**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1

**RESEARCH GUIDELINE**

**THE ANALYSIS OF CLASSROOM INTERACTION IN ENGLISH CLASS BY USING FOREIGN LANGUAGE INTERACTION OF THE TENTH GRADE OF SMK N 2 BUKITTINGGI**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Sub Variable | Indicator | Sub Indicator | Description | Instruments |
| Classroom Interaction | Aspects of classroom interaction based on FLINT | 1. Teacher talk
* Indirect Influence
* Direct Influence
 | Indirect Talk | 1. Deals with feelings
 | The teacher accepting, discussing, referring to, or communication understanding of past, present or future feelings of the students. | 1.Observation (observation based on FLINT)2.Interview(Interview the teacher and the students) |
| 1. Praises or encourages
 | The teacher praising, complementing, telling students why, what they have said or done is valued. Encouraging students to continue, trying to give them confidence, confirming that answers are correct. |
| 1. Jokes
 | The teacher jokking, kidding, making puns, attempting to be humorous during teaching and learning in the classroom. |
| 1. Uses ideas of students,
 | The teacher clarifying, using, interpreting and summarizing the ideas of students. Teacher can use students’ ideas to summarizing the lesson or to answer a question. |
| 1. Repeats student responses verbatim,
 | The teacher repeat the exact words of students after they participate |
| 1. Ask question.
 | The teacher asking questions to which the answer is anticipated. The teacher ask the students about their understanding related to the material. |
| Direct Influence | 1. Gives information
 | The teacher give information, fact, own opinion, or ideas: lecturing or asking thetorical questions. |
| 1. Correct without rejection
 | The teacher telling students who have made a mistake the correct response without using word or intonations which communicate criticism. |
| 1. Give direction
 | The teacher give directions, requests or commands that students are expected to follow; directing various drills; facilitating whole class and small group activity. Teacher direct the various exercises and facilitate them by giving a whole-class or small-group activies. |
| 1. Criticises students’ behaviour
 | The teacher reject the behaviour of the student; trying to change the non-acceptable behaviour; communicating anger, displeasure, annoyance, dissatisfaction with what students are going. The teacher tell the students about incorrert or acceptable response must be done in positive behaviour. |
| Student Talk |  | 1. Student response, spesific
 | The students respond to the teacher within a specific and limited range of available or previously practiced answers. Reading aloud, dictation and drills. |  |
| 1. Student response, open-ended or student initiated
 | The students respond to the teacher with students’ own ideas, opinions, reactions, feelings. The students is free to ask and express anything on their mind to the teacher. |
| 1. Silence
 | The students pause in the interaction. Periods of quiet during which there is no verbal interaction. |
| 1. Silence – AV
 | The students silence in the interaction during which a piece of audiovisual equipment, e.q a tap recorder, filmstrip projector, record player, etc, is being used to communicate. |
| 1. Confusion, work-oriented
 | The students calling out excitedly, eager to participate or respond, concerned with the task at hand |
| 1. Confusion, not-work-oriented
 | The students out of order, not behaving as the teacher wishes, not concerned with the task at hand. |
| 1. Laughter
 | The students laughing and giggling by the class, individuals and/or the teacher. |

*Source : Foreign Language Interaction Analysis (FLINT) System by Brown,2000.*

Appendix 2

**Observation Checklist**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Day / Date | : |  |
| Teacher’s Name | : |  |
| Class | : |  |
| Meeting  | : |  |
| Material  | : |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indirect Influence | Types of Teacher Talk |
| No | Categories | Meeting |
|  |  |  |
| A | O | S | R | N | A | O | S | R | N | A | O | S | R | N |
| 1.  | Deals with feelings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | Praises or encourages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | Jokes  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | Uses ideas of students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | Repeats student responses verbatim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | Asks question |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct Influence | 7. | Gives information |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. | Correct without rejection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. | Give direction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | Criticises student behaviour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Types of Students Talk |
|  | 11. | Students response, spesific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | Student response, open-ended or students initiated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | Silence  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | Silence – AV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. | Confusion work-oriented |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. | Confusion, not work-oriented |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Laughter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*A : Always, O : Often, S : Sometime, R : Rare N: Never

*Source : Foreign Language Interaction Analysis (FLINT) System by Brown,2000.*