

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the research and is divided into five sections. The first section explains the background of the research, reviews previous studies, and differences from previous research. The second section formulates the problem, outlining the questions that guide this research. The third section states the purpose of the research, detailing its main objectives. The fourth section discusses the significance of the research, including its benefits or advantages. The final section defines the key terms used in this research.

1.1. Research Background

Language is a fundamental tool for human communication, enabling individuals to express thoughts, feelings, and experiences. It serves as the primary medium for conveying messages and information, playing a critical role in social interactions and shaping our language usage Kusters (2020 in Fathimiyah, 2019, p.1). Oral communication, including speaking, is essential in various contexts, allowing people to connect and exchange ideas effectively Longacre (2020 in Wahyuningsih & Afandi, 2020, p. 3). Conversations, as a form of dialogue, involve a cooperative exchange where participants alternate as speakers and listeners, navigating turn-taking to ensure smooth interaction. For instance:

- A** : *Hey, do you have a moment?*
- B** : *Yeah, I'm free right now. What's going on?*
- A** : *Great! I need some assistance with this letter. Can you help me out?*
- B** : *Sure, just send it over, and I'll take a look.*
- A** : *Thanks, I need it done before the deadline.*
- B** : *No worries, I'll get started on it right away.*

In conversations, turn-taking is the process where speakers alternate roles: one person speaks while the other listens. This shift, or "turn," helps maintain a smooth flow of dialogue. A central feature of conversation is that exactly one person at least one and no more than one talks at a time. Understanding these turn-taking mechanics is essential for effective communication, as it helps prevent interruptions and ensures the conversation flows naturally. Conversation Analysis,

a branch of pragmatics, examines these patterns, exploring turn-taking, interruptions, and other aspects of spoken interactions.

Turn-taking, a key feature of conversational dynamics, refers to the system where speakers alternate their contributions, maintaining the flow and structure of a discussion (Ghilzai & Baloch, 2016). This structured back-and-forth process allows speakers to take, hold, or yield their turn, facilitating effective communication. Understanding turn-taking is crucial, particularly in spoken dialogues where it plays a significant role in maintaining coherence and avoiding interruptions. The study of turn-taking falls within the broader field of pragmatics, which examines how language conveys meaning based on context. It explores aspects like speech acts, conversational implicatures, and the maxims of communication that shape how participants interpret and respond to each other.

Speech acts refer to actions performed through spoken language, whether directly or indirectly. This concept highlights that language functions beyond merely conveying information; it also serves as a tool for influencing others by eliciting specific responses or actions. Understanding the use of speech acts helps us grasp how language facilitates social interactions and affects communication dynamics.

As explained by Biner (2020, in Suryanti, 2019, p. 1) he classifies speech acts into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act involves the utterance itself, focusing on its syntactic and semantic meaning. The illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intended purpose or goal, typically conveyed implicitly. In contrast, the perlocutionary act concerns the outcome or impact resulting from the speech act.

While previous research has examined turn-taking in various settings, such as classroom discussions and formal interviews, there is a gap in understanding its dynamics within the context of podcasts. Podcasts, unlike traditional media formats, offer a more relaxed, unscripted environment where conversational norms may differ. In particular, *The Diary of a CEO*, a popular podcast hosted by Steven Bartlett, presents an interesting case study for turn-taking analysis. Episode 137, featuring Piers Morgan, provides a unique opportunity to explore how turn-taking functions in an informal, yet structured dialogue between two

high-profile speakers. Morgan's assertive and dominant speaking style contrasts with Bartlett's role as a facilitator, creating a dynamic interaction worth analyzing. For instance :

Stephen Bartlett : *“If I spoke to your wife, I mean, even your kids and I said, How does pierces emotional state change in one of these moments of catastrophic failure getting kicked out” //*

Piers Morgan : *// “Did they say what I'm saying?”*

Stephen Bartlett : *“Although he doesn't change at all, barely at all.”*

In this instance, Piers Morgan demonstrates an interruption by cutting off Bartlett before he finishes speaking. This is a clear example of a conversational strategy where a participant (Morgan) takes the floor before the current speaker (Bartlett) has completed their turn. The interruption suggests Morgan's eagerness to clarify or redirect the topic towards his interpretation, showcasing his dominant style of engagement. Stephen Bartlett, on the other hand, exhibits a quick recovery by seamlessly continuing the dialogue without addressing the interruption directly. Bartlett's response indicates his role as a facilitator, trying to keep the conversation flowing without confrontation. This demonstrates his skill in managing the podcast's tone and preventing potential disruption to the conversational flow.

In traditional media like television interviews, the host usually has control over the conversation, guiding the dialogue and managing turn-taking strictly. However, in podcast settings, where discussions are often more free-flowing, the dynamics of turn-taking can be more complex. This creates a challenge for hosts like Bartlett, who must balance allowing guests to express their views while keeping the conversation engaging and coherent for listeners. Examining this interaction can shed light on the turn-taking strategies employed by both participants and how they navigate moments of overlap, interruptions, and topic shifts.

Despite the popularity of podcasts as a medium for information exchange and entertainment, there is limited research specifically focusing on turn-taking mechanisms in this format. Previous studies have mostly concentrated on turn-taking in more formal settings, such as televised talk shows or institutional

interviews, where the structure is predefined, and participants' roles are tightly controlled (Timberg, 2002). For instance, Jufadri (2018) analyzed turn-taking in a talk show with David Beckham, highlighting the dominance of yielding strategies due to the host's role in asking questions. Similarly, Fathimiyah (2016) explored turn-taking in Donald Trump's interviews, noting unique strategies employed by the guest that differed from conventional patterns.

Given this research gap, the current study aims to explore turn-taking strategies in podcasts, specifically in The Diary of a CEO episode featuring Piers Morgan. This episode is particularly relevant as it showcases a high-profile interaction between Bartlett and Morgan, whose communication styles offer a rich context for analyzing turn-taking dynamics. By focusing on the turn-taking techniques used by both the host and the guest, this research seeks to provide insights into how effective communication is achieved in podcast formats and how these strategies contribute to the flow of conversation.

This study aims to contribute to the field of pragmatics by offering a deeper understanding of turn-taking in an informal, yet structured setting like a podcast. It seeks to provide practical insights for podcast creators, emphasizing the importance of mastering conversational dynamics to enhance listener engagement. Through a detailed analysis of this episode, the research is intended to illuminate the subtleties of turn-taking and its impact on the overall communication process, highlighting its role in maintaining conversational harmony and coherence.

1.2. Statements of Problems

All participants in a conversation should conduct it smoothly by adhering to turn-taking norms, which state that while one person speaks, another must listen and wait for their turn. Sometimes, though, players are unable to wait for their turn and wind up taking turns with others.

1. What kinds of turn-taking mostly used in conversation On The Diary of A Ceo Episode 137 with Piers Morgan?
2. How does the mechanism of turn-taking occur in conversation On The Diary of A Ceo Episode 137 with Piers Morgan?

1.3. Research Purposes

This study is designed to investigate the various turn-taking mechanisms utilized in Episode 137 of The Diary of a CEO with Piers Morgan, with specific objectives as follows:

1. To discover the kinds of turn-taking mechanism frequently used in The Diary of a CEO Episode 137 with Piers Morgan.
2. To analyze turn-taking Mechanism in The Diary of A Ceo Episode 137 With Piers Morgan.

1.4. Research Significances

This research delves into the intricate relationship between speech acts and turn-taking in conversational exchanges, with the intention of providing meaningful contributions for various audiences:

1. The Readers

Readers will gain an in-depth understanding of the repair phenomenon after examining this research. They will not only understand its definition but also be presented with the practical examples discussed. In addition, they will observe that repair includes various types and patterns. It is hoped that readers of this study will be more aware of the phenomenon of repair that is often encountered in daily conversation, thus gaining new experiences in language learning, especially conversational repair.

2. The students of English Department and other researchers

This research is expected to provide additional knowledge about conversation analysis, especially on repair studies, to students of the English Department, especially linguistics majors. In addition, this study can be a reference for other researchers who are interested in similar topics. Hopefully, they can find new findings related to the analysis of conversational repair.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

The following are some definitions of the term used in this research:

a. Conversation analysis

Conversation analysis is an approach used to examine how individuals take turns and manage the flow of spoken interactions. A key principle in conversations is that typically, only one person speaks at a time. Once a speaker has finished, they can either select the next speaker or allow someone else to take the turn without direct nomination (Sacks et al., as referenced in Partridge, 2006).

b. Pragmatics

Pragmatics focuses on how meaning is conveyed by speakers and writers and how it is interpreted by listeners and readers. Rather than solely analyzing the literal meanings of words or phrases, this field explores the speaker's intended meaning behind their utterances (Azmi, 2022).

c. Turn-taking strategies

Turn-taking strategies are the methods that conversationalists employ to control the flow of a discussion. The goal of turn-taking is to keep the conversation flowing smoothly. According to Jacob L. Mey (2001), conversationalists can use three sorts of turn-taking strategies: taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, and overlapping), holding the turn, and yielding the turn.

d. Podcast

A podcast is an audio-based program that can be accessed and listened to at any time. These programs are usually produced by individuals with specialized knowledge, experience, or interests who aim to share information with an audience (Smith, 2005).