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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

INVESTIGATING TEACHER TALK IN TEACHING ENGLISH AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN TAPUNG HULU

THESIS

Submitted to State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Magister in English Education



By:

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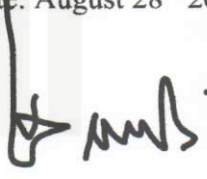
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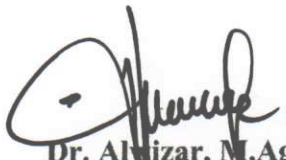
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ABSTRACT

Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari, (2021): Investigating Teacher Talk in Teaching English at Junior High School in Tapung Hulu

This research aims to find out the cause of using teacher talk in the classroom, the teachers' opinion about the use of teacher talk in the classroom, the students' perception about the teacher talk in the classroom, and to find out the suitable teacher talk for the students. By using a qualitative approach, the researcher observed the classroom interaction to analyse teacher talk in English classroom. Beside the observation, the researcher also conducted the semi structured interview to collect the data from two teachers and four students about the using of teacher talk at Junior High School in Tapung Hulu. The result of this research shows that the teacher talks more in the classroom because the teacher talk can help the Junior High School teacher in Tapung Hulu to streamline the learning process in English class. Besides that, the teacher used teacher talk to determine the success of the teacher to transfer the knowledge to the students. Then, the teacher used teacher talk because the students have different intelligences and it makes the teacher need give the more explanation in the classroom. However, the teachers believe that teacher talk is very useful in the teaching and learning process. This is because sometimes there are still students who have not been able to quickly understand the material being studied. The researcher also found that the Junior High School had positive perception toward the using of teacher talk in the classroom. Finally, based on the observation of the teaching and learning process, the researcher conclude that the suitable teacher talk for the students are deals with students' feeling, praises and encourages, uses ideas of students, asks question, gives information, gives directions, and criticize students' behavior.

Keywords: *Teacher Talk, Teachers' Opinion, Students' Perception*



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ABSTRAK

Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari, (2021): Menyelidiki *Teacher Talk* dalam Mengajar Bahasa Inggris di Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Tapung Hulu

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebab penggunaan *teacher talk* di dalam kelas, pendapat guru tentang penggunaan *teacher talk* di dalam kelas, persepsi siswa tentang *teacher talk* di dalam kelas, dan untuk mengetahui *teacher talk* yang sesuai untuk para siswa. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, peneliti mengamati interaksi kelas untuk menganalisis *teacher talk* di kelas bahasa Inggris. Selain melakukan observasi, peneliti juga melakukan wawancara semi terstruktur untuk mengumpulkan data dari dua guru dan empat siswa tentang penggunaan *teacher talk* di SMP di Tapung Hulu. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa guru lebih banyak berbicara di dalam kelas karena *teacher talk* dapat membantu guru SMP di Tapung Hulu untuk memperlancar proses pembelajaran di kelas bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, guru menggunakan *teacher talk* untuk menentukan keberhasilan guru mentransfer pengetahuan kepada siswa. Kemudian, guru menggunakan guru berbicara karena siswa memiliki kecerdasan yang berbeda dan itu membuat guru perlu memberikan lebih banyak penjelasan di kelas. Namun, para guru percaya bahwa *teacher talk* sangat berguna dalam proses belajar mengajar. Hal ini dikarenakan terkadang masih ada siswa yang belum mampu dengan cepat memahami materi yang sedang dipelajari. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa SMP memiliki persepsi positif terhadap penggunaan *teacher talk* di kelas. Akhirnya, berdasarkan pengamatan terhadap proses belajar mengajar, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa *teacher talk* yang cocok untuk siswa berkaitan dengan perasaan siswa, memuji dan mendorong, menggunakan ide siswa, mengajukan pertanyaan, memberi informasi, memberi arahan, dan mengkritik perilaku siswa.

Kata kunci: *Teacher Talk*, Opini Guru, Persepsi Siswa

ملخص

مدرسة في الإنجليزية اللغة تدريس في المعلم حديث في التحقيق (: ٢٠٢١) ، وولانداري إنداه دوي ريتا هولو تابونغ في الثانوية جونيور

المعلم حديث استخدام حول المعلمين ورأي ، الفصل في المعلم حديث استخدام سبب معرفة إلى البحث هذا يهدف الطلاب لاجل المناسب المعلم حديث ومعرفة ، الفصل في المعلم حديث حول الطلاب وتصور ، الفصل في بجانب الإنجليزية اللغة فصل في المعلم حديث لتحليل الصفي التفاعل الباحث لاحظ ، نوعي منهج باستخدام حديث استخدام حول طلاب وأربعة معلمين من البيانات لجمع منظمة شبه مقابلة أيضاً الباحث أجرى ، الملاحظة الفصل في أكثر يتحدث المعلم أن البحث هذا نتيجة تظهر .هولو تابونغ في الثانوية جونيور مدرسة في المعلم التعلم عملية لتبسيط هولو تابونغ في الإعدادية الثانوية المدرسة مدرس يساعد أن يمكن المعلم حديث لأن الدراسي المعرفة نقل في المعلم نجاح مدى لتحديد المعلم حديث المعلم استخدم ، ذلك جانب إلى .الإنجليزية اللغة فصل في إلى بحاجة المعلم يجعل وهذا مختلف ذكاء لديهم الطلاب لأن المعلم حديث المعلم استخدم ، ذلك بعد .الطلاب إلى التدريس عملية في جداً مفيد المعلم حديث أن المعلمون يعتقد ، ذلك ومع .الفصل في الشرح من المزيد تقديم وجد .بسرعة الدراسة قيد المادة فهم من يتمكنوا لم طلاب هناك يزال لا الأحيان بعض في لأنه هذا .والتعلم على بناء ، أخيراً .الفصل في المعلم حديث استخدام تجاه إيجابي تصور لديها الإعدادية المدرسة أن أيضاً الباحث ، الطلاب شعور مع يتعامل للطلاب المناسب المعلم حديث أن الباحث استنتج ، والتعلم التدريس عملية ملاحظة انتقاد و ، التوجيهات ويعطي ، المعلومات ويعطي ، الأسئلة ويطرح ، الطلاب أفكار ويستخدم ، ويشجع ويمدح الطلاب سلوك

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Classroom is a place where students learn and are taught by a teacher to expose their target language, in this study it refers to English. In the classroom, one of the most important parts of the teaching and learning process is the interaction that occurs between teachers and learners (Nasir, et.al. 2019). The language that teacher used in the classroom for instruction is called teacher talk. Steven Walsh (2002) pointed out that EFL classroom teaching is different from other classroom teaching. In EFL classroom, language is not only the objective of learning but also the medium of teaching.

The language that teacher uses in classroom for instruction is called teacher talk. Teacher talk is as the most language used by the teacher in the classroom to provide directions, describe activities and examine students' comprehension towards the lesson being taught and learned (Yanfen & Yuqin, 2010). Teacher talk is also influenced by learning style. The learning style is also improved by the time from teacher-centered to students-centered (Reid, 2002). The new 2013 curriculum requires that teachers have to use students- centered approach rather than teacher- centered (Abdullah, 2016). Teacher-centered approach refers to learning situations in which the teacher asserts control over the

material that students study and the ways in which they study it. In contrast, student-centered approach refers to forms of instruction that, for example, give students opportunities to lead learning activities, participate more actively in discussions, design their own learning projects, explore the topics that interest them, and generally contribute to the design of their own course of study.

There are different arguments of the influence of teacher talk in the classroom for students learning acquisition. When teacher talk dominates the classroom interaction, the students will be restricted to develop their language proficiency (Cook, 2000; Chaudron, 1998). In order to avoid the overuse of teacher talk, teachers have to maximize students talk time and minimize teacher talk time. Harmer points out that the best lessons are ones where students talk time is maximized. Getting students to speak – to use the language they are learning – is a vital part of a teachers' job (Harmer, 2000).

On the other hand, American scholar Wong Fillmore found out that success in language acquisition occurred in teacher-dominated class (as quoted in Setiawati, 2012). There are times that in classroom in which the teacher can serve as the main source of input, the learners can receive enough and accurate input. Thus, Fillmore (1985) argued the amount of teacher talk should not be decreased blindly. So, the proper use of teacher talk will have a positive or negative effect on learners' language output.

In teacher talk, there are two things that teachers should consider. They are the amount of the talk and features of the talk (Murekson, 2017). Judging the

classroom talk only based on the efficiency does not give the real description of what is happening in the classroom. Teachers should also consider the effectiveness of the features of talk. Effective features facilitate students in learning.

Teachers and students are the factors that establish classroom interaction (Carole, 1998). Both of them must be in balance. Too much teacher talk will make the students passive and static; they cannot improve their English acquisition from the teacher. But it is wrong to judge or assess teacher talk only by reference to its quantity. It is just important to assess its quality. It will be also bad if the teacher has too little talk, the students will not get enough knowledge from the teacher.

In Indonesia, teacher talk is very important and effective in scaffolding learners to improve their skills in target language (Setiawati, 2012). Some studies showed how classroom interaction of English subject in Indonesia is very much controlled and dominated by teachers (Milal, 2011). Similarly, Maulana, Opendakker, Stroet, and Bosker (2012) in their study found out that Indonesian teachers hardly had interaction with students. They spend most of the time lecturing with little acknowledgment of students' learning process, students' mistakes, and misconceptions (Suryati, 2015). Therefore, the goal of language learning is not fully achieved. Harmer (2007) stated that the most important thing in classroom interaction is not the quantity of teacher talk but how the teacher

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provides comprehensible input that assists the learners to understand and acquire the language.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Teacher talk is important in EFL classroom (Setiawati, 2012). In Indonesia, not all of the teachers use English as language instructions in the teaching and learning processes. Some of them use Bahasa Indonesia. Most teachers use both languages for students' better understanding. In junior high school level, teacher talk is still dominated in the classroom. The dominant use of teacher talk will have different impacts on students. The students will be more passive and only listen to what teachers say. However, teacher talk also makes students receive enough information and it is good for their listening and comprehending instruction if the teachers really have proper teacher talk.

In the revision of the 2013 curriculum, students are required to be more active (Permendikbud No 4 tahun 2018). It means that students talk should dominate the class rather than teacher talk. On the contrary, based on the pre-observation and interview conducted by the researcher in one of the junior high schools in Tapung Hulu, it showed that teacher talk still dominated English classroom. Based on the problems, the researcher, therefore, carried out a study focusing on teachers' reasons of using more teacher talk in the classroom and students' perception toward teacher talk in English classroom.

There are many studies that have analyzed teacher talk in the classroom. Some of the studies had been done in Indonesia. First, a study conducted by Setiawati (2012) explored teacher talk in EYL (English for Young Learner) classroom. Second, a study carried out by Sofyan and Mahmud (2012) analyzed teacher talk in university classroom based on Foreign Language Interaction Analysis (FLIN) system. The third is a study done by Putri (2014) which investigated classroom interaction at junior high school in Bengkulu. The fourth is a study by Nasir, et.al (2019) which analyzed teacher talk in an EFL classroom in Aceh Tengah.

Next, a number of studies have been carried in foreign countries. A study by Alberto F. (2008) focused on the talk produced in the classroom in primary school. While a study by Kevin & Billy (2016) investigated the role of teachers' feedback in English as a Second Language Classroom using Conversational Analytic. Both of them are in English as a Second Language context. Next, a study had been done by Mahmoodi (2016) in Iran, which examined the effect of teacher talk and interaction on students' achievement.

All of the studies above used Flander Interaction Analysis Categories System (FIACS) technique. This technique is used to find out the types of teacher talk in the classroom. Flander technique is appropriate for analyzing the students' and teacher's talk at EFL context since the technique is to measure how much the teacher and students take talking during teaching and learning process (Walsh, 2006).



Based on the previous studies above, none of them focused on the causes of teacher talk domination in English classroom. Thus, the researcher carried out a study focusing on teacher talk in a junior high school, which also explored the teachers' opinion and students' perception toward teacher talk.

1.3 Scope of the study

This study focused on exploring teacher talk in junior high school and students' response toward it. The researcher analyzed the Teacher Talk in English classroom and students' response toward it.

1.4 Objective of the study

The objectives of this study are as in the following:

1. To find out the causes of using more teacher talk in the classroom.
2. To find out teachers' opinion about the use of teacher talk in the classroom.
3. To explore students' perception toward teacher talk in the classroom.
4. To find out the suitable teacher talk for students

1.5 Research Questions

From the explanation above, this research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What causes the teachers talk more in the classroom?
2. What is teachers' opinion about the use of teacher talk in the classroom?
3. How is students' perception toward teacher talk in the classroom?
4. What is the suitable teacher talk for students?

1.6 Significance of the study

In general, we have seen through these studies that although there has been a reasonable amount of research on teacher talk in EFL classroom for primary, high school, even university student, there is no research in Indonesia that has explored the causes of teacher talk domination in English classroom. As a result, the current study hopes to shed more light on the analysis of teacher talk in English classroom at secondary/ junior high school.

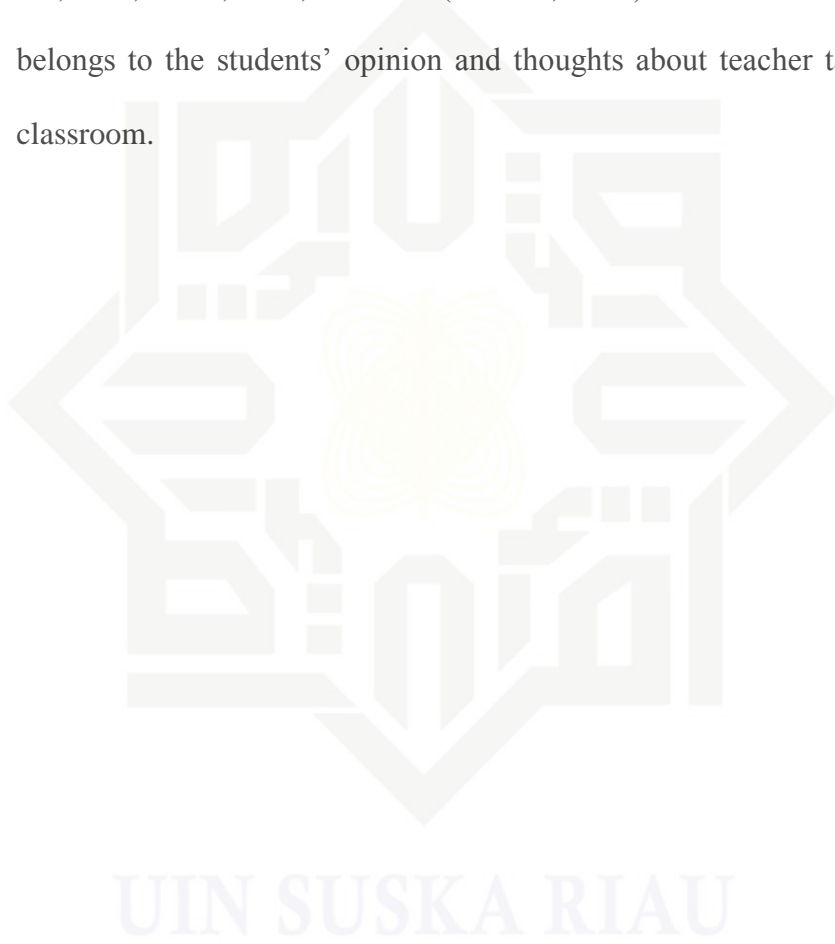
This research can assist the teachers and educators to understand the students' need. So, teachers will be better informed about kinds of teacher talk that can help their students to improve their language acquisition. It is supposed to increase students' understanding in learning English. Hopefully, the findings give a great contribution to the enrichment of the best classroom interaction especially for teaching the students at secondary school and where English is existed as a foreign language. Finally, it expectedly can enlarge the researcher's knowledge about this study especially in the field of research.

1.7 Definitions of terms

The terms used in this research are defined as follow:

1. Teacher Talk is the variety of language used by teachers when they are in the process of teaching (Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics). In this research, teacher talk is talk performed by the teacher in EFL classroom in secondary school.

2. Perception is the process of how the information is acquired through the sensory receptors which is transformed into a perception of what we think, see, hear, smell, taste, or touch (Mussen, 1973). In this research, perception belongs to the students' opinion and thoughts about teacher talk in an EFL classroom.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the review of literature that guides the exploration of teacher talk in the classroom. It consists of six main sections. In the first section, it reviews some theories about the concept of teacher talk. In the second section, it discusses the concept of perception. The third section presents theories of classroom interaction. The fourth section is the discussion of conversational analysis. In the fifth section, it reviews some recent studies about teacher talk in the classroom. The last section is conceptual framework

2.1 Teacher Talk

This section discusses several ideas with regard to the concepts of teacher talk in the classroom. These include definition of teacher talk, function of teacher talk, categories of teacher talk, features of teacher talk, aspects of teacher talk, roles of teacher talk, roles of teacher in teaching English, and importance of teacher talk under students- centered teaching mode.

2.1.1 Definition of teacher talk

Yanfen and Yuqin (2010) defined teacher talk as the most language used by the teacher in the classroom to provide directions, describe activities and examine students' comprehension towards the lesson being taught and learned. In line with it, Walsh (2002) stated that

teachers' choice of language and their capacity to control the language use are crucial to facilitate or hinder learners' participation in classroom interactions. Richards (1992) also defines that teacher talk is as a variety of language sometimes used by the teachers when they are in the process of teaching. It refers to the talk the teacher says to learners in the second language learning classroom (Wang, 2014). Therefore, in the classroom talk, Johnson (1995) describes that there is a tendency for the teacher to control the pattern of communication. This control comes from their special status and from the way they use the language. It means they decide how, when, where, and with whom language is to be used in the classroom. Teacher talk is the language a teacher uses to allow the various classroom processes to happen, that is the language of organizing the classroom. This includes the teachers' explanations, responses to questions, instructions, praises, corrections, etc. While, Ellis (1994) states that teacher talk means that teachers address classroom language learners differently from the way that they address other kinds of classroom learners. Teacher talk is very important for both classroom teaching organization and students' language learning in the process of foreign language learning and the second language acquisition, because teacher talk is an instrument of implementing teaching plan.

In addition, teacher talk as the kind of modification in teachers' speech can lead to a special type of discourse (Richard & Lokhart, 1996).

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They explain that when the teachers use teacher talk, they are trying to make themselves as easy as possible to understand and effective teacher talk may provide essential support to facilitate both language comprehension and learner production.

While, according to Sinclair and Brazil (1985), teacher talk is the language in the classroom that takes up a major portion of class time employed to give direction, explain activities and check students' understanding. As an indispensable part in foreign language teaching, teacher talk has its own features in that both the content and the medium are the target language. Sometimes, teacher talk can be called 'teachers' language or teachers' speech. Although they have different names, the characteristics is still the same, they are all the words spoken by the teacher in the classroom.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that teacher talk is a pivotal part of foreign language teaching, it has its own features in both the content and the medium of the target language. The language used by teacher in language classes is served as the source of input of language knowledge and also used to instruct language communication and organize classroom activities. Thus, it is inevitable that teacher talk plays an essential role in the teaching process.

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2.1.2 Function of teacher talk

In relation to teacher talk, Rasyid (1997) in Nurpahmi (2017) states that talking is one of the most outstanding behaviors revealed by teachers in the classroom which may become the most difficult thing for teachers to avoid.

In terms of the function of teacher talk in teaching and learning classroom interaction, Celcia-Murcia (1989) in Nurpahmi (2017) distinguishes teacher talk into indirect and direct teacher talk. Indirect teacher talk covers four areas of teaching and learning process, that is accepting students' feeling, stimulating students' motivation and interest, using students' perception, and offering questions.

Direct teacher talk may come out in terms of informing something, giving direction, and justifying students' authority. Furthermore, Cook (1991) in Nurpahmi (2017) assumed that teacher supplies more speech rather than students in classroom interaction. It is obviously reasonable since the teaching under the teacher overall guidance takes, not surprisingly, 70% of the utterances in most classroom. This can be clearly illustrated in the following three main parts of the exchange of turn in classroom interaction:

1. Initiation. The teacher takes the initiative by requiring something of the students through a question. The move starts of the exchange; the teacher acts a leader

2. Response. The students answer the question whatever is required. So, the move responds to teacher's initiation; the students act as follower.
3. Feedback. The teacher does not directly take another initiation, but she/he gives feedback to the students' response whether it is acceptable or not. With regard to defining the notion of communicative teacher talk, "teacher talk: a would suggest that rather than comparing the way teachers talk in the way forward classroom with the way people talk outside it, a more productive approach would be to identify categories of teachers" verbal behavior in the classroom, and attempt to determine what it means to be communicative in each one, and what might constitute a communicative balance of behaviours for different teaching and learning purposes.

2.1.3 Categories of teacher talk

Brown in Malamah Thomas (1987) suggested some categories of teacher talk. They are as follow:

1. Responding, i.e any acts directly sought by the utterance of another speaker.
2. Socializing, i.e any acts to establishmnet or maintenance of interpersonal relationship.

3. Organizing, i.e any acts which serve to structure the learning task or environment without contributing to the teaching learning itself.
4. Directing, i.e any acts encouraging non verbal activity as an integral part of the teaching learning task.
5. Presenting, i.e any acts presenting information of direct relevance to the learning.
6. Evaluating, i.e any acts with rate another verbal act positively or negatively.
7. Eliciting, i.e any acts designed to produce a verbal response from another person.

Flanders (1970) uses the term Flanders' Interaction Analysis Categories (FIAC) to describe the categories of teacher talk. He divides teacher talk into seven categories. The categories are presented in the following table.

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Table 2.1 Flander's Interaction Analysis Categories (FIAC) Concerning Teacher Talk

Teacher Talk	
Response	Initiation
<p>1. Accept Feeling. Accepts and clarifies an attitude or the feeling tone of a pupil in a nonthreatening manner. Feelings may be positive or negative. Predicting and recalling feeling are included.</p> <p>2. Praises or Encourages. Praises or encourages pupil action or behavior. Jokes that release tension, but not at the expense on another individual; nodding head, or saying "um hm?" or "go on" are included.</p> <p>3. Accepts or uses ideas of pupils. Clarifying, building, or developing ideas suggested by a pupil. Teacher extensions of pupil ideas are included but as the teacher brings more of his own ideas into play, shift to category five.</p> <p>4. Ask questions. Asking a question about content of procedure, based on teacher ideas, with the intent that a pupil will answer.</p>	<p>5. Lecturing. Giving facts or opinions about content or procedures, expressing his own ideas, giving his own explanation, or citing an authority other than a pupil.</p> <p>6. Giving directions. Directions, commands, or orders to which a pupil is expected to comply.</p> <p>7. Criticising or justifying authority. Statements intended to change pupil behaviour from nonacceptable to acceptable pattern; bawling someone out, stating why the teacher is doing what he is doing; extreme self-reference.</p>

Meanwhile, Moskowitz (1971) as cited in Brown (2007) modified the interaction analysis in more specific for foreign language teaching. It is named “Foreign Language Interaction (FLINT) analysis system” that is presented in the following table.

Table 2.2 Foreign Language Interaction Analysis (FLINT) System Concerning Teacher Talk

Teacher Talk	
Direct Influence	Indirect Influence
<p>1. Gives Informations: Giving informations, facts, opinion, or ideas: lecturing or asking rhetorical questions.</p> <p>1.a Corrects without rejections: Telling students who have made a mistakes the correct response without using word or intonations with communicative criticism.</p> <p>2. Gives directions: Giving directions, requests, or command that students are expected to follow, directing various drill; facilitating whole class and small group activity.</p> <p>3. Criticizes students behavior: Rejecting behavior of students; trying to change the non-acceptable behavior, communicating anger, displeasure, annoyance, dissatisfaction with what students are doing.</p>	<p>1. Deals with feelings: In a non-threatening way, accepting, discussing, regferring to,or communicating understanding of past, present or future feeling of studnents.</p> <p>2. Praises or encourages: Praising,complementing, telling students what they have said or done is valued. Encouraging students to continue, trying to give them confidence, confirming that answers are correct.</p> <p>2.a Jokes Intentional joking, kidding, making funs, attempting to be humours, providing the joking is not anyone’s expense.</p> <p>3. Uses students idea: Clarifying, using, interpreting, summarizing the ideas of students. The ideas must be rephrased by the teacher but</p>

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3.a Criticizes students response: Telling the students his or her response is not correct or acceptable and communicating criticism, displeasure, annoyance, rejection by words or intonation.	still be recognize as being students contributions.
	3.a Repeat students response verbatim: Repeating the exact words of students after they participated.
	4. Asks questions: Asking questions to which the answer is anticipated.

The following six categories are adapted from a list of categories of classroom verbal behaviour (Bowers, 1980, as cited in Malamah-Thomas, 1987), which are identified through a process of classroom observation and analysis of lesson transcripts:

1. Questioning/eliciting
2. Responding to students' contributions
3. Presenting/explaining
4. Organizing/giving instructions
5. Evaluating/correcting
6. Sociating/establishing and maintaining classroom rapport.

Furthermore, in relation to the classroom interaction, different lessons have different structures of interaction. Mehan (1979) found that the general subject lessons consist of three components:

1. An opening phase, where the participants inform each other that they are, in fact, going to conduct a lesson as opposed to some other activity
2. A business phase, where information is exchanged between teacher and students
3. A closing phase, where participants are reminded of what went on in the core of the lesson.

In the phase of business, teachers usually do three things (Sinclair & Brazil, 1982): telling things to students, getting students to do and say things, evaluating the things that students do and say. If we pursue the case for replicating communicative behavior outside teacher talk in the classroom, there are a number of characteristics of teacher talk which we might identify as being communicative (see Thornbury 1996). Some of these are:

1. The use of “referential” questions, where the teacher asks the class something, e.g. “What did you do at the weekend?” to which he or she does not know the answer, and which therefore has a genuine communicative purpose. This is in contrast to typical “display” questions, e.g. comprehension questions on a reading text) to which the teacher already has the answer, and only asks so that the class can display their understanding or

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knowledge. Insights from analyses of discourse inside and outside the classroom (e.g. Long and Sato 1983) have revealed very marked differences between typical classroom talk and non-classroom talk in this respect.

2. Content feedback by the teacher, where the teacher's response to student's contributions focuses on the content of what the student says-the message-rather than on the form. e.g. the correctness of the grammar or pronunciation.
3. The use of speech modifications, hesitations, and rephrasing in the teacher's own talk, e.g. when explaining, asking questions, giving instructions, etc.
4. Attempts to negotiate meaning with the students, e.g. through requests for clarification and repetition, and giving opportunities for the students to interrupt the teacher and do the same.

The followings are teacher talk categories as described by Brown (2007).

1. Deals with feeling

In dealing with students feeling, it is also important to communicate students' past feeling. It is important because their experiences shaped their minds, the reason behind their feeling in present time, and it helps teacher avoid students' trauma. The understanding from teacher and the right way of handling with



students feeling will comfort the teacher-students interaction in the classroom.

2. Praises and encourages

Teacher activities are not only conducting lesson plan and develop teaching material but also motivate students to raise their motivation so they can find and develop their language skill. Motivation for students must be done as well so the objectives of the lesson are achieved like the way it planned. In doing their daily activities in the classroom, teacher can support students with praising, complimenting and tell the students that their ideas and works are valuable. Students may feel stuck or blank in the middle of their speaking performance.

3. Uses ideas of students

Teacher's attention to students' contribution is a great appreciation for students' works. Some ways in expressing the appreciation, such clarify, use, interpret or summarize the ideas of students. Teacher can start a discussion based on students' ideas by rephrasing them but still recognized as students' contribution.

4. Asks questions

As it brought before in previous pages, questioning in interaction is a way to stimulate students speaking up their



thoughts. There are many ways to classify the kinds of questions for classroom effectiveness. The questions can be categorized by the level of the students. Teacher usually begins with display questions which the answers are common knowledge. The display questions can be used to provoke the content of students' ideas and their language form.

5. Gives information

Giving information is a classic teaching method where teacher gives information, facts, personal opinion, or ideas about a topic. It simply gives students the lecture or asks rhetorical questions. Nowadays, this method is considered as out-of-date method for teaching and learning process because students should be active in the classroom. To avoid this kind of method, it does not mean that the teacher leaves the whole classroom activities to the students. Teacher should conduct lesson plan and develop material so he/she can stimulate students' behavior.

6. Gives directions

There are many activities can be developed in speaking class for classroom interaction. Students have good opportunity to explore their ideas. Students need some direction and facilitation of information on how they should demonstrate the whole ideas they own systematically. They expect some

direction or command from their teacher. So teacher should direct the various exercises and facilitate them by giving a whole-class or small-group activities.

7. Criticize student behavior

Sometimes in the classroom, there are a few students that are difficult to handle. In students' age, there are many internal problems they should face, such as puberty and unstable emotion. This is when teacher should communicate anger and so dissatisfaction and annoyance with students. Teacher should know the way to communicate the emotion atmosphere in the classroom so teacher can find a solution to solve the problem and build a positive interaction with students. Teacher's critics are important for students' leadership development. Telling the students about incorrect or acceptable response must be done in positive behavior without letting down the students' passion in learning.

2.1.4 Features of teacher talk

There are a number of notions in relation to the features of teacher talk from different experts. The first is that Chaudron (1988) pointed out that the features of teacher talk in second language learning classroom are in the following:

1. The speed of teacher talk seems slower;
2. Easier chosen vocabulary;
3. Clearer and more understandable pronunciation
4. More frequency of pause showing speakers' thinking or conceiving and with longer time;
5. More frequency of teachers' self-repetition.
6. The less use of subordinate clause;
7. More narrative sentences or declarative sentences than interrogative sentences;

Next, Thornburry (1996) pointed some characteristics of teacher talk. They are as follow:

1. The use of 'referential' questions.

This is where the teacher asks the class something (i.e 'What did you do at the weekend?') to which he or she does not know the answer, and which therefore has a genuine communicative purpose. This is in contrast to typical 'display' questions (i.e comprehension questions on a reading text) to which the teacher already has the answer, and only asks so that the class can display their understanding or knowledge. Insights from analyses of discourse inside and outside the classroom

(e.g. Long & Sato, 1983) have revealed very marked differences between typical classroom talk and non-classroom talk in this respect.

2. Content feedback by the teacher.

This is where the teacher's response to student's contributions focuses on the content of what the student says-the message-rather than on the form (e.g. the correctness of the grammar or pronunciation).

3. The use of speech modifications, hesitations, and rephrasing in the teacher's own talk, e.g. when explaining, asking questions, giving instructions, etc.

4. Attempts to negotiate meaning with the students, e.g. through requests for clarification and repetition, and giving opportunities for the students to interrupt the teacher and do the same.

Conversely, according to Cullen (1998), there are a number of features of teacher talk which would be regarded as non- communicative, it means that they do not represent the way language is used in many situations outside the classroom, these features are:

1. Exclusive or excessive use of display questions.
2. Form-focused feedback, i.e. feedback by the teacher which only shows interest in the correct formation of the students' contributions (rather than the content).

3. 'Echoing' of students' responses, when the teacher repeats what a student has just said for the benefit of the whole class (something which rarely happens in social intercourse).
4. Sequences of predictable initiation-response-feedback (IRF) discourse chains (Sinclair & Coulthard, 1975) in which the teacher initiates the chain (typically by asking a question), a student responds, and the teacher then gives feedback to the student (e.g. 'good') before initiating another chain with another question. The structure of spoken discourse outside the classroom is usually more complex and flexible than this (Hoey 1992).

Besides, Osborne (1999) also thought teacher talk is evidently modified language in the aspects of pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax and discourse. Those features obviously indicate that teacher talk has changed into a kind of simplified code with the aim of providing maximum "comprehensible input" for language learners so that teachers and students can maintain an unobstructed channel of communication.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that the features of teacher talk such as: easier vocabulary, clearer pronunciation, etc are tend to simplify the language to make a better understanding for the student.

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2.1.5 Aspects of teacher talk

According to Johnson as quoted by Richard (1992), there are three major aspects of teacher talk, they are:

1. Physiological Aspect

This aspect relates to the voice produced by the teacher. The teacher has to be able to control his voice during he speaks in the classroom.

2. Interpersonal aspect

This aspect is related to how the teacher speaks with utterances which is structured appropriately with the situation to the students so it can make good classroom climate.

3. Pedagogical aspect

This aspect is related to how teacher organize the lesson, so it can create a good interaction.

From the previous statements above, it can be concluded that a teacher has to be able to make his talk balance with student talk, situation and context because it can affect students' language acquisition. Next, the focuses of teacher talk are curriculum, instruction and evaluation so that the teacher's ability to combine and apply the three aspects in his talk is really needed.

2.1.6 Roles of teacher talk

According to Krashen's (1989) learners can acquire foreign language unless they get comprehensible input as much as possible. In other words, the only way of acquiring language is to obtain comprehensible input. Comprehensible input can be formulated as "i + 1". "i" shows the present level of learners while "1" shows the language knowledge which is a little more than learners' present level. If learners can be exposed to plenty of "i + 1" in the process of acquisition, they can insensibly acquire new language knowledge while understanding information. So, the key factor for second language acquisition is comprehensible input.

According to second language acquisition theories, both teachers and students should participate in language classes actively. Teachers have to face two tasks in language classrooms (Stern, 1983):

1. Offer enough high-quality English language input;
2. Offer more opportunities for students to use the target language.

So, the distribution of teacher talk time, as an important factor that affect language learning, has been concerned by many scholars. An important issue is whether the amount of teacher talk influences learners' L2 acquisition or foreign language learning. A great number of researchers have testified this. Researches in language classrooms have established that teachers tend to do most of the classroom talk. Teacher

talk makes up over 70 percent of the total talk. It is evident that if teachers devote large amounts of time to explanations or management instructions, student talk will be indeed severely restricted.

Teacher-initiated talk will dominate the classroom, allowing little opportunity for extended student talk. In such an environment, students have little opportunity to develop their language proficiency. In order to avoid the over-use of teacher talk, many scholars tend to maximize student talk time (STT) and minimize teacher talk time (TTT) (Zhou Xing & Zhou Yun, 2002). Harmer points out that the best lessons are ones where STT is maximized. Getting students to speak to use the language they are learning is a vital part of a teacher's job (Harmer, 2000).

According to Harmer (2012, p. 108), there are some roles of a teacher as in the following:

- a. Controller: when teachers act as controller, they are in charge of the class and of the activity taking place and are often „leading from the front“. Controllers take the register, tell students things, organize drills, read aloud and in various other ways exemplify the qualities of a teacher-fronted classroom.
- b. Prompter: when we prompt, we need to do it sensitively and encouraging but, above all, with direction. If we are too adamant, we risk taking initiative away from the student. If,

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on the other hand, we are too retiring, we may not support the right amount of encouragement.

- c. Participant: the danger when teachers act as participants, of course, is that they can easily dominate the proceedings.
- d. Resource: when we are acting as a resource, we will want to be helpful and available, but at the same time we have to resist the urge to spoon feed our students so that they become over reliant on us.
- e. Tutor: it is difficult to be a tutor in a very large group since the term implies a more intimate relationship than that of a controller or organizer.

Krashen in Mukhlis (2017) thinks that in the second language classroom teaching, teacher talk is the largest, the most reliable source of learners' "input". So time limited teacher talk is very important in the classroom teaching. If "comprehensible" teacher talk as input is enough in the classroom, that is to say, teachers can adjust their talk to learners' present or a little higher level, learners can learn faster and better.

If the second language is learnt as a foreign language in a language class in a non-supportive environment, like in Indonesia, instruction (teacher talk) is likely to be the major or even the only source of target language input (Stern, 1983). Krashen (1989) with his SLA theory says

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teacher talk determines successful language learning by providing plenty of and high quality input for.

Nunan (1991) also points out that teacher talk is crucial, not only for the organization of the classroom but also for the process of acquisition. It is through language that teachers either succeed or fail in implementing their plans. In terms of acquisition, teacher talk is important because it is probably the major source of comprehensible target language input the learner is likely to receive.

Yet, to determine what the best and the most effective teacher talk is like is not easy since every teacher brings their certain characteristics which are influenced by different age, sex, previous education, and personal qualities. Above all, teachers also bring their language background and experience, professional training as a linguist and teacher, previous language teaching experience, and more or less formulated theoretical presuppositions about language, language learning and teaching (Stern, 1983).

Long and Sato (1983) observed all kinds of phenomena about teacher talk, and made some comparisons between the language teachers use in and out of language classrooms. Their main findings are as follow:

1. Formal adjustments occur at all language levels – in pronunciation, lexis and grammar.
2. In general, ungrammatical speech modifications do not occur.



3. Interactional adjustments occur. (Ellis, 1985)

2.1.7 Role of teacher in teaching learning English.

As a tool of implementing teaching plans and achieving teaching goals, teacher talk plays a vital role in language learning. In Indonesia English is learnt as a foreign language and the students learn English mostly in a language class with a non supportive environment, therefore teacher talk is likely to be the major or even the only one source of the target language input. Krashen (1985) states that teacher talk determines successful language learning by providing plenty of high quality input for the language itself. In line with Nunan (1991), he says that teacher talk is crucial, not only for the organization of the organization of the classroom but also the process of acquisition. It is through language that teachers either succeed or fail in implementing their plans. In terms of acquisition, teacher talk is important because it is probably the major source of comprehensible target language input the learner is likely to receive.

In a teaching-learning process, a teacher is demanded to behave according to the roles she or he is to play. According to Nunan (1989), role refers to the part that learners and teachers are expected to play in carrying out learning tasks as well as the social and interpersonal relationships between the participants. Ellis and McClintock in Richards et al (1994) define role as the part taken by a participant in any act of



communication. Meanwhile, Richards and Rodgers (1986) state that teacher's roles is similarly related ultimately both to assumptions about language and language learning at the level of approach.

Richards and Rodgers (1986) add some roles of the teacher: the teacher as a source of knowledge and direction, catalyst, consultant, guide, and a model of learning. The roles of the teacher will ultimately reflect both the objectives of the method and the learning theory in which the method is predicted, since the success of the method may depend on the degree to which the teacher can provide the content or create conditions for successful language learning. According to Schickedaz (1983), a teacher is a key to the educational program. Furthermore, he adds that a teacher has a role as: (1) a knowledge importer that is as planner, organizer, and evaluator; (2) a disciplinarian; (3) a decision-maker. From the statements above, it can be concluded that teachers' role in teaching learning English is depend on the students' need.

2.1.8 The Importance of teacher talk under 'students centered' teaching mode.

In the new revised curriculum 2013, teacher's role is as a facilitator and guider (Permendikbud No 22 tahun 2016). Students are required to be active which also changes the learning style from teacher-centered approach to the students- centered approach. Students-centered

approach is different from a traditional teaching mode in which the teacher explains the stuffs as detailed as possible and learners seldom have the chance of speaking. In students -centered approach which the perceiving subjects are students and teachers are guiders, teacher talk has an important role in students' language acquisition. Nunan (1991) thought that the importance of teacher talk is reflected not only in the classroom organization but in the process of students' language acquisition. For the former aspect, teacher talk directly decides whether the teaching program implemented by the teacher is successful or not; for the latter aspect, teacher talk may be the main language input exposed to learners. American scholar Wong Fillmore (1985) investigated that for those non English speaking immigrant students who entered American primary school, school (especially classroom) is the only place for them to be exposed to a large amount of English. Classroom is the ideal place for them to acquire language because they can get continuous and direct target language input from teachers and English speaking classmates. Based on the statements above, the researcher found the similarities that teacher talk has an important role in English classroom. In this study, the researcher explored kinds of teacher talk that are suitable for students based on teachers' opinions and students' perception.

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2.2 Concept of perception

This section reviews some ideas in relation to concept of perception. These are definition of perception, perception process, dimensions of perception, cultural influence on perception process, the main cultural factors accounting for perception diversity, indicators of perception, factors that influence perception, principles of perception, and aspects of perception.

2.2.1 Definition of perception

In philosophy, psychology, and cognitive science, perception is the process of attaining awareness or understanding of sensory information (Kumar, 2010). The word “perception” comes from the Latin words *perceptio*, *percipio*, and means “receiving, collecting, action of taking possession, and apprehension with the mind or senses.” (Qiong, 2017)

Mussen (1973) defines perception as the process of how the information is acquired through the sensory receptors. The information is then transformed into a perception of what people think, see, hear, smell, taste, or touch. It supports the statement of Cherry in Nursanti (2016) that perception involves human’s five senses. Five senses of human are hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and touching. Furthermore, Kumar (2010) notes that perception is the process of selection, organization, and interpretation of stimuli by someone to be a coherent and meaningful picture of the world. In other words, by passing perceptual process, people

can interpret their idea meaningfully based on what they see, hear, taste, smell, and touch. According to Stone and Neilson (1985), perception is an intellectual organization of sensory stimuli both internal and external, connected with a particular person, object or event while Leathers (1992) proposes that perception is the cognitive process that individuals use to interpret perception is as the ability to recognize familiar persons, objects, or events with the meaning and expectation. These definitions deals with by Atkinson's (1983) notion stating that perception is the process by which people organize and interpret the pattern of stimuli in the environment. The definitions indicate that perception is from a cognitive process in our mind as a human being. It does not accidentally happen, but it takes long time to perceive certain events and experiences. Another definition is by Vernon (1987), he points out the three dimensions of perceptions namely the understanding about the object, the view and action toward the object. The three dimensions are added by Kalish (1973) namely set or expectation. The word expectation means when we expect a good thing to happen in the future. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that perception is the process of receiving stimulus from someone through sensory receptors and producing it become a meaningful idea.

Perception is the way someone thinks about or understands something. The perception about something can lead to personal act of a human. Perception starts with creating the concept of something in human

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brain, then it brings up the expectation based on the concept. Sainn et al in Choy and Cheah (2009) state three points of perception.

“Firstly, perception is not only dependent on the stimulus but is also determined by an individual’s experience, intention, and social needs. Secondly, the perceiver is not passive and indifferent when perceiving something but is actively selecting information and forming hypotheses in order to decide what is actually taking place. Thirdly, perception is a higher mental process which helps an individual build up a model of his or her world in order to help anticipate future happenings and deal with them appropriately.” (p. 200)

This statement is related to the Aquinas’s theory of perception. Based on Aquinas’s theory, perception is a process having a form of another in human brain without its matter. This theory divides the perception into *esse naturale* or knower and *esse intentionale* or non knower (Lisska: 2016). The differences between knowing and non-knowing is that knowing has a deep understanding about the topic and non knowing on the other hand does not have a deeper understanding, but they live in there. Kind of perception can be based on someone’s experiences, it is called as perceptual experiences (Ludwig: 1996). In general, perceptual experiences are the development of self beliefs, judgements, assumptions, suppositions, hypotheses, etc. The perceptual experiences serve as evidence to give judgements the world around us.

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In common terminology, perception is defined by Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English as

“a) the way you think about something and your idea of what it is like; b) the way that you notice things with your senses of sight, hearing etc.; c) the natural ability to understand or notice things quickly.” (Qiong, 2017, p. 23)

Teachers are a key of education and the succes of the implementation of curriculum, especially the English teachers. Their perception about the curriculum became important to be studied. As Sain and Ugwegbu in Choy and Cheah (2009) define the perception as the process by which a person extracts meaningful information from physical stimulation. It is the way to interpret the situations about something. Sain in Choy and Cheah (p.2) stated that there are three important points about perception:

1. Perception is not only dependent on the stimulus, but also determined by an individual experience about something.
2. The perceiver is actively selecting information and forming hypotheses in order to decide what is actually taking place.
3. Perception is a higher mental process which helps an individual build up a model of their world in order to help them to anticipate future happenings and deal with them appropriately.

Teachers perception of learning may lead them to the activity in the classroom. If the teachers do not understand well about how to develop

students high order thinking skills as the curriculum needs, the teachers may find it as a challenge to teach students high order thinking, as it is sometimes difficult to incorporate aspect of higher thinking to their lessons. Teachers may control teaching situation based on their perception and understanding about the content and the process of teaching.

Harnad (1987) stated that there are two aspects of perception; cognitive and psychology. The cognitive aspect focuses on understanding things that include reasoning, arguments, logic and perception itself. This aspect can be examined by seeing the results of how emotion, experience, and intelligence contribute to the understanding and responses. While the psychology aspect only focuses on the relation of experience that influences stimulation, and then the result of it affects the perception itself. In addition, Handini and Astari (2014) say that both aspects have role in affecting someone's perception.

According to Walgito (2001), some factors influence someone's perception. The factors are internal and external factors. For internal factor, the perception of a person will be influenced by psychological factor of someone, thought, and feeling. On the other hand, the external factor was influenced by stimulus, environment, culture, and believe.

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2.2.2 Perception process

The perception process consists of three stages: selection, organization, and interpretation.

1. Selection

Selection is the first stage in the process of perception, during which we convert the environment stimuli into meaningful experience. In daily life we are bombarded constantly by such a large variety of information that at a blink moment we may encounter these stimuli: the words we are hearing, the witness of an accident, the ticking of a clock, to name but a few.

Since our world embraces everything, these are countless stimuli arriving at our sensory organs simultaneously and waiting to be processed. However, we can not perceive all the information available to us, because in doing so we would experience information overload and disorder. Therefore, we perceive only part of the information from the environment through a selective process, just as Singer (1987, p.9) notes: “We experience everything in the world not as it is but only as the world comes to us through our sensory receptors”. A lot of researchers have paid great attention to this selection stage of perception.

Bruner (1958), for instance, posits that “In the interest of not overloading ourselves with too much information, we limit our

attention to those aspects of strangers or the situations that are essential to what we are doing” (p. 85). Also, Watts (1966) points out that to notice is to select, to regard some bits of perception, or some features of the world, as more noteworthy, more significant than others. Of these, we attend, and the rest we ignore for which reason, attention is the same time ignorance despite the fact that it gives us a vividly clear picture of what we choose to notice.

Physically, we see, hear, smell, taste, and touch innumerable features that we never notice. Some people make an analogy of this selective process to make a map. According to them, one can not put everything into it when making a map, instead, they have to make generalizations and deletions, so that the unnecessary or unimportant information will be deleted or generalized, with the important information being marked in the map un-proportionately. Otherwise, it would be impossible to draw a map. Similarly, when being surrounded by many competing stimuli, we only pay attention to those stimuli which we are familiar with or interested in through the selective process of perception. Thus, the existence of perception’s partiality, which will possibly cause misunderstandings in communication, just as Chen and Starosta says (2007, p.34) “The partiality of our perception is the origin of misunderstanding in

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interactions, especially when people are from different cultural backgrounds with diverse perception systems.”

2. Organization

The second stage in perception process is organization. After selecting information from the outside world, we need to organize it in some way by finding certain meaningful patterns. This organization stage is accomplished by putting things or people into categories, and that is why it is also termed categorization by some researchers. In this stage of perception, the social and physical events or objects we encounter will immediately have shape, color, texture, size, etc. For instance, when asked what a human being is, some people may describe it from the perspective of skin color, others from that of race or nationality. If we close our eyes and think what our university library is, we experience an organized environment with an internal and external structure.

Organization allows “us to structure and give coherence to our general knowledge about people and the social world, providing typical patterns of behavior and the range of likely variation between types of people and their characteristic actions and attributes” (Cantor, Mischel, & Schwartz, 1982). Perception at this stage enjoys two characteristics. First, the organizing process gives human perception structure. We always put raw stimuli from the outside

world into structured meaningful experience. Second, the process shows that human perception possesses stability. That is to say, after we select stimuli and put them into categories, the selected stimuli become durable.

3. Interpretation

The third stage in perception is interpretation, which refers to the process of attaching meaning to the selected stimuli. Once the selected stimuli have been categorized into structured and stable patterns, we try to make sense of these patterns by assigning meanings to them. But different people may give different interpretations of the same stimulus. For instance, a police officer's arriving at the crime spot can be interpreted differently the victim may regard it as soothing and relief-giving, but the criminal will definitely be frightened by it. Another example, a kiss or a big hug in public is a common way of greeting each other in some western countries, which has the function of saying "Hello!", whereas in many other countries they are always considered to be "lovemaking" behaviors.

Such interpretation differences arise because "Culture provides us with a perceptual lens that greatly influences how we interpret and evaluate what we receive from the outside world" (Samovar et al., 2000, p.57). When confronting a physical object or event, almost

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everybody agrees on its objective part of meaning, but what it means to any unique individual varies according to that individual's past experiences and cultural background.

Different experiences and backgrounds will result in people's attributing different meanings to the same stimulus, so perception diversity appears. In the meaning-attribution process, people from cultures that are close will have similar store of past experiences and knowledge, so they will probably attribute similar meanings to the same stimulus, thus similar perceptions. Then with these similar perceptions, it is easier for communicators to understand the accurate meaning of each other's verbal and nonverbal behaviors, so communication goes smoothly.

By contrast, if communicators use experiences or knowledge gained from their own culture to explain the unknown behaviors in another culture, they will attribute quite different meanings to the same stimulus, then perceptions differ and communication problems arise. It is no wonder that Varner and Beamer (2006, p.29) remark "When we don't share common experiences, there is greater chance we will assign an incorrect meaning to the signal".

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Next, according to Davidof (1975), there are two factors that influence someone's perception; the first is internal factor and the second is external factor.

- a. Internal factors relate to the physiological system. If the body is disturbed, it will affect one's perception. And internal factors also relate to psychological aspects, such as experience, feelings, thinking skills, frame of references, and motivation that will affect one's perception. Each person has different experiences and abilities toward things around them. Thus, there will be a different perception of each person.
- b. External factors are from the environment and stimuli. If the stimuli are clear enough then someone's perception will be accurate but if the stimuli are not clear then the perception will be inaccurate.

Besides, Robbin and Judge (2017) stated that there are some factors influencing perception. They are the perceiver, the target, and the situation as presented in the following figure.

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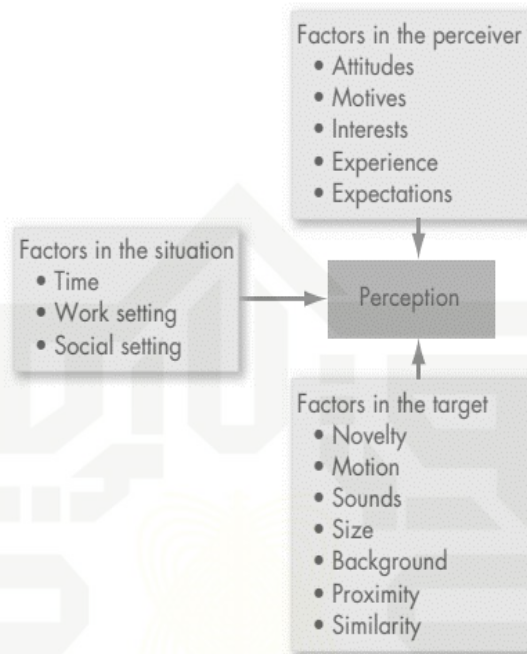


Figure 2.1 Factors of perception (Robbin and Judge, 2017)

1. The perceiver

People who see something and try to provide an interpretation of what they see, they will be influenced by individual characteristics such as attitudes, motives, interests, experiences and expectations.

2. The target

Motion, sound, size and background of a target shape the way the perceiver makes perception about it. Physical appearance plays an important role in forming perception to others. The perceiver, in this case, the student will notice the target's physical features like height,

weight, estimated age, race and gender. Physical attractiveness often takes entire impression of another person.

3. The situation

The situation is where interaction between the perceiver and the target takes place. This characteristic has an influence on the perceiver's impression of the target. The situation is a factor that plays a role in the growth of one's perception.

2.2.3 Dimensions of perception

From the above analysis of perception process, it is quite clear that perception of our physical and social world is an internal operation where we select stimuli and process them through our nervous systems and brains until we create structure, stability, and meanings for them. In order to understand how we develop structure, stability, and meanings for the selected stimuli, namely, how perception takes place, we must take the two fundamental dimensions of perception into account: the physical and the psychological (Qiong, 2017). Working together with one another, these two dimensions are responsible for our perceptual outcomes. Both dimensions work together with one another, which are responsible for our perceptual outcomes.



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1. The physical dimension of perception

People's physical mechanisms of perception are much the same we all have such sensory organs as eyes, ears, and nose, which permit us to sense the environment. These sensory organs receive stimuli, which are routed through the nervous system to the brain, where they are created with the structure and stability and attributed meanings. Although the physical dimension is important, it is the initial phase and provides little help in improving our ability in intercultural communication (hereafter referred to as IC), that is why we only examine a few concepts here.

The physical dimension of perception is mainly about the conversion of a stimulus into a usable form, and it functions in people's acquisition of information or knowledge about the outside world. It includes not only the energy characteristics of stimuli, the nature and functions of human sensory organs, but also the transmission of stimuli through nervous systems to brains. This physical dimension of perception causes little difficulty in IC because physical differences that exist between one person and another are inconsequential when compared with psychological ones. Namely, no matter which culture we are from, what language we speak, or what skin color we have, we have very similar eyes, ears, noses and nerve endings that make us able us to sense the world. With these

similar sensory organs, we can all feel the breeze on our face, hear a baby's cry, enjoy the beautiful music in the world, smell the fragrance of flowers, see the full moon in the night sky, feel the pain of a knife cut on a finger, experience thirst and hunger, so on and so forth (Qiong, 2017).

2. The psychological dimension of perception

When IC is concerned, the psychological dimension becomes more significant. It is because people's beliefs, values, attitudes, needs, interests, etc. have much greater impact on how they perceive the outside world. It is during this phase that people give interpretations of selected stimuli and by doing so they have their unique personal touch on the outside world. For instance, as to parents' living together with their children, Indonesian and American people tend to interpret it differently.

In Indonesia, it is natural and quite usual for parents to live together with their children, so in Indonesia, there is such an expression "living under the same roof". Because children are always told by their education that it is their responsibility or obligation to take care of their parents and living together with the old and seeking advice from them is regarded as an asset as well as a blessing. Nevertheless, American parents and children would rather live independently because their privacy is of high priority and they don't

want others to interfere in their personal life. This kind of difference is due to their different cultural values or attitudes towards life. Consequently, it is people's values, attitudes or motives (the psychological dimension) rather than their sensory organs (the physical dimension) that determine what stimuli will attract people's attention and hence receive meanings (Qiong, 2017).

2.2.4 Cultural influence on perception process

It is not difficult to notice that, in our contact with the outside world, external objects are the same, whereas our responses towards and interpretations of them are different. This is due to the fact that perception is culturally determined. That is to say, culture influences the way people perceive the world and events, just as Triandis notes, "Cultural factors provide some of the meaning involved in perception and are, therefore, intimately implicated with that process" (Samovar, Porter, & Jain, 1981, p.115).

Although our physical makeup and social roles affect the way we perceive external stimuli, both are essentially conditioned by our culture. Culture not only provides the foundation for the meanings we give to our perceptions, it also directs us to word specific kinds of messages and events (Chen & Starosta, 2007). For instance, when we hear something from the outside, although the sound waves arrive at our

ears, being transmitted from our nervous system to the brain in very much the same way for everyone, how we evaluate and interpret what we hear is greatly determined by our culture.

For instance, whether you feel delighted or sick at the sight or even thought of eating the flesh of a dog, snake or some other animals largely depends on what your culture has taught you about. It is universally agreed that the influence of culture on perception process is so pervasive that there seems to be very few aspects of our perception outcome are not touched upon by our culture. Whether it is our judgment of beauty or response to a snake, the way we perceive the outside is primarily the result of our culture. It is no wonder that people in the United States might respond positively to those who “speak his mind”, while this same behavior would be frowned upon in most Asian cultures (Qiong, 2017).

Qiong (2017) also states that most of the researchers or scholars in the study of perception agree that culture has great impact on perception, but few have made detailed explanation of how on earth culture influences perception. In the following, by exploring the cultural influence on the three stages of perception selection, organization and interpretation respectively, he draw a conclusion that culture is the biggest factor which account for perception diversity.

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1. Cultural influence on selection

People are exposed to large quantities of outside stimuli, but they are able to perceive only part of these stimuli. They pay special attention to some stimuli, and in the meantime neglect some other stimuli. This selective process of perception is determined by one's cultural background, i.e. the decisions we make as to what will arouse and hold our attention and hence be attributed meanings rest with our culture or our past experiences.

In most instances we have learned as members of a particular culture what is important and what stimuli we will pay attention to. We intentionally look for situations in which we can perceive certain things, and we also avoid perceiving particular aspects of our environment by not placing ourselves in a position to encounter them. When we desire to receive certain stimuli, we are more sensitive to them, and when we do not want to receive some other stimuli, we are less sensitive to them. For example, people who go on diet may be more sensitive to food commercials on TV, feel angry at these commercials and yell at others, "Turn that damn TV off!" But others may not display such strong feelings. Similarly, if we expect a person to be kind, we might attend to those cues indicating his/her friendliness, on the contrary, if our friends anticipate him/her to be unfriendly, they would selectively

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attend to those cues that indicate the opposite. Such difference derives from culture's teaching us what stimuli we should pay or not pay attention to.

2. Cultural influence on organization

Cultural factors such as one's past categories, languages, values, prejudices directly influence the organization stage of perception. People put selected stimuli into categories and these categories are formed depending on their past experiences, languages, or values, etc. Although we have to admit that some categories are well accepted and widespread in a particular culture, they are by no means universal; instead, they are determined by culture. For instance, the physical energies which are transformed into the category "house" differ considerably from an Eskimo resident of the Alaskan tundra to a Hollywood movie star who lives in Beverly Hills, and to an Arab nomad living in the Saudi Arabia desert.

In the following, we can understand the cultural influence on organization/categorization from how people categorize animal life and the bullfighting activity. Some people possibly categorize animals into something used for food, while others would rather categorize them into something used for recreation or sports. For instance, most western people put dogs in the category of pet,

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keeping company with and pouring warmth and loving feelings into them. In westerners' eyes, dogs are cute, loving creatures, so the sight of others' eating dogs is terribly disgusting and makes them uncomfortable. In a word, whether dogs are pets or food all depends on how you categorize them. Similarly, people's various attitudes towards bullfighting activity reflect the difference in categorization.

In some cultures, bullfighting is categorized as a popular sport for it which is regarded as a contest of courage between man and beast, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil. A lot of people, especially the Spanish are almost crazy about it. In their part, this activity is evaluated positively, and witnessing the triumph of the matador is the exercise of courage, skill, and physical agility. On the contrary, people in other cultures may frown upon this activity and categorize it into a kind of animal cruelty. They take the systematic wearing down and killing of a bull as typically brutal, so they are strongly against it, and avoiding viewing it even on television.

3. Cultural influence on interpretation

Culture plays a crucial part in our perception process it conditions and influences our perception in such a way that it determines not only what stimuli reach our recognition, but more

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importantly, what meanings we attribute to them. Culture, with its conflicting values and beliefs, influences our evaluation of the reality, determines the meaning we attribute to the selected stimuli, and thus affects the perception outcome.

Culture provides us an environment for attributing meanings to those selected stimuli. People from different cultures will perceive and interpret others' behaviors in different ways. If two communicators share common experiences and cultural values, it is easier for one to interpret accurately the behaviors of the other. However, if they don't share common experiences, there is great possibility that each will assign an incorrect meaning to the other's behavior. Take people's different interpretations of the smile as an example, a Japanese athlete, after being terribly defeated, will force a smile on his face, because the smile is interpreted by him as a painful expression to cover his embarrassment of being defeated. But most American audience may be quite furious about the smile because they interpret it as an expression indicating that the Japanese athlete doesn't care about losing the game.

Different interpretations of colors also show the cultural influence. People from different cultural backgrounds assign totally different meanings to the same color. For instance, color red is regarded as the traditional color and of great significance in

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China since it always represents luck, warmth, prosperity, and celebration, but to Americans, it has no such cultural entailment; instead, it means danger because it is the color of blood. Meanings attached to other colors are also culturally-determined: black is very much welcome in the Caribbean and African countries, but in many other cultures it symbolizes death and horror; green is a holy color to Moslems but means adultery to the Chinese; and yellow is a noble color for Indians, whereas it is associated with death for Peruvians, Iranians, and Mexicans.

2.2.5 The main cultural factors accounting for perception diversity

We have already made the following clear: First, what is perceived as important tends to vary from culture to culture. Second, what and how a person communicates are reflections of what his/her culture perceives. Hence, a crucial precept of IC is that the world we perceive and communicate about may not be the same as being experienced and expressed by others from another culture.

Our human beings have an inextricable relationship to culture. Whether we like it or not, we are greatly influenced by our culture. We create culture and in turn constrained and transformed by it. Once culture is created, it inevitably influences the way we perceive the world and things around. By supplying us with perspectives of perceiving the

reality, culture is considered as a major factor in perceptual discrepancies. A lot of researchers and scholars have discussed the cultural influence on perception. According to them, perception varies because people hold different values, beliefs, worldviews, etc.

There are many cultural factors accounting for our perception differences. In the following, there are three major socio-cultural elements according to Qiong (2017):

- a. Beliefs, values, and attitudes;
- b. Worldviews;
- c. Social organizations because these elements directly influence the meanings we attach to our perceptions.

Although not exhaustive, they are major contributors to how we learn to perceive the world.

2.2.6 Indicators of perception

According to Robbins (2003) there are two indicators of perception:

1. Acceptance / Re absorption

The process of acceptance or reabsorption is the indicator of perception in physiology stage, it is about the function of the five senses in grasping external stimulus.

2. Understanding / Evaluation

The external stimulus that has been grasped will be evaluated. It is a subjective evaluation. It will be different perception of each person in environment.

General characteristics of perception which is contained in the sensing process in the way interpreting against an object are described by Shaleh (2004) described as modality, dimensional place, dimensional time, contextual structure, and the meaningful of word.

1. Modality

Stimuli received should correspond to each sensory modality, namely the base sensory and each of the sense (light for vision; odor to olfaction; temperature for flavorings; sound for hearing; properties for touching surfaces and so on).

2. Dimensional space

Perception world is the nature of space (in space); we can say the top down, high and low, wide-narrow, foreground to background, and others.

3. Dimensional time

The perception world has the dimension of time, such as slow fast, young old, and others.

4. Contextual structure

Overall of used, objects or phenomena in the world have a structure that blends observation context. The structure and context are unified whole.

5. The Meaningful of word

World perception is the meaningful word. We tend to make observations or perceptions of the symptoms that are meaningful and have relation with us.

2.2.7 Factors that influence perception

Everyone has different perception. The existence or level of human perception can be influenced by several factors. According to Sobur (2011), there are some factors that are considered important influence on the selection of stimulation and can be used for the perception of people and situation, namely:

1. Intensity, an intensive stimulation can give more attention than the less stimulation.
2. Size, the bigger object has big interest than big object which is easier to see.
3. Contrast, different object from the other objects that are common will be more interesting. Many people are aware of it or not, doing strange things to attract attention. Exceptional behavior has attracted attention because of the different principle.

4. Movement, more things are more interesting than the silence.
5. Repetition, repetitive things can attract attention. However, repeat too often, can result in saturation meaning and can lose perceptive meaning. Therefore, the replay value has attracted attention for use with caution.
6. Familiarity, things that are familiar or known to attract more attention.
7. Something new, new things also attract attention.

Perception is not something static, but can change. The first change process is affected by the psychological processes of the nervous system in the human senses. If a stimulus is not changed, adaptation and habituation that will occur affect response to a stimulus which is increasingly weak. Habituation is tended psychology from receptor that becomes less sensitive after receiving a lot of stimulus. While adaptation is reduced concern if the stimulus appeared many times. Stimuli that appear regularly are more easily adapted than the appearance of irregular stimulus.

The second change is a psychological process. The change in psychology of perception, among others is encountered in the formation and change of attitudes. Attitude is a response. Attitude formation and change in psychology are usually described as a learning process or as a process of consciousness (cognition). In the learning process, the focus

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was on the presence of external stimuli (stimulus), while in the process of cognition is the main push or the will of the individual itself (Sobur, 2011).

2.2.8 Principles of perception

As stated by Slameto (2010), there are some principles of perception. The principles are briefly described below:

1. Perception is relative, not absolute. The perception of someone or group will be different from others even though they talk about the same object.
2. Perception is selective. Since someone has restrictive ability in catching stimulus, so the perception of someone or group appear based on their attention on attractive thing.
3. Perception has arrangement. The perception of someone is an arrangement about an object that is influenced by their brain, motivation, experience, and so on. The object arrangement can give influence toward the perception.
4. Perception is influenced by expectation and readiness. Someone's or group's perceptions will be different from others, it depends on their personality.

2.2.9 Aspects of Perception

According to Walgito (2003), there are three aspects of perception. They are cognitive, affective and conative aspect. These aspects are described as in the following:

1. Cognitive aspect

This aspect involves the components of knowledge, views, and the experiences one has about objects. People in perceiving something are motivated by the aspect of cognition that is their view of something based on experiences that have been heard or seen in their daily lives.

2. Affective aspect

This aspect is related to emotions. This aspect involves organizing a stimulus, where stimuli that have been received will be distinguished and grouped into one's emotions. People in perceiving something can be happy or not happy based on their emotions. This is because of the moral and ethical education they have received since childhood, which then underlies people in perceiving something.

3. Conative aspect

This aspect is related to the willingness and readiness of a person to behave related to the object. It involves organizing and



interpreting a stimulus that causes the individual to behave in accordance with the stimulus that has been interpreted.

2.3 Classroom interaction

Classroom interaction is the action performed by the teacher and the students during instruction interrelated. They interact with one another for a number of different reasons and on a continued basis throughout the school day, and English classroom interaction is one of the primary means by which learning is accomplished in classroom. Moreover, Allwright and Bailey (1991) argue that research in classroom interaction is distinct, for example research that concentrates on the classroom inputs such as the syllabus, the teaching materials, or on the output from the classroom (learner test scores).

Effective classroom interaction has two implications. The first one concerns a pleasure atmosphere in the classroom with friendly relationships among the participants of the learning process. The second one, which is mostly described in the article, encourages students to become effective communicators in a foreign language. This can be achieved through various ways: by implementing different students' and teachers' roles by exposing students to a varied classroom organization, by employing a variety of activities, by helping students to express themselves and by encouraging their use of communication strategies.

1. Aspect of classroom interaction

Classroom interaction involves two main aspects, which are negotiation of meaning and feedback (Foster and Ohta, 2005). If these two elements are not available in the classroom, we cannot speak of a successful learning through interaction. Interaction then is rich of meaning negotiation where the learner can receive feedback from their interlocutors. The main aspects of classroom interaction are:

a. Negotiation of Meaning

The studies on interaction among learners focus on the interactive discourse among learners engaged in second language learning task where negotiation of meaning is the verbal exchange that occurs when the speakers seek to prevent the breakdown of the communication. They add that negotiation of meaning is the central discourse structure.

The learners in the classroom then should make the linguistic output more comprehensible for the other learners in the class, so that they can engage with them in the interaction. However, if there is a lack of comprehension different processes can be focused on to repair the interaction. The main point, in negotiation of meaning the students will focus on the form as well, because negotiation involves feedback and modification to input and output when the

students attempt to send again their misunderstanding, which is sometimes due to the problems with language use.

b. The role of feedback

In order for interaction to develop the speaking skill, learners must notice the errors and recognize them for correction. Thus, for some writers attention is very crucial for learning feedback that may occur from learners. Learners are able to correct and call each other's attention to the errors in doing so, they very rarely replace their interlocutor's correct form with incorrect form. However, feedback from teachers can be different from the learners' one because teachers employ many types of correction strategies.

Two form of feedback, an explicit and implicit feedback. Explicit feedback is defined as any feedback that states overtly that learners do not use the second language correctly in their speeches; it is also called metalinguistic feedback because teachers provide the learners with the linguistic form of their errors. Whereas implicit feedback refers to the corrective feedback that includes requests for clarification or recasts, in other words, teachers rephrase the learners' utterance by changing one or more sentences component (Russel and Spada, 2006).

2. Types of classroom interaction

Classroom interaction depends on certain type of the teacher talk and learner talk appearing in the classroom interaction. The classroom interaction is a conversation between a teacher and learners. It points about how teacher promotes learners to speak in class and how learners interact among their friends.

There are at least three types of interaction that frequently occur in classroom interaction as follow:

a. Teacher-learner interaction

It happens between the teacher and one learner or many other learners, that is to say a teacher takes a part in such interaction. He has negotiation with his students related to the contents of the course, asks question, uses students' ideas, lectures, gives directions, criticizes or justifies student talk responses. On the other hand, the students will benefit by drawing on the experiences of their teacher on how well is to interact in the manner that is most effective.

According to Harmer (2012), teacher should focus on three things when they talk with their students. Firstly, they must pay attention to the kind of the language the students are able to understand, teacher should provide an output that is comprehension for the level of all students. Secondly, the teacher must think about

what they will say to their students, hence the teachers's speech is as a resource for learners.

Finally, teacher also should identify the ways in which they will speak such as the voice, tone and intonation.

b. Learner-learner interaction

Learner-learner interaction is well structured and managed. Then it can be important factor of cognitive development, educational achievement of students and emerging social competencies. It can also develop the learners' capabilities through collaborative works. Therefore, learners will establish social relationship through this kind of interaction, where the since of learning community is promoted and isolation is reduced in the classroom.

The teacher then must encourage such types of interaction between learners because it is the best way that makes learners more active than passive participants.

c. Teacher-whole classroom interaction

In most EFL (English Foreign Language) classroom context, the teacher always initiates teacher-whole class interaction by asking question and students respond to the teacher's questions. In other words, during classroom interaction, teacher keeps asking questions orally to the students to stimulate them speak up. Since it

commonly occurs in EFL (English Foreign Language) classroom, the researcher concludes that whole class is basic interaction in order to make learner talk.

2.4 Conversational Analysis

Conversation analysis is a unique way of analyzing language and social interaction. It was originated in sociology in the 1960s with the work of Harvey Sacks, Emanuel Schegloff, and Gail Jefferson. During the course of its forty year history, Conversation analysis has spread rapidly beyond the walls of sociology, shaping the work of scholars and practitioners in a variety of disciplines, including but not limited to: applied linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and communication studies (Wong, et.al 2010).

One of conversation analysis's fundamental concerns is what do people do in order to have a conversation? What are the commonsense practices by which we engage in conversation? What does it mean to keep a conversation going? From a conversation analysis perspective, having a conversation is the product of much joint effort (Schegloff, 1997).

Conversation analysis researchers analyzed actual instances of talk, ranging from casual conversation between friends, acquaintances, co-workers or strangers to talk in more formal settings such as classrooms, doctor-patient consultations, courtroom proceedings, radio talk programs, interviews, and so on. The latter falls within the domain of institutional talk (Drew & Heritage, 1992).

Conversation analysis is often used to provide a micro-analytic perspective in analyzing interactions. In this regard, Conversation analysis becomes particular relevant in analyzing classroom interactions. Drew and Heritage (1992) highlight the importance of this analytic approach in four unique aspects and this paper places a stronger emphasis on sequential analysis of an interaction.

Approaching an interaction from a conversation analysis perspective allows analysts to unfold the underlying organization of talk through examining talk sequences and turn-taking practices. Baxter (2010) summarizes that “the turn-taking system provides a basic framework for the organization of talk, since it allows participants to interact in a coordinated way, rather than simply to make random, disconnected contributions” (p.56). Specific patterns of interaction, or adjacency pairs, provide valuable insights in looking at the underlying rules or norms governing the contribution in this setting. The contribution of sequential analysis has to be considered in conjunction with the activity focus of conversational analysis. An utterance, and the action performed in parallel with the utterance, is often an integration of the preceding turns and actions (Drew & Heritage, 1992).

In conversational analysis, analysts select a collection of excerpts to describe ‘a single phenomenon or a single domain of phenomenon’ (Schegloff, 1987). Discovering the interactional patterns through analyzing collection of instances is significant to this mode of analysis. Conversation analysis allows

researchers to focus on the interaction patterns emerged from the video-data rather than relying on any presumed theories or hypotheses which teachers may bring to the classroom interaction (Walsh, 2002).

2.5 Previous study on teacher talk in the classroom

Some studies on teacher talk in the classroom have been done by some researchers. First is a study by Nurmasitah (2010) who investigated teacher talk in a Geography class at a senior high school in Semarang, Indonesia. She revealed that most of the teacher's talking time was devoted to asking questions and lecturing. She further explained that teacher talked for more than 50% of the lesson time, while students talked for only about 20% of the lesson time. Even though the teacher dominated the talking time, the students were active enough during the classroom interaction. Her study showed that the teacher had used more direct influence (lecturing, giving directions and criticizing or justifying authority) than indirect influence (accepting feeling, praises or encourages, accepting or using ideas of students, and asking questions).

Another study by Aisyah (2016) focused on the teacher talk in an EFL class of tenth graders and the reasons for the teacher in choosing the types of teacher talk to use in the classroom. From five meetings of observations, recording and interview with the teacher at the end, the results revealed that all types of teacher talk occurred in the classroom are asking questions (a type in indirect influence) as the most dominant used by the teacher. Aisyah (2016)

claimed that this was because the materials given by the teacher to the students were in the form of writing and reading comprehensions. Therefore, to have the teacher talk more than the students talk in explaining the material is deemed necessary. From the interview, the teacher informed her that all types of teacher talk happened naturally by considering the learning situation that took place.

Then, a study in Bengkulu, Indonesia, by Putri (2014) also found that teachers used more of their time talking to lecture and to ask questions to their students. This is based on her data from observations of seven class meetings from two teachers teaching English in a junior high school. This means that direct influence was done more than indirect influence. Thus, she concluded that the students were not active enough in the classroom interaction.

Accordingly, the aforementioned studies and a lot more imply that the teachers still dominate the talking time during classroom interaction. In fact, Setiawati (2012) claimed that despite the teacher talk is good, especially for young learners; her study revealed that students found their classes to be more motivating, interesting, and challenging when the teachers minimized their talking and presented more interesting activities. She deduced that teacher talk does not only serve as a medium to achieve the learners' learning aims but also becomes an instrument to develop dynamic interaction between teachers and students in the classrooms.

The other study by Ma Xiao Yan (2012) about teacher talk in one of the universities in China found that (1) teachers dominate the classes and are the

centers of the classes while students are totally passive and have few opportunities to speak; (2) teachers employ more display questions (92%) than referential questions (8.1%), the technique of teachers' question does not contribute to students' language learning; (3) there is a preference of "repetition of responses followed by praises" and "short and simple praises" over "praises followed by appraisals" by the teachers examined. Praises in general terms and in an automatic way will not achieve a good effect on learners. Students prefer "explicit correction" mostly, "self-repair" is the second desired way of error correction, as for "ignoring and correcting later", only 5% of the students report that it is desired.

The study by Sukarni and Ulfah (2015) analyzed teacher and students talk in classroom interaction of the eight grade students at SMP Negeri 18 Purworejo. They found that the teacher was more active in the interaction. Meanwhile, the students were less active than the teacher. The interaction was in three ways communication: interaction between teacher-students, students-teacher, and students-students.

Murekson (2017) also did a study about teacher talk in the classroom. He conducted the study at SMA Negeri 1 Payakumbuh. His study revealed that the English Teachers of SMA Negeri 1 Payakumbuh used some interactional features of teacher talk more than the others. Some of the features were constructive; such as the use of repair, the use of scaffolding and follow up questions while some others are obstructive that could hinder the learning

process. Therefore, there was little opportunity for the students to participate in real life communication because of the classroom management and the material that had been given by the teacher.

Pujiastuti (2013) investigated teacher talk and students talk for young learners. It revealed that the researcher found some categories of teacher talk in the classroom: giving directions, lecturing, asking questions, using or accepting ideas of students, praising, criticizing and accepting feelings. Regarding the student talk, this study has shown two types of student talk covering responses and initiation. Many display questions posed by the teacher have motivated the students to give responses. Also, this study revealed the role of teacher that was mostly adopted by the teacher i.e. the controller. It can be shown from the high percentage of giving direction, lecturing and asking question by which the teacher led the flow of interaction.

Another research by Maylisias (2013) analysed teacher talk in elementary school English class. The study described and interpreted the functions of teacher talk. The results showed that the language used by the teacher in the elementary school English class was classified into two categories namely, indirect influence and direct influence. The findings revealed that the expression of greeting used by the teacher is both in Arabic and English, teacher praised the students to make them more confident in expressing their ideas, and teacher used less English in the class considering the students' knowledge and ability.

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2.6 Conceptual Framework

This research investigated about the teacher talk in teaching English at a junior high school in Tapung Hulu. Teacher talk is the most language used by the teacher in the classroom to provide directions, describe activities and examine students' comprehension towards the lesson being taught and learned (Yanfen & Yuqin, 2010). Other researcher also defined the teacher talk as a variety of of language sometimes used by the teachers when they are in the process of teaching (Richard, 1992). So, based on the definitions from the relevant theories previously discussed, the researcher concluded that the teacher talk is the language used by the teacher in the teaching and learning process to transfer the knowledge to their students.

Besides explaining the teacher talk in the English teaching and learning process at junior high school in Tapung Hulu, the researcher also explained the teachers' and students' perception toward the teacher talk. According to Mussen (1973), perception is the process of how the information is acquired through the sensory receptors. The information then transformed into a perception of what people think, see, hear, smell, taste, or touch. It means that the perception is the process of how someone develops the information through the sensory receptors.

The perceptions can be influenced by two factors. There are internal and external factors. For internal factor, the perception of a person will be influenced by psychological factor of someone's thought, and feeling. On the

other hand, the external factor influenced by stimulus, environment, culture, and believe.

According to Brown (2007), there are seven categories of teacher talk. The researcher used these categories to explain the suitable teacher talk for the students. The categories of teacher talk used in this research are:

1. Deal with feeling
2. Praises and encourages
3. Uses ideas of students
4. Asks questions
5. Gives information
6. Gives directions
7. Criticize student behavior

The conceptual framework in this research study is illustrated in figure 2.2 below.

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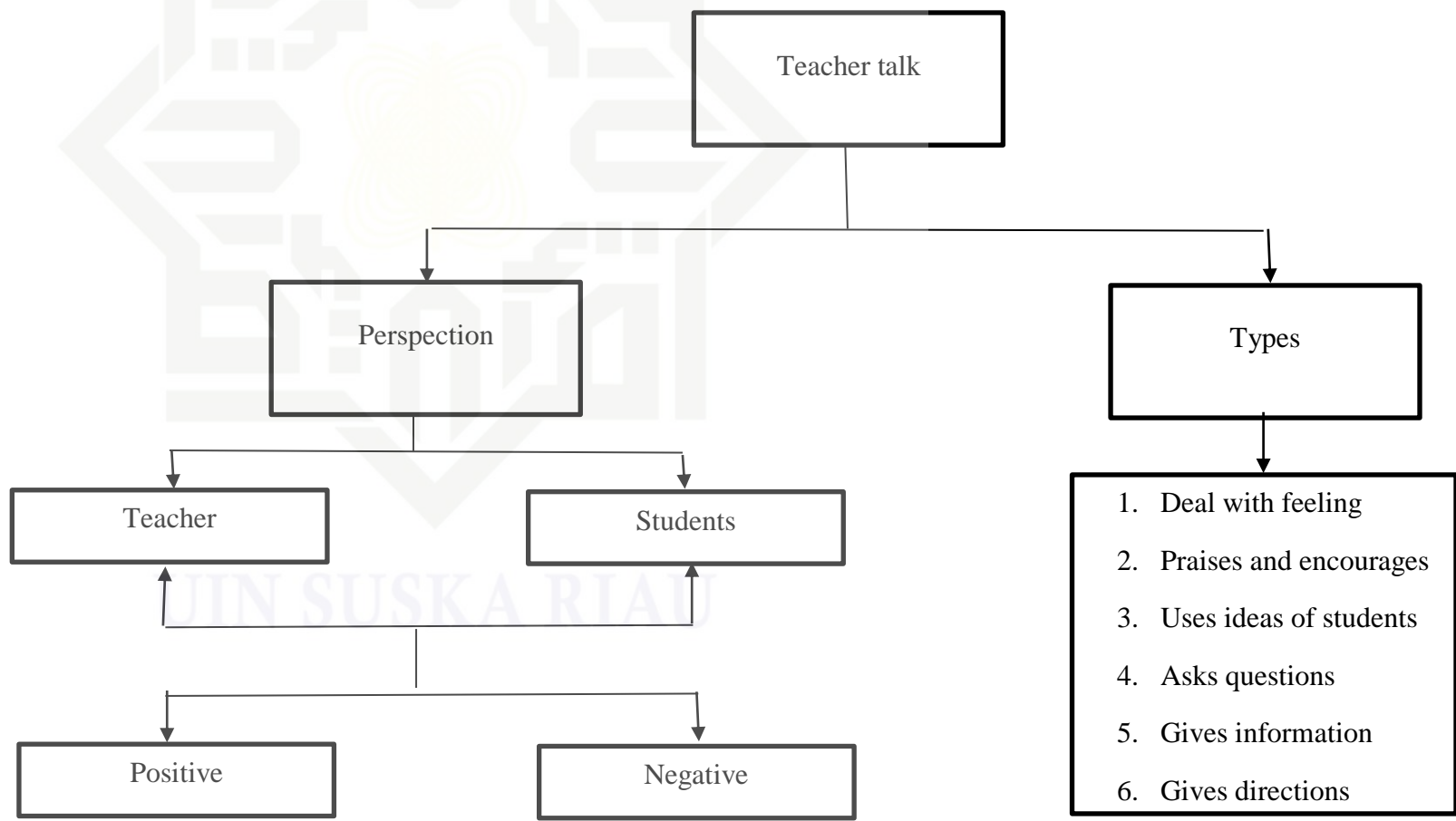


Figure 2.2 Conceptual framework

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method used in this study in order to gain and analyze the data for answering the research questions. It contains a number of sections: the research design, research site, participants, data collecting technique, data analysis, and ethical consideration. Each of these sections is presented as in the following.

3.1 Research Design

This study used a qualitative approach. According to Raihani (2018), the qualitative approach is intended to understand and describe a phenomenon, an event, or cultural aspects of people in a natural setting. Similarly, Charmaz (1995) defines qualitative research is ‘highly contextual, being collected in a natural ‘real life’ setting, often over long periods of time. The main focus of qualitative research is to understand the ways in which people act. Data are collected using a wide variety of methods. Another definition by Best (1981), qualitative approach is an approach in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in quantitative terms, it is not suggested that numerical measures are not used, but that the other means of description are emphasized. In this study, the researcher analyzed teacher talk in the classroom and students’ perception toward it.

The design of this study is a case study research. A case study is used to explore in depth a case which may take the form of a program, event, process or even an individual or more (Raihani, 2018). Case study is preferred strategy when 'how' or 'why' questions are being posed, when the investigator has little control over events, and when the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context (Yin, 2003). This research explored students' response toward teacher talk in English class and teacher talk analysis.

3.2 Research Site (Place and Time)

This research was conducted at one of the junior high schools in Riau province, Indonesia. In this qualitative research, the researcher chose research site to help get the data. The researcher chose the school having greater access because the researcher interviewed the students and analyzed teacher talk from the teacher (Creswell, 2007). This study was conducted on September to October 2020. It took for one to eight weeks to collect the data.

3.3 Participants

In qualitative research, the researcher used purposive sampling. According to Creswell (2012), purposive sampling is the best method to identify the participants in this study because it helps the researcher to understand the central



phenomenon. The researcher chose the participants on purpose to get deeper information about the data.

Purposive or Purposeful sampling has several types or strategies (Creswell, 2012). These strategies are differentiated in terms of whether they are employed before data collection begins or after data collection has started. In this study, the researcher used typical sampling. This type of sampling employs before the data collection begin and describe what is ‘typical’ to those unfamiliar with the cases (Creswell, 2012). The researcher studied a person or site that is “typical” to those unfamiliar with the situation.

In this study, the researcher chose two English teachers and four students in junior high school. The teachers and students were observed in the classroom and interviewed to gain deeper understanding related to teacher talk and perception toward teacher talk.

3.4 Data collecting technique

The researcher designed the observation and semi-structured interview as the data collection instruments for this study. Observations represent a frequently used form of data collection, with the researcher is able to assume different roles in the process (Spradley, 1980). Creswell (2007) stated that observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site.

The researcher observed classroom interaction to analyze teacher talk in English classroom. The researcher used video recording and direct observation to analyze deeply the interaction. The researcher also took fieldnotes to write the information. Fieldnotes are text (words) recorded by the researcher during an observation in a qualitative study (Creswell, 2012). This observation was conducted to know the kinds of teacher talk in the classroom and its types. The researcher also observed the students to know their response toward teacher talk.

The researcher also conducted an interview to collect the data from teachers and the students. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative interview occurs when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers. The researcher then transcribed and typed the data into a computer file for analysis. In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview.

Semi structured interview is one type of interviews which the researcher set generic topics to discuss with the informants. The questions are not set, and the structure is very flexible. It is not fully conversational since it still follows a flexible structure. This interview was conducted to know teachers' opinion about teacher talk and students' response toward teacher talk. Also, the researcher recorded the interview with two English teachers and four students.

3.5 Data analysis

After collecting the data. The data from the observation and interview were analyzed using conversational analysis. In conversational analysis, the conversation that occurred in the classroom will be analyzed to describe a single phenomenon (Paul ten Have, 1999).

There are some steps in analyzing qualitative data as proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). First, the recorded data will be transcribed to words. In conversation analysis, transcripts try to capture not only what was said, but also the way it was said. Consequently, a series of symbols, such as underlining, have been used to capture, amongst other things, the way words are pronounced (Wooffiit, 2005). The researcher used verbatim transcription in order to gain all of the information. Verbatim transcription is the researcher transcribe word by word of the recorded information in a great detail so that the written words are exactly the same as they are spoken during interview (Poland 1995 in Raihani 2018).

The next step, the data from the interview and observation were read multiple times to gain deeper understanding. Then, the researcher did the coding of the data and searching for themes with broader patterns of meaning followed by reviewing the theme. The results were organized in relation to these themes and presented in a descriptive narrative style.

3.6 Ethical consideration

This part explains about data trustworthiness. To avoid the bias on this qualitative study, the researcher used triangulation. According to Creswell (2012), triangulation is the process of corroborating evidence from different individuals, types of data, or methods of data collection in descriptions and themes. In this study, the researcher triangulated the data from different individuals, it means that the researcher interviewed not only the teachers about teacher talk but also the students themselves. The researcher explored students' perception and teachers' opinion about teacher talk in order to gain deeper information about the phenomena. The researcher also triangulated the data from the data collecting techniques. There were two ways to get the data in this study, they were directed observation and interview. The researcher did these ways to make sure that the data are credible and accurate.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the conclusion based on the data analysis about teacher talk in teaching English at junior high school in Tapung Hulu. Besides, the chapter also provides the implications and recommendations for the teacher, schools, and the future researcher as well.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and the discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the teachers use teacher talk in the teaching and learning processes. Teacher talk is used to help teachers to explain the learning materials in order to make students understand the materials clearly. Then, to make it clear, there are some conclusions taken based on the research questions of this study.

1. Teachers talk more in the classroom because teacher talk can help the junior high school teachers in Tapung Hulu to streamline the learning process in English class. Besides that, the teachers use teacher talk to determine the success of teachers in transferring the knowledge to students. Then, teachers use teacher talk because the students have different intelligences that make teachers need to give more explanation in the classroom.

2. Teachers believe that teacher talk is very useful in the teaching and learning process. This is because sometimes there are still some students who have not been able to quickly understand the materials being studied.
3. Junior high school students have positive perception toward the use of teacher talk in the classroom.
4. The suitable teacher talk in the teaching and learning processes is based on seven categories such as dealing with students' feeling, praising and encouraging, using ideas of students, asking question, giving information, giving directions, and criticizing students' behavior.

5.2 Implication and recommendation

Based on the findings of this research, the major implication of this study is Indonesian EFL teachers know the benefit of teacher talk and the classroom instruction based on the expectation of the 2013 curriculum which encourages students to be active in the teaching and learning process. However, based on the findings of this study, Indonesian EFL teachers face many challenges in explaining the learning materials without dominating the class during teaching and learning activities.

For the success of implementing teacher talk in junior high school, English teachers need such solutions to minimize the challenges that happen in the school such as; improve the infrastructure at least well-being like (building and

technology) and add more learning sources (new edition subject books, internet access and add variant subject books), to use English language more effectively than mother tongue, to change parents' mindset to become more attention and motivate their children to study at home, to manage the teaching schedule according to the field of teacher, to make students confident in improving their competence, steer students mindset to become more interested in learning and speaking English.

The recommendations that the researcher can give based on the findings of this study such as:

1. For teachers, it is recommended to use English; even they have to combine English and Bahasa Indonesia. Teachers motivate the students to speak English in the teaching and learning processes. However, the teacher might use the teacher talk as stated by Brown (2007) such as deals with feeling, praises and encourages, uses idea of students, asks questions, gives information, and criticize students' behavior. Moreover, the researcher recommends teachers to use the appropriate strategies to improve the teaching and learning process.
2. For the future researcher, this research still has some limitations. So, the research about teacher talk in EFL classroom is still important and potential to be carried out. The researcher suggests the future researcher to explore the teacher talk from various teachers and various schools to

find the deeper analysis, different research design, varied groups of participants with more valid instruments.

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Appendix 1

Observational Fieldnote

Participant 1 : Teacher A

Setting : VII A Class, SMP Negeri 5 Tapung Hulu
Observer : Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari, S. Pd
Role : Non-participant observer
Time : 11.00 – 12.05 WIB
Length : 65 minutes

Descriptions :

- 11.00 : Teacher enters the classroom and greets the students.
- 11.04 : Teacher and students sing National song together.
- 11.06 : Teacher motivates students to learn English.
- 11.20 : Students watch the video about greeting.
- 11.23 : Teacher asks students to practice and read some greeting expressions.
Students are active.
- 11.29 : Students discuss in group about the task.
- 11.36 : The first group presents their dialogue. There are some mis-pronounce.
The teacher is correcting them.
- 11.42 : Teacher reads some expressions about the material, students repeat the words after the teacher. Their voices are loud and well pronounced.
- 11.50 : The others group are presenting their dialogue, the students are presenting the dialogue very well and polite.
- 11.58 : Teacher and students conclude the material.
- 12.06 : Teacher ends the classroom.

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Observational Fieldnote

Participant 2 : Teacher B

Setting : VII A Class, SMP Negeri 5 Tapung Hulu
Observer : Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari, S. Pd
Role : Non-participant observer
Time : 09.05 – 10.00 WIB
Length : 55 minutes

Descriptions :

- 09.05 : Teacher enters the classroom and greets the students.
- 09.07 : Teacher and students sing National song together.
- 09.09 : Teacher shows the picture and asks students about it, many students are not active.
- 09.20 : Students watch the video about adjective.
- 09.22 : Students discuss the material in group, first group is active, the second and fourth group are confused, the third group is quite understand the task.
- 09.23 : Teacher explains more about the task for each group.
- 09.35 : A student from first group types their work in teacher's laptop.
- 09.42 : The first group presents their work nervously. Teacher gives them courage.
- 09.48 : Students answer the post-test, they do it individually and well behaved.
- 09.53 : Teacher asks students about today lesson, only some students answer the questions.
- 09.58 : Teacher ends the classroom.

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Appendix 2

Semi Structured Interview (for Teachers)

Interviewee's name : Ms. RA (Teacher A)

Date/Time : September 20th 2020, 10.00 – 10.30 p.m

Location : Teacher's office

1. What do you know about teacher talk?

Teacher talk itu.. apa ya, kayak semacam language classroom gitu, ujaran guru, kata – kata dan ucapan yang disampaikan di dalam kelas ketika pembelajaran bahasa inggris terjadi, macam macam dia nya... ada perintah atau command, ada juga instruction, and much more, like that.

2. Do you think teacher talk is important? Why?

Yes, absolutely. Karena kan teacher adalah aspek paling penting ketika pembelajaran apalagi Bahasa Inggris, yang mana siswa tidak akan paham jika tidak dijelaskan oleh guru secara detail tentang pelajaran itu, ya kayak ngajar grammar tu yaaa.. agak susah, jadi, banyak terdapat teacher talk nya. Mungkin ya

3. Have you feel ease when talking in the class?

Yes, tentu, karena sudah seperti itu dari dulu

4. Are you satisfied with the use of teacher talk in the classroom? Why?

Tidak terlalu, teacher terlalu banyak bicara kadang, karena kan murid atau siswa pada bengong aja di kelas, jadi mengupayakan student untuk aktif itu cukup sulit dilakukan, ujung – ujungnya dominannya ya si guru, bagusnya kan seimbang antara murid dan gurunya, apalagi yang kelas 7, banyak belum pahamnya.

5. Have you use teacher talk in effective way according to 2013 curriculum?

Ibuk sudah mencobanya dengan menerapkan metode discovery learning, tetapi untuk hasilnya ya tidak seperti yang kita harapkan, kalau K13 itu student more

active than teacher, tapi susah direalisasikan terkadang, apalagi anak anak di kampung gitu agak apaaa, banyak tak bisa.

6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?

Balance la, fifty fifty gitu, bagusnya berapa tu lan?

7. How are the students' achievements at the end of the class?

As usual, yang pintar pintar tu ngerti, bahkan tanpa dijelaskan, yang ndak pintar ya diam saja dan ketika disuruh bertanya yang tak paham malah angguk angguk bae. Intinya setengah dari siswa lumayan paham juga.

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Semi Structured Interview Questions (for Teachers)

Interviewee's name : Mrs. AH (Teacher B)

Date/Time : September 20th 2020, 12.00 – 12.20 p.m

Location : Teacher's Office

1. What do you know about teacher talk?

Teacher talk itu adalah segala sesuatu yang kita katakan di dalam kelas selama proses pembelajaran berlangsung.

2. Do you think teacher talk is important? Why?

Sangat penting, karena tanpa teachers talk tidak akan ada instruksi terjadi dalam proses pembelajaran, dengan siswa juga tidak akan bisa mencapai tujuan pembelajaran tanpa adanya panduan dari guru atau teacher tersebut.

3. Have you feel ease when talking in the class?

Ya, sebagai guru kita harus luwes berbicara di dalam kelas karena kalau gurunya teragap gagap, informasi yang disampaikan gurunya tidak akan sampai kepada siswanya.

4. Are you satisfied with the use of teacher talk in the classroom? Why?

Yes I do, ya.. teacher talk banyak diterapkan di dalam kelas karena penyampaian materi kepada siswa memang lebih banyak dari guru, tetapi terkadang di dalam hati inginnya student yang banyak talk, tapi reality nya seperti itu.

5. Have you use teacher talk in effective way according to 2013 curriculum?

Dalam kurikulum 2013, aaa.. (saya) kurang efektif (menggunakan teacher talknya) karena kebanyakan siswa itu tidak bisa menggali informasi sendiri tanpa dijelaskan secara rinci oleh kita.

6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?

Penggunaan teacher talk dalam pembelajaran itu sangat penting, karena bisa menentukan keberhasilan guru dalam menyampaikan informasi (materi) pada satu

pertemuan. Jadi, menurut saya teacher talk boleh saja mendominasi, karena kondisi siswa yang berbeda dari segi kecerdasan dan lain lainnya.

7. How are the students' achievements at the end of the class?

Terkadang siswa mengerti dengan apa yang dikatakan guru selama proses pembelajaran, tapi terkadang sesuai materinya, kalau materinya susah, ada beberapa siswa yang mungkin kurang paham .



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Semi Structured Interview (for Students)

Interviewee's name : SN (Student A)

Date/Time : October 1st 2020 / 07.30 – 08.00 am

Location : School's Library

1. Do you like to listen to your teacher? Why?

Shela suka, suka banget malah ngedengerin guru terutama pelajaran bahasa Inggris. Karena menurut Shela pelajaran Bhasa Inggris itu menyenangkan banget malah bangeeet menyenangkan banget. ☺ walaupun terkadang ada ngerti tidak ngertinya gitu kan miss, tapi ya menurut Shela, Shela suka, seru aja gitu.

2. Are you difficult to understand the teacher when she/he is talking? Why?

Tidak susah karena cara guru menyampaikan itu tenang, gak grasa grusu, gak belibet, dan juga pembahasannya juga fasih jadi murid itu lebih bisa memahami.

3. What language do you prefer use by the teacher?

Shela lebih milih bahasanya itu dicampur Inggris Indonesia, menyenangkan menurut Shela.

4. What do you think when teacher ask you questions during the class?

Kaget plus takut, takut nanti kalau jawabannya salah atau gak memuaskan

5. Are you responding to the teacher?

Sebisa mungkin untuk dijawab, walaupun ada perasaan takut atau gak yakin sama jawaban sendiri, tapi, beraniin diri buat sebisa mungkin ngejawab pertanyaan yang guru kasih ke shela.

6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?

Shela lebih senang guru tu menjelaskannya lama itu sekitar ada la 40 menit menjelaskan gitu, Shela lebih senangnya lama daripada sebentar.

7. How is your understanding about the material at the end of the class?

Untuk pemahaman materi Insyaallah ngertii, ngerti, apalagi kalau dari awal belajar kita udah niat dan focus mendengarkan apa yang dijelaskan guru, Insyaallah ngerti.



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Semi Structured Interview Questions (for Students)

Interviewee's name : ShN (Student B)

Date/Time : October 1st 2020, 08.00 – 08.20 am

Location : School's Library

1. Do you like to listen to your teacher? Why?

Ya, saya suka mendengarkan pada saat guru menjelaskan, karena semua penjelasan – penjelasan yang diberikan oleh guru itu pasti akan berpengaruh untuk soal – soal berikutnya atau untuk ke... melanjut ke.. pelajaran berikutnya gitu, jadi suka aja gitu dengarkannya supaya lebih paham lagi, lebih mengerti tentang pelajaran tersebut.

2. Are you difficult to understand the teacher when she/he is talking? Why?

Menurut saya, saat guru menjelaskan itu tidak terlalu sulit asal kita tu benar – benar mendengarkan dengan baik, dengan seksama gitu, disimak benar – benar guru ngomong apa gitu, pelan pelan pelan pelan, tidak terlalu sulit, jadi tergantung kita aja nyimaknya itu serius atau tidak gitu, kek seksama atau tidak gitu kita dengarkannya.

3. What language do you prefer use by the teacher?

Saya suka penjelasan guru Bahasa Inggris, memakai Bahasa Inggris, tapi tidak semua karena kan juga masih belajar, belum tau semua kosa kata Bahasa Inggris jadi, terkadang harus dicampur gitu juga, penjelasannya harus dicampur dengan Bhasa Inndonesia, ditranslate ke Bhasa Indonesia gitu, jadi agar lebih mudah dipahami.

4. What do you think when teacher ask you questions during the class?

Perasaan saya ketika guru bertanya kepada saya tu saya merasa senang, karena guru mau bertanya kepada saya, itu artinya guru memastikan bahwa saya benar –

benar mengerti tentang pelajaran tersebut atau tidak gitu, jadi intinya perasaan saya senang jika ditanya—guru.

5. Are you responding to the teacher?

Jika guru bertanya kepada saya, saya merespon, saya akan merespon, saya menjawab sebisa bisa yang saya bisa sebaik mungkin, jawaban yang saya tau tu saya akan usaha untuk menjawab, benar salah itu urusan belakang, yang penting berani aja gitu buat menjawab.

6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?

Menurut saya untuk waktu yang digunakan saat guru menjelaskan itu, sebenarnya tidak perlu lama – lama, jangan terlalu sebentar juga, jadi sedang saja, yang penting pemahamannya itu bisa betul – betul bisa dipahami gitu, betul – betul jelas gitu kan, dan kita juga kalau nyimak dengan benar – benar itu pasti sama – sama, kek sama – sama berinteraksinya tu baik gitu kan, cepat dipahami, jadi tidak perlu waktu yang terlalu lama biasa saja, yang penting penjelasannya itu mudah dipahamin aja.

7. How is your understanding about the material at the end of the class?

Ketika pelajaran sudah berakhir, saya Alhamdulillah, saya mengerti karena pada saat pelajaran berlangsung saya akan berusaha sebaik mungkin bagaimana caranya agar saya mengerti dan jika saya tidak mengerti pasti langsung saya bertanya gitu, tidak mengertinya dimana agar pelajaran yang disampaikan pada saat itu benar benar bisa, benar benar bisa saya pahami gitu, jadi sebelum kelas berakhir, sebaik mungkin saya memahami agar saya tu bisa menegrti tentang pelajaran tersebut.

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Semi Structured Interview Questions (for Students)

Interviewee's name : FJ (Student C)
Date/Time : October 2nd 2020, 08.30 – 08.50 am
Location : Classroom

1. Do you like to listen to your teacher? Why?

Iya, karena selain untuk menambah wawasan mengenai pelajaran yang diajarkan olehnya, cara pembawaan yang dibawakan oleh guru ketika mengajar itu sangat mempengaruhi bagi seorang siswa maupun siswinya, bukan hanya mengajar eee secara satu pihak saja yaitu menjelaskan terus mengasih tugas saja, tetapi mengajar eee secara dua pihak yaitu berdiskusi dan mengobrol satu sama lain berkaitan dengan pelajaran itu sangat penting, oleh karena itu saya menyukai guru yang eee cara pembawaannya (mengajar) itu tidak monoton tetapi yang menyenangkan sehingga siswa siswi yang mendengarkannya pun tidak bosan dan tidak jenuh

2. Are you difficult to understand the teacher when she/he is talking? Why?

Tidak, karena eee karena ia menjelaskannya dengan bahasa yang mudah dipahami, apalagi untuk pelajaran (bahasa inggris) yang terbilang sulit atau terbilang... ya terbilang sulit, tentunya guru menggunakan bahasa – bahasa dan cara – cara pengajaran yang eee yang lebih asyik sehingga mudah dipahami oleh siswa siswinya.

3. What language do you prefer use by the teacher?

Tentunya sebagai orang Indonesia, saya lebih suka memakai Bahasa Indonesia ketika proses pembelajaran (pelajaran lain, selain Bahasa Inggris), selain mudah dipahami, itu adalah bahasa yang sehari – hari kita gunakan, namun kalau kita lihat dari prospek kedepannya, Bahasa Inggrislah yang menjadi bahasa yang akan sering digunakan di masa yang akan datang, oleh karena itu, untuk

pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris sendiri, saya lebih suka jika guru menggunakan Bahasa Inggris yang dicampur dengan Bahasa Indonesia.

4. What do you think when teacher ask you questions during the class?

Tentunya di kelas, sebagai siswa ataupun siswi aaa.. pasti menghadapi .. menanggapi gurunya ketika mengajar, tidak mungkin kami sebagai siswa – siswi mengacuhkan guru ketika dikelas, pastinya, sebisa mungkin saya akan menjawab jika guru bertanya, intinya suasana kelas itu sebaiknya hidup gitu, tidak hanya guru yang mengajar terus, terus muridnya diam gitu, tapi murid juga ada merespon ketika guru bertanya atau menjawab pertanyaan dari guru gitu, saling berdiskusi satu sama lain ketika proses pembelajaran sehingga pelajaran yang dibahas pada hari itu dapat lebih mudah dipahami dan diingat untuk kedepannya.

5. Are you responding to the teacher?

Eeemmm.. iya, walaupun salah jawaban yang saya berikan, pasti saya akan menjawab pertanyaan dari guru tersebut.

6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?

Eee.. tergantung dari materi yang dijelaskan guru, jika materinya sulit, guru perlu waktu yang lama untuk menjelaskan atau ceramah, jika tidak, guru seharusnya tidak perlu berlama lama ketika menjelaskannya.

7. How is your understanding about the material at the end of the class?

Untuk pemahaman materi di akhir kelas itu tergantung topic yang diajarkan oleh gurunya gitu, kadang ada materi yang cukup sulit gitu, harus diulang di rumah gitu kan, atau dari PR – PR yang dikasih gitu dan catatan, tapi ada juga materi yang emang, seperti pada hari itu tu bisa la langsung dipahami gitu, karena tidak terlalu sulit, tapi materi yang sudah diajarkan mam R cukup mudah untuk dipahami karena pelajarannya menyenangkan.

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Semi Structured Interview Questions (for Students)

Interviewee's name : MM (Student D)

Date/Time : October 2nd 2020, 08.50 – 09.15 am

Location : Classroom

1. Do you like to listen to your teacher? Why?
Aaa.. yes, I like to listen to my teacher eee karena saya bisa mengerti pelajarannya dengan lebih mudah.
2. Are you difficult to understand the teacher when she/he is talking? Why?
Biasanya.. eee saya biasanya merasa kesulitan untuk mengerti jika guru menggunakan kata kata yang tidak saya mengerti atau kata kata yang terlalu sulit (Vocabulary)
3. What language do you prefer use by the teacher?
ee.. saya lebih memilih guru untuk menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia dalam mengajar.
4. What do you think when teacher ask you questions during the class?
Eee... saya cemas dan deg degan, takut salah buk, kadang saya gemetaran.
5. Are you responding to the teacher?
Yes, I am.. jika guru bertanya saya akan menjawab namun biasanya saya jarang ditanyai oleh guru, kalau bertanya juga saya jarang secara inisiatif sendiri.
6. How much the appropriate use of teacher talk in classroom? Why?
Saya rasa eee.. penggunaan teacher talk dalam pembelajaran sangat diperlukan karena biasanya eee.. karena .. dengan begitu saya bisa lebih mengerti tentang materi pembelajaran, jika hanya membaca dari buku teks, biasanya eee.. bnyak hal yang tidak saya.. tidak dapat saya pahami. Jadi, saya .. menurut saya lebh banyak teacher talk is good.

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7. How is your understanding about the material at the end of the class?

Alhamdulillah, saya biasanya hampir eee dapat mengerti seluruh materi yang telah diajarkan eee jika ada materi, jika ada bagian yang tidak saya pahami, saya akan mencoba bertanya kepada guru yang bersangkutan.



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Appendix 4

Video Transcription (Teacher A)

0:00 – 0:08

<T.A> Assalamualaikum

<SS> Waalaikumsalam, bu

0:24 - 0:27

<T.A> Oke, aaa Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh, good morning students.

0:29 – 0:35

<S> Good morning

<T.A> Mana suaranya? gak keras suaranya, good morning students.

<S> Good morning

0:39 0:45

<T.A> Okey, let's start our class with me, mom Manda. Balik lagi ya, belajar sama mom untuk pertemuan berikutnya di sekolah, yaitu belajar bahasa....

0:45

<S> English

0:47 – 1:14

<T.A> Emmm, today, I'm so excited to see you all. Ya, sangat bersemangat mom, melihat kamu, karena apa? It is so great, it is so spirit, and I think we are healthy, right? Tetap semangat, kemudian terlihat ceria, dan juga sehat. Eee karena pasti menggunakan prokes di rumah. Juga all of you must use your mask, masker. Oke.

1:15 – 2:16

<T.A> Umm so, before you going to continue our material today, sebelum kita lanjut pelajaran ya, I need you to prepare all of the books, all the eeee apa lagi ya, LKS-nya, letakkan di meja, kemudian LKPD yang sudah mom berikan, sama satu lagi, your

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note book. Oke? Aaa letakkan di meja. Oke, sudah? Sudah bawa semua ya kan? Pena juga jangan lupa. Oke, so, ummm before we are starting our lesson, I need one of you to prepare your friends, ya, semoga kita langsung bersiap, kita harus bersiap dulu, kemudian eee setelah di cek kayaknya sudah oke, dan kita sudah bisa mulai belajar.

2:16 – 2:22

<T.A> I need you, Yoel, please, tolong siapkan teman-temannya, and then all the friends follow the instructions. Oke, silahkan Yoel!

2:24 – 2:32

<S> Oke, attention! Let's pray to God, begin!

2:35

<S> Finish.

2:39

<S> Greetings

2:40

<SS> Good morning mom.

2:41

<T.A> Good morning, how are you?

2:44

<SS> I'm fine, and you?

2:45

<T.A> Oke, I'm very well, thank you.

2:50

<T.A> Emmm so, who is absent today? Siapa yang gak datang hari ini?

2:55



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<S> Maulana.

2:56

<T.A> Siapa? Maulana ya? Oke Maulana.

3:00

<S> Kita dengar bahwa Maulana sakit.

3:03

<T.A> Tapia da ngomong gak tadi dia?

3:06

<SS> Gak ada.

3:07

<T.A> Gak ada, berarti dia absen hari ini. Oke.

3:14

<T.A> Emmm, kemarin, tanggal 17 Agustus ya, kita sudah merayakan apa itu...? Hari...

3:19

<SS> Kemerdekaan.

3:20

<T.A> Ya, hari kemerdekaan kita, dan sekarang masih di bulan Agustus, dan kita sekarang masih di jam 10-an. Mom harap semuanya masih semangat belajar. So, I need all of you sing together our national song, lagu nasional Indonesia, yaitu Hari Merdeka. So, please, stand up you all! Kita nyanyikan lagu nasional. Suaranya, dengarkan! Oke.

4:00 – 5:10

[Music] <SS> 17 Agustus tahun 45, itulah hari kemerdekaan kita, hari merdeka, nusa dan bangsa, hari lahirnya bangsa Indonesia, Merdeka, sekali merdeka tetap merdeka,

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selama hayat masih di kandung badan, kita tetap setia, tetap sedia, mempertahankan Indonesia, kita tetap setia, tetap sedia, membela negara kita. [Music]

5:10 – 5:13

<T.A> Oke, Suaranya, once more!

5:14 – 6:01

[Musik] 17 Agustus tahun 45, itulah hari kemerdekaan kita, hari merdeka, nusa dan bangsa, hari lahirnya bangsa Indonesia, Merdeka, sekali merdeka tetap merdeka, selama hayat masih di kandung badan, kita tetap setia, tetap sedia, mempertahankan Indonesia, kita tetap setia, tetap sedia, membela negara kita. [Musik]

6:01 – 6:25

<T.A> Oke, so giving applause to us! Oke, jadi kita udah semangat ni. Silahkan duduk kembali! Jadi kita harus memulai pelajaran ini dengan semangat dengan bernyanyi, dan di lanjut. Nah, oke, jadi hari ini kita lanjut pelajaran bahasa Inggrisnya.

6:25 – 6:37

<T.A> Nah, sekarang kamu pasti bertanya-tanya, kenapa kita harus belajar bahasa Inggris? Toh, kita di Indonesia, toh orang-orang yang kita temui juga orang-orang yang memakai bahasa Indonesia.

6:39 – 8:05

<T.A> Sekarang mom jelaskan, kamu belajar bahasa Inggris itu tujuannya satu, yang pertama, kamu bisa menambah ilmu atau memupuk pengetahuan kamu dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris, yang nantinya bisa kamu gunakan untuk berkomunikasi. Kamu bisa punya teman dari chatting, misalnya, punya sosmed, misalnya kan. Chatting temannya dari negara luar, misalnya Singapura atau Malaysia. Bisa kamu gunakan bahasa Indonesia dengan mereka? Tidak. So, you have to use English, karena bahasa Inggris itu bahasa yang diakui secara internasional. Satu lagi apa fungsinya? Kamu nanti setelah tamat dari sekolah, pasti keluar to find the job, pasti mau cari pekerjaan. Jaman sekarang untuk cari pekerjaan, yang di tanya apa? Eh. Kamu bisa introduction gak dalam bahasa Inggris? Kalau mom tidak ajarkan dari sekarang, so artinya gak bisa mencobakan atau melakukannya dalam mencari

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pekerjaan. So, di sini fungsinya untuk mendidik, kemudian juga membimbing kamu semua pengetahuan kamu tentang belajar bahasa Inggris. Semangat gak?

8:06

<SS> Semangat.

8:07

<T.A> Belajar bahasa Inggris susah gak?

8:08

<S> Kadang susah.

8:10 -8:21

<T.A> Aaa kadang mungkin kalau udah dari SMP ya, pasti pikirannya kalau bahasa Inggris itu susah, karena basic-nya belum ada di SD. Tapi, hari ini mom mengajarkan bahasa Inggrisnya jauh lebih menyenangkan, oke?

8:22 – 8:44

<T.A> Nah, tadi mom di awal sudah menyapa, ‘hi, good morning students, how are you today?’ So, itu adalah key words, atau kata kunci yang akan kita gunakan untuk kita pelajari hari ini. Tadi mom menyapanya dengan menggunakan apa?

8:45

<SS> Bahasa Inggris.

8:45

<T.A> Bahasa Inggrisnya menggunakan apa?

8:46

<SS> Good morning

8:46 – 8:56

<T.A> Iya, good morning, how are you? Are you happy? Terus, apa lagi? Kamu mananyakan kondisi mom juga gak?

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8:56

<S> Iya.

8:57 – 9:17

<T.A> Iya, and you mom? Jadi mom gimana? Baik gak? I'm fine too, thank you so much. Nah, kita belajar itu tentang greetings atau sapaan, ya. Itu salah satunya.

9:17 – 9:44

<T.A> Nah, tujuannya kita belajar itu untuk apa? Untuk bisa menyebutkan atau menyapa seseorang, baik itu guru, orang tua, teman, dalam bahasa Inggris. Nah, sekarang kita lihat slide-nya lagi.

9:49 – 10:01

<T.A> Oke, I want you to watch the video. Saya akan membukakan satu video dan kamu bisa lihat. Oke, silahkan lihat videonya dulu!

10:02

[Musik]

10:07 – 10:40

<T.A> Tunggu sebentar! Sebelum kamu menonton video, mom minta kamu jangan terlena! Belum pula dengar ya, ketika kamu nonton video, kamu harus find the informations, anything the information about the video, like conversation, maupun bahasa yang digunakan. Kamu take a note, catat! Apa saja sih yang di dapat dari video. And then, I will ask you some questions about the information. Nanti saya bertanya. Oke, now watch!

10:40 – 13:16

[Musik]

13:16

<T.A> Oke, videonya sudah selesai. Saya lihat kamu banyak mencatat informasi, ya. Masing-masing kamu sudah dapat, apa sih informasi yang ada di ditampilkan di depan. Sebelum saya tanyakan kamu apa saja yang sudah kamu dapatkan dari video tersebut, saya mau tanya dulu. Have you ever heard the conversation atau this expression

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before? Pernah gak kamu dengar sebelumnya ungkapan seperti yang tertayang pada video di depan? Pernah dengar gak sebelumnya?

13:56

<S> Pernah.

13:56 – 14:07

<T.A> Pernah? Pernah. Oke, yang kedua, did you ever greet your parents or teacher? Pernah gak menyapa temannya, atau gurunya, atau orang tuanya?

14:07

<S> Contohnya apa bu?

14:08 – 14:18

<T.A> Contoh menyapa orang tuanya bagaimana? Good morning mom. Atau misalkan menyapa temannya bagaimana?

14:18

<SS> Good morning.

14:19 – 14:40

<T.A> Oke, jadi kamu udah bisa sendiri ya. So, this lesson that we are learn today, jadi pelajaran hari ini kita mempelajari greeting and leave taking. Greeting itu apa?

14:41

<SS> Sapaan.

14:42

<T.A> Leave taking itu apa?

14:42

<SS> Berpamitan

14:42 – 15:01

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<T.A> Berpamitan. Nah, sekarang mom mau tanya. Tadi katanya ada greeting, sapaan, ada leaving. Yang mengemukakan beberapa ungkapan greeting pada video tadi, apa saja yang kamu temukan? Raise your hands! Yok, Iwan, silahkan. Keraskan suaranya.

15:02

<S> Good morning.

15:03

<T.A> Good morning. Ayo, siapa lagi?

15:07

<SS> Good afternoon.

15:08

<T.A> Iya, good afternoon, apa lagi?

15:13

<S> And how are you?

15:14

<T.A> How? How are you. Ada lagi gak greeting selain itu?

15:20

<S> Eeee I'm fine.

15:22

<T.A> Iya, I'm fine, responnya. Misalkan misalnya how are you.. kamu siapa namanya.

15:28

<S> Aulia

15:30 – 15:42

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<T.A> Aulia, how are you Aulia? Aulia jawabnya I'm fine, karena itu respon atau jawaban dari greeting. Sekarang, yang termasuk leave taking pada video tadi ungkapannya apa saja ya? Ada???

15:42

<SS> Eee see you.

15:44 – 17:44

<T.A> Iya, see you. Kemudian apa lagi? Cuma itu aja? Yang di video aja ya, yang di video. Only one? Iya? Iya, only one, tadi dia Cuma bilang "see you" sambil dia beri gesture dadah. Oke, next, kita sudah tau kalau kita akan belajar tentang greeting and leave taking. So, oke, wait a minute, tunggu sebentar ya. Nah, jadi sudah ini. Tadi sudah ya, kamu sudah bisa menebak kalau materi kita tentang greeting dan leave taking. Ada satu informasi lagi yang terdapat di video, siapa yang tau, apa itu? Tentang greeting dan leave taking, selain ungkapan, ayo. Ada tadi di bahas tentang wak...

17:04

<SS> Waktu.

17:05

<T.A> Kapan aja waktunya kalau bilang good morning?

17:08

<SS> Pagi pagi

17:12 – 18:26

<T.A> Nah, iya kan? Nah, itu yang akan kita pelajari ya. Sekarang, tujuan pembelajaran kita belajar greeting dan leave taking apa, yang pertama mom mau, mom berharap kamu bisa mengidentifikasi dan menemukan bermacam-macam ungkapan greeting dan leave taking. Siapa pun juga bisa menyebutkan kalau misalkan di sapa orang, jawabannya apa ya? Oh, kalau orang mau berpamitan harusnya bilang apa ya? Jadi kamu bisa memberikan responnya. Kemudian, satu lagi, kamu bisa menerapkan atau mencobakan dan kamu bisa mempraktekkan penggunaan greeting dan leave taking itu di kehidupan sehari-hari. Contoh, ketemu mom pagi pagi, good

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morning mom, how are you? Atau, di rumah, misalkan, kamu mau tidur, bilang sama ibunya apa, good night mom, selamat malam, atau kepada teman, hallo. Dan yang terakhir, kamu mampu membuat dialog sendiri. Gampang gak kira-kira ini? Gampang gak?

18:26

<S> Gampang.

18:28 – 18:45

<T.A> Tadi kita sudah menemukan beberapa teks greeting dari video. Oke, sekarang kamu lihat. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening, good night. Di situ dalam kurung formal. Maksudnya apa ya?

18:51

<S> Mengatakannya pada kehidupan sehari-hari.

18:59 – 19:10

<T.A> Mengatakannya pada kehidupan sehari-hari, good. Kemudian apa lagi maksud formal di sana? Penggunaannya bagaimana kalau formal?

19:10

<S> Ungkapan yang lebih sopan

19:13 – 19:53

<T.A> Ya, biasanya ungkapan formal itu kita sebutkan dalam ungkapan yang lebih sopan. Misal, kamu mau menyapa guru kamu, gak mungkin kamu bilang, “Hey, miss.” Karena gak sopan, tapi kamu bisa menyebutkan good morning, good afternoon. Jadi, formal di sana maksudnya adalah dalam bentuk yang lebih sopan. Kemudian ini ada lagi, ada hello, ada hi, itu bisa kamu ucapkan kepada teman-temannya. How are you. Nah, kalau jawabannya how are you itu jawabannya tidak hanya fine, fine mom, jangan. Tapi kamu bisa pakai I’m very well mom, good. Tapi kalau lagi sakit bilang apa?

19:53

<S> I’m sick.

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19:54 – 20:07

<T.A> I'm sick, atau not good, atau not very well, boleh. Paham ya? Nah, itu dia di sana ada "how do you do?" itu juga menanyakan kabar, tapi dia dalam bentuk formal, oke? Jadi ini biasanya kita gunakan kalau kita belum kenal sama orangnya. Misal, kita belum ketemu sebelumnya, tapi kita ketemu kamu, dan bilang, "How do you do?" karena dia menanyakan kabar. Next, about leave taking. Nah, leave taking ini tadi apa?

20:27

<S> Berpamitan.

20:08 – 21:44

<T.A> Apa? Berpamitan. Berpamitan itu maksudnya apa? Jadi kalau membuat obrolan, lagi ngomong ni, kemudian kamu harus pulang, di panggil, atau kamu lagi ada kegiatan, ada sesuatu, maka kamu harus mengakhiri obrolan dengan mengungkapkan atau mengucapkan kata-kata yang termasuk leave taking. Contoh, I'm so glad to see you. Ya, senang sekali ketemu sama kamu ya. Kemudian, see you later. See you later artinya apa? Sampai ketemu lagi. Jawabannya see you. Kemudian apa lagi? Good bye, good bye apa artinya? selamat tinggal. Kemudian ada pleased to meet you. Jawabannya nice to meet you. Pleased to meet you sama nice to meet you itu artinya sama, senang bertemu dengan kamu. Oke, kemudian di sana ada take care. Take care artinya apa? Hati-hati. Satu lagi, keep in touch. Keep in touch itu apa? Tetap berkomunikasi ya nanti. Sekarang mom mau tanya dulu, dari greeting itu sudah tau kan tadi artinya? Good morning artinya apa?

21:45

<SS> Selamat pagi

21:46

<T.A> Good afternoon.

21:48

<SS> Selamat siang.

21:49

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<T.A> Good evening.

21:50

<SS> Selamat sore.

21:50

<T.A> Good night.

21:51

<SS> Selamat malam.

21:54

<T.A> How are you?

21:56

<SS> Apa kabar?

21:58

<T.A> Kemudian ada fine. Fine artinya apa?

22:03

<SS> Baik

22:03

<T.A> Oke, nice, itu tentang hanya waktu ya. Kapan sih kamu bisa menyapa orang dengan menggunakan good morning? Good morning itu di simbolkan dengan a.m. waktu dalam.. bukan waktu untuk Indonesia ya, a.m. itu berarti pagi, sedangkan p.m itu dari siang sampai malam. Oke, lihat itu, a.m itu di mulai dari pukul 00:00 sampai jam 12 pagi, jadi kalau misalkan masih belajar, sekarang jam berapa ya?

22:45

<S> Jam setengah 12.

22:46

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<T.A> Aaa jam setengah 12 ini berarti masih good...

22:50

<SS> Morning

22:50 - 23:22

<T.A> Nah, iya. Kalau good afternoon itu dari jam 12 siang sampai jam 6, mau maghrib gitu ya. Kemudian ada good evening, malam ni, dari pukul 7 sampai pukul 23, sampai jam 11 malam, dan terakhir itu good night, untuk mengucapkan selamat tidur.

23:22

<T.A> Nah, tadi sudah ada ungkapan-ungkapan di situ, kamu bisa lihat di LKS, di LKPD, kalau ada kata baru yang kamu ungkap, boleh di note, di catat, ya ungkapan barunya. Lihat di hand out-nya! Kalau sudah, boleh tolong di bacakan, Afriana, yang di teks ya. Si Afriana jadi yang ini, oke yang lain coba perhatikan hand out-nya. Baca!

24:05

<S> [reading the text]

24:28 – 25:36

<T.A> Oke, nah, di situ tadi di bilangya, ada berapa ungkapan di sana? Ada greeting dan leave taking. Nah, coba liat hand out-nya! Good evening dad, are you tired? Nah, selamat malam yah, kamu capek gak? Good evening, Denny. Yes, I'm very tired. Selamat malam Denny, iya, ayah capek sekali. I want to take a rest, I want to take a bath and dinner. Saya mau mandi dan makan malam. Kemudian dalam dialog berikutnya ada good evening ma, selamat malam ma. I feel tired and hungry. Saya merasa lelah dan lapar, dan capek. Of course, you want to take a rest? Kamu mau istirahat? Kemudian kamu mandilah dan makan malam. Itu hand out yang sudah diberikan. Nah, di sana kamu bisa lihat, apa saja yang termasuk greeting?

25:37

<S> Good evening

25:45 – 28:18

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<T.A> Iya, ada good evening tadi, karena dia malam ketemunya ya. Kemudian lihat picture number two. Di sana ada kalimat, oh, good bye, berarti leave taking. Nah, sekarang kamu sudah memegang lembar kerja yang diberikan. Sudah dapat kan? Nah, di sana, nah di sana coba kamu lihat ada dialog, dialog antara Reinhard dan Yuna. Oke, nah, ini kamu kerjakan secara berkelompok, tapi secara berpasangan aja. Kamu harus mencari mana yang greeting, mana yang leave taking. Isinya di mana? Jadi kalau kamu temukan greeting dalam dialog kamu tuliskan di sini, terus kamu tuliskan juga responnya. Misalnya kamu menemukan good morning, dan responnya juga good morning, jadi kamu tuliskan juga. Kemudian, apa yang kamu temukan dalam dialog di sini tadi, ada gak leave taking. Ooo ada mom, nah kamu tuliskan juga beserta responnya. Mom berikan waktu 10 menit aja, karena gampang dan kamu in pair. Oke silahkan, berpasangan gini aja. Tidak perlu rapatkan meja, tapi kamu bisa berdiskusi. Cukup putarkan kursinya aja.

28:55 – 29:14

<T.A> Tadi tugasnya kamu cari kalimat greeting beserta responnya serta kalimat leave taking beserta responnya. Kamu isinya di sini ya, lembar ini! Oke? Silahkan!

29:15 - 33:43

<SS>

[Discussing the task]

33:43

<T.A> Kamu bisa cek catatan kamu atau di LKS, mana saja yang termasuk greeting.

33:45 – 34:31

<SS>

[Discussing the task]

34:31

<T.A> Oke, lima menit lagi ya, kalau sudah selesai, mom tunjuk satu-satu.

34:31 – 35:51

<SS>

[Discussing the task]

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35:51

<T.A> Oke, time's up, waktunya abis. Nah, yang berani mengajukan diri silahkan tunjuk tangan, siapa yang sudah siap? Ingat, kita belajar, so jangan takut salah. Ayok siapa yang berani, yang siap, silahkan kelompoknya, salah satu. Ayo, come on. Jangan tengok-tengok kawannya. Ooo saya siap mom, saya mau, itu yang bagus. Siapa?

36:40

<S> Kelompok kami bu.

36:46

<T.A> Iya, silahkan, berdiri di situ aja. Coba.

36:55 – 37:15

<S> Kalimat greeting sebagai berikut, satu, good morning, responnya good morning. Nice to meet you, responnya nice to meet you too. Dan leave taking nice to see you, responnya juga nice to see you, dan kata bye responnya bye, terus I have to go now, responnya nice to see you. Sama satu lagi? Ada gak yang lain, atau informasi yang lain. Oh mom, saya ada satu lagi, ada gak?

37:51

<S> How are you.

37:51

<T.A> How are you doing, good. Aaa responnya apa?

38:01

<SS> I'm fine.

38:03 – 39:03

<T.A> I'm fine. Ada lagi gak kira-kira? There is nothing? Sudah cukup? Jadi ya, di sini ada beberapa greeting dan leave taking yang penggunaannya baru dan tadi belum kamu catat, 'I will go now.' Itu juga termasuk leave taking. Boleh di catat di situ, note, tulis di bawahnya ya salah satu leave taking yaitu 'I have to go.' Di situ kamu sudah tulis nama, silahkan di copot, langsung taro di meja mom. Oke, come on.

Selanjutnya, sudah, silahkan copot aja yang kamu buat tadi, letakkan di meja mom!
Namanya jangan lupa, kelasnya jangan lupa!

41:08

<T.A> Udah, Masrul, cepat Masrul. Andi... hitungan ke 7 ya Masrul, Andi, di copot aja! Satu.. dua.. udah? Bawa sini!

42:06 – 42:27

<T.A> Oke, sudah. Kamu tadi sudah bisa meng-identify kata-kata greeting dan leave taking. Sekarang ikuti mom, cara pengucapan! Oke, mulai dari greeting. Good morning.

42:27

<SS> Good morning.

42:31

<T.A> Good afternoon.

42:31

<SS> Good afternoon.

42:35

<T.A> Good evening.

42:35

<SS> Good evening.

42:44

<T.A> Good night

42:44

<SS> Good night.

42:48

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<T.A> Hallo

42:48

<SS> Hallo

42:49

<T.A> Hi

42:49

<SS> Hi

42:50

<T.A> How are you?

42:51

<SS> How are you?

42:53

<T.A> Fine

42:53

<SS> Fine.

42:55

<T.A> Thanks

42:56

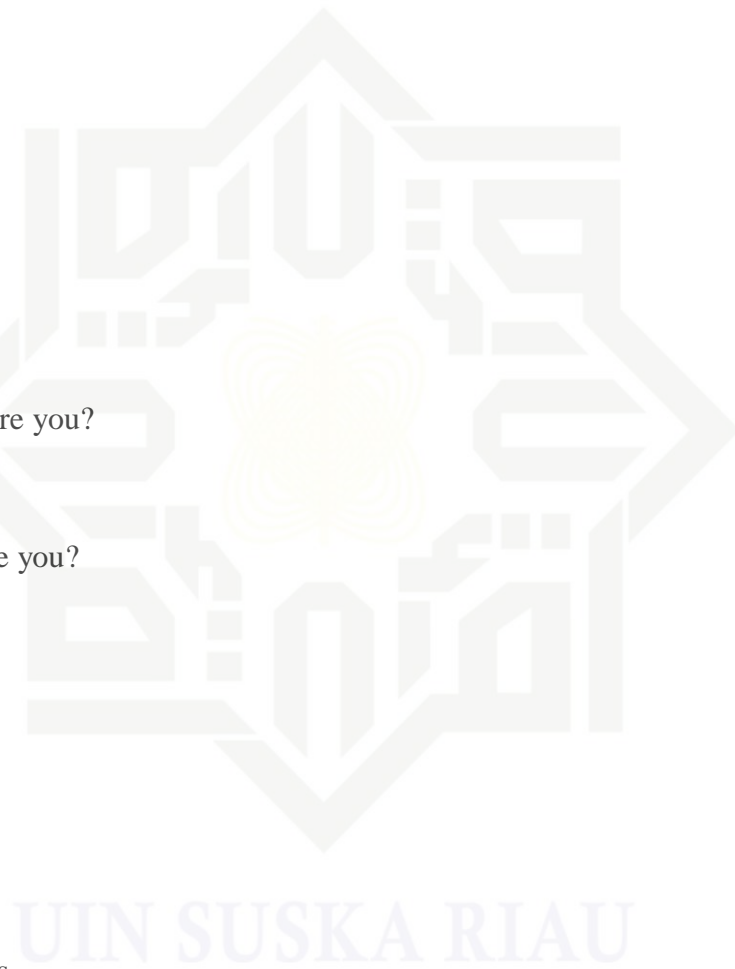
<SS> Thanks

42:58

<T.A> How do you do?

42:59

<SS> How do you do?



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43:01

<T.A> See you later!

43:01

<SS> See you later!

43:05

<T.A> Good bye

43:05

<SS> Good bye

43:09

<T.A> I have to go.

43:51

<SS> I have to go.

43:13 – 44:50

<T.A> Oke, sekarang udah tau ya. Sekarang, ini mom ajarkan cara penyebutannya supaya kamu tidak salah penyebutannya. Nah sekarang ini dia, kita mau coba, tadi sudah diberikan kelompoknya. Sekarang kamu buat dialog greeting dan leave taking. Nanti mom panggil ke depan. So, sebelum itu kamu practice dulu, kamu cobakan dulu penyebutannya sebelum mom panggil. Alright? Nah, silahkan! Kira-kira waktunya 15 menit. Silahkan! Ingat, ketika tampil suaranya harus jelas!

44:51 – 50:29

[Discussing the task]

50:29 – 50:51

<T.A> Finish? Siapa yang mau duluan? Sebelum mom panggil satu-satu. Siapa? Yoel? Sama siapa? Oh Zazkia. Silahkan! Giving applause to your friend! Suaranya harus kuat ya!

51:00

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<SS> [Presenting the dialogue]

51:21 – 52:10

<T.A> Give applause to your friend! Oke, tadi kan dengar kan temannya tadi. Sama gak dengan yang ditampilkan? Dengar gak? Ada gak yang mau kasih komen tentang penampilan Yoel dan Zazkia. Ooo, si Aulia, silahkan! Beri komen, kuat suaranya.

51:15

<SS> Kurang kuat suaranya.

51:18 – 53:04

<T.A> Kurang kuat suaranya? Oke, ada lagi? Itu aja? Yang lain, ada mau menambahkan gak? Berarti selebihnya oke ya, Cuma suaranya kurang jelas. Berarti lain kali suaranya harus lebih dikeraskan. Mungkin karena kita memakai masker ya. Oke, beri tepuk tangan, karena berani tampil duluan. So, mom kasi poin plus. Oke siapa lagi? Silahkan!

53:04

<SS> [Presenting the dialogue]

53:30 – 54:37

<T.A> Oke, giving applause to your friends! Nah, Yoel mau kasih komen? Udah bagus? Kalau gitu bagus, silahkan duduk. Selanjutnya satu lagi, satu lagi, ayo, jangan malu-malu, ayo satu lagi. Iya, bagus, silahkan. Bawa bukunya! Mom suka kalau ada yang berani seperti ini, santai aja ya. Silahkan, kuat suaranya.

54:39

<SS> [Presenting the dialogue]

54:59

<T.A> Oke, silahkan tepuk tangan lagi! Ayok, siapa tadi yang mau, silahkan, ayo.

55:30

<SS> [Presenting the dialogue]

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55:48

<T.A> Oke, giving appluse! Nah, tadi sudah ya beberapa kelompok penampilan. Bagus sekali, berarti kamu bisa menampilkan dialog greeting dan leave taking. Besok kalau ketemu mom atau temannya di jalan, boleh ‘Good morning mom, how are you.’ Boleh, di gunakan bahasanya. Tadi sudah menampilkan. Sekarang, mom mau bertanya dulu, sejauh ini sudah mengerti apa belum?

56:45

<SS> Sudah

56:48

<T.A> Sudah. Ada pertanyaan gak lagi, kira-kira apa yang harus di improve? Oke, Yoel,

57:14

<S> Kenapa orang bertanya how do you do jawabnya juga how do you do?

57:14

<T.A> Oke, kenapa orang bertanya how do you do jawabnya juga how do you do. Kita tampung dulu. Satu lagi pertanyaan, ada lagi?

57:27

<S> Dari kapan waktunya good afternoon?

57:31

<T.A> Oke, boleh, dari kapan waktunya good afternoon. Ada lagi?

57:42

<S> Mom, apa bedanya good evening sama good night?

57:43 – 1:00:39

<T.A> Apa bedanya good evening sama good night. Oke, mom jawab satu persatu. Tadi Yoel menanyakan, mom, kenapa orang yang bertanya how do you do itu jawabnya itu juga. How do you do itu sama dengan menanyakan kabar, tapi jarang

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digunakan, karena how do you do itu digunakan kalau kita tidak mengenal orangnya, jadi jawaban formal itu jadi how do you do. Kemudian pertanyaan kedua tadi, mom, waktunya kapan waktunya good afternoon mom? Good afternoon itu waktunya fajar, kita bisa menyapa seseorang dengan good afternoon itu dari siang sampai sore, ingat video tadi, good afternoon waktunya kapan? Jam 12 siang sampai jam 6 magrib. Sama satu lagi, pertanyaan dari Afriana, mom bedanya good evening itu sama good night itu apa, padahal sama-sama malam. Nah, good evening itu ketika kamu bertemu seseorang pada malam hari pada saat beraktivitas, waktunya pukul 7 sampai 11, atau misalnya ketemu gurunya di pasar malam, sapaannya good evening. Terus kalau mau tidur itu pakai good night. Jadi, good night itu sapaan untuk ucapan selamat tidur pada malam hari. Nah sekarang, mom mau satu orang memberikan kesimpulan tentang apa yang kita pelajari hari ini. Oke, silahkan, Diana, apa kesimpulannya.

1:00:40

<S> Kesimpulan dari materi ini adalah tentang greeting dan leave taking, jadi saya bisa menggunakan kalimat sopan dalam menyapa guru, orang tua dan teman-teman, seperti good morning dan lain-lain.

1:01:02

<T.A> Oke, berarti kira sudah tau sapaan formal itu digunakan untuk guru dan orang tua, kalau teman bisa menggunakan kalimat nonformal seperti hi. Ada lagi? Silahkan!

1:01:20

<S> Kesimpulan saya tentang greeting dan leave taking adalah untuk menyapa guru dan orang tua dengan bahasa sopan, seperti good morning mom.

1:01:40

<T.A> Oke, jadi kita bisa menggunakan kalimat sapaan dalam kegiatan sehari-hari. Nah, sekarang coba lihat halaman terakhir, itu kamu kerjakan di rumah, lalu di foto dan kirimkan ke mom. Berikutnya, mom mau nanya, serangkaian kegiatan hari ini bagaimanakah pearsaannya.

1:03:00

<SS> Menyenangkan mom

1:03:15

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<T.A> Menyenangkan, mom harap kamu bisa ingat apa yang kita pelajari. Nah sekarang kembalikan kursinya! Boleh simpan bukunya. Sudah? Coba sekarang lihat, sekarang pukul berapa?

1:04:01

<SS> 12 mom

1:04:15

<T.A> Jadi waktu apa ni sekarang?

1:04:30

<SS> Waktu lapar mom.

1:04:33

<T.A> Bukan itu loh maksudnya, kalau waktu yang tadi sekarang ini sapaannya apa?

1:04:45

<SS> Good afternoon mom.

1:04:55

<T.A> Iya, good afternoon. Nah sekarang siapkan, nanti mom umumkan lagi waktu untuk pertemuan berikutnya

1:05:00

<SS> [Praying] good afternoon mom.

1:06:00

<T.A> Good afternoon, see you

1:06:03

<SS> See you

Video Transcription 2 (Teacher B)

0:00 – 0:11

<T.B> Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

<SS> Waalaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

0:12 - 0:20

<T.B> Oke, sudah siap semua keliatannya, kelas juga sudah bersih, posisinya juga sudah rapi, Are you ready? For study?

<SS> Yes

0:21 – 0:30

<T.B> oke mulai, dimulai, chairman

<S> Attention please, Greeting

0:30 – 0:44

<SS> Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

<T.B> Waalaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

0:45 – 0:58

<S> Before we study, Let's pray to the God... Finish.. Sit down please

1:01 – 1:05

<T.B> Key, How are you.. Good Morning everyone

<SS> Good morning , Miss

1:06 – 1:11

<T.B> How are you today?

<SS> I'm fine thank you, and you?

1:12 – 1:51

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<T.B> I'm fine too, thanks, jadi, today.. we learn.. we will have English lesson. Seperti biasa pada hari jumat pukul Sembilan. Jadi, tetap jaga kesehatannya, dan tetap dijaga jarak, maskernya juga selalu dipasang, ketika pembelajaran ber... langsung. Supaya lebih semangat kalian, akan miss tampilkan sebuah video lagu nasional, kita akan bernyanyi ber.. sama-sama. Yaaa.. nanti silahkan stand up ketika videonya diputar, yaa.. key

2:01 – 2:03

[Musik]

<T.B> Ya.. berdiri.. stand up

2:05 – 2:58

[Musik]

<SS> dan <T.B> Garuda Pancasila, akulah pendukungmu, patriot proklamasi, sedia berkorban untukmu, pancasila dasar Negara, rakyat adil makmur senotosa, pribadi bangsaku, ayo maju maju ayo maju maju, ayo maju majuuuu.

[Musik berhenti]

2:59 – 3:48

<T.B> Oke, please, sit down. Thank you everyone for your participation. Supaya lebih semangat, jadi jiwa nasionalismenya itu tumbuh ketika belajar, tidak dilupakan lagi ya, oke, Jadi, sebelum kita belajar, perhatikan! Look at this picture. Key, perhatikan gambar didepan. Aaa.. muncul beberapa questions about this picture. Pertama, what is the picture tells us about. Apa yang diceritakan oleh gambar? gambar apa yang ada di depan yang kalian lihat ini? Oke, apa? anybody can answer?

3:49

<S> tempat wisata

3:50 – 4:04

<T.B> Tempat wisata, atau place, destination place. Jadi, disini adalah salah satu tempat wisata yang ada dimana? Shela, do you know? Where?

<S> Riau

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4:05 – 4:44

<T.B> Di Riau kabupaten Kampar, jadi ini adalah salah satu tempat wisata yang cukup viral, terkenal, yang mirip dengan Raja Ampat. Jadi, yang kalian lihat. Tapi, lokasinya tidak berada di Papua, aaa.. jadi ini adalah awal atau materi yang akan kalian aaa.. pelajari hari ini akan berhubungan dengan gambar. Kalau kita lihat lagi, what.. apa perasaan kalian. What do you feel after looking at this picture?

<S> Happy

4:45 – 4:48

<T.B> Happy, Good.. jadi ketika melihat yang.. something yang.. gambar ini kalian akan merasa happy. Apa lagi tu? Kata yang tepat untuk mendeskripsikan gambar tersebut? Selain happy?

<SS> Beautiful

4:49 – 5:13

<T.B> Beautiful, Yaaa...Beautiful, Wonderful, Gorgeous, itu salah satu atau banyak kata untuk mendeskripsikan. Jadi, hari ini, materi kalian akan berhubungan dengan kata – kata yang muncul tadi. Apakah itu happy, apakah itu beautiful, wonderful, yaaa.. yang berhubungan dengan itu. Jadi, ini menceritakan keadaan alam, atau.. tempat.

5:17 – 5:50

<T.B> mudah – mudahan kita bisa bersama – sama, ketika pandemi sudah berakhir untuk berjalan- jalan ke tempat tadi. Yaaa.. selanjutnya kita akan belajar, kita akan mengetahui pentingnya pembelajaran hari ini. Jadi dari materi adjective atau kata sifat tadi, apa pentingnya belajar materi itu dalam kehidupan sehari-hari? Ada yang tahu? Do you know?

<S> agar kita dapat mendeskripsikan tentang suatu benda

5:51 – 6:30

<T.B> agar kita dapat menceritakan atau mendeskripsikan sesuatu benda atau tempat, oke, itu.. aaa.. jawaban yang Excellent dari Shela, jadi.. dari tadi itu kita bisa mendeskripsikan, ooh,, tempatnya beautiful, locatonya dimana? Misalnya di Kampar.

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I feel happy after looking misalnya gitu kan, jadi ada, kalian bisa mendeskripsikan, tidak hanya tempat, tapi juga benda, animal, and person. Tapi, khusus pembelajaran hari ini, kita focus ke Things atau ben.....da. jadi nanti, adjective atau kata sifatnya yang berhubungan dengan benda.

6:31 – 7:30

<T.B> ada tiga tujuan pembelajaran, yang pertama, dengan mengamati video tentang meminta dan memberi informasi, peserta didik dapat mengidentifikasi tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait dengan sifat orang, binatang, dan benda dengan benar. Tapi, kita focus ke benda saja. Selanjutnya, dengan mengamati gambar yang diberikan oleh guru, peserta didik dapat menerapkan kata sifat yang sesuai dengan gambar dengan tepat. Dan yang terakhir adalah objective dari tujuan keterampilannya, melalui kegiatan diskusi, peserta didik bisa atau dapat membuat teks sederhana interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait sifat orang, binatang, atau benda.

7:31 – 7:57

<T.B> Jadi nanti, ketika selesai ini, apa saja kegiatan yang akan kalian lakukan? Yang pertama, kalian akan melihat video terlebih dahulu, dari video itu nanti muncul permasalahan – permasalahan atau pertanyaan yang akan kita diskusikan nanti atau bersama – sama dalam kelompoknya. Jadi nanti, kelompoknya kelompok yang minggu lalu. Masih ingat kelompoknya?

<SS> Masih Miss

7:58 – 8:18

<T.B> setelah selesai berdiskusi, apa yang akan lakukan selanjutnya? Aaa.. kalian akan mempresentasikan hasil diskusi itu didepan kelas. Jadi kalau nanti, hanya satu kelompok sebagai perwakilan. Yang lainnya aa.. menyusul di minggu depan ya? Jadi itu, understand? Do you understand?

<SS> yes

8:19 – 8:52

<T.B> ya.. key, jadi sudah paham langkah – langkah yang akan kita lakukan pada pembelajaran hari ini. Ya.. jadi nanti, yang pertama ini kalian akan melihat video dulu. Videonya.. I will only play it once. Jadi hanya diputar sekali. Perhatikan, apa

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kira-kira permasalahan yang muncul atau apa yang kalian tidak pahami dari video tersebut dan kasihlah komentar atau tanggapan tentang video tersebut. Apakah bisa dipahami atau sulit dipahami videonya. Ya..

[Video]

12:27 – 12:47

<T.B> key, see if you can find adjective in the sentences you read. Jadi kalian sudah look at the video once. Jadi, kita lihat, where is the adjective? Can you find the adjectives on that phrase? Atau di frasa tersebut? Yang mana adjektivanya?

<SS> cold, loud, sweet, big, Shiny.

12:48 – 13:08

<T.B> Oke, cold yang pertama ya... Good.. Sweet, Big, Shiny, and Loud. Jadi itu adalah adjektivanya. Sekarang muncul pertanyaan. Tapi sebelum itu, I will ask you untuk menanggapi video ini. Bagaimana tanggapannya? Apakah mudah dipahami atau sulit?

<SS> mudah..

<SS> sulit...

13:09 – 13:56

<T.B> mudah dipahami, ada beberapa juga yang sulit juga ya, untuk yang pertama mungkin kalian akan lebih mudah dipahami karena kalian sudah paham apa itu adjective, jadi ketika melihat contoh di video, oh sudah tau. Apalagi ini videonya jelas dikasih tau yang mana adjektivanya, yang mana nounnya, atau kata... bendanya. Yaa... muncullah permasalahan yang akan kalian hadapi atau kalian akan diskusikan nanti, di... kelompoknya. Jadi, kita harus menetapkan dulu permasalahannya dalam bentuk pertanyaan. Kira – kira apa? Kita akan berdiskusi bersama-sama tentang masalah ini yang akan kalian diskusikan nanti. Bagaimana?

<SS> (diam)

13:57 – 14:05

<T.B> apakah kalian tau bagaimana penggunaan adjective dalam kalimat? Bagaimana posisinya? Do you know?

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<S> yes

14:06 – 14:55

<T.B> ya.. yes sebagian, no sebagian, jadi kita akan menerapkan penggunaan adjective itu, itulah yang akan didiskusikan di kelompoknya, dan ini tertuang dalam aktivitas di LKPD Activity two and three. Jadi kalian bisa cek LKPDnya, dikerjakan saja sesuai dengan instruksi yang ada ditulis disitu.. yaa... dan nanti buat seperti ini..(menunjukkan contoh di slide) yang seperti di video tadi. Mulai sekarang kalian akan diberikan waktu 15 menit untuk mengerjakan aktivitas yang ada di LKPD. Silahkan aaaa... berkelompok dan diatur posisinya sekarang, Ayo....

15:11 – 15:56

<T.B> ya.. tetap dijaga jaraknya untuk ini.. untuk didalam kelompoknya, jadi satu kelompok akan mempresentasikan karena waktu kita sangat sedikit, jadi yang kalian perhatikan aktivitas 2 dan 3. Udah bisa diliat semuanya? Aktivitasnya? Activity two ada pictures.. perhatikan picturesnya, lalu kalian akan menuliskan adjective yang tepat dari pictures tersebut. Dan selanjutnya membuat dialog singkat berkelompok.

15:57 – 16:15

<T.B> [mendekati kelompok 1] Jadi, satu aja yang nulis nanti ya? use your name, jadi nanti tulis nama temannya siapa, sesuaikan, dibuat seperti dialog tentang benda-benda yang ada diruang kelas. Coba perhatikan, look around the classroom. Perhatikan apa yang akan kalian bisa diskusikan. Coba kelompok.. ee.. group one, kira-kira apa yang mau kalian diskusikan dari benda yang ada di kelas kita?

<S> Cupboard

16:17 – 16:27

<T.B> Cupboard.. jadi... yang mana cupboard itu? Where is the cupboard?

<S> [menunjuk lemari]

<T.B> Oke.. that [menunjuk lemari] jadi kelompok ini akan mendiskusikan cupboard, dan membuat dialog tentang cupboard tersebut. OK

16:28 – 16:50

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<T.B> group two, kalau belum ketemu nanti dilihat lagi, mana kira-kira yang kalian bisa diskusikan, atau dibuat apanya, menggunakan adjective yang... tepat.ya?

<S> oke buk...

<T.B> jadi, pikir dulu untuk kelompok dua. Maunya apa? You can.. yeaahh anything [menunjuk benda di kelas] yang ada di ruang kelas.

<S> yes

16:54 – 17:15

<T.B> jadi, ini ada beberapa contoh, kalian bisa lihat di slidennya, untuk contoh dialognya tersebut, nihih... perhatikan [melihat ke slide] jadi ini mereka menjelaskan classroom. Do you know classroom?

<S> [mengangguk]

17:16 – 17:43

<T.B> ada dua.. Lina and Siti, Jadi Lina: Wow, your classroom is clean and tidy, not dirtu and missy. Sekarang coba kita praktekan present ini. Coba shela dan shesil, Can you come to the classroom? Untuk ... ya.. please come.. you will be LIna, and Shesil will be Siti. Yaaa.. dibaca dan diperhatikan kawannya.

17:50 – 18:16

<T.B> disini.. biar jelas.... berhadapan [mengatur posisi siswa], menghadap kamera please. You... here..... ya mulai..

<S1> saya Lina kan miss?

<T.B> yeah.. you

<S1> wow, your classroom is clean and tidy, not dirty and messy.

<S2> thank you

18:17 – 18:49

<T.B> ya.. jadi seperti itu dialog pendek yang akan dibuat, tapi kita focus ke things in the classroom. Next.. ada lagi [mengganti slide], sekarang gantian, shesil will be Rahmat and you will be Ridwan. Oke

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<S2> our schoolyard is very large, we can play badminton and do many activities here.

<T.B> hieeer [mengoreksi]

<S2> hier...

<S1> yes, it's big enough for the activity.

18:51 – 18:56

<T.B> oke, understand all, bagaimana dialognya?

<S> yes

<T.B> nah, oke yak.. silahkan.. thank you.. give applause for them [tepuk tangan]

<SS> [tepuk tangan]

19:00 – 19:44

<T.B> jadi dibuat, silahkan 15 menit, berarti waktunya tertinggal 12 menit lagi untuk mengerjakan aktivitasnya tersebut.

[mendekati kelompok 4]

<T.B> jadi, grup ini yang mana yang mau dibuat? Didiskusikan bersama-sama. Ok? Buat namanya, your name .. dan kira-kira apa yang mau didescribe kan? Misalnya pen, pencil, dijelaskan warnanya, bentuknya.

<SS> [berdiskusi]

<S> gak papa lo

20:04 – 20:20

[mendekati group 3]

<T.B> Group two, ada kendala? No problem?

<S> no

<T.B> apa yang dideskripsikan?

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<S> table

<T.B> table? Good.. table easy to describe karena dari warna dan bentuknya udah jelas. Berarti group dua no problem

20:23 – 20:57

[mendekati group 2]

<T.B> group... , ow sorry three [menunjuk grup 3] group one, two, three, and four [memastikan kembali]

<T.B> how about the second?

<S> gimana caranya miss?

<T.B> eeee.. diapakan dulu, yang mana yang akan didescribenya. Tentukan dulu benda yang ada di sekitar kalian. Banyak kan? [menunjuk tas, kursi] tapi jangan sama, jangan cupboard lagi, find the other things, another, jadi jangan sama dengan kelompok... first group tadi.

20:58 – 21:05

[mendekati group 1]

<T.B> berarti, first group no problem at all? Uдах paham semua?

<S> udah paham miss

<T.B> good...

21:12 – 21:22

[kembali mendekati group 2]

<T.B> you can write it in Indonesia first, nanti bisa dirubah ok?

<S> ya..

21:32 – 22:18

[mendekati group 4]

<T.B> how about this? The last group? Apa yang akan dideskripsikan?

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<S> [suara siswa tidak terdengar jelas]

<T.B> hmm.. [mengangguk] you can use the example, nanti diganti aja kan?

<S1> ya

<S2> ya udah

<S1> kalau gini miss? [menunjukkan dialog yang sudah dibuat]

<T.B> kelasnya kan gak dirty, liat.. kelasnya bersih kan? Sesuaikan

<SS> oohh

<T.B> misalnya, chair, atau bag [menunjuk tas siswa] apa ini? Black kan? Jadi dijelaskan.. apa kegunaannya? Bolehlah.. yang penting singkat dan kalau lebih panjang dari yang disana juga gak papa.

22:19 – 22:30

[berbicara didepan semua kelompok]

<T.B> jadi, tidak harus pendek seperti yang ini [menunjuk slide] kalau kalian bisa mengembangkannya, itu lebih bagus. Ya?

[siswa berdiskusi dengan sesama di kelompoknya masing-masing]

22:53 – 23:05

[mendekati grup 2]

<T.B> also describe the colour ya? Kalau bisa warnanya

23:28 – 23:31

[mendekati grup 3]

<T.B> next, jangan lupa activity two nya dikerjakan juga [mengecek pekerjaan siswa] ok..

23:43 – 24:38

[mendekati grup 4]

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<T.B> ok.. anggun mau mendeskripsikan apa gun?

<S> [diam]

<T.B> tapi kita harus sesuaikan dulu dengan ininya [menunjuk kelas] ambillah sebuah contoh kalau kotor jendelanya [menunjuk jendela] windowsnya kan dirty. Tapi jangan kelasnya. Spesifikkan aja ke bendanya. Jendela apa bahasa inggrisnya?

<S> ... [diam]

<T.B> [menuliskan window di kertas] lihat lagi catatannya ya? Semalam udah dijelaskan kan? Jelaskan warna windownya apa? Apakah dia lebar atau kecil atau besar? Dan semuanya. Ok? Buat dulu in Indonesia, you can also use Indonesia first, jadi nanti langsung dibuat ke Bahasa Inggris. Indonesia dulu la.

24:45 – 24:55

<T.B> still... five minutes more. Eeee.. [mengoreksi] 7 menit lagi, seven minutes to complete your task

25:45 – 26:02

<T.B> ketika kalian sudah selesai, kalian bisa ber.. apaa.. berdialog dengan teman – temannya dikelompoknya tersebut, jadi coba coba la, gimana itu kalau dapat ditampilkan kedepan. Jadi harapan ibuk semuanya.. you can also present in your classroom. What have you done yang sudah kalian kerjakan tersebut.

27:33 – 27:39

[mendekati grup 4]

<T.B> ok. The last group, just write down on your worksheet.

27:44 – 27:50

<T.B> ada yang sudah selesai? Have you finished? Because you still have three more minutes.

28:40 – 29:18

<T.B> the classroom, have you finished? Udah selesai?

<S> yes miss

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<T.B> Kalau sudah, bisa kita ketik disini, nanti bisa ditampilkan hasil pekerjaannya. Jadi kumpul dulu? Ya.. selagi yang lain bekerja, perwakilan dari kelompok 1 akan mengetikkan hasil dari.... Apanya ... ?

<S> gini miss?

<T.B> ha ah... yes, nanti akan kita bahas

<S> udah betul miss tulisannya?

<T.B> nanti akan kita bahas ya? Jadi sekarang, your task is ketikkan disini, bisa kan? Bawa kursinya, please bring your chair here.

29:29 – 29:55

<T.B> ketikkan semuanya ya disini, tuuu.. jadi, kita gunakan waktu ini bagi yang lainnya untuk menyelesaikan karena kelompok 1 sudah selesai. Ini kita tutup dulu ya [menutup projector screen] supaya tidak bisa dilihat oleh kelompok yang lain. You can sit down shesil.

30:46 – 31:00

[mendekati grup 4]

<T.B> have you finished?

<S> yes

<T.B> how about the activity 2? Kelas yang kotor? How to say in English kelas yang kotor? Dirty...?

<S> classroom?

<T.B> yes.

31:55 – 32:35

[mendekati grup 2]

<T? have you finished? Ok.. how about the colour? It's only the noun, please use the adjective like size. Size ini ukurannya, apakah itu besar atau kecil. And the colour also.

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32:56 – 33:24

<T.B> oke, time is over, time is over, jadi sekarang eee.. stop bekerja, stop bekerja terlebih dahulu, kelompok terakhir? Udah? Tidak bekerja lagi kelompok 2, dan perhatikan kedepan masih dikelompoknya. Sekarang, silahkan dikumpul hasil kerjanya kedepan perkelompok. Oke.. come on.

33:28 – 33:33

<T.B> di collect, diletak disini hasil kerja kelompoknya [menunjuk meja]

33:43 – 34:00

<T.B> come on, come on guys, we don't have too much time. Waktunya sudah habis, dikumpulkan ya? Kalau belum selesai, it's ok, perwakilannya kumpul kedepan.

34:33 – 35:02

<T.B> jadi, silahkan, kursinya tetap disitu, tapi badannya menghadap ke slide. Jadi, kita akan bahas atau kita akan melihat presentasi dari kelompok one atau the first group, yang mana the first group ini terdiri dari shela, adel, and shesil. Sekarang maju kedepan untuk membacakan saja apa yang sudah kalian tuliskan. Can you?

<S> yes

<T.B> come on

35:05 – 35:22

<T.B> jadi, kita akan bahas. Jadi.. haaaa.. ada a,b and c. three students or three people. Karena kalian deskripsikan cupboard, bagusnya kalian dekat disini saja, karena cupboardnya disini kan?

35:31 35:48

<T.B> who will be A?

<S1> [tunjuk tangan]

<T.B> Adel, oke.. sesuai dengan nama kamu, yang B? who will be B?

<S2> Shesil

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<T.B> ok, and C is Shela, ok. Perhatikan semuanya hasil pekerjaan dari kelompok satu atau the first group. Mulai. Let's start.

35:50 – 36:00

<S1> can you describe the cupboard?

<S2> oh sure, the cupboard in the classroom are brown, rectangular, and a big size.

<S3> that's a good descriptive, thank you.

36:52 – 36:38

<T.B> ok, jelas kedengaran? Sekarang kita ulang sekali lagi dengna suara yang lebih lantang ya? Supaya kedengaran sampai belakang. Ok. Ulang.

<S1> can you describe the cupboard?

<S2> oh sure, the cupboard in the classroom are brown, rectangular, and a big size.

<S3> that's a good descriptive, thank you.

<T.B> ok, give applause for them [tepuk tangan] tepuk tangan yang semangat karena mereka sudah selesai pertama dan juga sudah berani untuk mempresentasikan. You can also please sit down.

<SS> [tepuk tangan]

36:40 – 37:10

<T.B> sekarang, tugas kita adalah menanggapi hasil pekerjaan dari the first group. Lihat! Atau ada tanggapan yang lain? Bagaimana penampilan kelompok satu?

<SS>

<T.B> good? Is it good the performance?

<S> ya

<T.B> setuju semuanya?good?

<SS> Good

<T.B> Ok, I also agree, the first group is very good and excellent in preenting.

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37:11 – 37:41

<T.B> sekarang, kita lihat [menunjuk slide] yak, dari a, b, and c. kita lihat dahulu penggunaan adjectivenya. Can you find the adjective? Taohi kelompok 1 tidak usah menjawab ya? Kelompok yang lain? Where is the adjective? Apa – apa saja adjective yang ada disitu? Ayo...yang bisa silahkan tulis kedepan. Apa saja adjective yang ada disini. Silahkan

37:48 – 38:20

<T.B> liat tu, come on, group two, silahkan. Kata sifat yang ada disitu.

<S> [maju dan menulis jawaban]

38:22 – 39:31

<T.B> ok, wah.. langsung ya. Jadi good sekali klara. Ternyata klara langsung menemukan tiga yang ada disini. Jadi yang pertama, apa? Coba dibaca bersama – sama?

<SS> brown

<T.B> brown, apa arti brown?

<S> coklat

<T.B> ok, berarti good, sesuai tidak dengan deskripsinya ini [menunjuk lemari], apakah ini brown? Is it the colour brown?

<SS> yes

<T.B> yes.. and then rectangular, what is the meaning of rectangular? Sekarang I will ask kelompok satu. Apa ni artinya rectangular?

<S> persegi panjang

<T.B> persegi, jadi bentuknya itu persegi seperti ini [menggambar persegi dipapan tulis]. Sesuai?

<S> yes

<T.B> ok, and big, big sudah dijelaskan di pertemuan sebelumnya, what is big? Apa itu big?

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<S> besar

<T.B> besar, jadi apakah sesuai dengan cupboardnya?

<S> [mengangguk]

<T.B> yes. Jadi berarti yang untuk kelompok satu, sudah sesuai, sudah bisa. Jadi ini sudah dialog yang tepat. Dan nilainya ini sudah 90 keatas. Tepuk tangan untuk kelompok 1

<SS> [tepuk tangan]

39:34 – 39:43

<T.B> jadi untuk kelompok yang lain akan dinilai setelah ini, tapi tidak kita presentasikan karena waktu yang terbatas. Ok

39:44 – 39:51

<T.B> baiklah, ada tanggapan? Ada pertanyaan? No?

<S> no

<T.B> no? berarti semuanya sudah paham.

39:55 – 40:00

<T.B> setelah ini, kalian akan diberikan post-test. Kembali ke posisinya masing-masing.

40:18 – 40:41

<T.B> ada post-test, 5 soal post-test yang akan kalian kerjakan secara individu atau mandiri. Waktu pengerjaan satu soal ini. 20 detik saja, jadi, 5 soal berarti ada 100 detik. Gak sampai 2 menit.. aaaaa.. oke.. silahkan di.. piece of paper.. cepat cepat.. hurry up

40:44 – 40:52

<T.B> silahkan, hanya langsung ditulis, a,b,c, or d sesuai dengan soalnya. Don't forget to write your name first, and your class.

40:58 – 41:16

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[menunjukkan slide berisi soal]

<T.B> jadi, hanya mengisi sesuai itu, only the answer, hanya jawaban. Ok.. number one, what colour is our national flag? Jawab langsung untuk yang nomor satu, apakah a,b,c,or d.

41:23 – 41:33

<T.B> number two, langsung ditulis, apa yang tepat untuk melengkapi dialog diatas.

41:38 – 41:40

<T.B> gambar ini sabagai pembantu kalian untuk mengerjakan. Finish?

41:51 – 41:42

<T.B> number three [menunjukkan slide]

42:21 – 42:22

<T.B> number four and five, ok? [menunjukkan slide]

42:40 – 42:59

<T.B> ada yang sudah selesai? Sepertinya klara sudah finish dari tadi, masih ada waktunya 10 detik lagi sebelum soal ditutup. Jadi hanya memilih sesuai dengan statement atau picture yang ada dislidenya.

43:05 – 43:40

<T.B> how about you Vienna? Have you finished all? 1 to 5? Dah siap?

<S> [menggeleng]

<T.B> belum.. yang lain yes, key. Time is over, jadi sudah habis waktunya. Post test ini akan dikumpul nanti, jadi dipegang dulu, akan dicollect ke individu setelah pemebelajaran berakhir. Jadi, silahkan ditutup kembali bukunya. Ditutup kembali bukunya dan perhatikan lagi d=slide didepan. Ya?

43:42 – 45:32

<T.B> kita sudah mulai di akhir pembelajaran, disini akan.. I will ask you apa kesimpulan dari pembelajaran kita hari ini? Kalian akan menyimpulkan bersama

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dengan ibuk, jadi you have to give statement. The conclusion about today lesson. Ada yang tahu? Apa saja kesimpulan? Atau apa yang sudah kalian pelajari dan kalian simpulkan sedikit saja dari pembelajaran yang tadi itu sampai sekarang. Oke. Come on. Anybody want to give their opinion or their idea?

<SS> ...

<T.B> kalau tidak ada, berarti minta ditunjuk ini. Ayo.. sukarela dulu.

<S> mendeskripsikan tentang suatu benda di kelas, mengetahui letak adjective dan letak benda pada suatu kalimat...

<T.B> mendeskripsikan suatu benda, menerapkan atau mengetahui letak atau posisi adjective pada suatu kalimat, lalu yang terakhir? Tadi mengapa di depan? Ok.. itu bagus ya dari si Shesil

<S> mempresentasikan tentang sebuah benda yang kita diskusikan

<T.B> ok.. mempresentasikan atau membuat dialog tentang apa yang sudah dipelajari dan mempresentasikan di depan kelas sendiri. Tepuk tangan untuk Shesil... sudah mencakup itu

<SS> [tepu tangan]

<T.B> jadi, sudah pas sekali, yang pertama, sesuai dengan tujuan pembelajaran yang tadi, itulah yang kalian.. eee .. kalian simpulkan. Jadi ini adalah kesimpulan kita belajar. Yang pertama, apa itu adjective? Sudah tau.. yang kedua, penerapannya dalam kalimat sudah tau, dan yang ketiga, sudah bisa membuat kalimat yang mengandung unsur adjective atau kata sifat yang tepat.

45:33 – 46:02

<T.B> jadi, apa itu adjective? Adalah kata sifat, digunakan untuk .. sebenarnya.. untuk mendeskripsikan, bisa benda, bisa tempat, bisa orang atau animal. Jadi, untuk hari ini kita fokus ke things saja. Dan untuk minggu depan, minggu depan kita akan belajar tentang adjective yang related to person atau animal, jadi khusus yang binatang atau hewan atau orang. Ya? Itu untuk pembelajaran minggu depan.

46:04 – 47:00

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<T.B> sekarang, kita mulai refleksinya. Jadi, reflesikan dulu, nah ini next meetingnya? [menunjukkan slide]. Adjective related to person. Pemebelajaran hari ini, bagaimanana? Apakah students semua senang dengan pembelajarannya?

<SS> yes miss

<T.B> yes? Mana suaranya? Kok lemas kali. Are you happy?

<SS> yes

<T.B> apakah ada penyampaian yang telau cepat mungkin ibuk memberitahu atau mungkin terlalu lambat? Atau masih ada yang bingung tentang materinya, silahkan disampaikan. Disampaikan saja, biar bisa untuk bahan perbaikan pada pertemuan berikutnya. Jadi, tanggapan atau pendapat dari kalian sangat penting, supaya nanti di pembelajaran berikutnya bisa diperbaiki lagi. Bagaimana? Adel? How about you? Bagaimana pembelajaran hari ini?

<S> good

47:02 – 47:25

<T.B> good? Do you undersatad all of the material?

<S> yes.

<T.B> Yes.. jadi sudah paham. Ria?

<S> [mengangguk]

<T.B> yes? All of them? And klara?

<S> yes

<T.B> ya, dan klara sudah bisa menemukan juga.

47:27 – 47:50

<T.B> oke, baiklah, jadi pertemuan kita ditutup sekarang, sudah 60 menit untuk pertemuan kita hari ini. Pelajaran sudah berakhir. Jadi dilihat lagi, kalian langsung pulang dan jangan singgah kemana-mana, langsung pulang kerumah, tetap maskernya dipakai, jaga jarak, ya? Paham semua?

<SS> yes

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47:52 – 48:06

<T.B> sekarang dirapikan dulu mejanya, dirapikan dari buku, pena, dan pensilnya.

48:21 – 50:29

<T? ok. Supaya lebih semangat, ada sebuah lagu yang biasa miss nyanyikan ketika kita kurang bersemangat. Jadi ikuti, ini adalah lagu berjudul if you're happy and you know it clap your hands. Jadi nanti, diikuti dengan clap your hands. Apa itu? Menepuk.... Tangan.

48:41 – 48:57

<T.B> ya kita mulai, if you're happy and you know it clap your hands.. if you're happy and you know it clap your hand, if you're happy and you know it and you really want to show it, if yo're happy and you know it calp your hands.

<SS> [mengikuti arahan guru]

48:58 –

<T.B> okeeeee.. jadi tetap bersemangat, menjalani aktivitas setelah ini, setelah pulang. Ok baiklah... sekarang shela silahkan ditutup pembelajaran hari ini dengna berdoa. Prayer please?

<S> attention please... before we go home, lets pray to the God. Finish. Greeting

<SS> Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

<T.B> waalaikum salam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. See you next week

<SS> see you



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CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This is to certify that

Name : Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari

ID Number : 21890120062

Date of Birth : October 11, 1993

Sex : Female

Test Form : Paper Based Test

Achieved the following scores on the

English Proficiency Test

Listening Comprehension	: 59
Structure & Written Expressions	: 57
Reading Comprehension	: 57
Overall Score	: 577

Expired Date : November 17, 2021



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The scores and information presented in this score report are approved.
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HP. 0852 7144 0823 Fax. (0761) 858832
Email : info@pusat-bahasa.info, Website : pusat-bahasa.info



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SERTIFIKAT

ARABIC PROFICIENCY TEST

DIBERIKAN KEPADA

Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari

Nomor ID : 21890120062

Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan

Tanggal Lahir : 11 Oktober 1993

بيان النتائج لاختبار اللغة العربية لمعرفة الكفاءة اللغوية

52 : الاستماع

56 : القواعد

50 : القراءة

527 : النتيجة

Berlaku Hingga : 27 Oktober 2021



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SMP NEGERI 5 TAPUNG HULU

Alamat: Jalan Belanda Dusun I Desa Danau Lancang Kec. Tapung Hulu Kab. Kampar-Riau NSS/NPSN:201140641005/10494914
Email: smpnlima_tphu@yahoo.co.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 424/SMPN.5/TPHU/2020/112

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala Sekolah SMP Negeri 5 Tapung Hulu, Kabupaten Kampar, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : RITA DWI INDAH WULANDARI
 NIM : 21890120062
 Jurusan : Pendidikan Agama Islam Konsentrasi Bahasa Inggris
 Fakultas : Pasca Sarjana
 Instansi : UIN Sultan Syarif Qasim Riau

memang benar yang bersangkutan telah mengadakan penelitian kualitatif pada SMP Negeri 5 Tapung Hulu, Kabupaten Kampar pada bulan September sampai dengan Oktober 2021 pada mata pelajaran Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Danau Lancang, 02 November 2020

Kepala Sekolah



MURNIATI, S.Pd

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PROGRAM STUDI	: PEND. AGAMA ISLAM
KONSENTRASI	: PEND. BHS. INGGRIS
PEMBIMBING I / PROMOTOR	: ABDUL HADI, S.Pd, MA, PhD
PEMBIMBING II / CO PROMOTOR	: Dr. HELMIATI, M.Ag
JUDUL TESIS/DISERTASI	: INVESTIGATING TEACHER TALK IN TEACHING ENGLISH AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN TAPUNG HUKU.

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NO.	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Pembimbing / Promotor *	Paraf Pembimbing/ Promotor	Keterangan
1.	20 April 2020	Bab I Background of the research		
2.	9 Mei 2020	Chapter I Perbaikan		
3.	9 Juni 2020	Chapter II Literature R.		
4.	23 Juli 2020	Chapter III = Instrument		
5.	24 Agustus	Result & findings		
6.				

Catatan :
*Coret yang tidak perlu

Pekanbaru, ...26... Agustus... 2021

Pembimbing I / Promotor*

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1.	25 Agustus	Chapter I-III		
2.	26 Agustus 2021	Chapter IV		
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

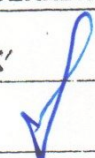


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Pembimbing II / Co Promotor*

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NIM :
PROGRAM : Pascasarjana
PRODI : PAI
KONSENTRASI : P.BI

NO	TGL/HARI	JUDUL TESIS/DISERTASI	PARAF SEKRETARIS	KET
1	24/10/Kamis	The influence of Language learning and Motivational strategies on Students' Productive Skill at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru		Radia Alkhair
2				
3				
4	24/10/Kamis	Speaking Skill on Transactional and Interpersonal Text by using video "Classroom Action Research" at Grade VIII SMPN 1 Siak Hulu Kab. Kampar Academic Year 2018/2019.		Ali Imran
5				
6				
7				
8	24/10/Kamis	A Comparative Study between Pairwork and Groupwork to students' speaking Skill at first semester on tarbiyah and teacher training faculty (FTlk) Students of IAIN Padang Sidimpuar		Ehi Fauziah
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

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Direktur,

20....

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NIP. 19591015 198903 1 001

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 PROGRAM : PASCA SARJANA
 PRODI : PAI
 KONSENTRASI : PBI

NO	TGL/HARI	JUDULTESIS/DISERTASI	PARAF SEKRETARIS	KET
1	26 Des 2019 Kamis	The Implementation of Bilingual Education in Teaching and Learning of Islamic School Riau Gebal Terpadu Pekanbaru		Yulia Depi
2				
3				
4	26 Des 2019 Kamis	Undergraduate Students' Perceptions of Blended Learning Model toward the Use of Platform for E-Learning at English Education Department in Pekanbaru		Dianah El Kusuma
5				
6				
7	26 Des 2019 Kamis	Teacher's Beliefs about Formative Assessment in K13 : A Case Study at Junior High School in Tembilahan		Salmiani
8				
9				
10	26 Des 2019 Kamis	A comparison between the effect of using hening bone and reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension at SMP Negeri 1 Kampar Utara		Muthia Eliza
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

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1	27 Des 2019 Jumat	The Implementation of Bilingual Education in Teaching and Learning of Islamic School Riau Global Terpadu Pekanbaru.		Mursida Puspod
2				
3				
4	27 Des 2019 Jumat	An Analysis the Students' Grammatical Error in Writing at IAIN Padangsidimran		Mania Ulfah
5				
6	27 Des 2019 Jumat	The effect of POW - TREE and Power Strategy in Writing Essay on Fourth Semester at FKIP UNILALC		Nurhidayah
7				
8				
9	27 Des 2019 Jumat	Spiritual values Integration in English Language Teaching (ELT) at Madrasah Tsanawiyah in Pekanbaru		Annisa Ulfahini
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
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1	27/12/2019 Jumat	Teacher's Pedagogical and Personal Competence toward Students' Motivation with Learning Outcomes as Intervening Variable		Bagus Tri Saputra
2				
3				
4	27/12/2019 Jumat	Exploring classroom Management as Teaching Learning Process : Case Study at MAS Nd Sibuhuan North Sumatra.		Lijah Adena
5				
6				
7	27/12/2019 Jumat	The Implementation of 2013 Curriculum based on English Teacher's Perception : A Case Study at SMAN 1 Tapung.		Laila Yunita Sari
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Pekanbaru, 27/12 2019
 Direktur,

Prof.Dr. Afrizal M, MA
 NIP. 19591015 1989 031001

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**KARTU KONTROL MENGIKUTI SEMINAR TESIS/DISERTASI
PROGRAM PASCASARJANA UIN SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU**

NAMA : Rita Dwi Indah Wulandari
 NIM : 2189 012 0002
 PROGRAM : PASCA SARJANA
 PRODI : PAI
 KONSENTRASI : PB1

NO	TGL/HARI	JUDUL TESIS/DISERTASI	PARAF SEKRETARIS	KET
1	Selasa 31 Des 2019	Students perception of Teacher Using Monolingual and Bilingual Approach in English Classroom.		Hakiki Kurniawan (Penasar)
2				
3				
4	31 Des 2019	Effective English Teacher form Perceptions of Students at SMAN 1 Air Tiris		Indiani Triana
5				
6	31 Des 2019	The effect of Test Taking Teams Technique Towards Students' Speaking Ability on Giving report at SMKN 1 Pekanbaru		Dwi Hidayanti
7				
8				
9	31 Des 2019	The Implementation of SEAL (Student English Association LP3I) as Motivation for English Language environment in Politeknik LP3I Pekanbaru		Rabiah Syahri
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Pekanbaru, 20....
 Direktur,

Prof.Dr. Afrizal M, MA
 NIP. 19591015 1989 031001

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**KARTU KONTROL MENGIKUTI SEMINAR TESIS/DISERTASI
PROGRAM PASCASARJANA UIN SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU**

NAMA : RIFA DWI INDAH WULANDARI
 NIM : 2189 012 0002
 PROGRAM : PASCA SARJANA
 PRODI : PAI
 KONSENTRASI : PBI

NO	TGL/HARI	JUDUL TESIS/DISERTASI	PARAF SEKRETARIS	KET
1	Selasa 31 Des 2019	A comparison between the effect of	Jh	Fitriani (Tesis)
2		using Paired Reading Strategy		
3		and Repeated Reading Strategy		
4		on Student's Reading Comprehension		
5		of Junior High School of Azizah Pekanbaru		
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Pekanbaru, 31-12-2019
 Direktur,

Prof.Dr. Afrizal M, MA
 NIP. 19591015 1989 031001

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