

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Interaction is one of activities that are done by most people every day. Through language people deliver what they want to the other. Gee (2011:177) states that the use of language is able to enact and recognize different sorts of socially situated and significant identities in some ways called as discourse. Therefore discourse is about the place for people who use language by knowing about the speakers and some situations that the speakers do. Interaction almost occurs in a conversation. Conversation can be classified into spoken language, where inside of spoken language there are topic, adjacency pairs, exchange, IRF, turn-taking.

In conversation people can use some topics to make the conversation flows well but in conversation some people have more than one topic. To start the conversation most people start with greeting, then the other speakers give response with the similar greeting such as “*Hi guys, How’s life?*” response with “*Hi, I’m good*”. Therefore the first speaker will continue with other sentences to get the interaction to another such saying “*Well, today is my bad day, I lost my phone when I left the library.*” then the other speakers give a response to ask how and the first speaker speak again to give feedback to answering all of those questions. The turn that happens in this situation refers to the strategies that the speakers do to show what they want to do through saying. McCarty (1991:24)

says that the right of turn taking occurs when people take the turn at their talking and they have feeling the right to say something. Turn taking is one of the parts spoken languages that should be analyzed because through turn taking people can identify the flow of the conversation and they can understand about the meaning of the speakers do turn taking in their conversation.

Talk show is one of the examples of spoken language, and turn taking is almost used in the talk show and the speakers use some types of turn taking in their talk show. One of the examples of turn taking in the talk show was taken in Hard Rock FM.

C: How about the, you know, like abuse women and everything like nowadays?

M: You see, I think that ties exactly

C: Is it happen?

M: ↑Oh of course, of course, it's a huge global problem, and it ties into what we've been talking about all along.

From the example above, C speaks then M speaks after that C speaks and M speaks again. It looks that the speakers always apply the rule of turn taking. Talk show certainly uses the turn taking and it is used by all speakers. Furthermore Turn taking needs to be analyzed because most people do not consider about the meaning of the ways that the speakers use in their talk. Through analyzing turn taking people can reveal the power in the talk show, which the speaker is most powerful, and understanding the relation of the speakers after they do the turn taking.

The researcher uses talk show's program in Hard Rock FM because it is one of the popular radio programs in Indonesia especially in Surabaya. This

Radio always gives interesting broadcasting program because Hard Rock FM arranges the innovative program such in 2010 that Hard Rock Fm plays along with SBO TV in the program Good Morning Hard Rockers Show that becomes the first dual program for radio and television.

Hard Rock FM always gives the program that tells the topic which becomes trending topic, such as the researcher does in this paper entitled A Study of Turn Taking used in the Hard Rock FM Radio Talk Show under the topic “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment with Myra Brown” on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2014. The researcher chooses topic about gender because she realizes that gender becomes problem in Indonesia because recently the researcher finds some jobs that only to do by men. The researcher also does not find that this talk show is analyzed yet by any one.

In this talk show the researcher emphasizes the using of turn taking as the basic way in talk and to show their enthusiastic on the topic that they talk. It is also found some strategies when they doing turn taking. Through the analysis the researcher shows how the speakers explore about gender role from the facts as the global issue. Therefore in the analysis of turn-taking takes place in Hard Rock FM studio at Surabaya with the topic “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” the researcher wants to know the fact about women empowerment in Indonesia whether it has been already equal or not.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

According to the phenomena that occur in the background of the study, the researcher determines some questions as below:

- 1.2.1 What type of turn-taking do the speakers take during the talk show?
- 1.2.2 In what way the speakers take the turn in the talk show?
- 1.2.3 Why do the speakers take the turn and what is the effect to the relation of the speakers in the talk show?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Research**

The purposes of this research are:

- 1.3.1 To identify what types of turn-taking that the speakers do during the talk show.
- 1.3.2 To explain about the ways that the speakers do when take the turn in the talk show.
- 1.3.3 To describe some reasons that the speakers take the turn and identify the effect of turn taking in the relation among the speakers

## **1.4 The Significant of the Research**

This research is created to make the societies know about the flow in the talk show. It also reveals some phenomena that occur in the talk show such as identifying the type of turn-taking that the speakers do during the talk show, the

strategies that are used by the speakers in taking the turn. Beside that in this research expands about the power in the talk show and shows the relation among the speakers after taking and giving the turn. This research gives different analysis because it shows the power inside the turn taking and also explains about the meaning of the speaker utterances in the topic of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment as the fact's condition around Indonesia in 2014. Beside that the researcher hopes that this research gives big benefit for the reader and society. It is about discourse analysis in the real life not only as the subject in the lecture especially about turn-taking and all the things behind turn taking. Through turn taking people can increase their sensitivity that makes them become more polite with everyone in speaking. They can minimize the gap among the people in speaking. Then they also realize about their friends who have a power in the speaking in specific reason.

### **1.5 The Scope and Limitation**

The scope in this research is discourse analysis in explaining of turn-taking that happen in the talk show. The limitation is the using of turn-taking theories and power to show what power that occurs in the turn taking. There are the types of turn-taking and some strategies that are done by the speakers. The types of turn-taking are speaker's selection, speaker's self choice, and speaker's determination. The strategies are overlap, interruption, back-channel and silence.

### **1.6 Organization of the Report**

This research consists of five chapters. In the first chapter is explained about the background of research, some questions problem, and the significant about the research is analyzed. In the second chapter is given some theories that support some problems which are found in the data. In the third chapter expands the method in analysis data and explains some steps what will be done in analysis. In the fourth chapter reveals all the data as the finding and analysis about kinds of turn-taking that are happen in talk show, some strategies that are used by the speakers to take the turn. The researcher finds some reasons for the speakers take the turn. Therefore the researcher also shows the power in the talk show that is used by the speakers. Afterward there is a little discussion about the topic in that talk show. In the fifth chapter as the last chapter the researcher gives the conclusion of finding and analysis, and some suggestions about this research.

### **1.7 Definition of the Key Term**

**Turn taking** is the rule of the conversation. Coates (2004:111) states that turn taking the organization of talk. It means that turn taking is the sequence in talk orderly to give the clarification in the conversation and there is no limitation in the organization of the using turn taking in the conversation.

**Speaker's selection** is the type of turn-taking where the current speaker selects the other speakers to take the turn in the next. Coates (*ibid*:112) tells that the next speaker is selected by the current speaker by asking question, for example addressing the name to take the turn. The speaker who is selected,

he/she has to speak because the current speaker has provided him/her to take the turn.

**Speaker's self choice** is the type of turn-taking that the speaker who takes the turn is selected by herself. Schegloff (2007:4) says that if there is no speaker selected by the current speaker it indicates that the other speakers can select their self to take the turn in self-selection.

**Speaker determination** is the type of turn-taking which the current speaker does not select the next speaker but the current speaker indicates his/herself to take the next turn. It also occurs after the current speaker finishes his/her turn, the other speakers only give the simple response that make the current speaker takes the turn again. Renkema (2004:164) states that the current speaker as next.

**Overlap** is the condition where the current speaker speaks the other speakers speak simultaneously before the current speaker finishes his/her turn. Cook (1989:52) says that overlap is the other speakers appear to take the turn when the current speaker has not finished his/her turn yet.

**Interruption** is the other speakers who also speak in the middle of the current speaker's turn. Coates (2004:113) says that interruption is the condition where is the other speakers cut off the current speaker's saying before the current speaker finishes it.

**Back-channel** is the signal about producing sounds such as “*hmm, uhh, yeah, mmm*”. Sack *et al* in Renkema (2004:165) states that when the speaker produces voice “*Hm, really, well, etc*” those called as back-channel.

**Power** is the thing that makes the people feeling great. Power is owned by the speaker has function to dominate in the conversation. Hutchby in Woffitt (2005:77) says that power is such the domination that makes the speaker retain in the situation, for example the listener of radio talk show. The listener seems like has power because the host always let the listener to deliver statements.