

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The formulation of the research question mentioned earlier in the first chapter, “In what way is the distribution of turns managed in the turn-taking patterns of an Indonesian infomercial entitled “Terapi”?,” leads how conclusions in this fifth chapter should build. Accordingly, the result of the analysis reveals the answer towards the formulated research question. Thus, the conclusions could be elucidated based on the analytical result.

Turn-taking, which occurs in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki*, is coloured by the application of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003). The application of the first rule by which the selection of a next speaker can be made by a current speaker is dominantly preallocated by an interactant whose role is a presenter. As a consequence, the turn order occurs less free. Moreover, a current speaker’s proposal as the first pair part compels the occurrence of an intended turn type emerges in the second pair part. Accordingly, the coming out of the first and the second pair parts consequently construct an adjacency pair. And the most used adjacency pair in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* is question-answer pair. Hence, it indicates that the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* employed an interview system because, according to Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003), “The turns which an ‘interview system’ organizes alternately are ‘questions’ and ‘answers’.”

Accordingly, the 'interview system' will automatically bring the structured turns in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* into the speech exchange systems. In addition, the prespecification of what kind of the turn order and the turn type intended to occur in the next selected speaker's accomplishment makes the application of the first rule of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003) eligible to be categorized into the preallocational method of turn-taking as suggested by Hawkins, Wiemann and Pingree (1988: 84), "In between these extremes are systems such as interviews, where some turn parameters are to a degree prespecified (e.g., turn order and turn type alternates between interviewers who ask questions and interviewees who answer them) ... ."

The absence of the application of first rule of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003) compels interactants to immediately make self-selection in order to take the floor and the first starter gain the right for making the turn. Note that turns to speak are valued and sought (Coulthard, 1977: 55). And such phenomenon actually shows the application of the second rule of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003). Thus, the occurrence of self-selection could be locally managed by the interactants as the interaction develops (adapted from Verscuere, 1999: 37). Accordingly, this paradoxical phenomenon which is far away from prespecification as we may find in the previous method of turn-taking will automatically categorize the application of such second rule into the local allocational method of turn-taking. And the other things which are locally managed as the interaction develops (adapted from Verscuere, 1999: 37) would

be definitely categorized into this second method of turn-taking. Relating to this, an example given by Hawkins, Wiemann and Pingree (1988: 84) is quite intriguing to categorize the turn size into the local allocational method of turn-taking, "... while others are essentially unconstrained and remain to be managed locally (e.g., turn size)." In addition, interactants are instantaneously free to construct their size of turns as their turns are on fire. Thus, making expansion of turns is available to undergo for the interactants. The expansion can be made by using the coordinating conjunction or the subordinating one in the clausal turns. But, in terms of making the expansion into some continuations, then the interactants are able to apply the third rule of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003). And because the expansion is basically unconstrained that the length of how much time a current speaker should take in accomplishing the turn transfer becomes unclear, other interactants could easily fall into overlaps. Accordingly, the overlaps which emerge as the interaction develops (adapted from Verscueren, 1999: 37) could be categorized into the local allocational method of turn-taking as well. Above all, the application of the first and the second rules of the turn-allocational techniques suggested by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003) and how they manage overlaps lead the interactants in the the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* to apply local allocational method of turn-taking.

The speaker-change, which happens during the application of the preallocational and local allocational methods of turn-taking in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki*, counts on the projectability of turn-constructural unit

(TCU), which is constructed from unit-types, to help the interactions arrive, hopefully, at the transition relevance place (TRP). Accordingly, this is somewhat rational, “Instances of unit-types so usable allow a projection of the unit-type under way, and what, roughly, it will take for an instance of that unit-type to be completed (Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003)). However, the projectability of the TCU actually brings a boomerang effect to the interactants in starting their turns. The speaker-change that should occur at the TRP cannot be reached by the interactants due to the projectable TCU. The interactants, indeed, start their turns before the TRP after being able to project what the TCU might come or complete or even misproject the TCU. Thus, an overlap unavoidable emerges. The occurrence of overlap, according to Cumming (2009: 1), is categorized into timing problems, backchannel, collaborative completion and interruption. The first three categories in point of fact show how projectable the TCU is that makes them feel urgent to start their turn before the TRP whether at the first possible completion, for example the occurrence of the timing problems, or at any parts of the TCU, for example the emergence of backchannel and collaborative completion. Oppositely, the occurrence of interruption does not show an urgency of an interactant to do so but it, indeed, shows an interactant’s impatience in starting his/her turn. And it is intrigued by the projectable of the TCU in nature too that an interrupter projects through the unit-types used in a current speaker’s turn that the possible completion is still far away to reach. In addition the highest frequency of the occurrence of the four categories is not reached by interruption but backchannel. The highest frequency of backchannel transparently shows an acceptance phase

towards a presentation phase delivered by a current speaker. It means that the delivery of information or commercial message has been fully understood by the interactants.

All in all, the distribution of turns managed in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* reveals that turns are managed preallocationally and allocationally. Note that speech-exchange systems operate according to a mixture of preallocational and local allocational methods of turn-taking (Hawkins, Wiemann and Pingree, 1988: 84). And such methods of turn-taking are characterized by the application of the turn-allocational techniques proposed by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (2003) and the emergence of overlap suggested by Cumming (2009: 1).

## 5.2 Suggestions

Dialogue occurred in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* is somewhat interesting and unique to investigate in terms of its turn-taking patterns. Let alone, not all settings are equal (Clark, 1996: 8). By investigating such patterns we can learn how the distribution of turns is preallocationally and locally managed by the interactants. Thus, we are also able to discover at a glance that the turn distribution happened in the *Hidup Sehat Bersama Waskita Reiki* is actually a form of joint actions suggested by Clark (1996) by which each of the interactants does the dissimilar actions on their own called autonomous actions – an interactant is speaking while the other interactants are listening – and put them into coordination named participatory actions to interconnect understanding and to manage speaker-change due to the recursive changing of speaker in which there

must be always one speaker who speaks at a time; moreover, according to Coulthard (1977: 55), turns to speak are valued and sought. Therefore, what might have intrigued an interactant to crash in an overlap is level-headed to observe.

This research paper limits its observation on the distribution of turns managed in an infomercial based on its turn-taking patterns. What with one thing and another, such limitation hopefully would not hamper language learners to make a rather similar research for example investigating turn-taking patterns in other kinds of infomercial like gadgetal infomercials in terms of its kinesthetic feedback, or , indeed, it would expectantly encourage them to do a further research corresponding to other fields of linguistics, for example observing the dialogue taken from infomercials based on theory of Grice's conversational maxims, with the intention of getting a new understanding which might be able to build new theories, information, and even hypothesis. In addition, it goes without saying, the method of the analysis must be always counted on in doing any kinds of research in order to get such intentions.