CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the research, formulation of problems, purposes of the research, scope of the research, and significance of the present research. The purpose of this chapter is to define the topic of this study, the aims, the area of the research, and the importance of this study.

1.1. Background of the Research

Conversation is a way of social interaction which involves two or more participants who talk about certain topics. It can be analysed using conversation analysis (CA). As Paltridge (2006) notes, CA looks at ordinary everyday spoken discourse, and it also looks at how social relations are developed through the use of spoken discourse. CA aims to understand how people manage their interactions and to describe how spoken discourse is organized and developed as speakers carry out these interactions.

A central feature of conversation analysis is the study of turn-taking (Harwood, 2006). The analysis of turn-taking is concerned with how speaker takes turns speaking. Since conversations involve people taking turns at talk, they have to be aware of their role in conversation. People have to know when they start to speak, and when it is supposed to be other’s turns. In addition, Mullins (2012) states that in conversation turn-taking is obvious. Turn-taking is the most fundamental feature of conversation, and also the underlying framework of conversation.

The turn-taking system is a co-ordinated activity (Sidnell, 2010 as cited in Mullins 2012). He further argues that it is organized in a way to minimize any overlaps in people talking, or any gaps where no-one talks. Furthermore, turn-taking is ‘locally managed’ (Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson, 1974), which means that only the turn being taken and the next turn are organised, and ‘party-administered’, which means that the participants determine next speakers. Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) also state that there are three rules of turn taking:
namely Current Speaker Selects the Next Speaker (CS2TNS), Self-Selection (SS), and Current Speaker Continuous (CSC). Current Speaker Selects the Next Speaker (CS2TNS) rule is when the next speaker is selected by the current speaker, thus the next speaker has the right and is obliged to take the turn to speak. Self-Selection (SS) rule occurs when the current speaker does not select the person who should take the next turn to speak, then anyone may self-select him/herself to be the next speaker. Current Speaker Continuous (CSC) rule applies if the selected speaker does not take the turn to speak or if no one select him/herself to speak then the current speaker may continue and recycle the rules. Those rules are for any turn, at the initial transition-relevance place of an initial turn-constructional unit.

In some contexts of conversation, turn-taking becomes an interesting issue. There are some studies that have analysed turn taking in conversation. Faizah (2015) conducted a study about interruptions and overlap in male-female in conversation in the talk show *Mata Najwa*. This study investigated two features of turn-taking, interruption and overlap. It focused on the types of interruptions and overlaps, and their frequency found in a mixed-sex conversation. Also, it analysed how gender differences play a role in interruptions and overlaps. However, since the focus of this study is the features of turn-taking, it does not provide a further explanation about the use of turn-taking rules.

Another study of turn-taking analysis is conducted by Olutayo (2013). He focused on the patterns of turn taking in Nigerian TV talkshows. He identified the personality of the host, the social status of the participants, the composition of the guests including the audience in the studio, the duration of the program, discourse topic, gender, and culture. However, he just described the personality and social status of the participants without looking at the relationship among the participants in the talk show.

King (2010) also conducted a study of turn-taking analysis. He analysed turn taking in a dialogue of drama titled *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* by Edward Albee. In his research, King focused on how the actors take control of their turn in conversation to see who dominates the part in the drama. The result of his research showed that the actors exploit and violate the turn taking system in their attempts
to attain conversational dominance and power. However, while King’s (2010) research analysed the power relation among actors in the drama, this research investigates power relation among participants in the talk show by considering social distance and power relation.

Compared to those previous studies, this research also analyses turn-taking in the conversation of the talk show. However, instead of analysing the features of turn-taking, this research focuses on the use of turn-taking rules. Based on the rules of turn taking that are proposed by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974), this research aims to investigate the rules that are mostly used in one TV program called Ini Talkshow. Ini Talkshow is a TV program which is hosted by two persons and other members that have a special role to interview the guests. This talk show is chosen to be analysed in this research because it is one of the famous and happening TV programs in Indonesia. The episode of the talk show is about “967 Hits FM”. There are five guests of the episodes known as young entertainers. Since one of the guests is the son of the host it will be of interest to see how social distance plays a role in conversations. The social distance among the participants is determined to identify the factors that influence turn taking rules in conversation; it is also this reason why the episode is chosen.

Social distance is determined by looking at the result of the analysis by using Bogardus’s (1926) social distance scale which measures people's willingness to participate in social contacts of varying degrees of closeness with members of diverse social groups, such as racial and ethnic groups. However, another factor that may influence the use of turn taking rules is also determined, in this case power relation. Power relation is examined to be the factor that influences the use of turn-taking in conversation since it is the talk show where there are host, co-host and guests. Thus, the purpose of this research is to find out whether it has an influence or not.

This research also focuses on how the participants take their roles in conversations. By looking at how the conversation is running in this talk show, the rules of turn taking can be observed. This research uses a transcript of talk show
conversation as the data to analyse. After analysing the rules, the factors that influence the use of the rules are also examined.

1.2. Formulation of Problems

This research investigates the rules of turn taking in a conversation by trying to answer the following questions:

1. What patterns of turn taking occur in conversations among the participants (hosts and guests) in the talk show?
2. How do social distance and power relation influence the use of turn taking rules in the conversation?

1.3. Purposes of the Research

The purposes of the research are the following:

1. To identify the patterns of turn taking that are used in the conversation among participants (hosts and guests) in the talk show.
2. To discover how social distance and power relation influence the use of turn-taking rules in the conversation.

1.4. Scope of the Research

The scope of this research is selected dialogues of the talk show Ini Talkshow where turn taking occurred in the conversation. The research aims to identify the patterns of turn taking that are mostly used in the conversation. Since it is a talk show where there are many participants, it also analyses the factors that influence the use of turn-taking rules, the main focus in the process of investigating the factor is social distance among participants in the talk show, however another factor is also investigated such as the factor of power relation.
1.5. Significance of the Research

It is hoped that this study on turn-taking rules will enrich the literature on discourse analysis especially in conversation and provide guideline for future research that use the same type of analysis. Furthermore, the result of this research on turn taking analysis of the talk show is also expected to prevent the misunderstanding in conversation by looking at the rules of turn taking.

1.6. Clarification of Terms

Some terminologies need to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding in the research:

1. Conversation
   According to Bull and Aylett (1998), conversation is one means by which people can coordinate the exchange of information. The information itself may be in the form of ideas or facts, and the particular characteristic of conversation is that it conveys social information.

2. Conversation analysis
   Heritage (1998) argues that conversation analysis, like other forms of discourse analysis focuses on issues of meaning and context in interaction extensively. However, conversation analysis is distinctive in developing this focus by connecting both meaning and context to the idea of sequence.

3. Turn-taking
   According to Sack, Schegloff & Jefferson( 1977, as cited in Dubois, Boutin &Sankoff, 1996), turn-taking is the most important part in interactional activity, both in characteristic of the simultaneous active participation of two or more participants, and in its historical role in the field of conversational interaction.

4. Social Distance
   Cesareo (2007, as sited in Bichi 2008) defines social distance as the lack of availability and relational openness. It is the result of the dynamic interaction of factors situated on three different dimensions of space: physical, symbolic and geometrical.
5. Power Relation

Based on Brown and Gillman (1960), power is a relationship between at least two persons, and it is nonreciprocal in the sense that both cannot have power in the same area behaviour. One person may be said to have power over another in the degree that he/she is able to control the behaviour of the other.

6. Talk show

According to Vallet, Essid, Carrive, and Richard (2011), talk show programs are defined as broadcasts where one or several persons discuss various topics put forth by a host.

1.7. Organization of the Report

This research is organized in five chapters. Each chapter details the different information needed to construct the idea of the research. It is elaborated as follows:

- **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION:**
  This chapter consists of background of the research, formulation of problems (including thesis statements and research questions), purposes of the research, significances of the research, and organization of the paper.

- **CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS:**
  This chapter consists of relevant theories, ideas, and issues in which the principles and justifications of the research will be grounded. It will also provide findings of previous research and other supportive information relevant to the present research.

- **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**
  This chapter describes approaches and procedures, research design, data collection and data analysis all manifested in the research.

- **CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:**
  This chapter provides the results of the analysis and the discussions on the significance of the results.

- **CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:**
  This chapter presents conclusions drawn from the research findings. In addition, suggestions for future research is also included in this chapter.