CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language may comes in many different form, not only verbal language, but also sign language and gesture are often used by human to communicate at certain moment. However, verbal language is most common language use in human interaction. Verbal language itself related to word, phrase, and sentence. The realization of verbal language is conversation.

Conversation means a cooperative activity in the sense that it involves two or more parties. Each of whom must be allowed the opportunity to participate. It is a human way to build the social relationship (Goodwin: 2000). Through conversation, human can identify, recognize and know each other's characters. From the definition above, it can be concluded that conversation consists of two or more people who get and exchange information to each other. One is called speaker and the other is called listener. A Speaker is a person who is speaking or expressing the ideas and listener is person who listens what the speaker say and wait for the turn to speak. In conversation, the position of participants (speaker and listener) is not static. It means that they will alternate each other.

Actually, the rules that conversation is found to obey, however, turn out to be more like the rules that people had devised for other social activities. But in fact, participants do not always speak in their turn. Sometimes, one of them is still speaking and the other follow to speak without waiting the turn.

It causes overlapping in conversation (two or more participants talk in a time). In order

to make conversation flows smoothly, the participants have to know the strategies of turn taking itself (Wardaugh:2001:297).

Mey (2001) stated that conversation has a good organization if turn-taking rules are obeyed. In conversation analysis there are three things that can be analyzed; taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. But in daily conversation, it does not always follow the rules so some analysis use conversation analysis to find out what occurs in conversation, how strategies of turn-taking, overlapping, back channeling, interruption etc. that occur in conversation. Conversation cannot be avoided in daily activity of human life (conversation face to face or by phone).

Conversation Analysis is a technique developed relatively recently for examining and exploring spoken language. Conversation analysis examines the various strategies to determine the way people to carry on a conversation, included: who holds the right to speak (Often called the 'floor'); what kind of rules are there for the taking, yielding or holding the 'floor'; Conversation Analysis theory was proposed by (Mey:2001:139). Conversational theory study how a conversation is carried out in order to identify the position of intercalated or known as turn taking which is related to the organization of conversation. In turn taking the speaker can use the several ways to take the turn or start speaking with another one or it is called "turn taking strategies". It was very important to study about turn taking strategies in order to get the conversational goal. Conversation is found to obey. But in fact participants do not always speak in their turn. Sometimes one of them is still speaking and the other follow to speak without waiting the turn it causes overlapping in conversation (two or more participants talk in a time). In order to make

conversation flows smoothly, the participants have to know the strategies of turn taking itself. Based on the conversation between the host Ellen and the guest Bill Gates in *The Ellen Show* which transcript into *writtenly,* the researcher found the preliminary data as the following:

Table 1.1 Turn Taking Strategies in Interruption

Conversation	Amount	Turn Taking Strategies
A : "We both were receiving the medal of freedom. And that was quite, wasn't it?"	1	Interruption
B : "That was an amazing group..."		
A : "*[Yeah]!"*		
" *[Really, Really fun]!"*		
"So you are here with your daughter is 21, right?"		

Mey 2001

The Conversation between A and B on the talk show table 1.1 above is considered the word "*Yeah, really, really fun!",* if continued by A the topic in conversation it will be hanging meaning. While the word "*yeah, really, really fun!"* on the conversation above actually it is not obeying the rules in the conversation that it is should still continued by B because when A has not given a floor yet to take a turn, A direct speak without waiting for B finishes his word, so it is caused overlapping between them. It means that the information which is conveyed, can't be understood. Another example of conversation in yielding the floor aspect:

Table 1.2 Turn Taking Strategies in Yielding the Floor

Conversation	Amount	Turn Taking Strategies
A : "*So you are here with your daughter who is 21, right?*" "And you were 21 when you became a Billionaire is that right?" **B** : "*Almost, Yep!*"	1	Yielding the floor

Mey : 2001

The example above is categorized into yielding the floor in conversation between B and A. The sentence "*so you are with daughter who is 21,right?*" Is called yielding the floor here the speaker want to know the respond from the listener. Then the phrase "*Almost, yep!*" look unnatural or feel like unclearly in answering A's question.

There are some relevant studies conducted before this research. The first one is study about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions by Perwita (2018). She found out that there was an unequal power of speech exchange mechanism between participants the result there are two participants who serve as the turn permutations but the other participant defendant and witness do not have such authority to distribute the turns. Although there are two participants just join to the conversation they cannot obey the conversation, too so that's way the turn taking slightly different with the power of speech mechanism.

The second relevant study was about the differences between the modified turn taking rules in the classroom setting and the general turn taking rules by Puspitowati (2006) was curious So, the purpose of this research founding the differences between the general turn taking rules and modified turn taking rules concerning the different participant and settings. The result there were many special characteristic for general turn taking rules.

Further research conducted by Christanti (2011) that aim to investigated about the turn taking strategies used in the political and social talks of "Apa Kabar Indonesia Malam" show. The final result are founding that taking the turn is the highest strategy in both social and political.

The last relevant study examined whether culture plays a role in the use of interruption in simulated doctor-patient conversations by Goust (2017) conducted This research purpose on the cooperative and intrusive interruptions presented by Canadians and Chinese participants. Meanwhile this research result focused on application of turn taking strategies presented by participants in the last presidential debate.

Those relevance studies have differences with the research of turn taking strategies in *the Ellen talk show*. In this research, the researcher analyzes the turn taking strategies by categorizing them based on rating scale by Mey (2001). And analyzing the rules of the turn taking strategies in organizing the turn taking strategies based on Hutchby and Woofit (49:2001). Thus, it can be concluded that the researcher wants to conduct how turn taking strategies in *the Ellen talk show* and what rules of the researcher in organize the turn taking strategies in *the Ellen talk show* on Ellentube in the way they are.

Based on the preliminary data and relevance studies above, the researcher wants to conduct the researcher about turn taking strategies. This study is focused to find out the three aspect of turn taking strategies, taking the turn, holding the turn and yielding the turn in *the Ellen talk show.* By conducting the research, the researcher hopes the finding of turn taking strategies in this phenomenon will add knowledge about translation, especially the turn taking strategies.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the description of the background of the study above, the problems

of the study are formulated as following.

1) What types of turn taking strategies are used in *The Ellen Talk Show*?

2) How are the rules realized in *The Ellen Talk Show* talk show?

3) Why are the turn taking strategies realized in the way they are?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question that has been stated previously, this study has several

1) To know about type turn taking strategies are used in *The Ellen Talk Show*.

2) To find out how are the rules realized in *The Ellen Talk Show*.

3) To explain the reason turn taking strategies realized in the ways they are.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Scope of this research is needed to give a focus of this research. This study focused

on the turn taking strategies in *The Ellen Talk Show*. However, the researcher limited the

research by focusing on the sentences which consist of turn taking strategies in *The Ellen

Talk Show*.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

 In analyzing the turn taking strategies used by Bill Gates and the host Ellen in *The

Ellen Talk Show*, the researcher provides theoretical and practical significances.

1) Theoretically

Theoretically the finding of the study are expected to be used in providing information about the turn taking strategies in *the Ellen talk show.* In addition, the finding can be used as reference for studies of turn taking in talk show.

2) Practically

Practically it is expected that the guide can for who are in discourse topic, particularly in turn taking strategies. The finding can be useful for published in publication of turn taking strategies in talk show version.

Hopefully, this thesis can be an inspiration for the students in the English Applied Linguistic Study Program State University of Medan to conduct a research for their thesis.