

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

Spoken language studies have flourished since the field of discourse analysis was first introduced to the study of language use. Spoken research in spoken language has a very wide range of topics as an attempt to cover various functions of spoken language. There are speech act, implicature, turn taking, sequences, adjacency pairs, exchange structure, casual conversation, conversational moves, and many others. The study of spoken language in general focuses on observing and identifying the minimal elements of conversation, that is utterance.

According to Sinclair and Coulthand (1984, in McCarthy 1991) exchange structure is a sequence of communication that can be used to analyze the types of conversations. They used oral discourse theory to analyze structure of communication. Because it is a simple and powerful model that has a relationship with the study of the speech act theory, then Sinclair and Coulthard idea can be used as the basic theory for analyzing the structure of the communication.

This exchange consists of three-part exchange, it is a question, an answer, and a comment. Each of the parts are given the name move. Moves are defined as initiation (I) from the speaker, response (R) from the hearer, follow up (F) which is the

speaker's comment on hearer's answer, the three moves being abbreviated to IRF (Stubbs, 1983)

There have been several studies that similar with this study. The first Riskha Fidhiya Aulia (2013) analyzed the exchange structure between host and the caller of Metro's TV "After Hours" program. The focus of the study is identifying the structure elements of the exchange structure in conversation. It specifically aims at identifying the structure of minimal exchange between television hosts and the audience or caller in interactive TV programs. She uses Strenstrom's theory to analyze the data. The second Rizky Aprilia Aristi (2011) studied the structure of conversation in service encounters in traditional markets in Surabaya. This study focuses on the conversation in opening new account to find the functional elements and patterns of conversation that happend between customer and customer service in opening new account. She uses Strenstrom's theory to analyze the data. The present study, however, is different from previous existing studies in terms of the data .

The focus of this study is identifying the structural elements of the exchange structure in speaking class. It specifically aims at identifying the structure of minimal exchange between teacher and student in social grade 11 SMAN 3 kota Mojokerto. For the purpose of the study the data will be taken from speaking class recording.

The purpose of the study is to analyse the characteristics of student social grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto in speaking class. For the purpose of the study the data will be taken from speaking class recording.

McCarthy (1991) points out that discourse analysis of spoken language may began begin with examining the minimal exchange structure such as greetings and farewells. The analysis may focus on identifying the structural elements of the exchange. Each element is called an "act". The first element spoken by the addressor is called an "initiating act" while the response from the addressee is called "the responding act" (Strenstrom, 1994). For The present study identifies, an exchange as the minimal interactive unit, comprising at least an initiation (I) from one speaker and a response (R) from another. The simplest structure for an exchange is therefore IR. The most obvious example of such an exchange is probably a question - answer pair, with the structure QA. (Stubbs, 1983). Spoken language has been analyzed in Birmingham University that uses classroom speaking activity. In semantic fields this is spoken discourse. The Birmingham model is certainly not the only approach to analyzing discourse, but it is relatively simple and powerful model which has connection the study of speech acts (McCarthy, 1991:12).

The above principle of exchange analysis can be further explained with the nature of conversation in human communication. Barbara Stenstrom states that conversation as a social activity in which it involves two or more people participants who talk about something (Stenstrom, 1994 : 189)

Based on the above theory the writer chooses the topic "Characteristics of Exchange Structure in Speaking Class Student Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto". The writer chooses this topic because she wants to analyze the characteristic of the student Grade 11 in speaking class.

The topic is chosen as for several reason. First, the students can talk with the teacher on air to havein some conversation. Conversation between the students and the teacher are spontaneously. This situation will provide a natural data of language use. Second, the conversation is very communicative and can run smoothly. It is interesting to investigate how the minimal exchanges run in thr the program. The advantage of the study is analyzing the structural elements of moves in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

The interesting problems to research are :

1. What are the elements of Exchange structure in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto?
2. What is the general structural pattern Characteristic of Exchange structure in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Related to the statement of the problema problems above, the objectives of the study are :

1. To know the elements of Exchange structure in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto.
2. To know the general structural pattern Characteristic of Exchange structure in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The writer considers that this study will be able to identify and examine the structural elements of conversation exchange with numerous combinations of initiating and responding acts which occur in the conversations, especially in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto. The writer hopes that the study can give more information to those who are interested in studying the nature of spoken discourse in classroom.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is the field of spoken discourse analysis, especially The Initiating – Responding – Following up. The writer chooses the conversation in classroom situation conducted in speaking class students Grade 11 SMAN 3 Kota Mojokerto. The recording of the conversation in speaking class has 2 topics. The first topic is Communication on October 4th, 2016 with duration 18 minutes. The second topic is Poster on October 8th, 2016 with duration 20 minutes. The participants in this conversation in day 1 and day 2 are the same, they are the speaking class teacher and students, consisting of a teacher and 23 students.

#### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The thesis is divided into five parts. Chapter 1 includes the introduction, which is an elaborated background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and organization of the study. Chapter 2 is the review of related literature, which deals with theories used in this study. Chapter

3 is about the research method which explains about methods of data collection and the way that is used to analyse the data. Chapter four is the result and discussion. Then Chapter five 5 is the conclusion of the whole study.