CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, the limitation of study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In daily life, people communicate with other from the time they wake up until they go to bed. Communication is the exchange and flow of information and ideas from one person to another; involves a sender transmitting an idea, information, or feeling to a receiver (U.S. Army, 1983). Effective communication occurs only if the receiver understands the exact information or idea that the sender intended to transmit.

In fact, communication is successful only when both the sender and the receiver reach a common understanding regarding the same information as a result of the communication process. By successfully getting your message across, you convey your thoughts and ideas effectively. When not successful, the thoughts and ideas that you actually send do not necessarily reflect what you think, causing a communication breakdown and creating roadblocks (i.e., barriers that stand in the way of your goals – both personally and professionally).

It is therefore significant for you to know who you are. So do you know who you are? This may evoke different responses; for some of you, many answers can pop up; while for others, there could be absolute blankness. If the answer is in

affirmative, it's very fine; but if the answer is that "no, I don't know", then it's time for you to carry out some introspection. It can be a very enthralling experience! There is no right and wrong answer and no ultimate answers as well, for as we experience life we change even if not wholly, but surely we are influenced partially. So in a continual journey, the search carries on. What do you say? A thought- provoking question is aimed at becoming "conscious" or aware of the need to constantly explore many facets that we have. More specifically, every communication situation is different, in which we assume different roles that in turn affects our communication.[1]

Lubis says that:

> One form of communication is the interaction between speakers. The interaction includes the way speaker to convey meaning and express their feeling, how people do with words and utterances and then form good sentences to be sent to other speakers. However, misunderstanding can always occur in daily life conversation, because the speakers do not find appropriate words to express their feeling, even though the speakers try to use the media of communication properly.[2]

To make a clear speech and to avoid misunderstandings, the knowledge that the speakers should master is communicative competence. It is understood as the underlying system of knowledge and skill required for communication. In making communication, communicative competence is very important.

> In many educational institutions, communication is more oriented towards semantics and therefore focusing on the linguistic aspect alone with concentration on the teaching of four language skills -- namely Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills. Beside those major skills, it also has other elements. Those are phonology (study or the system of sounds)

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[1] Anderson, C. M., and Martin, M. M. *The Effects of Communication Motives, Interaction Involvement, And Loneliness on Satisfaction,* 1995, page 118-137.

[2] Yusnaini Lubis, *Developing Communication Proficiency in the English As a Foreign Language (EFL) Class* (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan kebudayaan. 1988) 10

especially in a particular language, orthography (study or system of spelling), rate and general fluency, vocabulary and grammar.[3]

O'Malley and Chamot (1990, p.1) define learning strategies as "special thoughts or behaviors that individuals use to help them comprehend, learn or retain new information." As Hismangolu (2000) mentions, language learners are continuously looking for ways of applying strategies to deal with situations in which they face new input and tasks proposed by their instructors. Language learning strategies, as one of the important criteria in language learning, have received an increasing amount of attention not only in terms of their definition.

Applied research on language learning strategies investigates effective language learning strategies in order to pave the way for the learners to learn as well as for the teachers to teach them how to apply those strategies by scrutinizing good language learners' behaviors.

Generally, the various strategies applied by them can be categorized into two main groups: on-line and off-line strategies. Razmjoo and Ardekani states that:

> By on-line strategies it is meant those strategies that are used at the time of communication and by offline the researchers intend to show strategies used to develop learners' communication ability not necessarily at the time of communication. On-line strategies consist of interference of mother tongue, error correction, importance of mistakes and body language and substitution. Off-line strategies on the other hand, include educational-aid methods and instruments, memorization and summary, and sensitivity toward chances.[4]

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[3] David P. Haris. *Testing language as a Second Language* (New York: Mc. Graw Hill, 1969), 9-10.

[4] S.A Razmjoo, S Ghasemi Ardekani, *A Model of Speaking Strategies for EFL Learners.* (Shiraz: Shiras University)

This research is conducted to know the fact that the phenomena of communication strategies always happen in our daily communication. The researcher takes STAIN Kediri as the place of the research, with phenomenon of speaking strategy.

This study focuses on the communication strategies of learners. Based on the significant information above this study is conducted to identify, classify and analyze students speaking strategies entitled **"Communication Strategies Used by second Semester Students of English Department of STAIN Kediri".**

B. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, it is necessary to do a study on the Communication Strategies Used by Seconds Semester Students of English Department of STAIN Kediri. The writer formulates it into question: "what are the types of communication strategies used by second semester students of English Department of STAIN Kediri when making conversation with their friends in the class?"

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, this study aim to identify the types of communication strategies in conversation that used by second semester students of English Department of STAIN Kediri when making conversation with their friends in the class.

D. Significance of the study

This study is expected to give more knowledge and useful information about Communication Strategies Used by Seconds Semester Students of English Department of STAIN Kediri. Hopefully, the result of this study is useful for other researchers who want to make a research study beyond the scope of this study.

E. The limitation of study

The subject of this study is limited to the students of speaking class of English department in the second semester of STAIN Kediri. The reason of the writer chooses the second semester is because they are still beginners in speaking English. The communication strategy is limited in types of communication strategies that form of avoidance, paraphrase, conscious transfer, appeal for assistance and mime.

F. Definition of key terms.

To give the same perception and to avoid misunderstanding of the concept of study, it is essential to explain the terms used in this study.

1. Communication

Communication is a process of transferring information from one entity to another. Communication process are sign-mediated interactions between at least two agents which share a repertoire of signs and semiotic rules.

2. Strategy

"Strategy is the art of planning the best way to gain an advantage or to achieve success".[5] Strategy refers to a plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal. Mostly, strategy means an outline that contains actions to achieve target. The strategies based on the students what strategies that will used to avoid their conversation when they making conversation with their friend.

3. Communication strategies

"Communication strategies are plans for communicating information related to a specific issue, event, situation, or audience. They serve as the blueprints for communicating with the public, stakeholders, or even colleagues".[6]

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[5] Collins Cobuild, English learners Dictionary. International Edition. Birmingham Harpes Collins Publisher, 1994.
[6] Prof. Dr. Rafiq Khattak Hamid, Yaqoob Sara, and Bisri Rabia, *Communication Skill Module*. 2003