

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of introduction will introduce the overview of the research. It consists of a background of research, statement of problems, research objectives, research significances and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Humans are social creatures who need to communicate with others. They use language as a tool to express something based on what they need. One of the forms of language used is conversation. A conversation is a kind of social interaction in which language is used systematically and reciprocally. It is a unique human form of social interaction and one of the most significant human socio-cultural evolutions (Myllyniemi, 1986).

A conversation is an act which organized at least by two people as speaker and listener. If only one person speaks, it could not be said as a conversation because conversation should contain a listener or interlocutor's response. As Mey (2001:136) says that “conversation is a way of using language socially doing things with words together with other persons”. Conversation can mean that people are talking with each other and as a form of sociability. It can be used to indicate any activities of interactive talk (Have, 2007:4). Every conversation consists of specific purposes: request something, give an opinion, or say a statement.

Many things happen in conversation, some speakers obey the rules in conversation, but some break it. The participants sometimes know when they have to talk and when they have to listen to the current speaker, so the conversation is going smoothly. It is a kind of everyday phenomenon in human interaction. These all phenomena are studied in Conversation Analysis (CA). Conversation Analysis (CA) is an approach within the social sciences that can describe, analyze, and

understand talk as a fundamental and constitutive feature of human social life (Sidnell, 2010:1).

It was described earlier that in conversation, involve at least two persons who interact with each other. Therefore, to achieve a successful conversation, it needs a turn or a pattern of talk between speaker and listener. According to Yule (1996:71) that the structure of an exchange or conversation the primary way is "I speak –you speak –I speak –you speak." This basic structure's meaning is that every person involved in a conversation has the right to speak and listen to their particular turn to flow smoothly. Besides, practices organize the allocation of opportunities to participate in a conversation. The turn-constructive forms, such as participation, are called talk-taking patterns in exchange as turn-taking (Gene, 2004).

According to Sacks et al. (1974:7), turn-taking is used for talking in interviews, meetings, debates, ceremonies, conversations, etc. As well, the interview is an activity that involves at least two persons who interact. An interview will produce a conversation between the interviewer and interviewee. It will appear how the interviewer and interviewee start their turns as the opportunity to speak. The nature of interview is conversational. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing and developing a conversation analysis, especially turn-taking, because the writer finds that it must be studied in spoken interaction or conversational interaction.

Turn-taking concerns how the participants manage and take their turn to speak in conversation. Turn-taking is the ability of knowing the turn to speak in conversation, there are some rules that has been proposed by many linguists, but in the contrary those rules are not written. Language users society will consider if in conversation whether the listener or speaker does not give opportunities of turn-taking to Tthe others, it seems that person is impolite and less of resepect to others. Therefore, turn-taking is necessary to be studied in social interaction to avoid all of those things.

Besides, the applying of turn-taking is to avoid people talking at the same time and interrupting. In another point of view from Islamic teaching, the ways of human communicate with others are really arranged well, because according to islam the way of how people talk is represent the character of themselves. Based on the teaching of Prophet Muhammad in the hadith below, he said:

إِذَا قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ أَنْصِتُوا وَ هُمْ يَتَكَلَّمُونَ ، فَقَدْ أَلَعَيْتَ عَلَى نَفْسِكَ

“Jika engkau mengatakan ‘diamlah!’ kepada orang-orang ketika mereka tengah berbicara, sungguh engkau mencela dirimu sendiri” (HR. Ahmad 2/318, disahihkan Al Albani dalam Silsilah Ash Shahihah 1/328)

“If you say “shut up!” To people when they are talking, really you are criticizing yourself.” (Ahmad)

According to the hadith above, it tells that we have to be a good listener when someone are talking and never interrupt to their speak, because by doing interruption without necesarry reason, it will reveal that we are impolite. This point is the same as what turn-taking concern with. As the result, the writer tries to analyze turn-taking that appears in interview with Warren Edward Buffet on Squawk Box Business Channel. Turn-taking can be seen where one person becomes an interviewer, and another becomes an interviewee. In an interview, we can see how the interviewer starts asking the question or starts the turn, and the interviewee takes the turn to answer.

Many researchers analyzed turn-taking analysis. The first was from Huda (2017), entitled "*A Conversation Analysis of Application Turn-Taking Mechanism in The Last Presidential Debate Between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney.*" This research aimed to identify how to apply the Turn-Taking Mechanism in debate and determine the categories of the interruptions presented by participants in the debate. The results for this research were stated as follows, firstly there were 28 data collected from random sampling, those collected data resulted in three main kinds of turn-taking mechanism, and those were taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor and all kinds

found in the debate. The last, there were six subcategories of interruption presented by participants.

The second was from Fathimiyah (2016) entitled “*Turn-Taking Strategies Used By Donald Trump's Interview In The University Of Wisconsin-Green Bay.*” This research aimed to describe the way of Donald Trump's turn-taking strategies in the interview. The results were Trump interrupted Matthew without using an interrogative or imperative signal. Trump used giving up when the speaker realized that he had no more to say, and Trump used a backchannel signal that did not include turn-taking strategies by Stenstrom.

The third was from Nugraha (2019) entitled “*Turn-Taking in Interview TV Program “Catatan Najwa-Umpun Lambung David Beckham” on Youtube*”. The research purposes were to describe the turn-taking system and strategy in the interview TV program—Najwa Shibah as the host and David Beckham as the guest. The research used two theories of Sack and Stenstrom. The result of this research result were 15(fifteen) data consist of Turn Constructional Unit, 10(ten) data in Transition Relevance Place and 1(one) data in Next Speaker Self-select and then, 1(one) data to Starting Up, also 2(two) data to nterruption and the last 1(one) data in Holding the floor.

Although this research focuses on turn-taking analysis as the previous studies, this research uses a different object. This research uses an interview with *Warren Edward Buffet*. The research entitled “**Turn-Taking of Conversation in Interview with Warren Edward Buffet on Squawk Box Business News.**”

1.2 Statement of Problem

The writer will focus on two points for research questions. The first is about the types of turn-taking, and the second is about how the participant construct their turn-taking in an interview with *Warren Edward Buffet*. From the research background above, this research will be focused on two statements of problem. The research questions are mentioned as follow:

1. What types of turn-taking strategies are used by the participants in interview with Warren Edward Buffett on *Squawk Box Business News*?
2. How are the allocation of turn-taking strategies in interview with Warren Edward Buffett on *Squawk Box Business News*?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the statements of problem above, some purposes of this research are as follows:

1. To know the types of turn-taking strategies used in interview with Warren Edward Buffett on *Squawk Box Business News*.
2. To analyze the allocation of turn-taking strategies in interview with Warren Edward Buffett on *Squawk Box Business News*.

1.4 Research Significance

Based on Jauhari (2010:103), research significance is divided into two: theoretically and practically. Therefore, the research significances are:

1. Theoretically

This research could contribute knowledge about conversation analysis, especially the study of turn-taking as the subject in the pragmatics field. Besides, this research is also expected to be useful as an additional resource for other researchers who have the same interest in analyzing turn-taking.

2. Practically

This study is expected to be useful for anyone, especially be able to apply turn-taking in phenomena of human interaction, caused by applying turn-taking in interviews or daily conversations. It will give explicit talk and appropriate information.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To make this research more obvious and to avoid the misunderstanding against some key terms which use recently in this research. Therefore, the writer present some definition of key terms regarding the topic. For the detailed is described below.

1. Conversation analysis

Conversation analysis is the term which refers to the analyze conversation and it is more than just the conversation, conversation analysis is definitely much larger than conversation which is usually understood (Liddicoat, 2007). It also analyze how the talk is produced. Conversation analysis uses the real data transcription to know the production of talk.

2. Turn-taking

Turn taking is the exchange of speaker talk. It means only one speaker speak at a time. It involves the play of the role as speaker and listener as well. The current speaker starts to speak and stop, then the other speakers can start to speak. (Yule, 1996)

3. Turn-taking strategies

Turn-taking strategy is the way of the speaker to start and manage the turn in conversation. There are several ways that the speaker can use to make the conversation flow smoothly.

4. Turn component

Turn component is the any parts which support the turn in conversation. The speaker can use many component device to create the turn, for instance, the lexical, phrasal, sentence and etc.

5. Squawk Box Business News is one of the news morning talk program from America which presents the news about politics and business includes live market trader and market reaction. This channel lunched in 1995. The first reporter was Joe Kernen, David Faber and Maria Bartiromo.