Practically, it might be beneficial for giving information about what types of negotiation of meaning that used by students in their speaking and also as references for further research on the same field.

G. Definition of Key Terms

1. Speaking is communication process between at least two persons (Bailey in Mairi , 2013: 8) whereas, spoken language consist of succession of sounds produced by the organ of speech, and together with certain attributes

2. Negotiation of meaning is process that speaker go through to reach a clear understanding of each other. In addition Yufrizal (2007: 14) stated that negotiation of meaning is a series of exchanges conducted by addressors and addresses to help themselves understand and be understood by their interlocutors.