

CHAPTER II

REVIEWED OF LITERATURE

This chapter aims to provide some information concerned with the key terms of the study. It covers overview conversation analysis, turn taking, strategy of turn taking, and debate.

A. Definition of Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is a method for studying social interactions that discovers and describes stable interaction behaviors as well as the organization they encompass. Conversation Analysis (CA) emerged from research in the early 1960s by Harvey Sacks, Gail Jefferson, and Emmanuel Schegloff. The major aim of CA is to describe how conversationalists achieve orderliness in their interaction and it studies how interactions are structured in a sequential manner (Ayeni, 2020). CA has several features that distinguish it from other approaches. The first is the importance of context. CA is a study that attempts to discover how conversations are organized within a context. Conversation analysis embraces three main areas of conversational organization, for instance, how turns of talk are structured and managed by speakers, the way turns of talk are organized into sequences of conversation, and the mechanisms for producing orderly talk. A distinctive methodological feature is that Conversation Analysis (CA) collects data on naturally occurring interactions that take place in real time utilizing video or audio recording technology, which is then transcribed in detail for a detailed analysis. There are seven aspect in CA.

1. Opening and Closing

Opening and closing statements play a crucial role in discourse. It has a significant part in determining how the conversation will begin and end, as well as how the conversation will progress. Another reason it is critical is that every culture in the world employs that style of communication to signify their relationship with one another. The manner to start and end a discussion varies based on where the conversation takes place.

"Openings and closings in conversations are often carried out in typical ways," writes Paltridge in (Pamungkas & Humanities, 2012). They are also speech-event and context-specific.

2. Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pair is a pair of conversational turns performed by two different speakers in such a way that the production of the first turn (called the first pair part) makes a response (the second pair part) of a particular type relevant. Adjacency pair is a collection of two adjacent utterances spoken by different people, sorted into first and second parts and typed, such that the first part requires the second part, or a certain range of second parts. Adjacency pair is a unit of conversation consisting of a one-way exchange conducted by two people speaking (Rum, 2018).

3. Topic management

In management conversations, topics are very important. In carrying out a conversation, the way a speaker defends a topic is related to the social

culture in which the speaker appears. Speakers should not discuss topics that are considered taboo by society (Pamungkas & Humanities, 2012). Topic management also includes awareness of how speakers deal with changes in a topic, how they defend a topic, and how they improve interactions when misunderstandings occur.

4. Turn Taking

The purpose of turn-taking is to control the flow of the discussion. The study of turn-taking analysis focuses on the manner in which interlocutors and speakers alternate in speaking. According to Sinaga et al. (2021), in everyday conversation, everyone needs to know the rules for turns in order to have a good conversation. One of the most important rules of dialogue is the correct timing when speaking. It's about when people should speak and the rights associated with it listen. When the speaker becomes the listener and vice versa, it is the speaker's turn. Stenström (1994) says there are three types of turn-taking strategies. The first type is taking a turn, the second type is holding a turn, and the third type is earning a turn. This type explains how people start conversations, how people continue conversations and how people give opportunities to other people.

5. Preference Organization

Preference organization is a pair which gives freedom in responding to some first pair part, whether it is preferred or dispreferred one. According to Siti (2017), the term preference refers to the possible responses of a second speaker to an utterance of the first speaker.

6. Repair

A repair is an adjustment made by the speaker to a previous statement they made during the discourse. Repairs can be divided into two categories: other repairs and self-fixes. Self-repairs are modifications made by the speaker to what they have already expressed. However, other repairs are those carried out by an interlocutor.

B. Turn Taking

Talking starts when someone takes the initiative to start a discussion. Facilitating a smooth conversation requires assistance from both the listener and the speaker. Speaking with someone who has been invited to speak (the listener/second speaker) is something that the speaker/first speaker does for the first time. Once the initial speaker has finished speaking, the listener responds or makes a comment. The term "taking the turn strategy" refers to this circumstance. This is taking the usual turn that continues indefinitely until dialogue ends. In a conversation, two persons speak in turns. The speaker giving way and the listener taking the floor usually have a transitional interval in between. Talking, in turn constitutes a basic structural element of social interactions. One striking regularity of interaction is the switching between speaking and listening in short bursts or at the same time (Indah, 2021).

Additionally, Steensig as cited in Indah (2021), Turn-taking is defined as the process by which individuals choose to speak first in spoken interactions,. One speaker who has the right to speak makes a turn, also known as a turn-at-talk. Researching the “how”, “when”, and “who” of turn-taking entails researching the language and other

communicative tools used to construct turns at-talk as well as the social mechanisms in charge of allocating and distributing the right to speak.

C. Strategy of Turn Taking

As stated by Yanti (2017), the discourse can employ three different kinds of turn-taking techniques. The first three are taking turns (starting up, taking over, interrupting, overlapping), which describes how people initiate a conversation; holding turns (filled pauses, silent pauses, repetition); and yielding turns (prompting, appealing, giving up), which describes how people give other opportunities. Types of turn-taking tactics are explained, including:

1. Taking the turn

This strategy is used when participant wants to take advantage of the opportunity to express their opinions in the conversation. For a conversation to go well, participants need to initiate the conversation. When the speaker finishes his speech, the interlocutor must respond to the previous speaker's statement without interrupting his statement. Taking the turn system is divided into three parts:

a. Starting Up

Starting up is the situation where a person starts his turn to speak. Starting up consists of two types, that are hesitant start and a clear start. There are two types of starting up, there are:

1. Hesitant Start

Hesitant to start is a situation where the speaker is hesitant to start a conversation. Because the speaker does not ready yet, but he does not want his turn to be taken away. For example:

A: *well, em* I mean that em your idea is very nice.

B: Thank you.

This means that the speaker intends to say something but takes longer to express it by using verbal fillers (good) and filled pauses (em) appear at the beginning of the utterance and it makes a hesitant start Sinaga et al. (2021).

2. Clean Start

When the present speaker is prepared and knows exactly what will be said, it's called a clean start. For example:

A: **Well** what does he say?

B: I can't tell you about it, sorry.

With no filled pause or verbal filler, the speaker initiated the conversation quite clearly. The word "well" is used as a linking device. Clean start is used in this utterance.

2. Take Over

Several audience members responded after the first speaker started the conversation. The audience appears to become the speaker. He commented or answered the speaker said. According

to Stenstrom's theory in Yanti (2017), a taking over occurs in a conversation when the audience responds to the speaker. There are many strategies to make another speaker interrupt or add comment to the current speaker.

1. Uptakes

The next speaker uses the uptakes strategy when they comprehend what the previous speaker has said and consider it before speaking. Typical uptakes include: yeah, oh, well, no, and yes (Rivai, 2019).

2. Link

Link is typically employed when assuming control of the conversation and carrying on the speakers' remarks to express agreement or disagreement. For example:

A : don't disturb me!

B : **But** how I can tell you the information?

In the previous example, interact B used a link and the conjunction "but" to let the listener know he understood what the first speaker had said.

b. Interrupting

Interruptions usually occur because the speaker assumes that the previous speaker has finished speaking or the speaker feels compelled to say it even though another speaker is speaking.

Interrupting strategy is divided into two, there are alerts and metacomment.

1. Alerts

Alerts is when listener interrupt or cut off other speakers by talking louder than the other participants in an attempt to get their attention. For example :

A: oh well that's very good if you can fool him just for an instant*

B: *LISTEN, if* you feel like a FILM tomorrow night MIKE---

B interrupts A by using a higher tone with the intention of attracting the other participant's attention to listen.

2. Metacomment

Metacomment is a polite version of interruption. This is usually applied in formal situation (Rivai, 2019). For example :

A: but, more important than that-----

B: *could I halt you* there and answer that point.

3. Holding the Turn

According to Stenstrom in Yanti (2017), holding the turn refers to a situation in which speakers wish to continue speaking but are having trouble organizing their words. It's possible for them to pause in mid-sentence and pick back up later. The other person may occasionally

interpret this as a signal to take a turn. Therefore, the speakers should fill the gap. There are four strategies in holding the turn :

1. Filled pauses

A signal that the speaker was considering what to say and didn't want to give the next person a chance to speak

2. Silent Pause

The holder of a turn is the silent pause, so the speaker tries to keep the listener silent until he is done talking.

3. Lexical Repetition

The technique of lexical repetition is employed when a speaker wishes to continue speaking and repeats the words.

4. New Start

A new start was employed when a third approach was not previously employed, ultimately necessitating a repeat the utterance from the start.

4. Yielding the Turn

According to Stenstrom in Yanti (2017), this strategy is employed when the preceding speakers allow the subsequent speaker to takes the turn without objecting. The speaker is doing this in order to get the other

person's response. According to Yanti (2017), there are several ways to give a turn to talk to the other person, such as:

1. Prompting

In prompting, speakers encourage other speakers to provide stronger responses than other speakers. Prompting consists of apologizing, greeting, inviting, offering, questioning and asking.

2. Appealing

Giving a clear signal to the listener to provide feedback, like question marks or "all right, right, ok, you know," is what is meant by appealing.

3. Giving Up

Giving up strategy is when the speaker recognize that they have run out of things to say and believe that the audience is ready to speak. The speaker should provide the cues to the interlocutor in order to take his turn, usually characterized by a long pause.

D. Debate

Debate is a communication process in which participants argue for and against a given topic. According Somjai and Jansem (2015), debate is the process of presenting an idea or opinion in which two opposing sides attempt to defend their idea or opinion. Debate is about composing and organizing effective arguments, persuading and entertaining the audience, and using voice and body gestures to convince the audience

that our arguments are more important than our opposition. Debate can be very competitive and challenging in the learning process as learners need linguistic and analytical skills to respond to the opposing team's arguments as well as to orient the audience to their arguments. In debating, students should pay attention to the technical items of debating. The following items are :

1. Motion

The motion is the topic to be debated. Both teams must present arguments that must be debatable. Debatable means that it can still be deniable in some way. Moreover, the arguments presented must be impartial. Impartial means that the motion should be in a neutral position and not inclined towards any side. According to Destira (2021), usually, motion starts with word like “this house” (TH) or “this house believes that (TH) or “this house believes (THBT)”.

2. Definition

Defining a term that is still rare into a global context. Should be "reality-based" or aware of current social issues. There are two ways to define something: word by word or globally. For instance, due to the rarity of the term "e-book", we have to define it first. Or rather, when we hear the motion "sexual education should be socialized in schools", we need to give it a global context.

3. Theme Line

Provide a statement of agreement or disagreement on a motion. The reasons presented must have a strong foundation so that they can

support the entire argument. The theme line is the answer to the question of why they are supporting or opposing the motion. What a team must prove is its theme line. Theme lines are also the reason why a group attacks the opposing team's case.

4. Argument

Arguments are ideas that support the theme line. A debate is a place for confrontation of arguments. Where each team will take a position, attack their opponent and defend their argument. With critical and logical thinking praiseworthy tasks can be completed successfully.

5. Rebuttal

To win a debate, debaters must present strong arguments and must attack their opponent's arguments. Also, debaters must defend their arguments against their opponents' attacks. That is why rebuttal is an important key to win a debate. Rebuttals are divided into two, namely global rebuttal and detailed rebuttal. A global rebuttal is an attack on the opponent's core case, the theme line. It aims to weaken the argument or case they present. Meanwhile, a detailed rebuttal is an attack on each of the opponent's arguments.

6. Sum up/Closing

Closing is simply concluding what has been through. A nice summary is preferable (Arung & Jumardin, 2016).

E. Procedures of Debate

According to Halvorsen (2005) in Susaniyah (2015) there are six steps in debate:

1. It is necessary to introduce students to a contentious issue and the range of possible viewpoints that can be expressed on it..
2. Students ought to have the chance to learn more about the subject and develop their own opinions.
3. Next pairs or small groups should be formed where like-minded students can share their opinions on the topic and gain information from others. During this step students should be encouraged to think about the potential arguments that will come from the other side and how they can respond to these arguments.
4. There has to be a debate now, where the two (or three, or four) sides present their statements and exchange thoughts. This could be structured like a classic debate, with opening and closing statements from each and time for rebuttals all done as a class. Or it could just be pairs or small groups discussing their opposing viewpoints with one another.
5. The instructor ought to provide a summary of the thoughts and perspectives put forth by each party, along with an evaluation of their strengths and weakness.
6. The class and instructor should be allowed to express their opinions on which side made the case most convincingly.