

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the theory of the research such as Conversation Analysis, Turn taking and Types of Turn taking Strategy to find out the answers of the research question.

#### **A. Conversation Analysis**

Conversation analysis is a sociological method that focuses on the sequential arrangement of talk in interaction (Hutchby, 2019:170). Conversation analysis aims to comprehend the structure of discourse from the participants' displays of their shared understanding of "what is going on," rather than from any external perspective (Wooffitt & Hutchby, 1998:15). Conversation analysis is concerned with how talk is produced and the participant's understanding of what they are doing in natural conversation. Conversation analysis focuses on the management of routine activities, such as turn-taking, repair, sequence organization, etc (Wooffitt, 2005:86).

#### **B. Turn Taking**

According to Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) turn taking is the most basic systematic method for organizing taking a turn in conversation. The process of taking turns is governed by a predetermined format that partially constrains and, in some cases, precisely specifies the order of speakership as well as the length and content of turns (Sidnell & Stivers 2013:150). The problem of turn-taking is exacerbated in the context of ordinary conversation, the most common system of speech exchange in social life, which lacks a prearranged

format for taking turns (Sidnell & Stivers 2013:151). According to Stenstrom (1994:4) turn taking is when the speaker gives the next speaker, who will be the listener, a chance to respond to what has been said.

1. Components of turn taking

- a. The turn-constructive component

A turn, according to Stenstrom (1994:4), is everything said by the current speaker before the next speaker takes over. Some turns are very short, consisting of a single word, while others are very long, resembling a short monologue. According to Sidnell (2013:151), turns in conversation are made up of a series of turn-constructive units (TCUs), which include sentences, clauses, phrases, and individual words. A number of features are implicated in projecting TCU completion, they are syntactic completion, phonetic and prosodic completion, and pragmatic completion. An utterance is considered syntactically complete if it is a complete clause. An utterance is considered phonetic and prosodic completion if they reduce tempo, loudness and at the end of syllable as up or down. While an utterance is considered pragmatic complete if the TCUs are understood in terms of the actions that they promote (Sidnell, 2013:156).

- b. The turn-allocational component

Turn-allocational component relates to the activity of selecting who should speak next. There are two options for allocating the next turn: current speaker selects next speaker or next speaker self-selects.

- 1) Current speaker selects next speaker

The current speaker can select the next speaker by a variety of devices, through the first part of an adjacency pair in conjunction with address by means of gaze (Kendon 1967) or address term (Cliff, 2016:111).

## 2) Next speaker self-selects

Self-selects happens when the current speaker does not select next speaker, then any listener may begin a turn. There are many ways the next speaker can self-select, such as through participating in word searches and anticipating completion of the current speaker (Cliff, 2016:111)

## 2. Turn taking rule

In determining who speaks next and when, Sacks et al (1974) formulated the set of rules which the participants allocate the turns :

- 1) If the current speaker chooses the next speaker, then the next speaker is obliged to speak while the current speaker is required to stop talking
- 2) Otherwise if Next speaker is not chosen, any other party may self-select, with the first speaker gaining the rights to speak next.
- 3) In the subsequent of (a) and (b) occurring, the current speaker may (but need not) continue talking (Cliff, 2016:124).

## **C. Type of turn taking strategies**

According to Stenstrom (1994:68), there are three strategies in turn taking: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn.

### 1. Taking the turn

Taking the turn strategy is a strategy in which a speaker takes his/her turns when two or more people join together in a conversation. It involves starting up, taking over, and interruption.

a. Starting up

Starting Up refers to the beginning of the conversation. It is a strategy how the speaker begins the conversation which divided into two: a hesitant start and a clean start.

1) Hesitant Start

This strategy is used when speaker take the turn but need more time to put into the word because no preparation, thus the speaker use Filled pauses (em, e:m) and Verbal filler (well, I mean, you know), (Stenstrom, 1994:69). For example:

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

B : Thank you.

2) Clean Start

This strategy is used when the speaker begin the turn by using an introductory device, which is realized by “well” (Stenstrom, 1994:70).

A: *well* what does he say?

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

It shows that speaker tries to attract the attention of the listener at the beginning of the conversation, in order to keep the conversation.

b. Taking over

Taking over strategy means that someone takes a turn explicitly connected by an uptake or a link (Stenstrom, 1994:71).

### 1) Uptakes

This strategy occurs when someone takes a turn from the speaker to give a response toward the previous speaker and his follow up moves. The uptake is frequently triggered off by an appeal (*you know*) in the previous speaker's turn and the response are typically realized by *yeah, no, yes, ah, oh* and *well* (Stenstrom, 1994:71). For example:

A : But I got the telegram last e:m Friday, saying that there was trouble  
a foot, *you know*?

B : *Yeah*, trouble a leg anyway

In the example above using Uptakes at the beginning of the sentence. The word "yeah" indicates that he agrees with the previous speaker by responding the utterance.

### 2) Link

Links are embodied by lexical items in the grammar that connect sentences and clauses, they are conjunctions (and, but, cos) and conjuncts (so). Link initiates a primary act together with the initiating move in the turn by continuing of the speakers' utterances as a form of understanding or disapproval. Links can be used introduce an object, provide information or pose a question (Stenstrom, 1994:72-73). For example:

A : don't disturb me!

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

In example above, the speaker B used a link with the intention to tell the listener that he understood what the first speaker had been said by using the conjunction “but”.

### c. Interrupting

Interrupting strategy occurs when there is competition between speakers for a turn to speak. According to Stenstrom (1994), interrupting strategy is categorized into two types namely alert and meta-comment.

#### 1) Alert

According to Stenstrom (1994:74), alert is a louder and high pitch utterance uttered by the speaker that is intended to attract the attention of the other speaker to interrupt or announcing that he/she has got something to say. It uses words like: hey, listen, and look, 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

In example above, the speaker B forcibly interrupts the speaker A by using a word “Listen” uttered with higher pitch with the intention to attract the other participants to stop talking although he has obviously has more to say, and listen to his word.

#### 2) Meta-Comments

Metacomment is a strategy used when the speaker politely seeks a voice comment on the conversation that enables the listener to raise complaints without coming out as overly direct or insulting the speaker

who is now speaking. Metacomments occupy a separate tone unit, such as rising tone for interrogative form and falling tone for imperative form. It usually uses the words: “*Can I just tell..., Can I say something about this, Could I halt you there, May I halt you, Let me just*” (Stenstrom 1994:75). For example:

A : *Can I just tell* that meet you it’s like meet a simple person, even though you know you’re the number one family in this country?

B : Sure I know...

In example above the speaker interrupt the conversation politely by using word “Can I just tell” to switch the conversation to a different topic.

## 2. Holding the turn

According to Stenstrom (1994:75) holding the turn means continuing to speak. In the halfway of turn, speaker may difficult to plan what to say and speak at the same time. Thus, holding the turn allows the speaker to play for time to avoid silence and avoid becoming lost in the conversation by using field pauses or verbal fillers, silent pauses, lexical repetitions, and new start to help avoid breakdowns.

### 1) Filled pause or verbal fillers

Speaker is actually planning what to say next by utilizing lexical markers that signify filled pauses (uhm and a;m) and verbal fillers (I mean, you know) to signal to the audience or other participants that they do not want their turn to be interrupted (Stenstrom, 1994:76).

A : .hhh Okay we have a new **uh::** detention system now

B : that if they don't clear these they'll become truants

The conversation above shows speaker A saying “uh::” to hold the turn. It happens because the speaker still needs time to think for a moment, then the speaker filled the gap with that filled pause.

## 2) Silent pause

The silent pause is used as a turn holder to keep the listener waiting until the current speaker finishes speaking. In silent pause, the speaker creates a pause in a syntactically and semantically strategic place (Stenstrom, 1994:77). For instance:

T : Then, the third destination would be ..... **(0.1)** where have I been  
 ...**(0.1)** oh, I've been to Paris.

The utterance shows the speaker takes a little bit of time to think about which place that she has been visited that causing a silent pause that symbolized by a set of periods (0.1).

## 3) Lexical repetition

Lexical repetition is used by repeating the words, such as single words, clause partials, and combination of both because the speaker wants to go on speaking (Stenstrom, 1994:78). For example:

A: I mean it does not make any difference **if if if** you get score six.

The speaker repeated the utterance “if” until three times to hold the turn.

## 4) New start



When the speaker finds it difficult to put his thoughts into words and cannot use their ideas by using lexical repetition, silent way, and filled pause or verbal fillers, speaker can by make a new start as the best solution to avoid getting completely lost (Stenstrom, 1994:78). For example:

A: but I feel SOMEHOW. the sheer FACT of not having to have . to have  
 .this .really sort of - - **it's for one thing it does nark me that....**

From the example above, the speaker had not made up his mind and still confuses what to say when the speaker started objecting. The speaker start to use lexical repetition to repeat “to have” then use silent way, but it can't help it to put it into word, then he start to make a new start.

### c. Yielding the turn

Yielding the turn means giving the next speaker a turn. There are three sub categories for yielding the turn: (1) prompting strategy, (2) appealing strategy, and (3) giving up strategy. (Stenstrom, 1994:79)

#### 1) Prompting

Prompting is strategy used when the speaker giving a next speaker turn by respond to their turn, such as greeting, question, apology, invite, object, offer, and request.

A: Hi, Kate!

B: Hi

A: Would you like to come to my birthday's party, please?

B: Yes, I'd love to

The conversation above shows that the speaker A applied prompting strategy to give a turn to the speaker B to respond to her/his greeting and question.

## 2) Appealing

Appealing is a strategy used to give the explicit signal to incite the listener to give feedback, such as question tags in the form of: all right, right, ok, you know, you see, from the listener. For example:

A : You have done your homework, right?

B : Yes, I have

Speaker A uses utterance “right” in order to speaker B gives a respond to him directly.

## 3) Giving up

Giving up strategy is when a speaker cuts off their speech because they are out of ideas therefore is anticipating the listener's response. When the listener does not say anything to respond, then there will be pause, and the longer the pause, the more pressure there is on the listener to respond.

For instance:

A : If I am quite well at the game, I can -- e:m

B : You can beat them all

Speaker A makes a final effort, signalled by e:m but he has to give up, and speaker B finally takes over the turn.

#### **D. Jimmy Kimmel Live Talk show**

Jimmy Kimmel Live is a late-night show program popular in America that airs on ABC TV produced and hosted by Jimmy Christian Kimmel or known as Jimmy Kimmel. Now this program currently holds the title as the third longest running late-night talk show. Jimmy Kimmel Live is success with has over 11 million views and more than 15 million subscribers on YouTube channel. This talk show has won a number of awards, one of those is The Best Television Program in Primetime Emmy Awards. This show airs on weeknights at 11:35 with an hour-long, but after pandemic COVID-19 there are some changes of the show such as reducing the duration to 30 minutes length on March 13 and airs without studio audience starts on September 21.

#### **E. Biography of Barack Obama**

Barack Hussein Obama II as known as Barack Obama is an American politician and retired attorney that was born on August 4, 1961, Hawaii. He is the 44th president of the United States of 2 periods from 2009 to 2017. Previously, from 2005 to 2008 he served as a senator of The United States from Illinois and from 1997 to 2004 as a senator of Illinois State. In 2009 he received the Nobel Peace Prize as the award of his extraordinary efforts to strengthen the cooperation of international diplomacy. He is also an author of 3 best-seller book: Dreams from My Father (1995), The Audacity of Hope (2006) and A Promised Land (2020).

## **F. Previous Studies**

There are some previous study related to this research, to be references to conduct the study to analyze the turn taking Used by Barack Obama and The Host in Jimmy Kimmel Live! Talk show:

First, a research done by Sitepu (2020), which investigate seven aspects of conversational interaction on YouTube video of interview Prime Minister Julia Gillard in Sky News Australia Channel. The data was analysed using the theory of conversation analysis of Paltridge. The result of the study found 5 different aspects used by the interviewer and interviewees. The interviewer uses all aspects except Repair and Feedback aspects. While the interviewees use all aspects except Opening and Closing Conversation aspects.

Based on the previous study above, the researcher infer that there are similarities and differences. The similarity between the previous study with this study is the discussion is about a conversation analysis. But in contrast, the previous study focuses to all the aspects of conversational interaction, while this study only focuses to analyze one aspect of conversational interaction which is the turn taking. Moreover, the theory that used by the previous study above is using Paltridge Theory, while in this study use Stenstrom theory.

Second, a study done by Sari et al (2021) which analyzed the type of turn-taking strategy in the Sunda Empire foundation debate at Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) talk show broadcast by Indonesia's national television channel, TV One using the application of the turn-taking strategy by Stenstrom framework. The

results of the study revealed that all turn-taking strategies appeared in the debate, while the most frequent turn-taking strategy is starting the strategy.

The similarity between the previous study above with this study is the discussion is about turn taking. The theory used is also the same, using Stenstrom Framework to analyse the strategy of turn taking into three: taking the turn, holding the turn and yielding the turn. Meanwhile, the difference relies on the object of the study, which is a debate while this study is talkshow.

Third, a study done by Tyas and Pratama (2022) which analysing conversation analysis of turn taking strategy in Indonesian podcast of Boy William. The turn-taking approach used in this study uses a qualitative method with the Stenstrom framework. The findings indicated that the strategy used in the conversation were starting up, silent pause, filled pause, prompting, interrupting, taking over, repeating words, overlapping, and appealing. While the most frequent turn- taking strategy used is prompting strategy.

The similarity between the previous study above with this study are (1) the discussion is about turn taking strategy (2) sing qualitative descriptive method (3) applied Stenstrom theory in analysing the data. While the difference relies on the figure being analysed and the object of the study. The previous study analysed Indonesian figure in a podcast, while this study using English speaker figure in talkshow.

Fourth, a study done by Rivai (2019) which investigating the strategies of Turn-Taking Produced by Male and Female Presenters in American TV Shows. The data were analyzed using Stenstrom theory (1994). The findings show: (1)

the male presenters performed all the strategies, except lexical repetition, giving up, hesitant start, a new start and metacomment, strategy in conversation with female guests. While in conversation with male guests he perform all the strategies except metacomment and giving up strategy are not applied. (2) the female presenter used all the strategies, except metacomment strategy in conversation with female guests, but did not use giving up, silent pause and metacomment strategies in her conversation with male guests. (3) The study also found that male presenters interrupt female guests more often than male guests, which supports the theory proposed by Zimmerman and West (1975).

The similarities between the previous study and this study are (1) focusing the analysis on the type of turn taking strategy based on Stenstrom Theory, and (2) the object of the study is an interview on American talkshow. While the distinction is based on the focus of utterance to be analyzed, which is only the presenter's utterance of two different gender by comparing two talkshows. While in this research, researcher only focusing to analyze of the utterance of the guest and the host.

