

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the methodology employed in this research. The elaboration of the approach used in this study is divided into five main sections, which are research questions, research design, data collection, data analysis and concluding remarks. The first section introduces the questions that will be answered through this research. The second section describes the design, method and theoretical framework used in this study. The third section presents the steps of collecting the data. The fourth section provides the process of the analysis. In the last section of this chapter, it concludes all techniques and methods of the research.

3.1. Research Questions

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?

3.2. Research Design

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method since it observes the rules of turn taking in conversation and the factors influencing the turn taking behavior in that conversation. According to Creswell (2009), qualitative researcher tends to collect the data in the place where the participants experience the problem. The research describes a social phenomenon, as reflected in a talk show. The analysis of this phenomenon involves processes of identifying, categorizing, and summarizing findings.

To analyse the data, this research practices the turn taking rules which are proposed by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) to examine the patterns of turn

taking rules that occurred in the conversation of the talk show. This research also adapts Bogardus' (1926) social distance scale to determine social distance among the participants, and the theory about "the pronouns of power and solidarity" by Brown and Gilman (1960) to identify the power relation among participants in the talk show.

3.3. Data Collection

All data presented in this research were taken from TV program *Ini Talk Show*. Some participants in this program were involved as the subject of the research. The following sections discuss the source of the data and subject involved in this study along with the procedures in collecting data with description of the process of data collection in detail.

3.3.1. Sources and Subject

The primary data of this analysis were taken from excerpts of selected dialogues in the video of an episode in Indonesian talk show *Ini Talk Show*: "967 Hits FM". The talk show is hosted by Sule Sutisna and co-hosted by Andre Taulani. The episode of the talk show is chosen because one of the guests is the host's son.

The talk show *Ini Talk Show* is a daily program on NET TV, one of Indonesian's TV stations. It is aired every day at 08.00 p.m. until 09.30 p.m. This talk show can be categorized as a comedy talk show, since the hosts are basically comedians. It mainly discusses some issues and the life or activities of the guests which are usually entertainers. In the episode on November 2015, the topic of the talk show was about "967 Hits FM". The choice of the episode is based in the guests, since this research aims to identify the social distance among participants. There were five guests invited to the talk show: Vincent, Rizky Febian, Putri Titian, DJ Una, and Aditya Fadilla. The guests are basically young entertainers, but they have different areas of entertainment, such as host, singer, actor, DJ, and announcer. The data were presented in the form of utterances, words and phrases which were collected from recorded video of *Ini Talk show* program. The subject of this research is represented in initial letters as follows:

- S : Sule Sutisna (Host)
 A : Andre Taulani (Co-Host)
 V : Vincent (Guest 1)
 R : Rizky Febian (Guest 2)
 P : Putri Titian (Guest 3)
 U : DJ Una (Guest 4)
 F : Aditya Fadilla (Guest 5)

3.3.2. Data Collection Procedure

To collect the data, the video of the talk show is downloaded from *YouTube*, then it is watched to determine which parts that need to be transcribed. The length of the video used in the analysis is 01:28:05. However, this research does not analyse the whole conversations of the talk show, it only identifies the conversations where turn-taking occur. The process of transcription involves playing back small sections of conversational extract repeatedly, and the words and sounds were gradually written according to some of the conventions transcription proposed by Jefferson (2004). The appropriate software can be used such as *InqScribe* as a tool of collecting data. The form of the data is presented as follow:

1. V: *Eh tapi nanti temen-temen gue ke sini ngga apa-apa ya?*
2. S: *Ngga apa-apa*
3. V: *Pada mau ngumpul di sini*
4. S: *Emang rumah lu lagi (.) kemana?*
5. V: *Lagi direnove, ini temen-temen penyiar radio pada mau di sini*
6. S: *[Oh penyiar-penyiar radio mau ke sini] Ngga apa apa=*
7. V: *=Ye*
8. S: *[Ngga apa-apa] kok lu ngga nelpon dulu gitu ke gua, ijin dulu gitu*
9. V: *[Kan udah ngga ada program yang nelpon- nelpon nye]*
10. S: *Oh iya ya tenang aja lah santai.*
11. *(Laughing)*

12. S: Jadi temen-temen lu mau ke sini nih?=
 13. V: =Iya

In the process of transcribing, the video was divided into four parts as the segments of the episode, just as it was uploaded in *YouTube*. After transcribing all the data, the dialogues where turn taking occurred were selected since it is the focus of the research. The selected dialogues were put in the table along with the turn-taking rules that were used in the process of analyzing, as presented below:

Table 3.1 Selected Data

PART	CONVERSATION	TURN TAKING			
		CS2TNS		SS	CSC
		S	BS		
1	V: Eh tapi nanti temen-temen gue ke sini ngga apa-apa ya?				
	S: Ngga apa-apa,				
	V: Pada mau ngumpul di sini				
	S: Emang rumah lu lagi kemana?				
	V: Lagi direnove, ini temen-temen penyiar radio pada mau di sini				
	S: Oh temen-temen penyiar mau ke sini. Ngga apa apa				
	V: Ye				
	S: Ngga apa-apa, kok lu ngga nelpon dulu gitu ke gue, ijin dulu gitu?				
	V: Kan udah ngga ada program yang nelpon-nelpon nye				
	S: Oh iya ya, tenang aja lah santai				
	S: Jadi temen-temen lu mau ke sini nih?				

Table 3.1 shows the data before it is analysed. The process of analysing is elaborated in the next section.

3.4. Data Analysis

The purpose of this research is to determine the rules of turn taking that are mostly used in the conversation, in this case is in the talk show. There are some steps of analyzing the talk show: (1) identifying each dialogues by providing turn-taking rules as proposed by Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974); (2) examining the patterns of turn-taking occurred in the conversation; (3) describing the factors that influence the use of turn taking in the conversation, in which in this research focuses on social distance and power relation among participants in the talk show; (6) making the conclusions of the analysis.

The transcriptions of selected dialogues were analysed based on turn-taking rules proposed by Sack, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974), 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). Moreover, in the process of analyzing the social distance among participants in this talk show, it used Bogardus' (1926) social distance scale. Also, in the process of analyzing the power relation among participants, the theory about "the pronouns of power and solidarity" by Brown and Gilman (1960) is adopted.

3.4.1. Identification of Turn-Taking Rules

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

Situation: an interview between two people, which are the host and the guest:

S: *Nah sekarang bawa temen-temen siaran, karna lu siaran katanya?*

(Now you bring your announcer friends since you are an announcer?)

S used CS2TNS because he (S) selected V to be the next speaker by asking him about his activity.

V: *Sekarang siaran*

(Now I'm announcing)

V responded S because he is being selected (BS) by him.

S: *Jadi bergelut di dunia radio gitu?*

(So you are in a radio, aren't you?)

In the next turn, S also used CS2TNS where he selected V as the next speaker by continuing the question.

V: *Lagi mulai menjajaki. Kan Desta kan udah lama tuh di radio*

(Just starting, unlike Desta who has been in radio since a long time ago)

V responded S as he is being selected by him.

S: *Dia mah lama banget*

(Yes he is)

For this turn, S used Self Select (SS) since he selected himself as the next speaker.

V: *Gue pengen ikutan, tapi ngga jadi penyiar.*

(I want to join him, but not as an announcer)

In this case V also used Self Select (SS).

V: *Jadi penyiar tapi, apa ye istilahnya ya? Mengisi kekosongan lah*

(Become an announcer but, what can I called it? It is like fill the emptiness)

However, for this turn V used Current Speaker Continuous (CSC) because he continued to speak since no one took the turn in the conversation. The example can be presented below.

Table 3.2 Turn-Taking Rules Identification

PART	CONVERSATION	TURN TAKING			
		CS2TNS		SS	CSC
		S	BS		
1	S: Berarti dulu ngga pernah siaran?	V			
	V: Ngga pernah		V		
	S: Nah sekarang bawa temen-temen siaran, karna lu siaran katanya	V			
	V: Sekarang siaran		V		
	S: Jadi bergelut di dunia radio gitu?	V			
	V: Lagi mulai menjajaki. Kan Desta kan udah lama tuh di radio		V		
	S: Dia mah lama banget			V	
	V: Gue pengen ikutan, tapi ngga jadi penyiar.			V	
	Jadi penyiar tapi, apa ye istilahnya ya? Mengisi kekosongan lah				V

Notes:

C2STNS : Current Speaker Select the Next Speaker

S : Selects

BS : Being Selected

SS : Self Select

CSC : Current Speaker Continuous

After classifying and analyzing the data, this research investigated the amounts of the turn-taking rules which occurred in the conversation, and the factors that influenced the use of turn-taking rules in the talk show *Ini Talk Show*.

3.5. Concluding remark

This chapter describes how the data are collected, transcribed and analysed the analysis of turn-taking rules in *Ini Talk Show* TV program. This chapter aims to determine the design of this study. With regard to the research questions, the answers are delivered in data analysis and data presentation in Chapter IV.