

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes on how the study was conducted. This chapter is divided into five sections: research question, research design, data collection, data analysis and concluding remark. Research question is the basic problem this study focuses on. Research design explains the method used in this research. Data collection and data analysis describe how the data were collected and analyzed. This chapter ends with concluding remarks.

3.1 Research questions

This research analyzed conversation in *The Young Turks* TV interview program. This research attempts to address the following questions:

1. What are the types of turn-taking patterns organized in speakers conversations?
2. What are types and the functions of overlaps in TV interview setting?

3.2 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because this study focused on describing natural occurrences of turn-taking by the participants in *The Young Turks* TV interview program as well as determining the functions of overlap which include data interpretation towards transcription of conversation taken from detailed inspection or observation of video recording. Qualitative research studies do not attempt to quantify the result through statistical analysis, rather they attempt to involve interviews and observation without formal measurement, as noted by Marczyk (cited in Suharsaputra, 2012).

Related to conversation analysis, this study is interested in natural occurrences and formal organization of talk in TV interview setting. Therefore, this study also employs descriptive analysis method which is appropriate to make a description or image about facts, illustration of phenomena, especially about talk

in TV interview setting. Furthermore, descriptive analysis method is usually used to clarify the relationships, make prediction, and extract meaning and implication of a problem that is going to be solved, as noted by Nazir (1988). This study did not specifically analyze the data from number, but from textual evidences taken from data transcription. In line with Flick (2007) who states that qualitative research uses text as empirical material (instead of numbers), starts from the notion of the social construction of realities under study, and is interested in the perspectives of participants.

3.3 Data collection

All data presented in this study were taken from TV interview program entitled “*The Young Turks Interview*”. All participants in this program were involved as the subject of the study. The following sections discuss the source of the data and subject involved in this study along with the procedure in collecting data with description of the process of data collection in detail.

3.3.1 Sources and Subject

Data were taken from television interview entitled “*The Young Turks Interview*” program which was uploaded on *YouTube* on 26th March, 2014 which can be retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6aKjQxxKZNY>. The participants who act as the subject of study and become the sources of the data in The Young Turks TV interview program are Larry King as the interviewee (the guest star) and Cenk Uygur as the interviewer (the host). The data were presented in the form of utterances, words and phrases which were collected from recorded video of The Young Turks TV interview program. The subject of this research is represented in initial letters as follows:

LK : Larry King

CU : Cenk Uygur

3.3.2 Data Collection Procedure

To collect the data in TV interview setting, the researcher watched and heard the conversation by looking at video recording of conversation. In order to obtain a good data (good quality of audio and video), a recorded video of conversation was downloaded from one of the internet's most popular sites, namely *YouTube* in order to avoid missing important information as noted by Wray et al (1998) that "the use of collecting recorded data is to listen over and over again for the detail". Good audio and video quality in recorded media is important to diminish the difficulties in understanding and examining the phenomena before the data was transformed into transcription.

The process of transcription involves playing back small sections of conversational extract repeatedly, and the words and sounds were gradually written according to the conventions outlined in the previous section. Data collection was conducted in Personal Computer (PC) as suggested by Forrester (2002). He explains that the data transcription relies on the repetitive replaying of audio or video tape recordings, video or audio recordings can be imported directly into a PC and then appropriate software can be used to aid the task. As for this study, PRAAT and ELAN were taken in this study as a tool of collecting data. The form of the data is presented as follow:

1. CU : *Now we have a great interview for you here in TYT*
2. LK : *oh my God*
3. CU : *look at this, a living legend, Larry King*
4. LK : *how thrill, how thrill you must be aren't you?*
5. CU : *((laugh))*
6. LK : *I can set the things going through you now right now*
7. CU : *((laugh))*
8. LK : *that I'm sitting next to a living legend ((laugh))*
9. CU : *Larry, let me tell you a quick story, ah, it is how my interview start. Instead of you talk and I talk. ehm ((laugh)) one of my friends, once I get into talkshow business like eighteen years ago said, what do you crazy? What do you want to be, Larry King? ((laugh))*
10. LK : *((laugh))*
11. CU : *like you could never be Larry King, so you, you gotta be crazy try...*

12. LK : *that's, so that's, when you, when you do some for fifty-seven years, a senato once said that that there's a lot (***). Be hang around long enough you must be doing something right, but I thank you for the complement*
13. CU : *yeah no problem. So now of course I, I wanna get into your career and how you've got here, the fifty seven years. First I wanna let everybody knew what are you doing today. So you're on your own TV, ehh..*
14. LK : *okay, (***) I, I left CNN. I thought I could retire...*

After that, the data were cleansed from the unused elements which were not the focus of the study. Then, the data were classified into a form of “conversation card”. It was functioned to divide turns into several encounters according to when and in what minute the turn appears. This technique made the analysis easier to conduct. Transcription was conducted along with the addition of conversation element symbols proposed by Sack et al (cited in Forrester, 2002), by looking at this following table:

Table 3.1
Conversation Card

T/CV/15		
No.	Participant	Conversation
106	LK	...
107	CU	If you're good (.) you will be heard (.) there's always room= =I sent out four hundred tapes to get on the [radio, so..]
108	LK	[I was lock head] never had to do that, I start it (.) started in Miami (.) stayed in Miami (.) grew at Miami, one of our television in Miami two years later (.) radio television news paper (1.0) ah:: they had an idea for a national radio show started that Miami moved to Washington (1.0) Ted turn to call CNN came and erased this history
109	CU	waz e:: first national show that open that show in seventy eight? (1.0) [you there...]
110	LK	[U two] broadcasting system we >start in on< two hundred we >start in on< twenty eight stations and ended it with about five hundred
111	CU	so what happen between nineteen fifty seven and nineteen seventy eight cuz' seventy eight then you gotta a national

		show that's the big deal (.) that's [where Ted turn to hears you]
112	LK	[after local tell] I did local radio local television local newspaper I was like miss the Miami (1.0)
113	CU	Aha

Code in first row (T/CV/15) in the table 3.1 is a code to determine the turns that occur in a conversation which is taken on the 15th minute in duration between 00.15.01 until 00.15.59. After the process of transcription was finished, data transcription became the basic data for the analysis. Numbers (No.) in the table indicates the series of turn-taking occurrences. In the next step of analysis, only speech lines that contain turn-taking patterns became the focus of analysis. Moreover, the study moved to the process of analysis and interpretation which were the most important point to grasp.

3.4 Data analysis

The transcription in conversation card was analyzed based on turn-taking rules proposed by Sack et al (Cited in Forrester, 2002), including the Current Speaker Selects The Next Speaker (CS2TNS) which has two sub-categories, Select (S) and Being Selected (BS), Self-Selection (SS), and Current Speaker Continuous (CSC). Afterwards, if overlapping speeches appeared, they were analyzed and categorized into four categories made by Adda et al (2008), and interruptions categories made by Goldberg (cited in Forrester, 2002) as discussed below.

3.4.1 Identification of Turn-Taking Patterns

Turn-taking patterns existed in the data were marked and included in the form of table. Some examples of data analysis in conversation which were taken from conversation between two participants are presented below.

Situation: this is an interview between two people, one person act as interviewer and one act as interviewee.

Cenk : So what is your politics? I gotta ask, republican or democrat?

Cenk used CS2TNS, because he Selected (S) Larry to be next speaker by asking Larry's political thought.

Larry : oh I've never announce it

Larry's responses Cenk's question which means that Larry was Being Selected (BS) by Cenk.

Cenk : So this is EXCELLENT [time to announce it!]

Here, Cenk used Self-Select (SS), because Larry didn't select him as next speaker, initiatives he took the turn by asking Larry to do something along with raising intonation.

Larry : [No I would, I tell whatever] I'm never, I'm never on the air (.) brought my

politics to it

Larry also used Self Select (SS) by overlapping Cenk's speech to reject his order. This is an example of violation to the rule of turn-taking and the raise of overlap problem.

Cenk : [Yeah, absolutely, absolutely, it's ...]

(.)

So, you also 've another show, politicking?

Cenk, in this occasion, used the Current Speaker Continuous (CSC) because after a second of pause, no one wants to take the turn. So, here Cenk continued to talk by asking Larry a question. The example can be presented in the table below:

Table 3.2
Turn-Taking Patterns Identification

Conversation Card	Speaker	Turn-Taking Patterns			
		CS2TNS		SS	CSC
		S	BS		
T/CV/04	CU				√
	CU	√			
	LK		√		
	CU			√	
	LK			√	

- C2STNS : Current Speaker Select the Next Speaker
- S : Selects
- BS : Being Selected
- SS : Self Select
- CSC : Current Speaker Continues

The next process after finishing the classification and analyzing data was the identification of overlaps which appear in each turn-taking pattern.

3.4.2 Identification of Overlap

Generally, conversation in TV interview setting consists of simple turn pattern of question and answer strategy, yet overlap may also occur. Overlaps are categorized into four different categories, leaning on Adda et al (2009) categorization. It includes back-channel (bck), turn stealing or interruption (tst), anticipated turn taking (att), and complementary (cmp), as can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.3
Overlap

		Category of Overlap			
No.	Speaker	BCK	ATT	TST	CMP
1	CU	√			
2	LK				
3	CU			√	
4	LK				
8	LK		√		
9	CU				

Numbers on the table represent the sequences of turns. From table 3.3, number 2 indicates backchannel because the speaker has no intention to take the turn, but rather use “continuer” in this case is the use of expression “*oh my god*” with prolonged speech. Anticipated turns taking were indicated in number 8 and 9 because the speaker fails to decide the end of the turn and starting to speak to soon. Turn stealing or Interruptions appeared in number 4 and 8 because the speaker started speaking before the current speaker ended his speech in order to

silence him. The detail of conversation could be seen in conversation card. Turn-stealing, which also indicates interruption, was classified into neutral interruption and violation interruption according to distinction made by Goldberg (cited in Forrester, 2002), which is written in the form of table as follows:

Table 3.4
Interruption

Category of Interruption			
No.	Speaker	Violation	Neutral
3	CU	√	_____
4	LK	_____	_____
11	CU	√	_____
12	LK	_____	_____
13	CU	√	_____
14	LK	_____	_____
15	CU	_____	√

In neutral interruption, next speaker interrupts when there has been no indication by the current speaker that he/she wants to stop talking. Neutral interruption is different with violation interruption. The speaker insists to take over the turn, even though the current speaker doesn't indicate that he want to stop talking. Moreover, the classification of the data becomes a supportive evidence to strengthen data interpretation toward the function of overlap and interruption. The occurrence of overlap and interruption is described whether it is intended to pursue the topic, clarify, emphasize or open and close the interview session.

3.5 Concluding remark

This chapter describes how this study collects, transcripts and analyzes the data on the analysis of turn-taking patterns in *The Young Turks* TV interview program. This chapter also explains the process of video and audio data collection as the object of analysis and the transcription as the basic data for analysis. The pattern of turn-taking and the function of interruption and overlapping speech becomes

the main observation to pursue the answer of research question which are described in detail on the next chapter.