

MEETING 1

Date : Tuesday, April 3, 2007
School : SMU Negeri 9 Surabaya
Teacher : Teacher A
Topic : Speaking (expressing thanks and hobby)

T : Our topic today is about hobby and thanks. Actually, the topic is on your
I
S
I
book on page a... (opening the book). Open page 97... Page 97.
D

In the speaking last time, we have learnt with no expres thanks, so the topic
S I

is expressing thank. What is thank?
El

Sts : (no response) (two students are asking permission).
No talk

Sts : (making noises and shouting) Astaghfirillah hal adzim...
All talk

T : Mind your own bussiness! Urus urusan sendiri!

T : Okay, thanking. The topic is thank or thanking. Why do we have to thank
S I I El
people? Why do we have to thank other?
El

St : When other people give you a help.
Expected Response

T : Ya! Because other persons give a help, so you thank him.
 Acc Com

T : What else? Give you a help?
El El

St : Give something.
Predictable Response

T : Give something to you. You are happy or not?
Acc El

Sts : Yes...
All talk

T : If somebody offers you help, offers you something but you refuse it.
Com

Do you give him thank too?
El

Sts : Yes...
All talk

T : Yes, eventhough you don't make use the help, we still thank the person.
Acc Com

Why?
El

Sts : (mourning)
All talk

T : Louder please.
D

Sts : (mourning)
Confusion

T : Because other person has already the good inten...
El

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : What is intention?
El

Sts : Perhatian.
All talk

T : Perhatian, maksud and so on.
Acc

So, eventhough you refuse it, it is the culture of the English people to thank
S I

the person because the person has already offered him or her the good.
I
intention

St : After buying something? (mourning)
Initiated Response

T : Pardon?
El

St : After buying something?
Initiated Response

T : After buying something, so the seller or shopkeeper give the item you bought
Acc S I
and then you thank him because of the service they have given to us.
I
Karena layanan, servis, and so on.
I

T : So, and a... we can give attention and retell news, so after the dialogue
S I I
maybe you have to listen to monolog in the focus of news item so later you
I
have to do a monolog after you read the dialogue
I

T : Okay, now task 11. Study the following interview.
S D D

(reading the instruction on the book).

T : So, this is about a television interview between Collin Davis and the
S I
interviewer Robin. Jadi dikatakan he is collecting coin.
I

What is collecting coin?

El

Sts : Koleksi koin.

Expected Response

T : Most people have some kind of hobby.

S

In this dialogue is also talk about hobby.

I

So, hobby can be collecting coin, watching, playing football, shopping.

S

I

Who like shopping in this class?

El

Sts : (pointing each other). Ini ma'am...

All talk

T : So most people like shopping. What about you? Do you have hobby?

R

El

El

Sts : Yes...

All talk

T : What is your hobby?

El

St : Singing.

Expected Response

T : Singing? Oh good. Later you have to sing aloud.

Ch

Ev

F

Sts : (shouting). Waaaa...

All talk

T : Ok. What about you? Do you have your hobby?

S

El

El

St : Yes.

Expected Response

T : Yes. What is it?

Acc

El

St : Playing music.

Expected Response

T : So, you can cooperate with her.

S R

Sts : (shouting). Cieeee.... (applauding).

All talk

T : You play the music and she will sing. So, tomorrow bring your guitar.

Com S F / Com

Sts : Cieeee...

All talk

T : And what about you?

El

St : Football.

Expected Response

T : You like football? Why do you like football?

El El

St : Football makes me healthy.

Expected Response

T : Football makes you healthy. To him, football makes him happy.

Com I

T : And you?

El

St : Playing computer.

Expected Response

T : Playing computer. Why do you like playing computer?

Acc El

St : It's fun.

Expected Response

T : It's fun? Playing computer is fun?

El Ch

Well, do you remember since when do you have that hobby?
S El

St : Since I was kid.
Expected Response

T : Since he was kid. And for you, you like playing computer since...
Acc S El

St : Junior High School.
Expected Response

T : Well, who influence you to have that hobby?
S El

T : You said you like playing music.
S

Who introduce you to music or who influence you to make you interested in
El

music?

St : My father.
Expected Response

T : Your father. Your father also playing music?
Acc El

St : Ya...
Expected Response

T : Give your reason why do you do your hobby?
El

St : For money.
Expected Response

Sts : (all students are shouting) Huuuuuu....
All talk

T : It's all about money. Sometimes you don't ask for them to give reason they
Acc I

don't ask for money. Did you watch Mr. Bean last night?
El

Sts : Yes...
All Talk

T : People who passing or people who listening give him money without reason.
I

T : So, hobby gives you enjoyment like what he said.
R

He likes playing computer because playing computer is fun.
Com

Besides, hobby can give you money because by doing it we can get payment
S I

especially when you seen on TV.

Sts : Waaahhh...
All talk

T : Ok. How you give reason that hobby can spend a lot of money?
S El

So some hobbies are expensive and some hobbies are cheap. Yes or no?
I El

Sts : Yes...
All talk

T : Can you mention which hobby that spend a lot of money?
El

Sts : Golf.
All talk

T : Playing golf. Why do you think that playing golf is an expensive?
Acc El

Sts : (shouting each other) the stick, the ball, the shoes....
Expected Response/ All talk

T : One by one. Because you must buy the stick, what else? Not only the stick...
D Acc Cl

Sts : (answer together) The ball, the area, the caddy.
All talk

T : The ball, the caddy. What is the caddy?
Acc El

Sts : The helper.
All talk

T : Yes the helper, the assistant and the course.
Acc

And to play in the certain golf course like that, you have to pay.
I

You pay for the membership.
I

You pay for the trainer, equipment and also the helper and so on.
I

T : Some hobby are cheap. What are they?
I El

Sts : Swimming, jogging, reading, badminton, singing.
All talk

T : Singing? You can sing in the bathroom.
El Com

St : Sleeping.
Expected Response

T : Sleeping is not a hobby but it is a need. Kebutuhan. A hobby...
Ev Com S

When you do your hobby? You do it in your... In your activity?
El Cl El/Cl

Sts : No...
All talk

T : No. You do your hobby in your...
Acc Cl

Sts : (no response).
No talk

T : When?
El

Sts : Oalah... Kapan. Sunday.
All talk

T : Why every Sunday?
El

Sts : Free.
Initiated Response

T : It means it is your free...
Cl

Sts : Time.
Expected Response

T : It's your free time. Leisure time. So, you do your hobby in your leisure time.
Acc Acc R

You can kill your time by doing your hobby. Okay, that's all for today.
I/Com S I

Learn how to offer thank for the next meeting.
D

Meeting 1 (Teacher A)

Teacher Initiate

Types of Initiations	Frequency
1. Elicit (El)	43
2. Direct (D)	7
3. Nominate (N)	-
4. Inform (F)	28
5. Recapitulate (R)	4
6. Frame (F)	2
7. Check (Ch)	2
8. Starter (S)	29
Total	115

Teacher Response

Types of Responses	Frequency
1. Evaluate (Eva)	2
2. Accept (Acc)	17
3. Comment (Com)	9
4. Clue (Cl)	4
Total Frequency	32

Student Talk

Types of Responses	Frequency
Expected/Predictable	16
Initiated	3
NoTalk/All Talk/Silence/Confusion	23
Total	42

MEETING 2

Date : Thursday, May 15, 2007
School : SMU Negeri 9 Surabaya
Teacher : Teacher A
Topic : Listening, Speaking, Writing (Disaster)

T : We are going to learn about disaster. There are two kind of disaster.
I I

What are they?
El

Sts: Natural and non-natural disaster.
Expected Response

T : Natural and non-natural disaster. So, natural purely because of the natural
Acc S I
power.

Right. Like...?
Ev El

Sts : Earthquake, eruption.
Expected Response

T : Volcanic eruption. What else?
Acc El

Sts : (shouting each other) Flood... Tornado...
Expected Response

T : Flood. Do we have tornado here?
Acc El

Sts : No (answer together).
Expected Response

T : Not exactly the same, but that is strong and powerful.
Acc Com

T : Tornado can move the truck.
I

We are lucky not to be in those country especially in four seasons.
Com/I

T : Ya... We have also forest fire. What happen to compare near Surabaya?
S I/S El

Sts : Lapindo.
Expected Response

T : Ya... In Tanggulangin. What happen there?
Acc El

Sts : (shouting each other) Lapindo... Flood.
Expected Response

T : Ya lapindo. That is a disaster, mud volcano.
Acc I

T : And... Non-natural disaster?
El

St : Because of human.
Expected Response

T : Ya, because of human carelessness. What is carelessness?
Acc El

St : Tidak perdulian. Acuh.
Expected Response

T : Ok.
Acc

Now, we can see that flood, fire can be natural disaster or non-natural
S I
disaster.

Is it possible flood natural disaster?
El

Sts : Possible.
Expected Response

T : Maybe when there is a lot of rain continuously without stopping
I

or can be non-natural.

T : Maybe because of human carelessness because you throw garbage not in
I

proper place. Yes or no?
El

Sts : Yes...
Expected Response

T : Yes. What else?
Acc El

And maybe this one also because of human showed sightedness or human
I
greed.

T : Apa greed? Greedy?
El El

St : Tamak.
Expected Response

T : Tamak. Ketamakan. For example?
Acc El

Sts : (the boys students are pointing one of his friend named Yeranatha) Yera..
All talk

T : You know Yera is not greedy.
Com

Sts : Wooaaahhh...
All talk

T : Actually, Yeranatha when he becomes a bussinessman...
S Com

Sts: Cieeee...
All talk

T : He will be a wise bussinessman and he wouldn't cut the trees in the jungle.
Com

So here... illegal logging make the jungle can't absorb the rain water because
I
the trees already been cut.

T : So, the rain water goes down to the lower land and it will cause flood.
S I

So this on can be human carelessness, also can because of the really of the
I
nature.

For example, if it rains for a week without stopping. Rain hard.
I

Ok, forest fire can be natural and non-natural.
S I

T : Non-natural in the forest can it happen?
El

Sts : Yes...
Expected Response

T : Yes. When you go camping, you leave the little fire then what happen?
Acc Cl

Sts : Will be a big fire.
Expected Response

T : Will be a big fire. Will burn the forest. You were careless. Yes or no?
Acc Com El

Sts : Yes...
Expected Response

T : Ok. Hm... Other examples for traffic accident here?
S El

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : Traffic accident because you were careless or not?
El

St : Ya.
Expected Response

T : Ya? Why?
El

St : Do not use the helmet.
Expected Response

T : Ya. You don't use the helmet.
Acc

You were speediing and you don't use your seatbelt.
Com

Sts : (some students were shouting) Sleepy ma'am...
All talk

T : Ya sleepy. Drunk driver.
Acc Com

Sts : (no response but all students are laughing)
All talk

T : Who is he, Evan? Who is the drunken driver?
N El

Sts : (the boys students are laughing again)
No talk

T : What else? What happen with the Adam Air? Garuda?
El El

St : Human carelessness.
Expected Response

T : Plane...
Cl

Sts : Plane disaster.
Initiated Response

T : Plane...?
El

St : Plane crash.
Expected Response

T : Plane crashes. We have so many. How many times of the Adam Air?
Acc Com El

How many times of plane accident, Alvin?
N

Alvin : Maybe twent six.
Expected Response

T : Twenty six? Oh... so many. Why plane accident happen?
El Com El

Sts : (no response).
No talk

T : Careless maintenance. Ok now, what happen when there is an earthquake?
I S El

St : Trauma.
Initiate Response

T : Ya?
El

St : Trauma.
Initiate Response

T : Ya, people can be in a traumatic condition.
Acc

People loose the life also the property, also the surrounding.
Com

What happen to the plantation?
El

Sts : Die.
Expected Response

T : The plant will be die because of the disaster.

Com

Ok now we are going to have listening on disaster.

F

T : I have given you worksheet, but I don't have enough copy so use one for.

I

two

First of all, we will have mountain eruption.

S

We have free listening activity, will you answer the question based on the

S

El

background knowledge? You work in pair.

D

T : What happen to the mountain?

El

Sts : Meletus.

Expected Response

T : Meletus. What is meletus in English?

Acc

El

Sts : Eruption.

Expected Response

T : Eruption. So, mountain errution of volcanic eruption.

Acc

R

And then number two, we have mountain eruption.

I

Before the mountain errupt, what happen?

S

El

Sts : (no response)

No Talk

T : There are sign before the mountain errupt?

Cl

Sts : Earthquake.

Expected Response

T : Earthquake. Usually before the mountain erupt there was an earthquake.
Acc I

Ya... and then what happen when there is an earthquake? The land...
Acc El Cl

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : The land...
Cl

St : Shooking.
Expected Response

T : Shake. Ya... the land is shaking. And then, it is effect on...
Acc Acc S El

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : On the people, on the surrounding, on the company, et cetera.
I

T : Now, about listening.
F

First play, put a check mark on the vocabulary that you hear on the listening
F

material. Ok now, we start.
D

T : (while listening to the cassette, teacher repeat the speaker conversation).

Our program tonight is about disaster. This year, there have been five
I I
claims...

Ok just listen. (they are listening) earthquake (the teacher repeat the speaker).
D I

T : There are guests in the radio or TV studio those who were survive for the
I

four disasters.

T : Now you do A. Holiday stated here in list?
D El

Sts : Yes.
Expected Response

T : What about number two? Number two?
El El

Sts : Yes (students are shouting each other)
Expected Response

T : One by one. Alex?
D N

Alex : Yes.
Expected Response

T : Sleeping?
El

Sts : Yes... No... (the students have different opinion)
All talk

T : Yes or no? We'll check again. Yes and no?
El D El

Sts : No...
Expected Response

T : Are you sure?
El

Sts : Yes.
Expected Response

T : Next, number four. Harbor?
D El

Sts : Yes.
Expected Response

T : Yes. Five?
Acc El

Sts : Yes.
Expected Response

T : Yes. Six?
Acc El

Sts : No.
Expected Response

T : Seven?
El

Sts : No.
Expected Response

T : Thunder?
El

Sts : No.
Expected Response

T : Night gown?
El

Sts : No.
Expected Response

T : No? Lava?
Ch El

Sts : Yes.
Expected Response

T : Ok. We'll check.
Acc D

T : Ok. On holiday. Small island. I was having arrest when the volcano errupted.
S I I I

Because I was having arrest when the volcano errupted.
I

The noise wake me up. So how did Martha Huggins arrest?
I El

St : Sleeping.
Expected Response

T : Sleeping.
Expected Response

So, she was sleeping at that time because you heard a word "woke me up".
S I

Membangunkan saya. So, sleeping yes... next.
I S I D

North sea or Pogohiti on South Pacific?
El

T : Yes you are true. (listening again)
Ev

T : Yes harbor. I just put on a coat... (listening again).
Acc I

T : Yes... Lava.
Acc

Meeting 2 (Teacher A)

Teacher Initiate

Types of Initiations	Frequency
1. Elicit (El)	50
2. Direct (D)	10
3. Nominate (N)	3
4. Inform (I)	32
5. Recapitulate (R)	1
6. Frame (F)	1
7. Check (Ch)	1
8. Starter (S)	15
Total	113

Teacher Response

Types of Responses	Frequency
1. Evaluate (Eva)	3
2. Accept (Acc)	27
3. Comment (Com)	12
4. Clue (Cl)	5
Total Frequency	47

Student Talk

Types of Responses	Frequency
Expected/Predictable	35
Initiated	2
NoTalk/All Talk/Silence/Confusion	10
Total	47

MEETING 1

Date : Tuesday, May 3, 2007
School : SMU Negeri 9 Surabaya
Teacher : Teacher B
Topic : Tenses (Adverb)

T : Perhatian semua X-7. Please open page 46 and 49. Ayo dilihat semuanya.
D D D

T : Sebelum ke Adv, Ibu terangkan satu-persatu. Noun, adjective and adverb.
S I

Nomer 1, Noun.
I

Pada kalimat induk sentence, noun biasanya sebagai as the subject atau
I

sebagai object.

In the sentence, Noun as the object or subject terbalik boleh.
I I

Subject or Object. Kemudian nomer 2, yang namanya Adjective.
I

Artinya sudah tau belum Adjective, Noun and Adverb?
El

Dalam bahasa Indonesia siapa yang belum tau?
El

T : Noun apa?
El

Sts: Kata benda.
All talk

T : Kata benda. Adjective?
Acc El

Sts: Kata sifat.
All talk

T : Adverb?
El

Sts : Kata kerja.
All talk

T : Adverb bukan kata kerja.
Ev

Sts : Kata keterangan.
All talk

T : Kata keterangan. Untuk Adjective, modify Noun or pronoun only.
Acc I

Jadi, pemberi keterangan pada kata benda atau pengganti kata benda.
S I

T : The adjective in the sentence modify the Noun or pronoun lainnya tidak.
I

Jadi, hanya memberi keterangan pada bendanya atau pengganti bendanya.
S I

Sehingga yang ketiga yang ada dibuku kalian yang namanya Adverb.
I

Apa tadi Adverb? Jangan keliru, sekali lagi Adverb apa?
El D El

Sts : Kata keterangan.
All talk

T : Kata keterangan bukan kata kerja lo yo... Kata kerja opo?
Ev El

Sts : Verb.
Initiated Response

T : Jangan keliru. Kalau relative pronoun?
D El

Relative pronoun, you can find relative pronoun in the...
CI/EI

Sts : (no response).
No talk

T : In the...
EI

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : Semester satu. You can find the relative pronoun in the...
S CI/EI

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : Adjective clause. What they are? Relative Pronoun diingat lagi.
I EI D

What they are?
I

Sts : (no response)
No talk

T : X-7, what semester?
EI

Sts : Who, whom, whose, which, that,
Expected Response

T : Ya. Who, whom, whose, which or that namanya relative pronoun.
Acc Acc/I

What the meaning of relative pronoun in Indonesia?
EI

Sts : Kata ganti penghubung.
Expected Response

T : Kata ganti penghubung.
Acc

Sekarang kembali ke Adverb hal 46. The adverb modify the noun.

D

I

T : Adjective and other adverb bisa menerangkan kata kerja.

I

Menerangkan kata sifat dan menerangkan kata keterangan itu sendiri.

I

Berarti ada kata keterangan kata lain namanya and other adverbs.

I

T : Mari kita lihat contohnya, yang digarisbawah pada contoh yang akan

D

saya berikan kira-kira namanya apa setelah kamu melihat uraian yang ada di

El

number 1-3? Kamu baca disana, dipahami kemudian membaca yang disini.

D

Kamu baca dulu sana uraiannya, kalau mau dicatat boleh.

D

T : Kata yang ada di tiap-tiap nomer yang digarisbawahi kalau kita lihat uraian

El

mengenai noun, adjective, and adverb kira-kira kata yang digarisbawahi itu

El

berupa atau namanya apa?

Apakah Noun, ataukah Adjective atau Adverb pada nomer 1?

El

Sts: Noun.

Expected Response

T : Ya, ini namanya noun. Ditulis dalam kurung Noun untuk menandai bahwa the

Acc

I

underline word in the sentence is Noun. Ya, kemudian nomer 2.

D

Sts: Noun.

Expected Response

T : Noun juga. Nomer 3?

Acc El

Sts: Noun.

Expected Response

T : Sehingga pada kalimat nomer 1, noun di dalam kalimat bisa sebagai Subject

I

atau Object. Sekarang nomer 4.

D

Sts: Adjective.

Expected Response

T : Number five?

El

Sts: Adjective.

Expected Response

T : Number six?

El

Sts: Adjective.

Expected Response

T : Kalau Ibu tanya kalian kenapa big, clever dinamakan adjective kalimat

El

tersebut?

Sts: Kata sifat.

Expected Response

T : Keterangannya bagaimana?

El

Sts : (no response).

All talk

T : Lihat sekarang, ini menerangkan... (pointing to the white board)

D

El

Sts: Noun.

Expected Response

T : Noun. Mana nounnya yang diterangkan pada kalimat nomer 4?

Acc

El

Sts: Big.

Expected Response

T : Ini yang namanya noun. Pada kalimat nomer 5?

I

El

Sts : Students.

Expected Response

T : Pada kalimat nomer 6?

El

Sts : Student.

Expected Response

T : Sekarang Ibu tanya antara kalimat nomer 5 dan 6 sama-sama namanya

I

adjective.

Apa perbedaannya dan menerangkan siapa Adjective tersebut?

El

Sts: Students.

Expected Response

T : Apa perbedaannya nomer 5 dan 6 pada kalimat yang kalian lihat itu?

El

Sts : (no response).

All talk

T : Yang satu singular yang satu plural. Yang mana yang singular? Yang sini?

I

El

El

Sts : Plural.

Expected Response

T : Plural. Berarti kalau ada satu singular dan plural diterangkan dengan

Acc

El

adjective yang harus disesuaikan dengan apanya?

Sts : (no response).
No talk

T : Hm... Lihat (pointing to the white board).
D

Sts: To be.
Expected Response

T : To be boleh. Ini namanya to be atau predikat.
Acc I

Predikat yang ada dalam kata kerja tersebut mengikuti kata tunggal tergantung

I

subjeknya siapa.

Kalau she, he, it berarti diganti... kalau yang lain... maka berlakulah (pointing to

I

the white board). Kapan?
El

Sts: (no response).
No talk

T : Apabila jamak.
I

Apalagi yang harus mengikuti jamak juga pada kalimat tersebut kalau

I

seandainya plural?

Sts: (no response)
No talk

T : Apa yang harus mengikuti lagi selain predikat atau kata kerja?
El

Sts: Clever.

Expected Response

T : Lihat contohnya! Ajektif tetap clever sama dengan clever, tapi untuk nomer 5,

D

I

tunggal jika to be atau predikatnya “is”.

Nomer 6 karena jamak kita gunakan “are” predikatnya.

I

Apalagi yang berbeda?

El

Sts : Noun.

Expected Response

T : Nounnya juga harus mengikuti.

Acc

Karena jamak yang sini without “-s”, karena tunggal disini “-s”.

I

Disini ada pertanyaan sebelum tujuh?

El

Sts : (no response).

No talk

T : Sudah bisa kira-kira?

El

Kalau kita kembalikan lagi ke uraiannya, sudah dipahami atau belum?

El

Sts : Sudah.

Expected Response

T : Sekarang yang ke-7 dan 8. Apa disitu?

D

El

Sts : Adverb.

Expected Response

T : Adverb. Sudah jelas semuanya Adverb.
Acc I

T : Sekarang kita lihat hal 46.
D

Adverb yang ada pada halaman 46 ada berapa macam?
El

Sts : Empat.
Expected Response

T : Apa saja kira-kira? Adverb of...
El El

Sts : Time.
Expected Response

T : Menerangkan apa ini?
El

Sts : Waktu.
Expected Response

T : Waktu. Kemudian yang kedua?
Acc El

Sts : Frequency.
Expected Response

T : Menerangkan apa?
El

Sts : Frekuensi.
Expected Response

T : Yang ketiga?
El

Sts : Place.
Expected Response

T : Menerangkan apa?
El

Sts : Tempat.
Expected Response

Teacher Initiate

Types of Initiations	Frequency
1. Elicit (El)	47
2. Direct (D)	17
3. Nominate (N)	-
4. Inform (I)	31
5. Recapitulate (R)	-
6. Frame (F)	-
7. Check (Ch)	-
8. Starter (S)	3
Total	98

Teacher Response

Types of Responses	Frequency
1. Evaluate (Eva)	2
2. Accept (Acc)	12
3. Comment (Com)	-
4. Clue (Cl)	-
Total Frequency	14

Student Talk

Types of Responses	Frequency
Expected/Predictable	26
Initiated	1
NoTalk/All Talk/Silence/Confusion	15
Total	42

MEETING 2

Date : Thursday, May 15, 2007
School : SMU Negeri 9 Surabaya
Teacher : Teacher B
Topic : Review tenses (Adverb)

T : Catatan yang lalu dilihat kemudian BTSnya dibuka halaman 47.
D

Nulisnya nanti yo.
D

T : Jadi kamu tetap melihat BTS kemudian catatannya Ibu yang lalu, nah
D I

tambahannya sekarang.

T : Posisi pada sebuah kalimat untuk Adverb.
I

Yang namanya Adverb, kalian sudah bisa menerangkan Adjective,
I

bisa menerangkan kata kerja, bisa menerangkan Adverb lain atau other
I

Adverb atau clue-clue kalimat tersebut.
I

Itu adalah kegunaan atau fungsi Adverb dalam sebuah kata.
I

T : Ibu ulangi kembali, bisa menerangkan Adjective, kedua menerangkan kata
S I

kerja, atau other Adverb berarti Adverbnya diberi keterangan lagi kemudian
I

whole of sentence, seluruh kalimat.
I

T : Jadi sekali lagi Adverbnya bisa menerangkan Adjective, kata kerja, Adverb
I

lain atau seluruh kalimat. Itu guna Adverb.
I

T : Sekarang posisinya atau position of adverb.
I

Gimana cara meletakkan Adverb?
El

Kalau ada beberapa adverb dalam sebuah kalimat letakkan adverb secara
I

berurutan dengan rumus: MPT (Manner, Place, Time).
I

Apabila satu kalimat terdiri dari beberapa adverb letakkan yang namanya
I

adverb of manner dahulu kemudian baru place and time.
I

Jadi, tim selalu letaknya di akhir.
S I

St : Manner itu apa, Bu?
Initiated Response

T : Cari! Kan ada disitu. Cara.
D I

St : Nggak ada.
Initiated Response

T : Ya sudah Ibu kasih tau saja.
Com

T : Kemudian yang kedua, kalau dalam sebuah kalimat ada kata kerja yang
S I

bergerak atau berpindah dari tempat ke tempat lain, misal go, fly, drive, jump.
I

dan sebagainya, ini disebut adverb of movement.

I

Letakkan salah satu adverb of movement itu baru manner baru time.

I

T : Yang ketiga, khusus untuk adverb of time sifatnya fleksibel atau luwes

S

I

sehingga bisa diletakkan diakhir kalimat atau di depan pokok kalimat karena

I

sifatnya flexible.

T : Number four, the last, adverb of frequency.

I

Harus diletakkan di depan kata kerja utama.

I

Tidak boleh di depan kata kerja bantu.

I

T : Untuk mengerjakan romawi I, caranya... adverb yang ada di dalam kurung

I

I

semuanya itu adverb.

Jangan lupa! Yang diminta disini letakkan adverb tersebut pada posisi yang

D

I

tepat, berurutan, sesuai yang ada di buku catatan kalian,

I

BTS dan tambahan dari Ibu.

I

T : Sedangkan romawi II, disini ada beberapa adverb.

I

Garisbawahi dahulu adverb-adverb tersebut baru masukkan apakah disini,

I

disini, ketiga atau keempat (pointing to the white board).

I

T : Hanya adverb lo yo!

I

Mungkin ada satu, dua, atau tiga adverb lalu masukkan ke rumus.

I

Dicoba dulu.

D

St : Bu, saya masih bingung romawi II.

Initiated Response

T : Kalau pada sebuah kalimat ada beberapa adverb, mungkin manner, place

I

atau time, kalau yang ketemu time dulu maka yang di depan harus adverb of

I

manner baru place baru time. Letaknya berurutan.

I

Sedangkan disini yang berlaku bila ada adverb of movement.

I

Contohnya ada disitu.

I

Susunannya akan menjadi place, manner, baru time.

I

T : Sedangkan ketiga, adverb of time, bias di depan, bisa di akhir kalimat.

I

Frequency juga kekhususannya selalu letaknya di depan kata kerja utama.

I

St : Contohnya frequensi, Bu?

Initiated Response

T : Buku catatannya dilihat, dibaca.

I

Keterangan dan kegunaannya sudah Ibu terangkan.

Com

T : Adverb of time menjawab keterangan “when”, sehingga pada adverb of time
I

menerangkan waktu kapan suatu peristiwa terjadi.
I

Dengan menggunakan when atau what time. Makanya dapat diletakkan
I
diakhir atau di awal kalimat.
I

Sekarang adverb of frequency. Namanya aja frequency, menerangkan sering
I I
tidaknya suatu peristiwa dilakukan.
I

Makanya letaknya di depan kata kerja atau subject.
I

T : Yang ketiga namanya keterangan tempat. Buku kalian dilihat BTSnya.
I D

Menerangkan... namanya aja tempat, dimana, where, peristiwa itu dilakukan.
I

Makanya letaknya sesudah kata kerja. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan apa?
I El

Sts : When.
Expected Response

T : Yang terakhir adverb of movement atau cara.
I

Menerangkan bagaimana, how, cara atau dengan jalan bagaimana sesuatu.
I
Terjadi

T : Sekarang Ibu tanya: “how does he work?”. Bagaimana dia bekerja?
El

Mungkin... lazily, dan sebagainya. Gitu.
Com

Sekarang lihat kalimat nomer 1 dan 2

D

.T : Contoh adverb yang menerangkan adjective.

I

Ini yang namanya adjective (pointing to the whiteboard).

I

Menerangkan kata kerja.

I

Kata kerjanya ini, adverbnya ini kemudian menerangkan other adverb.

I

T : Yang ke-empat, menerangkan seluruh kalimat. Ini adverbnya.

I

I

Jadi, nomer 1 menerangkan adjective, nomer 2 menerangkan kata kerja, yang

S

I

ke-3 other adverb, yang ke-4, the full sentence.

I

Ya sudah langsung mengerjakan. Silakan maju.

D

D

Meeting 2 (Teacher B)

Teacher Initiate

Types of Initiations	Frequency
1. Elicit (El)	3
2. Direct (D)	10
3. Nominate (N)	-
4. Inform (I)	57
5. Recapitulate (R)	-
6. Frame (F)	-
7. Check (Ch)	-
8. Starter (S)	5
Total	75

Teacher Response

Types of Responses	Frequency
1. Evaluate (Eva)	-
2. Accept (Acc)	-
3. Comment (Com)	3
4. Clue (Cl)	-
Total Frequency	3

Student Talk

Types of Responses	Frequency
Expected/Predictable	1
Initiated	4
NoTalk/All Talk/Silence/Confusion	-
Total	5