CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the brief explanation about some theories which are related to the problem of the research, namely pragmatics, conversation analysis, turn taking, and turn taking devices.

2.1 Pragmatics

Griffiths (2006) in his book *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* gives brief explanation about the definition of pragmatics. Griffiths (2006:1) pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. According to Akmajian et.al (2001:361) explains that for instance, pragmatics must identify central uses of language, it must specify the conditions for linguistics expression (words, phrases, sentences, discourse) to be used in those ways, and it must seek to uncover general principles of language use. Thus Yule (1996:4) describes that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

Yule states that only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. Therefore, Yule (1996:4) divides into four areas that pragmatics is concerned with: the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance. Since a long time, language becomes an introduction of the speaker to the listener when they communicate in society.

From the definition above, pragmatics is not only concerned in the study of speaker meaning. However, Yule (1996:3) claims that pragmatic concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In our life, conversation is very important aspect to interact with others people. The people usually talk with others people and understand what they want. Yule (1996:76) states that conversation analysis

will often be interpreted as personality traits. The one of the field of pragmatic study is conversation analysis.

2.2 Conversation Analysis

Yule (1996) in his book *Pragmatics* gives brief explanation about conversation analysis. Yule (1996:71) describes that conversation is like dance, with the conversational partners coordinating their movements smoothly. According to Mey (2001:135) conversational analysis or CA is a minimalist approach, which allows only so much hypothesizing as is strictly required to explain the phenomena at hand. He explains that there are three kinds of rules in CA: taking the floor, yielding the floor, and holding the floor. Levinson (1983:286) defines that conversation analysis is a rigorously empirical approach which avoids premature theory construction.

Levinson (1983:286) explains that the approaches are centrally concerned with giving an account of how coherence and sequential organization in discourse is produced and understood. Further, Levinson (1983:284) divides two methods on pragmatic there are inductive and rules. .

From the definition above, conversation analysis is not only concerned with the analysis of spoken conversation. According to Levinson (1983:285) the conversation analysis covers the study of spoken conversation and interaction because conversation as the central or most basic kind of language usage. In daily life, conversations are familiar kind of talk in which two or more people and free to speaking.

2.3 Turn taking

The phenomena of pragmatics are turn taking. When two or more people communicate with each other it is called conversation. From this case, to make conversation flows well, the participants have to know when they speak and when they listen. In fact, only one people speaks at a time and switch from the speaker

to others people. This is a normally process that occurs in every conversation. In conversation analysis always called by turn. According to Yule (1996:71-72) describes that turn is having the control of conversation or floor and try to get the turn is called turn taking.

Turn taking is the important factor within conversation strategies, which is used by a speaker. Each speaker takes turns within conversation. Turns occur usually at clear point in conversation are called Transition Relevant Place (TRP). It means that called Transition Relevant Place (TRP) are the natural rest occurring in every conversation. A speaker has to pause for respire, runs out of words to say, or simply express his or her contribution to be finished. On the other hand, there are the official rules of next speaker selection that organize the turn taking.

The turn taking are defining the meaning of utterances by speakers. When someone talks, the others will listen and wait for the speaker turns. It means that there are at least two individuals who participate in the conversation as the speaker and listener and two participants have to take turn of speaking. Each participant has the same chance to take the turn. The exchange of turn occurs neatly. The cause is that there are rules which govern our conversation. When someone talks, the others will listen to the speaker and wait for their turns. Those rules are called turn taking system.

2.4. Turn Taking Devices

One of significant phenomena in pragmatics is turn taking. Turn taking is important part of conversation to be meaningful. To make a good turn taking relation, we have to know about turn taking devices. Turn taking devices are used to combine utterances together to make ideas more understandable to the reader. There are five types of turn taking which are outlined by Yule (1996): pauses, overlaps, backchannels, conversational style, and adjacency pairs. Explanations of each type of turn taking devices are elaborate as follows:

2.4.1 Pauses

The basic pattern of speak is turn when the people speak in a conversation. When the people talk after that stop or silence and then start to talk again it called pauses. Yule (1996:72) claims that conversation consists of two, or more, participants taking turns, and only one participant speaking any time.

Levinson (1983:296) states that characterized of the pauses or turn taking is one participant, A, talks, stops; another, B, starts, talks, stops. The structure of conversation is A-B-A-B-A-B. It means that the speaker in conversation to take turns in expressing their words.

Yule (1996:73) describes that there are two types of pauses. The explanations about each type of conversational style are as follows:

2.4.1.1. Short Pauses

Pausing is a normal process. In normal conversation, the people pause about many times per minute. The pauses are not attributable to either speaker because each has completed a turn. It is the natural process that use of pauses in conversation or utterances. The pauses are important for the processing of information and gives time for listener to understand what she said.

2.4.1.2. Long Pauses

Long pauses is the speaker actually turns over the floor to another and the other participant does not speak, then the silence is attributed to the second speaker and becomes significant. The silences or longer pauses, and attributable silence or a long pause where there is no answer when the speaker finished his or her speaks. However, two speakers who are having difficulty getting into a shared conversational harmony, the stop-start-overlap-start pattern may be repeatedly.

2.4.2 Overlaps

Overlap is when two people talk to each other and no role as speaker or listener. In conversation overlaps usually used in debate and rebuttal when the speakers are scrambling to talk. Liddicoat (2007:82) describes that overlapping talk is an interactional phenomenon which is produced by speaker together. It means that the moment where more than one participant takes the turn at the same time. Yule (1996:72-73) describes that when two people attempt to have a conversation and discover that there is no 'flow', or smooth rhythm to their transitions, much more is being communicated than is said.

Levinson (1983:296) says that overlap is two speakers speaking simultaneously. It can be concludes that overlap is joint talk by two or more speakers in conversation, but does not disturb other's talk. Yule (1996:74) explains the functions of overlap is like an expression of solidarity or closeness in expressing similar opinions are values and creates a feeling of two voices collaborating as one in harmony. There are two typically of overlap: the first overlap occurs as both speakers attempt to initiate talk and the stop-start-overlap-stop pattern may be repeated.

2.4.3 Backchannels

While pauses focus on participants taking turns and overlaps focus in transitions in conversation, backchannels is contributes in vocal indications. Yule (1996:75) states that the speaker in their conversational to indicate the partner are listening the different ways including head nods, smiles, and other facial expressions and gestures, but the most common vocal indications are called backchannel signals, or simply backchannels. Backchannels also gives contribution in meaning of conversation and it can be called feedback. Backchannel also gives significant contribution in conversation, and it helps to link parts of communication.

The absence of backchannels is typically defines as a significant. According to Yule (1996:76) explains that there are two types the absence of

backchannel: a) during telephone conversation, the backchannels may prompt the speaker to ask if the listener is still there; b) during face to face interaction, the absence of backchannels may be interpreted as a way of withholding agreement, leading to an inference of disagreement. The function of backchannels is to pay attention and to indicate speakers to continue of his/her speak. The types of signals like 'uh-uh', 'yeah', 'mmm' are give feedback to the current speaker that the message is received.

2.4.4. Conversational Style

The phenomena of pragmatics are conversational style. Tannen (1987:251) explains definition about conversational style. She says that a conversational style semantic process; it the way meaning in encoded and derived from speech. According to Yule (1996) explains that the conversation are invested with meaning by their users. The features of conversational style will often be interpreted as personality traits.

To know about conversational style, we have to know about conversational style types. Conversational style types are defining the meaning of utterances by speakers. There are two types of conversational style by Yule (1996:76): high involvement style and high considerateness style. The explanations about each type of conversational style are as follows:

2.4.4.1 High Involvement Style

High involvement style describes that related between the utterances and personality traits of speakers. According to Yule (1996:76) explains that high involvement style are some individuals expect that participation in a conversation will be very active, that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between turns, and with some overlap or even completion of other's turn.

2.4.4.2 High Considerateness Style

The style is different substantially from another style because this is focuses in speakers use a slower rate, expect longer pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of other's turn. This non-interrupting, non imposing style has been called a high considerateness style. When a speaker who especially uses the first style gets into a conversation with a speaker who usually uses the second style, the talk tends to become one-sided.

2.4.5 Adjacency Pairs

Sudaryati (2015:4) states that it is divided into five types; 1) assessment, it is used to asked valuation, where the speaker hopes that the listener agree with his opinion/idea; 2) invitation, it is used to invite the listener; 3) offer, it is used to offer something to the listener; 4) proposal, it is used to propose an opinion or an idea to the listener; 5) request, it is used to ask something to the listener.

The automatic patterns in the structure of conversation are called adjacency pairs. Liddicoat (2007:106) explains that adjacency pairs are the basic unit on which sequences in conversation are built. According to Yule (1996:77) describes that the adjacency pairs consist of a two types, there are question-answer sequence and insertion sequence. The explanations about each type of adjacency pairs are as follows:

2.4.5.1 Question-Answer Sequence

Other types of adjacency pairs are including a question-answer sequence. According to Yule (1996:77) claims that in this types are divided into two kinds, there are: 1) first part, a first part that contains a request or an offer is typically made in the expectation that the second part will be an acceptable and acceptance is structurally more likely than a refusal; b) second part, adjacency pairs are represent social actions, and not all social action are equal when they occur as

second parts of some pairs. This is the basic sequence is closely links to the turn taking system itself, because it makes the speaker change a relevant next action.

2.4.5.1 Insertion Sequence

According to Yule (1996:77) describes that the sequence will then take the form of Q_1-Q_2-A_1-A_2, with the middle pair (Q_2-A_2) being called an insertion sequence. An insertion sequence is one of adjacency pair within another. This type are consists of making a request-accepting the request. (Q_1-A_1), with an insertion sequence of a question-answer pair (Q_2-A_2) which seems to function as a condition on the acceptance (A_1) being provided.

2.5 Previous Study

Related to the research of turn taking, there are previous researchers who have studied about conversation analysis of turn taking. The first researcher, Fuyuko Kato (2000) has studies about discourse approach to turn taking from the perspective of tone choice between speakers. She used the theory of McCarthy in discuss about discourse approach to turn taking consists of how tone signals turn taking, with function of tone choice. The result of the research, she found that the analysis of utterances in turn taking revealed that statement-from utterances, utterances with a falling tone, and statement-from utterances with a falling tone mostly elicit turn taking and back-channel responses. Furthermore, tone conveys the speaker's message and plays a significant role in turn taking.

The second researcher, Nuryatul Ismaliyah (2015) has studies about the turn taking mechanism in Piers Morgan tonight talk show in discourse analysis and pragmatic approach. She used the theory of Mey in analyzing turn taking mechanism consists of yielding the floor, taking a floor (starting up, interruption, overlapping), holding the floor, TRP and back channeling. This thesis uses the qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of this research, she found that there are twenty one data collected from random sampling. The three kinds of turn taking mechanism: taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor and

all kinds found in that conversation. Furthermore, every conversation has many various strategies. The important thing in conversation is coherence and cohesion in the utterances by the participants.

The last researcher is Mega Wati (2012), who has studies about the turn taking strategies in conversation analysis of Elle's speech in Ellen Degeneres show in pragmatics approach. She used the theory of Yule in analyzing turn taking strategies consists pauses, overlaps, backchannels, conversational style, and adjacency pairs. This thesis uses the qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of her research is shown that there are some similarities and differences of Ellen's conversation characteristics when conversing to her guests in conversation analysis. In Ellen's conversational style is high involvement style with the characteristics of active and fast speaking rate, almost no pausing between turns, and some overlaps.

From explanation above, the researcher concluded that the three researchers have same analysis that focus on the conversation analysis of turn taking, but they analyze different object. The first researcher Fuyuko Kato (2000) is used discourse approach from the theory of McCarthy in discuss about discourse approach to turn taking in her research. The second researcher Nuryatul Ismaliyah (2015) is used discourse approach from the theory of Mey in analyzing turn taking mechanism. The third researcher Mega Wati (2012) is used pragmatics approach from the theory of Yule in analyzing similarities and differences of Ellen's conversation characteristics in turn taking strategies consists high involvement style and high considerateness style in conversation analysis.

In my research is used pragmatics approach from the theory of Yule in analyzing the model of turn taking in conversation. The research methods are used qualitative method and how the researcher divides the data into excerpts by selecting topics of conversation is similar. This research and the previous research also the same in using qualitative method because they used it to analyze in conversation by using theory of conversation analysis. In this analysis, the researcher increase turn taking especially in the types of turn taking.

Comparing my research, many researches focuses on the analysis of turn taking, but no one of the research develops the types of turn taking. My research is the research that discusses the types of turn taking which includes pauses, overlaps, backchannels, conversational style, and adjacency pairs. The focus of the research is just to discuss whether the turn taking in utterances from Soimah in the television program includes the types of turn taking above.