

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Conversation is a two-way street of social interaction among people which use as an exchange of information between people in real-life situations and a form of sociability and reflects an individual's ability and willingness to interact with others. Without conversation skills, one cannot communicate one's needs, nor can one answer questions and debate possibilities or outcomes. The language used by conversational involves two or more participants who discuss certain topics as a kind of embodiment of people's thoughts, thus it inevitably reflects and maintains gender differences and even social qualities. The focus in conversation analysis is on how these sequences of action are generated. It does not study the structure of language that is used but rather focuses on how language is used in the form of requests, complaints, proposals, or accusations in natural conversation.

According to Hutchby and Woofit (1998), conversation analysis is the systematic analysis of the talk produced in everyday situations of human interaction. Conversation analysis is used to understand how talk is organized in a social setting. It looks at how social relations are developed through the use of spoken discourse, how people manage their interactions, and to describe how spoken discourse is organized and developed as speakers carry out interactions, resolving problems like when one person talks at the same time as another, or

misunderstands, and how they perform social actions e.g. offering, requesting, discussing, telling stories, etc.

In many contexts, conversation turns are a valuable means to participate in social life and have been subject to competition. In conversation, there must be a speaker(s) and a listener(s) to a conversation that is actively done. Choulthard (1977) states that one of the fundamental facts of conversation is the roles of speaker and listener change, and this occurs with remarkably little overlapping speech and remarkably few silences. Meanwhile, according to Jacob L Mey (2001), the basic unit of conversation is the turn, which is a shift in the direction of the speaking flow which is characteristic of normal conversation. So, the small unit of conversation is a turn which controls the flow of interaction in exchanging the right to speak.

Turn-taking is one of the parts of spoken languages that should be analyzed because through turn-taking people can identify the flow of the conversation and they can understand the meaning of the speakers do turn-taking in their conversation. Principles of turn-taking illustrated as when A is the speaker, B is waiting for the turn and when B is the speaker, A is waiting for the turn. This principle is found to obey by society when doing a conversation. These rules can make the conversation more organized and flowed smoothly. So, the participants of the conversation do not speak all at the same time.

The effective turn-taking skill helps in processing useful conversation, which ensures handling informative discussion. Though cultural factors influence behavioral and personality traits and thereby affects conversation pattern,

nonetheless universal rule and norms of the language play a significant role that should be taken into consideration in conversation analysis.

However, in a specific stretch of talk, people often violate the turn-taking aspect of the conversation. It is quite a common phenomenon for a speaker to interrupt the current speaker and so obtain the speaking right, that is to say, one simply takes the turn when one wants to speak, regardless of whether the current speaker has stopped speaking or not. A frequently pointed to find is that in mixed-sex conversations men interrupt women more frequently than women do men. James and Clarke (1993) quote several researchers who support the assumption and one of whom is Rosenblum (1986) who states that men are more likely to interrupt and overlap women's speech than the reverse. Gender differences in communicative style lead to women's and men's different adoption of strategies to achieve their different conversational goals. Thus women tend to avoid interrupting other speakers while men tend to grab the conversational floor to interrupt the flow of the conversation or to control topics.

But in reality, especially in a political talk show. The researcher finds out as the preliminary data that women do not always obey the rules. Sometimes women do not wait for their turn, and they speak suddenly although the speaker is still speaking in the conversation. as in the following example :

FR : *enam ribu dan kemudian anda mengatakan kembali ke masa lampau, kita pada apa? Tidak apa ya? Kalau anda melihat ke masa lampau kan semuanya kita pernah menjadi korbannya ya kan ya? dan hari ini tidak ada seorang pun dari kita ditangkap untuk memprotes seperti itu. // [Kecuali dalam kasus, kita]*

AS : *[pertanyannya, pertanyaannya mungkin] orang-orang yang disini adalah orang-orang yang mempunyai keistimewaan.*

- FR : *[benar, berdefinisi]*
 AS : *://[kita harus bertanya kepada orang-orang]_ kepada anak-anak mahasiswa, anak2 sma stm yang ditangkap, yang dipukul, yang dirazia di stasiun kereta*
 FR : *sebentar//*
 AS : *//hanya karena mau melakukan aksi*
 FR : *://berdefinisi aja deh_*
 AS : *[Tanya pada orang tua yang semua anaknya bonyok]_*
 FR : *:[Kita kembali pada definisi aja deh] Apa sih pelanggaran HAM? Ini kita ambil aja yang paling gampang deh, yang pakai jungkit itu ya? Ini tindakan yang secara sistematis direncanakan untuk membatas*

From the conversation above, between FR (Fadjroel Rahman) as a male guest and AS (Asfianti) as a female guest in a talk show that occurred. It's clear that the speakers use the types of turn-taking strategies by using interrupts. AS interrupt FR by saying " *pertanyaanya, pertanyaannya mungkin* ". She shows that she disagree about FR opinion " *hari ini tidak ada seseorangpun dair kita ditangkap untuk memprotes seperti itu* ". When FR is still explaining about the topic and try to hold the floor, the AS response directly to the speaker's statement. It is called taking the turn by disagreement interruption. And then from the conversation above the researcher finds also the way of turn strategies by using overlapping. It occurs caused by the speakers speak at the same time so that the condition is not conducive. FR also interrupts her and then both speak in a time together. Overlapping occurs between Asfianti's utterance " *tanya pada orang tua yang semua anaknya bonyok* 'andFadjroel Rahman's utterance " *Kita kembali ke definisi aja deh* ". Because FR wants to change the topic. Almost, all of them speak at the same time. AS has no yet opportunity to speak at that time, but AS always speaks suddenly and responds about FR speaking. From this phenomenon, when the

speaker or listener has no yet opportunity to speak but she or he speaks directly although the speaker is speaking in the conversation. In the conversation, we can see that the speakers try to take a turn by interrupting each other without letting the speaker finish their turn.

This is contrary to the fact based on the theory proposed by Kandell and Tannen (1977). They stated that the difference between males and females, especially in the workplace conversation. They concluded that males often dominated conversations by getting and holding the floor longer than females, more interrupting, and making various contributions using language strategies that help maintain the status difference. Burns, Schlozman, and Verba (2001), also believe that politics has long been viewed as a masculine arena, and in politics, women are less likely than men to express opinions or attempt to persuade others, even controlling on level of information.

On the other hand, a recent study by Park (2016) explored differences in language use across gender using a social media dataset. The results revealed that the language identified by females was more polite, warmer, and compassionate but they were still assertive in their language use. Besides, based on the previous research of Tamuang (2012) that investigated the recurrence of dominance in the Thai culture. He found that men interrupt women more often to show power. Traditionally, men were providers, bringers, caregivers, and leaders, while women were followers and receivers. Thus, men were supposed to use polite discourse to maintain a conversation with men as sources of power. Tamuang (2012) realized that male Thai speakers were likely to interrupt females, albeit females supported

them to avoid conflicts. The principal reason was that Thai women accepted being subservient and linguistically manipulated by Thai men.

Furthermore, based on the research of Parzakdian and Arezoo from AllamehTabatabai University (2018), in their article investigated the role of gender in the quality of conversational dominance found that as one speaker's tendency to control the other speaker's conversational actions, in informal conversation by focusing on Persian EFL learners, based on data gathered via quantitative and qualitative methods from 10 Iranian dyads. It was found that women show greater acceptance in conversation, it can be seen from the data,. When the men interrupting, the women always respond about the man interrupted, because in the conversation occurs a problem and the man always attack the woman about conversation, due to this feature they try to have a more facilitative role, and men try to maintain dominance over the topic by showing a more assertive mode during stages of topic development and maintenance. Men by using different strategies like interrupting women, topic shifting, asking questions and raising topics, criticizing and engaging in conflict, and try to keep dominance over the conversation.

Since turn-taking is the organization of talk, it may function as a strategy used by both interlocutors, through the management of turn-taking, interlocutors can influence the flow of a talk show, making it more interesting and easily understood and of course, catch the audience attention. therefore, the researcher prefers to analyze the talk show as the object of research in this study. The researcher found that conversation analysis is an effective tool for analyzing face-

to-face interactions present in talk shows where interactions show how the guests take turns to agree or disagree with the interlocutors and or to forward interactions.

As Zely, Deri, and Ida (2019) indicate turn-taking in a talk show about education for everyone on channel youtube. . it has found 7 turn takings between speaker and hearer namely mention, backchannel, yielding the floor, interrupting, overlap, taking the floor starting up, holding the floor. In their study, the researchers conclude that analyzing the video is very interesting and very important in learning. In the research of analyzing turn-taking, the researcher uses video for supporting data. The types of turn-taking that can be found in the video like backchannel, yielding the floor, taking the floor, self-selection, continue speaking. The reason that the speaker takes turn-taking is that hosts want to know what career they are up to now, so guests give opinions, explanations, and all information about the topic. When a guest explains, the hosts respond well and have a turn to speak. Therefore, in this talk show, guests and hosts have equal relations.

This study focused on how turn-taking strategies and what roles they play in managing political talk show interactions hosted by men or women in mixed-gender conversation. Considered as the most complete theory of turn-taking strategies, which consists of taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Therefore the theory is used to analyze the kinds of turn-taking analysis that occurred in the political talk show. The guests of the talk show are people of the most influential person in

Indonesian politics. This research will describe how the application of turn-taking strategies through gender issues.

The existing works of literature and previous studies above offer the same theory that in mixed-gender discussions, women will speak less and be less influential than men. However, the preliminary data above shows, women also tend to interrupt men in giving their perception and information related to the topic of conversation. Learning gender differences is useful for understanding the other gender's way of communication to prevent miscommunication. Therefore, it is crucial to understand turn-taking in gender context to prevent misunderstandings in a conversation. There is should be considered is what are their reasons for taking-turn in the conversation, which do seem to vary across culture, status, and gender. That's why the researcher tries to investigate turn-taking strategies through gender issues. The aim of investigating language and gender is to seek out the varieties of speech related to a specific gender or social norms for such gendered language use.

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background of the study, there are some questions formulated as the following

1. What types of turn-taking strategies were applied by males and females in political talk show programs in KOMPAS TV?
2. How were turn-taking strategies used by males and females in political talk show programs in KOMPAS TV?
3. Why were the turn-taking strategies used in the way they are?

1.3 The objectives of the Study

1. to investigate the types of turn-taking strategies used by male and female in political talk show programs in KOMPAS TV.
2. to describe how those types the turn-taking strategies are used by males and females in political talk show programs in KOMPAS TV.
3. to explain the reason for turn-taking strategies used by male and female in political talk show program in KOMPAS TV.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the background of the study, besides to get a specific explanation and avoid the large explanation, this research is limited to analyzing the application of turn-taking strategies a which consists of taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor, the kinds of turn-taking mechanism mostly used by participants and the categories of the interruption presented by the participant

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study expected to be useful and relevant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of the study will be useful for developing the theory of turn-taking strategies. These research findings will be also useful for improving the knowledge to add the horizons in turn-taking strategies.

Practically, the result of the study will be useful as a reference for university students who are interested in studying turn-taking strategies. These research findings will be also useful for the next researchers who are interested in conducting any further studies in turn-taking strategies especially related to gender issues.



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