CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the problem, the statement of the problem, research purposes, research significance, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

Turn-taking is a part of conversation analysis that studies how people organize and manage their talk in interactions. Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) emphasized the significance of turn-taking as a fundamental aspect to the field of conversation analysis. This viewpoint highlights how conversation is systematically managed and organized in a variety of social interactions. By understanding and analyzing turn-taking, it will provide insight into the way humans organize and manage their verbal interactions which can be used in various contexts. An example of social interaction can be found in a talk show program through the conversation between hosts and guest stars. According to Morissan (2008), a talk show is originally conceived as a radio and television program where someone or a group of people come together to discuss a particular topic in either a relaxed or serious condition and are guided by a host. However, with the advancement of technology, talk shows can now be accessed through various platforms, including television channels, online streaming networks, and social media.

Talk shows are characterized by a conversational and interactive structure that facilitates dynamic exchanges among participants. There are two roles in a talk show: host and guest. A host acts as a guide in a talk show who initiates the conversation from the beginning by introducing the topics or asking a question, while the guest responds to the host's statements and inquiries. Talk show program

are produced in the form of discussions or interviews, both parties: host and guest star interact to share information, opinions, and experiences with the audience.

According to Ilie (2006), defining a talk show is difficult due to its dynamic nature. Talk shows can cover a diverse range of topics, including entertainment, politics, and current events, as well as more specialized subjects like health, education, technology, entertainment, etc. The talk show format continuously evolves to reflect changes in societal interests, technological advancements, and audience preferences. For instance, some talk shows focus on celebrity interviews and entertainment in a casual, informal style, while others adopt a more structured format to explore political debates, social issues, or educational topics. Therefore, it is challenging to provide a single definition for talk shows, as they constantly adapt to stay relevant and engaging.

Due to the dynamic and evolving format of talk shows, the researcher found a talk show used by a lecturer and the students in the English Literature Department at Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung. This lecturer, who teaches a Cross-Cultural Understanding course to fifth-semester students, utilizes a talk show format to collaborate with students and discuss various course-related topics. Thus, the talk show format is adapted to facilitate discussions on relevant course material. The episodes are uploaded on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel. Each video has a different format of participants; one might feature the lecturer as the main speaker, a student as the second speaker, another student as the host, and another as the co-host. Another video might include the lecturer as the main speaker, one student as the host, and two students as co-hosts, all discussing topics related to the course.

Specifically, the researcher is interested in analyzing the turn-taking in this collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students. Turn-taking is crucial for managing conversations, especially in structured formats such as talk shows, as it ensures that the conversation runs smoothly, is well-structured, and involves all participants. In other words, the application of turn-taking strategies

and techniques helps to ensure that the dialog is not interrupted or chaotic, has a clear and logical flow, and gives everyone involved a chance to speak and participate. Therefore, this study investigates how turn-taking strategies and techniques are applied in the collaboration talk show format involving university students and a lecturer.

In this case, the researcher finds some previous study that are relevant to this study. The first read is from Islamiyah (2015) with the title "Conversation Analysis of Turn-taking Mechanism in Piers Morgan Tonight Talk Show". This study aims to analyze the mechanism in the Piers Morgan Tonight Talk Show. The method of this study uses qualitative descriptive methods. The turn-taking mechanism is analyzed by using Jacob L Mey's theory to know which mostly occurs in a conversation between Piers Morgan and the guest. The result of this study shows that there are twenty-one data collected from random samples, those data result in three kinds of turn-taking mechanisms; taking the floor, holding the floor, and mostly yielding the floor.

The second read is from Fathimiyah (2016) with the title "Turn-Taking Strategies Used by Donald Trump's Interview in The University of Wisconsin-Green Bay". This study aims to examine the process turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's town hall interview at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. The data described based on Stenstrom's theory which is divided into taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. The result reveals that the turn-taking strategies used by Trump show some contradictions with the theory. The researcher discovers that Trump uses a hesitant start when he has trouble starting his answer, Trump interrupts the host without using an interrogative or imperative signal, Trump uses giving up when he is interrupted by the host, and Trump uses a backchannel signal which does not include as turn-taking strategies by Stenstrom.

The third read is from Huda (2017) with the title "A Conversation Analysis of Application Turn-Taking Mechanism". This study aims to analyze the application of the turn-taking mechanism in the last presidential debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. The turn-taking mechanism is analyzed by using Jacob L Mey's theory as the main theory and the other theory supporter such as Anna Brita Stenstrom and Han Z Li's theories. The result is show that there are 28 data collected data from random sampling. The collected data resulted from three main kinds of turn-taking mechanisms, those are taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Secondly, interruption is mostly presented by participants in the debate. The last is there are six subcategories of interruption presented by participants.

The fourth read is from Anggraini (2017) with the title "Study on Turn-Taking Found in Kick Andy Talk Show of Kontroversi Ahok Episode". This study aims to analyze the parts of turn-taking that occurred in Andy and Ahok's conversation in the Kick Andy talk show. This study uses a qualitative method to analyze which describes the object being studied. The turn-taking system is analyzed by using Liddicoat's theory (2007). The result shows that all four parts of the turn-taking system which include turn-taking constructional components, turn-taking allocation, turn-taking rules, and overlap, occurred in the data. The turn-taking components are made all the turns in Andy and Ahok's conversation. The turn-in episode constructed in the form of units that include words and sentences in single and multiple lengths. Turn constructed units were allocated mostly by asking questions, often by the current speaker can select the next speaker and by the next speaker self-selected. The turn-taking rules are applied in some conversations between them. Overlaps occurred six times in between their conversation.

Looking at the previous research, the current research is also using the same topic as them which discusses turn-taking in a talk show context. However, the key difference is that this talk show involves participants who are working together toward a common goal, such as sharing knowledge or solving a problem. In this setting, the interaction is more cooperative, with participants supporting each

other's contributions, facilitating discussion, and aiming for mutual understanding. Therefore, my research focuses on applying Stenstrom's (2014) theory of turn-taking strategies to understand how participants utilize these strategies in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel. By examining a talk show format that involves collaboration between a lecturer and students, this study provides insights into a less commonly explored context of turn-taking.

1.2   Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the problems above, two questions will be the main focuses of this research, they are:

1. What strategies of turn-taking are used in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel?

2. How are the techniques utilized to implement the turn-taking strategies in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel?

1.3   Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To identify the strategies of turn-taking used in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel.

2. To reveal how the specific techniques are utilized to implement the turn-taking strategies in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel.

1.4   Research Significances

a) Theoretically

This study was conducted to enrich knowledge about the pragmatic phenomenon in analyzing turn-taking strategies. By using Stenstrom's (2014) theory, the writer expects this study to contribute to the discussion of turn-taking in conversational analysis. This study can also be a source of reference for further research in the field of pragmatics study.

b) Practically

The implications of this research are expected to be a reference for any English students who intend to examine the turn-taking strategies. Besides, this research is expected to be the basis for practicing the effective of turn-taking strategies for readers which are essential whether in conversation.

1.5   Scope and Limitation

In this study, researcher focused on analyzing tun-taking strategies in a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel. Referring to the object of this study which is a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students, the researcher is really sure that this is not part of the education field. The researcher emphasized that this study focuses on exploring how the lecturer acts as the primary speaker, students in the role of hosts, and one designated student serving as the secondary speaker engage in conversation through the strategies involving the techniques they used based on Stenstrom's (2014) theory.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the term used in this study, the researcher provided the definition as follows:

a. Pragmatics

The term pragmatics used in this study refers to the study of language use in context. Yule (1996) defined pragmatics as a study of contextual meaning communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. the study of language use in context.

b. Conversation analysis (CA)

This study uses the term Conversation Analysis (CA), as an approach to explore and investigate the participants' turn-taking strategy in a talk show on the dedi_4548 YouTube channel. CA is an approach to the analysis of spoken interaction, which first emerged in the work of Harvey Sacks, Emanuel Schegloff, and Gail Jefferson in the 1960s.

c. Turn-taking

The notion of turn-taking refers to the process by which participant in a conversation manages their speaking turns. Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1978) called turn-taking as the aspect of the organization in conversation

d. Turn-taking strategies

In this study, the turn-taking strategies are employed to illustrate the various ways in which the host and guest take and manage their turns throughout a discussion to ensure that it proceeds well. The speaker can use several strategies such as how to start the turn, hold the turn, and yield the turn (Stentrom, 2014).

e. Turn-taking techniques

The concept of turn-taking techniques in this study refers to the specific actions, behaviors, or cues employed by speakers in a conversation to implement turn-taking strategies. according to Stenstrom's (2014) theory of turn-taking, the techniques are used to implement the strategies.

f. Talk show

The talk show in this study refers to a collaboration talk show between the English lecturer and the students to discuss several topics related to the Cross-Cultural Understanding course. The talk show is also used as the object of this study. According to Morissan (2008), a talk show is originally conceived as a radio and television program featuring conversation between the host and various guests, often on a particular topic or range of topics.