

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides general introduction of the study including Background, Research Questions, Aims of the study, Significance of the study, Methodology and Clarification of Key Terms.

1. Background

Debate can be understood as a forum in which people can present their idea by using language as the medium. According to International Debate Association Education, 'debate is a formal contest of argumentation between two teams or individuals'. Debate is seen as a tool in developing a democracy and open society. People debate in order either to support their beliefs or oppose other's. In debate, the aim of debaters is to win over their opponents. Therefore, in debate people are expected to share their idea in a very convincing way without purposing to insult other people. Wattles and Radić-Bojanić (2007) proposed eight characteristics of debate such as interaction of two or more people, face to face interaction and usually using formal speech. Based on these characteristics, debate can be considered as a form of conversation because it requires the interaction of two people or more, and the language used is mostly spoken language.

Conversation can be understood as a way in which people build their relationship by talking in their daily life. Liddicoat (2007) states that conversation is 'the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationship each other'. Conversation is one of the major area studies of discourse analysis which is called conversation analysis. Conversation analysis focuses on the analysis of ordinary spoken communication. Conversation analysis aims to understand how people manage their interaction (Paltridge, 2006). The analysis of conversation focuses on turn-taking, gaps and overlaps, adjacency and preference organization, expanding sequences, repair, and opening and closing conversation (Liddicoat, 2007). This study limits its scope on turn-taking of conversation analysis.

Repair refers to the process when people have problem with their talk and then they correct it. Paltridge (2006) refers repair as 'the way speakers correct things they or someone else has said, and check what they understood in conversation'. In the same line Sack et al. (1974, cited in Liddicoat 2007:73) state that current speaker continues strategy in turn taking can be considered as repair devices. Schegloff *et al* (1977) proposed model of repair in the

conversation based on who initiated it and who repair the talk. Repair can be initiated by the speaker (self-initiated repair) or by someone else (other-initiated repair), and repair can be made by the speaker of the repairable item (self-repair) or it may be made by the recipient (other-repair). However, often time in comedy repair is not pure repair but implicature which is intentionally made. It is because sometimes the repair which is made in this conversation is considered as the strategy in creating laughter.

In a conversation, often time one person speaks at a time and after that she/he probably nominates another person or another person may take up the turn without being nominated (Sacks *et al*, 1974; Sacks, 2004, cited in Paltridge, 2006). Most of the time people will instinctively know when they can speak although they are not aware of the sign of their turn. There are some signals which indicate the end of turn such as the use of falling intonation, pausing and also the speaker can use the word such as ‘mmm’ or ‘anyway’ to end his/her turn. There are three rules of turn taking which highly possible occur in a conversation; Current Speaker Selects (CSS), Self-Select (SS), Current Speaker Continuous (CSC). However, it is possible that those rules are violated in conversation. Overlaps and problematic are two common features of conversation. Overlaps and problematic are often time considered as the way people’s attempt to take the ‘floor’.

Another feature in conversation is that we notice that many turn at talk occur as pairs. When someone says greeting then it will be followed by greeting, a farewell by a farewell, or a question by an answer. This pair can be understood as *adjacency pairs*. In a conversation people also may choose the way they develop their talk. The term of preference deals with the ways in which conversational action may be accomplished. For example, in order to state their agreement people may say ‘that was good’ (Liddicoat, 2007).

There are some studies regarding the analysis of debate. One of these studies is conducted by Emmertsen in 2007 who conducted a study in some British Broadcast panel interview. The study tried to show that interviewers’ initial challenging questions polarized interviewees’ positions and that confrontation between interviewees was an expected and normative part of the interaction and also to show that the grammatical, lexical and sequential design of interviewers’ initial challenges were constructed by the interviewers’ formal neutrality as provided by the turn-taking system for the news interview. The results of this study found that the debate interview cannot be adequately understood as organized according to one turn-taking system, but rather as organized by the turn-taking system for news interviews as well as by a conversational turn-taking system. In the same vein, Ikeda (2008) studied how argument was set in many kind of interaction, one of it was debate. She

stated that political debates were particularly set up so that it involved arguments. She reviewed some models of political debate in British and North America. It stated that those kinds of debates were a bit different with formal debate in which the debate was for the audience. The different structure of debate was also found in presidential or vice presidential debate where it was only moderator who could set a topic for the candidates.

Another study is conducted by Hossein Shokouhi & Neida Hamidi (2010). They analyzed a writing conversation in the internet chat. The study focused on 400 chat samples from 100 university students. Eggins and Slade's (1997) model of conversation was used in which they provided nine categories of opening speech function. The study found that the salient speech function that was found in the data was stating opinion which provided attitudinal and evaluative information. In the same year, Mustofa (2010) analyzed turn taking in program 'Debate TV One'. This study analyzed how conversation was managed and distributed in the program and the purpose of interruption and overlaps which were made in the program. This study found that: first there were particular characteristics of speaker change in the program. The second was that question-answer pair was the most pair that was found in the data. And the last was that the purpose of the overlaps and interruption was to get more information from the current speaker, change questions, and agree or disagree to a particular argument.

In Indonesia there are many debate forums which are broadcast on television. Some of them are Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) which has been parodied by Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK). Being the parody of ILC, ILK almost has the same structure and organization like ILC for instance in term of where the participants are seated. However, in terms of conversation structure, it seems that there are some differences between them. For example, in the opening of the forum the host of ILC, Karni Ilyas, will be introduced by a narrator, meanwhile in ILK the host introduces himself. The difference between them also can be seen in the way repair is made. In ILK, often time repairs are made by others because in this case the mistakes emerge not merely because the speakers have problem with their talk but it may be done on purpose. Meanwhile, in ILC the speaker usually makes the repair by him/her self in order to make people understand what he/she means. In light with this, this study will attempt discover the differences that may or may not occur between ILK and ILC by using the conversation analysis proposed by Liddicoat (2007).

2. Research Questions

Every study has to have a guidance that will help the researcher to conduct its research. In a conversation, every participant has the right to speak. However, the participant knows that they cannot just talk at the same time. Therefore in a conversation turn taking is an important part of a conversation. Without turn taking the conversation will probably become too monotonous or every participant will talk at the same time. This study tries to analyze the differences of conversation organization between ILK (Indonesia Lawak Klub) and ILC (Indonesia Lawyer Club) which focuses on turn taking. Therefore, this study uses four research questions below as the guidance:

1. What rules of turn taking occur in conversation among participants in ILK and ILC?
2. Between ILK and ILC, which one has the most overlaps?
3. How often does repair occur in ILK and ILC?
4. What is the purpose of repairs made in ILK and ILC?

3. Aims of the study

Both ILK and ILC are Indonesia Debate forums which have different style compared to other debate forums for instance presidential debate. Even though ILK is a parody program for ILC, in term of conversation analysis both of that debate forum have differences. By using research questions above, this present study aims to:

1. To discover what rules of turn taking which occur in ILK and ILC.
2. To compare which debate forum that has most overlaps.
3. To discover whether repair occurs in debate and how often it occurs,
4. To discover the purposes of repair made in the debate,

Through the analysis of the data, this study attempts to describe the different strategies and organization of talking that are used in managing the conversation in both forums.

4. Methodology

Largely, this present study uses descriptive qualitative methodology as the main research methodology. Research that uses descriptive qualitative methodology describes a phenomenon or a subject accurately and factually based on the data which are in the form of

non-numerical data such as interviews, case studies, or participant observation (see Richard and Schmidt, 2002: 152 & 435).

The data for study are firstly in the form of video recorded which is downloaded via web <http://www.youtube.com>. The videos are two debate forums named Indonesia Lawak Klub and Indonesia Lawyer Club which are broadcast in two different television stations in Indonesia. The length of Indonesia Lawak Klub is approximately 41.52 minutes, meanwhile Indonesia Lawyer Club is about 60 minutes and later these videos are transcribed in order to make the analysis easier.

Furthermore, this study employs conversation analysis (CA) in order to describe how debate is built in spoken discourse. Conversation analysis focuses on the characteristics of spoken interaction. The data are analyzed according to Liddicoat (2007) theory of conversation analysis.

This analysis involves the analysis of turn-taking overlaps and interruption, and repair. Turn taking analysis have three rules which are proposed by Sack *et al.* (1974), those rules are Current Speaker Select (CSS), Self-Select (SS), Current Speaker Continuous (CSC). The second analysis is overlaps analysis which consist of unproblematic and problematic overlaps. The analysis of repair is divided into three categories based on the purpose of repairs which are found. The analysis will be presented in the form of table which shows the number of occurrences of the findings and then a conclusion can be made based on this analysis.

5. Significance of the study

The results of this study are expected to uncover the different strategies in building conversation between two debate forums, which are Indonesia Lawak Klub and Indonesia Lawyer Club, because although both programs are debate programs and those programs are identical each other but those programs have different purposes. Furthermore, this study expects give more information that in conversation there is some basic principles that are applied in order to build conversation whether the participants realize it or not.

6. Clarification of Key Terms

In order to make this present study more understandable, there are some terms that need to be clarified. These terms are:

1. Discourse

Fairclough understands discourse as a tool which is used in various fields including meaning making and a way in construing aspects of the world which is associated with a particular social perspective. Meanwhile, Leeuwen derives Foucault's definition of discourse as a way of knowing the aspect of reality which is constructed socially (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). Based on those definitions, discourse can be understood as a socially constructed ways of knowing reality which is used in various fields such as meaning making. And discourse analysis is a way in analyzing written and spoken text.

2. Conversation

The way people communicate and express their feeling in daily life in order to build and maintain relationship among them. Meanwhile according to Liddicoat (2007) conversation analysis is 'an approach to the study of talk in interaction'.

3. Turn taking

Turn taking refers to the process of changing speaker in a conversation. This changing can be because one speaker nominates other or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated.

4. Turn Constructional Units.

Turn constructional units may be understood as the sign which is the speaker used in order to indicate they finish their turn. A variety of grammatical unit which is function as TCU are example words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

5. Turn Relevance Places.

In a conversation, there is the time when a speaker possibly completes his/her own talk and at that point another speaker may take turn and change speaker.

6. Unproblematic overlap

It refers to the small, short overlaps that are not being considered as overlaps by other participants and the current speaker.

7. Problematic overlaps

It refers to a longer overlap that the participants find it's problematic and usually the current speaker may do something in order to deal with the problem. And this problematic interruption is often referred as *interruption*.

8. Repair

Repair refers to the processes when a speaker can deal with the problem which occurs in talk. This problem can be corrected by the speaker or another speaker.

7. Organization of The Research Paper

This paper will be organized as follows:

Chapter I : this chapter provides an overall introduction of the paper. It consists of Background, Research Questions, Aims of the study, Significance of the study, Methodology, significance of the study and Clarification of Key Terms.

Chapter II : this chapter will provide the explanation of the theory that is used as the framework for the data analysis

Chapter III : this chapter provides explanation of the methodology, and steps in conducting this study. This chapter consists of research methodology, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter IV : this chapter provides the analysis of the data and the result of analysis.

Chapter V : this chapter is the conclusion of the study and suggestion for the next study.