

CHAPTER I

INTODUCTIONS

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the main instrument of interactions. It determines whether it is an effective interaction. Everyday interaction occurs especially among the learners. With language, everyone is able to make an interaction with others and express their needs, feelings, and discuss anything. Learners may employ transactional on interpersonal communication. An interpersonal communication is the message delivery activity by someone related to the reception of message by other people or a small group of people, with the various effects and the chance to provide immediate feedback. (Devito,1989).

Human needs for communication have already become inseparable part of life. When the interactions happens, an idea delivered from one to the other. Then, effective interactions have a purpose to create a good relationship for everyone specifically among the learners. In this sub chapter the main point is English.

English has become a need for the learners because English is an international language used in many countries. There are many learners use English as their second language. Even there are three English styles used by the learners to speak English those are; American English, British English and Australian English.

Nowadays, learners can explore English from many sources such as Youtube, Google, Wikipedia and etc. With so many source of knowledge and also

the learners are free to access them, makes the learners more easily to get a lot of knowledge especially English anytime and anywhere, both in written and spoken information. Learners are easy to learn nowadays.

Learners must have an interest in English. There are many learners who love to write and in the other side, they like to speak in English. Learners who love to speak will interact with the others. The purpose of interactions is not only improving their skills but also expressing their ideas. But, their problem is how to make the interaction effective. So, they may need a communication strategy to help them. Based on the taxonomy of communication strategies as proposed by Tarone (1980), there are three main branches of communication strategies and those are; avoidance, paraphrase, and borrowing. Learners can choose one of them to make the communications effective. The previous study about communication strategy was held in University of Santiago de Compostela. Dobao (2007) proposes a different approach of circumlocution strategy. The result of the study is a collaborative process of face to face interactions easily created with the circumlocution.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was interested to conduct a study related to the problem faced by the learners. On the other side, there are so many learners who have difficulties to create effective interactions. The examples of the difficulties are just like they dont know what to say, they are afraid to make a mistake, and they are creating the unttances too long. As the result, the speaker and the interlocutor cannot understand each other.

The writer conducted a research in the learners daily interactions, in order to find out the difficulties faced by the learners. Also how they make an effective interaction with the communication strategies in order to communicate effectively, the learners are improving their skill by doing an interaction and put aside their fear of being wrong. The interactions can still happen, but it is not effective yet.

This research started when the writer found that there were so many learners can not make an effective communications with the other. Learner made mistakes in the interactions, they used the strategies to make it better. The researcher also suggested them to do interactions with the strategies. As the result, the interactions ran effectively. It is just like a solution for the learners who found it difficult to communicate.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

Based on the explanation above, the writer has conclude the two main questions as the statement of the problem:

1. What kinds of circumlocution are used in the learner's English interactions?
2. What are the roles of circumlocution used by the English learners?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective that obtained after doing the research are:

1. To describe the kinds of circumlocution used in the learner's

interactions.

2. To explain the role of circumlocution used by the English learners.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The researcher has limited the scope of the study. This research focuses on the circumlocutions and daily English interactions. The researcher concentrated on the theory of circumlocution proposed by Arteaga and Llorente (2012) and daily interaction theory proposed by Turner (1989). Circumlocution refers to as paraphrase, e.g., the thing you drink coffee from (for cup, as well as the use of analogy (e.g., foots for feet), a super-ordinate term (furniture for table), synonyms (car for auto), word coinage (warish for warlike). (Arteaga&Llorente, 2012). Daily or social interaction is defined as a situation in which behaviour of one actor influence the behaviours of the others, and vice versa.(Turner, 1988).

1.5 Significance of the Study

As the study goes, the writer expects the result of this study may provide some benefits spesifically for the English learners. By conducting the study, the writer can give a solution for every learners who find it difficult to get involved in an effective interaction. Effective interactions can give many benefits for the learners such as expressing the learners idea to the interlocutor and easily solve the problem in communication.

1.6 Research Paper Organization

In this sub chapter, the writer explains the contents of this research paper. Chapter one explains the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the problem, scope of the study, significance of the study and research paper organization. The writer also provides the problems occurred in the learners daily interactions. Chapter two explains related literature, spoken language, and theory of circumlocution used by the writer to do this research. Chapter three explains how the writer analyse the data with the steps, starting from the research design, unit of analysis, source of the data, technique of data gathering and technique of data analysis. Chapter four explains the findings and discussion. Chapter five explains conclusions and suggestions for further researchers to conduct related study.