

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which are related to this research. The first is about turn-taking strategies by Huda A. N. (2017) entitled “A Conversation Analysis of Application Turn-taking Mechanism”. The purpose of this research is to analyze the turn-taking strategies in the last presidential debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney, in which every conversation always shows the phenomena of turn and the taking to make conversation flows well. The researcher analyzes turn-taking mechanism which consists of taking the floor, holding the floor and yielding the floor, the kind of turn-taking mechanism mostly used by participants and the categories of interruption. The study is based on Mey’s (2001) theory on Pragmatics: An introduction, second edition as the main theory, and is supported with Stenstrom (1994) and Han’s theories (2001).

The second is the research about turn-taking strategies by Lestari I. S. N. A. (2016) entitled “Turn-Taking Strategies Used by Barack Obama and Mitt Romney in The First Presidential Debates 2012”. The researcher focuses on turn-taking strategy used by Barack Obama and Governor Mitt Romney. In this case, the researcher analyzed one problem which is occurs in the debate and how the turn-taking is applied by the debaters and moderator. Theory that is used to analyze the debate conversation is Stenstrom’s theory. This research is different from first research because this research consists of two problem about turn-taking strategies applied in the debate.

The third research comes from Abdullah I. H. H. (2016) entitled, “The Study of Turn-Taking in Jane Eyre Movie 2011”. This research analyzes about turn-taking used in the conversation in Jane Eyre Movie 2011 based on Sack (1974) theory of turn-taking. The aims of this research are identifying the kind of turn-taking techniques the speaker used in Jane Eyre Movie 2011 and examining the intention of each type of turn-taking used by the speaker in the movie. This research is analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing data, the writer uses Sack’s theory of turn-taking to answer the first problem and theory of context in discourse to answer the second problem.

And the last research is about turn-taking strategies by Ismaliyah N. (2015) entitled “Conversation Analysis of Turn-taking Mechanism in Piers Morgan Tonight Talk Show”. The aims of this research are to convey the turn-taking mechanism used by Piers Morgan and Bruno Mars, and to convey the kinds of the turn-taking

mechanism mostly used by Piers Morgan and Bruno Mars. The researcher is analyzed by using Mey's theory to see the turn-taking mechanism which mostly occurs in conversation between Piers Morgan Tonight and Bruno Mars. There are three kinds of turn-taking mechanism that are used in this research such as taking the floor, holding the floor and yielding the floor and all kinds found in that conversation.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This section discusses the theoretical foundation of the present study. The discussion includes conversation analysis (CA), turn-taking, and turn-taking strategies. Each of the points is discussed in a separate sub section.

2.2.1 Conversation Analysis (CA)

Talk is not seen simply as the product of speaker and hearer who try to change information or extend message to each other. Participants in conversation are seen as mutually orienting and cooperating to achieve, orderly and meaningful communication. Conversation Analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction. According to Schiffrin (1994:232), "Conversation Analysis is like interactional sociolinguistics in its concern with the problem of social order, and how language both creates and is created by social context". According to Harvey Sacks, "the basic unit of the conversation is the "turn", that is a shift in the direction of the speaking flow". Turns occur normally at certain well-defined junctures in conversation; such points are called "transition relevant places" (TRPs). A TRP can be done directly as in the case of "current speaker selects next speaker" (Sacks, 1995: II, 223).

Through the work of Harvey Sacks and his colleagues Emmanuel A. Schegloff and Gail Jefferson, by the late 1960s and early 1970s, conversation analysis begin to appear from sociology as an independent area of enquiry towards comprehension the organizational structure of talk which has impact a number of the social science disciplines concerned with human communication (Liddicoat, 2007:4). Conversation analysis examines how talk is created and how the meaning suspended practical, social and interactional accomplishments of component of culture. "The purpose of conversation analysis is to show the tacit, organized reasoning procedures which explain the production of naturally occurring talk" (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 1989:14). Therefore, conversation analysis is used to analyze spoken language in society and to understand how talk is organized in a social setting. It focuses on talk in interaction between two or more participants that take the turn in conversation.

2.2.2 Turn-taking

In conversation analysis, turn-taking is the basic facts of conversation. Speakers and listeners change their roles in order to begin their speech. Conversation will occur well if the participants know when they be speaker and when they be listener. Yule (1996:72) classifies types of turn-taking into five, which are gap, overlap, interruption, backchannel, and adjacency pairs. Gap occurs when there is no talk in the conversation. Overlap happens when the speaker speaking at the same time. Interruption is a moment when the next speaker interrupts the current speaker's turn. Then, backchannel is to pay attention usually signaled by "yeah", "mm", "yes". And the last is adjacency pairs is an automatic paired utterances in a conversation (Yule, 1996:77).

"Turn-taking means that the speaker gives a chance to the listener, who will be the next speaker, to give a comment of what the speaker said and this is repeating process in the conversation" (Levinson, 1983: 292). The definition implies that there is a process in turn-taking that is a process of speaker changes. If it is a process of speaker changes, then there would be patterns from the recursive process. Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998:47) state that there are three basic facts about conversation: turn-taking occurs, one speaker tends to talk at a time, and turns are taken with as little gap or overlap between them as possible. According to Stenstrom (1994:4), "a turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over". However, turn-taking is how the participants changing the role of the speaker and the listener.

2.2.3 The Turn-taking Strategies

According to Stenstrom (1994: 68), "there are three types of turn-taking strategies: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy".

2.2.3.1 Taking the turn strategy

The participants have initiative to begin speak or bring the topic to be discussed while conversation occurs. There must be cooperative attitude among participants as speaker and listener so that the conversation flows well. Taking the turn is used to give comment or to answer the current speaker's question that has been done by the listener. In the other words, taking the turn is when the participants take a turn to speak. There are three kinds of taking the turnas stated by Strenstrom: starting up, taking over, and interrupting.

a. Starting Up

Starting up means that the beginning of conversation. It can be done by hesitant start and clean start. Therefore, participants will use some lexical items that

signal hesitant starts such as filled pause (*uhm* and *a;m*) or verbal fillers (*I mean, you know*) to give a time for the speaker in order to prepare what the speaker is going to speak next (Stenstrom, 1994:69). The speaker uses filled pause or verbal filler to show that the speaker intends to say something but needs more time to think and put it into words. For instance:

(1) A: Well uh::m So your pregnancy was perfectly normal

From the example above the speaker A tries to open the conversation by filled pause or verbal filler. That occurs because of the speaker hesitant about what she/he going to say. On the other hand, if the speaker prepares well then the speaker will start with the word “well”. Clean start occurs when the speaker has prepared well before the participants takes the turn and no more planning. In this case, the speaker will uses the starter to begin the turn and signaled by “well” (Stenstrom, 1994:70). For example:

(2) A: *Well*, to give a little bit time for the speaker to prepare what he is going to speak.

In the example above, the speaker A begins her utterance with clean start, it is signaled by *well*. The speaker begins the turn by saying utterance “well” because the speaker has prepared well what going to say next. It shows that the speaker ready to examine next statement without need more time to think again.

b. Taking Over

Taking over is the situation when the second speaker takes the turn to speak and to give some responses to the current speaker. The listener can take the turn by uptakes and by a link (Stenstrom, 1994:70-73). Uptake occurs when the speaker wants to respond and follow up, the next speaker acknowledges receipt of what the previous speaker and evaluate it before going on. There are some uptakes that usually used: *yeah, oh, well, ah, no, yes*. *Yeah* and *oh* are usually used to respond utterance: *you know*. For instance:

(3) A: It is very cold, *you know*
B: *Yeah*

The example above, the speaker A uses “you know” to give a speak turn to listener B. Then, the speaker B gives respond with the utterance “yeah” what the speaker A said.

And another strategy of taking over is by links. Links are usually signaled by lexical item that are marked conjunctions: *and, but, cos* and *so* which connect sentences and clauses. Links are used to continue the speaker speaks as showing understanding, continuing, and giving reason or disagreement of previous utterance. For instance:

(4) A: Don't choose me! I am not good enough at it
B: *But*, we think you are the best one among us.

From the example above, the speaker B uses “but” to respond the utterance of speaker A that is purposed to connect the sentence with the previous sentence in the same topic.

c. **Interrupting**

Interruption occurs when the participants frequently talk over one another, not listening what the other saying. Stenstrom (1994:73) stated that there are some reasons interrupting happens. Those are listener gets the impressions that the speaker has nothing more to say; or listener thinks that he/she got the message and that there is no need to elaborate; or listener wants to speak up at a particular point in the ongoing talk, before it is too late. Interrupting strategy is divided into two parts that is Alert and Meta-comment. Alert is done by the listener to interrupt the current speaker by speaking louder in order to attract the attention. This strategy shows impolite expression of the speaker. The listener usually forces the current speaker to stop talking although the speaker has something more to say. There are some alerts that usually used: *hey*, *listen*, and *look*.

For example:

- (5) A: “I’m so sorry about you father kid...”
B: “*Look-* that is my father!”

From the example above, the speakers interrupt each other used Alert comment strategy signaled by the word “look”. It means that the speaker wants to take the turn by saying “look” with louder voice in order to attract the attention.

And the second strategy is meta-comment. It is called meta-comment because the speaker actually comment on the talk itself with polite devices which allow the listener to come up with objections without appearing too straightforward and without offending the current speaker. This device is a polite interrupting and usually be used in a formal situation: business, meetings, and serious discussions. Some utterances that are usually used in meta-comment are *can I just tell...*, *can I say something about this...*, *may I halt you...*, *could I halt you there...*, *let me just*. For example:

- (6) A:..... You did not know that=
B: = *Can I say something about this...*

The speaker used meta-comment strategy to interrupt the other speaker to get his turn. It can be seen from the expression that is used “Can I say something about this...”, it means that the speaker wants to ask permission from current speaker to say something.

2.2.3.2 **Holding the turn strategy**

Stenstrom (1994:75) stated that holding the turn means to carry on talking. It happens when the speaker cannot control or holds the turns all the time because it is difficult to plan what to say and speak at the same time. The speaker has to stop talking first then start making plan half-way through the turn. Holding the turn occurs when the speaker wants to hold the turn all the time to bring conversation as well as the speaker wants. There are four ways for holding the turn to avoid a takeover: filled pause and verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition and new start in a conversation.

a. Filled pause or verbal fillers

Those are used to indicate that the speaker is trying to think what the speaker is going to say. It is only used in the short time. Filled pause usually can be taken to indicate that the speaker has no intention to yield the turn, but it is actually planning what to say next. Participants will use some lexical items that signal filled pause (*uhm* and *a;m*) and verbal fillers (*I mean, you know*) to give a time for the speaker in order to prepare what the speaker is going to speak next (Stenstrom, 1994:69). By using that filler, the speaker wants to tell the audience or participants that she/he does not want her/his turn to be disturbed. This strategy is used to hold the turn on speaking. For instance:

(7) A : *.hhh* Okay we have a new *a::* detention system now

B : that if they don't clear these they'll become truants

The speaker A shows that he/she wants to hold the turn by saying “*hhh*” and “*a::*”. It happens because the speaker still needs time to think for a moment then the speaker filled the gap with that filler.

b. Silent pause

Silent pause is used as the turn holder and tried to keep the listener wait until the current speaker finish his/her talking. In silent pause the speaker produces pause where it is placed in syntactically and semantically strategic place. For instance:

(8) B: those posts are . always free . or filled by dunderheads . during a peacetime

A: then we. lose the first few battles

B: when – then you . lost the first few battles . then you sack these fools like lord

A: Uhm

B: Gort and people like that during the last war . and iron side and people like this you know and the old plodders

A: Uhm

B: and suddenly - - - - the more brilliant people appear.

Taken from Stenstrom (1994:77)

A very long pause, like the speaker B after suddenly (- - -), would most certainly have caused a shift of speakers if it had occurred in a different position. However, silence immediately after conjunction and an adverbial not only make it clear that there is more information to come in, it also strongly emphasizes that information.

c. Lexical repetition

Lexical repetition is used by repeating the words because the speaker wants to go on speaking. For instance:

(9) A: I mean it does not make any difference *if if if* you get score six.

The speaker repeated the utterance “if” until three times to hold the turn. The speaker applies this strategy because the speaker wants to go on speaking at the time.

d. New start

When the speaker cannot use their ideas by using lexical repetition, silent way, filled pause or verbal fillers, and the only way is to start all over again. For instance:

(10) A: but I feel somehow . the sheer fact of not having to have . to have .this .really sort of - - *it's for one thing it does nark me.*

(Stenstrom, 1994:78).

From the example above, the speaker still confuses what to say when the speaker started objecting. The speaker tries to put his thought into words by means of repetition, pauses and verbal before realizing that the only way out of the trouble situation is to start all over again.

2.2.3.3 Yielding the turn strategy

And the last strategy of turn-taking is yielding the turn. Yielding the turn means give a turn to the next speaker. The speaker appeals to the listener for a response (Stenstrom, 1994:79). Yielding the turn is divided into three ways: prompting, appealing and giving up.

a. Prompting

Prompting is used when the speaker insists the listener to respond the turn, the respond includes greeting, question, apology, invite, object, offer, and request.

(11) A: *Hi, Kate!*

B: Hi

A: *Would you like to come to my birthday's party, please?*

B: Yes, I'd love to.

The conversation above shows that the speaker A applies prompting strategy to yield the speaker B. Speaker A gives a turn to the speaker B to respond to her/his greeting and question.

b. Appealing

Appealing is used to give the explicit signal to incite the listener to give feedback: *question tag, all right, right, ok, you know, you see*. For instance:

- (12) A : You have done your homework, *right?*
 B : Yes, I have

Speaker A uses utterance “right” in order to speaker B gives a respond to him directly.

c. Giving up

And the last strategy is giving up. It occurs when the speaker does not say anything to respond when the speaker keeps talking. Turns are yielded at completion point, if the speaker cannot say something then there will be pause, and the longer the pause, the stronger the pressure on the listener to say something. For instance:

- (13) A : If I am quite well at the game, I can -- e:m
 B : You can beat them all

Speaker A makes a final effort, signaled by e:m but he has to give up, and speaker B finally takes over the turn.