

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW RELATED THEORY

This chapter consists of some theories that relate with linguistics especially about turn taking under content of discourse analysis which a few explanations about context and power relation inside the talk show. The researcher focuses on turn-taking, so she uses the theory of turn-taking deeper and a number of ideas such the types of turn-taking and some strategies that occur in the turn-taking. Those are used to support the terms that consist in the talk show for analyzed.

2.1 Discourse

Discourse is related to language, text and its function. Woods (2006:x) states that discourse is the real language in use. It is about written and spoken language. In addition he says that someone who analyzes discourse focuses on how the language constructs the meaning. To complete Woods's statement about discourse, Gee (2011:30) states that the characteristic way of saying, doing is called as a discourse. In other words discourse is the way of saying something which considers about the relevance of who is saying, what is doing and what is being done in the speech. For instance if there is no idea who is saying and what is doing, then it cannot make a sense what have been said, written, or done and the meaning cannot be acquired. Then the function of discourse is to make one sentence to another have meaning and it was accepted by the speaker and also the

listener. It means that the language can construct the meaning through the conversation that is done by the participants. This idea is supported by Chun (2002:56) who says that the discourse has some functions such as giving the expression of intention the speaker, giving expectation about the answer of the listener, giving a facilitation to cooperate discourse between the speakers, and giving knowledge to each other (listener and speaker) as the mark of sharing mutual knowledge. Moreover, when the utterances can be accepted by the participants and there is feedback then the communication begins. If talking about language especially spoken language in a communication as the researcher does in this research, it needs to know about discourse that is only used for communication especially in spoken language. For the first Renkema (2004:1) states that discourse is the study about the relation of form and function in verbal communication and each utterance of the speakers have relation in the meaning. In addition Cook (1989:6) also states that discourse is a language in use and is used for communication. In other words, it is about the utterance of people who use language to deliver their intention to other and it should be acceptable through their sentences as the grammatical form even there are more than one form that is used in each utterance.

Beside that in the discourse the speakers apply some devices such as adjacency pairs and turn taking. Pridham (2001:26) states that pairs of utterances that occur together are called as adjacency pairs. It means that adjacency pairs is about the pairs of utterances that relates between initiation and responding such as when the first speaker greets “*Good Morning*” then the other speakers give

response as greeting too “*Good morning*” or only say “*morning*”. In the one unit of the conversation sometimes speaker raises the topic. Brown and Yule (1983:67) say that topic refers to the concepts of relevance and coherence. Therefore topic is about the sequence of sentences that are relevance and talking one subject.

According to those ideas, discourse is a language in use that has function to relate one sentence to another sentence. Discourse in communication analyzes about the relation of form with the meaning of the utterances, the speakers, and what is being done through the speaking which is accepted and understood by the interlocutor only in a verbal communication and it should make sense. Furthermore in discourse have devices such as adjacency pairs, turn taking, and topic. Adjacency pairs are about the pairs of utterances through adjacency pairs the speakers also do the initiation and response. Then in discourse the topic is raised by the speakers. Topic is the sequence of sentences in one exchange that tells about one subject.

2.2 Context

To analysis discourse, it needs context to understand the main of the object (utterances). Oxford dictionary (2008) explains that context is the text or speech that comes immediately before and after a particular phrase or piece of text and helps to explain its meaning. Van Dijk (2009:3) states that context refers to the difference kinds of phenomenon condition. That means in the using of context, it has selection to make the relevance of the situation in communication.

Therefore the communication makes sense in producing meaning and it controls the situation in a communication's flow. In addition Van Dijk (2008:3) also states that to identify context the researcher should consider about the participant's identity and role, place, time, institution, political actions, and political knowledge. Beside that Schiffrin in Vine (2008:48) gives another idea that defines context as environment. This is an environment of the utterances of the participants occur. It means that there is a number of different levels in context to identify what aspect of the environment are relevant and how, such as statement by Vine (*ibid*) that supports Schiffrin who says that context is a broad level in social aspects of the situation. Vine (*ibid*) also adds that the elements of that situation are participants and setting.

Therefore context is part of discourse to identify the meaning in the communication and context should be used to understand the intended meaning of speaker. It should use some factors to understand deeper such as the speakers who contribute in the communication, place where is the communication happen, the topic that is told in the communication, time that identify when the communication occur, knowledge to conceive each other in the developing topic, and also the situation that exist when the communication happens.

Then Van Dijk (2009:1) also states that the concept of context is a principal in a language, discourse and cognition. It means that context is a very important part in a discourse analysis because it expands some social factors inside the talk show to find the meaning. To officially understand about the

discourse, it has to officially understand about the context. Then, Vine (2008:48) argues that context is considered at a number of different levels and he divides context in two perspectives they are social context and discourse context. Discourse context based on Vine's (*ibid*:51) idea tells that context finds on the utterances of the participants to identify the purpose of the speaker behind those utterances. To support this idea, Woods (2006:x) tells that discourse is a language context. It means that a discourse is accompanied by the contexts. They are about the experience, assumption, expectation. The contexts can change because of the relationship of the speakers through the world in live that speakers do in a social practice.

According to those ideas, it can be concluded that to identify the context in discourse it should consider about the speakers, setting, background, and situation. Participant is about who speaks and the identity of the participants. Then setting is about the place that was taken in the conversation happens. After that background is about the basis of the speakers' knowledge. The last situation is about the condition in the talk show that delivered by the speakers. Furthermore context is the background to understand discourse in the communication, because without understanding the context people will not understand the communication talks about. To understand discourse, the context is needed because the speakers should conceive the situation at that time to get the point of the communication through the context. Then the relation between context and discourse that are in the communication the speaker should understand in each utterance by the other speakers to catch the meaning of it and

understand deeply, it should know about the context. Therefore the communication will flow well because it is accompanied with all of the speakers who understand each other.

2.3 Turn Taking

This research analyzes the talk show. The source of the data comes from the talk show. It means that in the talk show there is turn that is taken by the speakers to make the flow of the talk show smoothen. Coulthard (1985:59) states that turn taking is the changing of the speaker and the listener's role as the basic facts in conversation. The other ideas come from Renkema (2004:163) who says that turn taking has some variations in verbal interaction and there is no limit to take the turn. It takes the assumption that turn-taking is the role of speakers' turn as the basic in the talk show and it has no limits variations of turn-taking. In other word turn-taking is the turn of speakers in a talk show where is the speakers almost do this role to show their attention under the topic and in the utterances have purpose that understood by the other speakers to take role of the turn.

In addition, the turn-taking has some ways. There are overlaps, back-channel, interruption, and silence. Sacks MS in Coulthard (1985:60) states that overlaps occur in the conversation because the speaker ends the turn quickly, and the gaps between the turn that was done by the speaker indicates that the turn happen. He also adds that it happens because the speaker more than one person. It means that overlaps happen when the speaker finishes the turn very quick then the gaps that occur will indicate the sign that turn happen as the overlaps and if

the participant more than one person, it has an opportunity overlaps happen. Another idea that is in a rhyme with Sacks MS is Cook (1989:52) who says overlap is the other speaker comes to take the turn when the current speaker has not finished his/her turn yet. From that case Cook also identifies overlaps happen for some reasons. They are as signaling, disruption, emergency, or a willing to correct what should be said as the clarification. Then Yule (1996:75) says that when someone produces vocal signs such as “uh-uh, yeah, mmm” can define as the backchannel. He also adds that backchannel can be the sign that the other speaker catch and understand what the current speaker means. In supporting Yule’s ideas, Sack *et al* in Renkema (2004:165) gives statement that when the speaker produces voice such as “*Hm, really, well, etc*” those call as backchannel. According to Coates (2004:122) silence is about there is no response and there is long pause in the conversation. It means that when first speaker talks and there is no response from the other speakers or when the speaker says something and suddenly long pause happen because of some reasons and the other speakers wait for the first speaker continues to speak. While those ways occurs in the conversation, there is the thing that violence the turn-taking such as interruption. Based on Coates (2004:113) says that interruption can be broken the rule of turn-taking. Interruption is the condition where is the other speaker cuts off the current speaker’s saying before the current speaker finishes it. In other words the other speaker tries to grab the floor from the current speaker to get the turn as the other speaker wanted.

Moreover the ways of the speaker takes the turns are overlaps, back-channel, interruption and silence. Overlaps is about the speaker ends the turn quickly and the other speaker begins to speak when the current speaker has not finished the turn yet. Then overlaps happen because the other speaker wants to give signal, disruption, emergency, or a willing to correct what should be said as the clarification. Back-channel is the sound that was produced by the participant of the conversation such as “*em, er, mm, hm, really, well, ok, etc*”. Silence is long pauses that occur and no response from the other speaker. While those happen in the talk show, interruption occurs to violate the turn-taking system. Interruption is about the violation of turn-taking because it breaks the rule of turn with cutting of current’s speaker utterance in the middle.

While doing turn-taking, there are some types that were done by the speakers as stated by Sacks in Coulthard (1985:60) and Sack *et al* in Renkema (2004:164). There are three types of turn-taking:

2.3.1 Current Speaker Selects Next (Speaker’s Selection)

Sacks in Coulthard (1985:60) states that the first type is selecting the next speaker through calling the name or allude to describe about that speaker using descriptive phrase. It also uses a part of adjacency pairs for selecting next speaker who will take the turn, such as using greeting. Similarly, Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson in Renkema (2004:164) tells that the first current speaker selects next to take the turn. It is the technique that was used by the speaker when the other speakers are selected has right and

must speak next and the transfer occurs at that place. Therefore this type is the current speaker chooses the other speakers to take the turn through calling the name of that speaker or describe about him/her.

2.3.2 Self-Selection (Speaker's Self Choice)

The second as stated by Sack in Coulthard (1985:60) that self selection is about the speaker will select himself to continue the conversation. It means that the next speaker will take the turn after the current speaker finished the utterances and the next speaker takes the turn because the situation that make the next speaker choose him/herself to speak. Similarly, Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson in Renkema (2004:164) tell that the second model of turn-taking is self-selection selects next. To select the next speaker the participant who begins to speak at that time has a right and obliged to take the turn. So there is no selection by the current speaker but the other speaker has the right to take the turn. Moreover this second type is about the next speaker who will take the turn selects based on their willing as the next speaker because of the situation and condition that makes the speaker has to choose his/herself as the next speaker.

2.3.3 The Current Speaker as Next (Speaker's Determination)

The third type as stated by Sacks in Coulthard (1985:60) that the speaker will do the turn by giving simple utterances for other speakers to speak and gives limitation for next utterance that will be delivered by the other speakers. It means that the current speaker gives a limitation for the

speaking that makes the other speakers do not have response and not choose the next speaker and the turn will be back at the first speaker. Similarly, Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson in Renkema (2004:164) tell that the third type in turn-taking is the current speaker as the next. It is the selection that the current speaker will take the turn again as the next speaker. It happens because of the silence given by the other then the turn should be taken by the current speaker again. Moreover, in the third type is the first speaker selects his/herself as the next speaker. It can happen because of the setting that was already planned by the current speaker and if the responses from the other speakers give silence or just say concise words. It means that the current speaker gives a limitation for speaking that makes the other does not have response or gives simple words and not chooses the next speaker.

Moreover, turn-taking has purpose as stated by Cook (1989:55) that turn-taking can judge clarification through formulation of gist or the upshot of what being said. Gist is about the main of talk that the participants told as the speaker and upshot is about the result of the response from the other speaker that makes a clear for each response. In other words the researcher gives an idea based on the Cook that if someone who takes the turn it means he/she makes a clarification for the current speaker's statements in talk show through the gist and the upshot.

Therefore, the turn-taking is the role of speakers turn as the basic in the talk show and it has no limit variation in doing turn-taking. In other words, turn

taking is the turn of speakers in talk show where the speakers do this role to show their attention under the topic and in each the utterances have purpose that are understood by the other speakers to take role of the turn. After that there are some ways to do turn-taking such as overlaps back-channel, interruption and silence. Then there are three types that were done by the speaker to take the turn. The first is speaker's selection. It is the strategy that was used by the speakers to choose the next speaker through giving a question about the next speaker and it must be answered or giving a statement that only knew by the current speaker and next speaker. So the other speaker is selected next and officially knows who has the turn and what is being said. The second is speaker's self choice. It is the type that is done by the speaker to select him/herself as the next speaker. It means that all of the speakers have a right to take the turn, one of the speakers should take the turn to speak and there is no selection from the current speaker. The third is speaker's determination. It is about the type that was used by the current speaker to determine him/herself as the next speaker. It happens because the current speaker sets his/her utterances that make the other speakers give limitation to give response then the current speaker takes the turn again. Then, the turn-taking can make clarification to the speakers in the meaning of the speakers' saying and how the other speakers understand and give response after the current speaker finished his/her utterances.

2.4 Power

Power in discourse divides in several terms, for the first it delivered by Van Dijk (2008:9) who says that people do not have time to speak free when, where, to whom, about what or how they want, that controlled by other powerful people. The action of people here takes control through the mind of people such as knowledge, attitudes, ideologies, norms, and values. In other words the power also controls people in talks through the position and become dominating the situation to choose who has the right to speak.

Power in radio talk show as stated by Hutchby in Woffitt (2005:77) whom indirectly states that the power happens in the radio talk show seems like the situation dominated by the listener that bring on the situation changes through his example which he made in a radio talk show. The listener is given an opportunity to show his/her opinion about the topic on that time and the host does not look them from gender perspectives. In this term will be explored about the power relation, when the listener says about his/her opinion, the listener has already known what will be said to the host and the listener also shows his/her ideas to the next caller for agreement or not, then the host just pretends that he/she becomes disadvantage because the host does not know what is going to say from the next caller. So in radio talk show the listener is the agent who is given an occasion to develop the topic. According to the example, actually the agent who has power in radio talk show is the host because the host as the second speaker and the listener is the first. The host offers the listener to give his/her opinion and

then the host also determines who will have the time to take the turn as the next speaker because the host gives the listener time to call and introduce to the other listener. So the host gives priority and for the listener to deliver his/her opinion to develop the topic.

When talking about power in radio talk show, it looks that the domination will exist on it. It means that there is a speaker as the person who dominates the situation. According to Coates (2004:112) domination in conversation is about someone who tries to break the rule of turn-taking in some ways. Firstly by interrupting the current speaker or grabbing the turn. Secondly the speaker takes a long time in his/her speech and ignores the other speaker. Thirdly when one of the speakers shows the commitment in the conversation that he/she has the lack on it.

The domination is the thing that establishes in the talk show to show the power of the speaker. Beside that Coates (*ibid*:124) states that silence can be seen as powerful and powerless. It becomes powerful when the speaker does not cooperate with the other speaker and his silence will be powerful. It means that if there is speaker who does not speak in his/her turn because he/she has the opportunity to choose whether he/she wants to participate to speak more or only gives silence in the next turn. When the current speaker gives silence and minimal response after he/she was interrupted by the other speaker, it means that the silence as the powerlessness. Therefore silence becomes part of power in conversation according to the situation that occurs on it.

According to those statements above about power in radio talk show, power is the thing that is owned by the speaker to dominate the situation in the conversation through giving more arguments to make he/she becomes powerful in his/her utterances that is accompanied some supporting facts about the topic. Moreover the speaker who has an opportunity to indicate the turn to the other speakers can be defined as powerful because the one who determines the other's turn is the person who can handle the flow of conversation in radio talk show. Afterwards domination to show the power can be seen from interruption, taking a time to speak more than the other that make several time full of his/her argues, and silence. One thing that should be remembered is the silence also becomes powerless because it appears and makes the speaker stop to give an argument.

2.5 Previous of the Study

The first previous study was from Ari Nugroho whom finished his study major English in Surabaya State University through his final project titled 'A Study of Turn Taking Used in Interview TV Program "Indonesia Now Exclusive Agnes Monica with Dalton Tanonaka" on Metro TV' published in 2014. He analyzed the term of turn-taking in an interview TV program. Agnes Monica was the guest and Dalton Tanonaka was the interviewer. Ari chose descriptive qualitative method because in his analysis used some theories and explained about the conversation such as how the system of turn-taking used in television program now, to find out how the speakers constructed their turn to speak, and the effect of the turn in a flowing of the program and the speaker if they were

from different cultural conversation background. In his analysis, the writer found overlaps, interrupt, and backchannel signal which explained in the analysis.

The second previous study came from Indri Manisha, she was a student of Faculty Humanities Diponegoro University. Her final project titled ‘The Turn-Taking System Used in *Today’s Dialogue* Broadcast On Metro Tv March 8th 2011’ published in 2011. The analysis also about turn-taking, she explained about the using of turn-taking and phenomena which occurred in that dialogue, and also she told about how the participants managed the turn-taking system to get information orderly. Besides that, there were some techniques in that dialogue such as turn allocation unit, overlap, interruption, silence, backchannel, and adjacency pairs.

In the research that the researcher did, that was different from those previous studies because it had some reasons. For the first reasons was the source of the data was taken from Radio Talk Show which also published in a video format. The second, the researcher explained about the turn-taking that were used by the speakers, and also looked for the effect of power in the relation among the speakers. The third, the researcher revealed about the facts of the result based on the topic that occurs in the radio talk show.