

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Actually humans are created to interact and communicate, and the interaction can be done orally and verbally (speaking, discussion, meetings, delivering speech and so on), and other interactions in the form of writing that can be found as in newspaper, magazine, legal contract, banking etc. In the oral interaction system, such as interaction and discussion, there is a turn-taking process between S (speakers) and H (speaker's partner). However, sending each other a message that aims to elicitate for information, a speaker conducts turns taking which is systematic part of structure and organization in conversation. Conversation is a form of spoken interaction consisting of how people act and talk that has been organized in the conversation, so it is important to study conversation analysis to understand how humans take the right to speak in spoken interactions. Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998) describe conversational analysis as a systematic analysis of conversations produced by humans when interacting with others in their daily activities. The process is of changing roles between S and H in conversation. So after the first S determines the end of the speech, the H takes the turn to change the opportunity to speak afterwards.

The process turn-taking is interesting to be studied because there is a series of arguing with each other, debate, self-expression, all done with specific purpose. Among the purposes of the discussion are : finding solution, exploring, explaining problems, confirmatory and releasing the pressure the emotions (catharsis) (Astuti, 2008:136-137). From the several purposes of that discussion, a series which interest to be discussed are if the speakers (S) convey questions with various strategies and they are able to lure or moving the Hearer (H) to respond and provide information beyond the ones required by S. Because in the process of discussion turn-taking are verbal and logic, the submission of

speaker's questions with Hearer in turn-taking discussion is having intention or purpose to obtain information (Coulthard, 1992:100).

Turn-taking is part of the structure and the systematic organization in the conversation, namely the process of turn between S and H in a conversation. So after the first S finishes his turn, the H takes the opportunity to speak afterwards. As mentioned by Schegloff, that is the problem in this turn-taking discussion is who speak next and when they take their turn. Similarly, how this change of speech influences the arrangement and understanding of the turn in the conversation (Schegloff, 2007: xiv).

Extracting information in the discussion takes a series of turn-taking because communication between S and H is successful when the message delivered by S can be understood by the H, then the H can return information according to S's want or provide information beyond the S's desire. However, in reality sometimes in the conversation between S and H there is no good cooperation. There is often a misunderstanding in conveying the message in the conversation. To solve the problem, all speakers must pay more attention to the rules in interaction which are intended to make the conversation run smoothly. The rules about speech patterns are called *Turn-taking Strategies*.

Turn-taking strategy is very important to learn because it can be used to see how the speaker takes the right to talk and how to manage it in daily conversations so that the conversation between S and H does not cause mistakes in the delivery of message and they can achieve their goals.

As we know that daily conversations conducted with conversation rules in accordance with the conversation analysis approach in language studies will be able to establish an effective communication. The process turn-taking is set, so the Speaker can give the right to anyone who will provide information in the discussion. Therefore, the turn-taking process between participants of the discussion is important. Then, it is interesting to carry out a research on turn-taking system conducted in order to extract information on TvOve ILC

discussions. The study of turn-taking that had been done previously were Nugroho (2014) who discussed turn-taking in Television programs. Ghilzai (2015) who discussed the turn-taking with a gender perspective in the field of sociolinguistics; Jeffrie Butterfield (2015) who analyzed interactions in the use of language at a university (in Japan) with an analytical perspective conversation, Muryantina; Rima (2016) who analyzed the results of police interrogation between victims and accused; Anggraini, Tiwik (2017) about the talk show that presented the Ahok controversy; Earnshaw, Y (2017) about face-to-face conversations in the Online Synchronous Course, and similar research was also conducted by Ekawati, Rosyida (2018) about conversations between teachers and students in private courses Mathematics; Laila, Malikatul (2018) who investigated speech strategy in Indonesia Lawyers Club discussion.

After seeing and monitoring the turn-taking in various talk show especially the Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC), the researcher saw various strategies used by speaker or moderator namely Karni Ilyas to obtain information from the addressees. Talk shows are conversations through the air or not between several participants or guests guided by the presenter or moderator who discuss various topics about various genres such as influential media phenomena, politics, culture that aim to get as much information as possible from various experts who are trusted and experts in their field (Ilie C, 2006) .

According to Sack's theory that the current speaker selects next speaker. Moderator has the right to choose an addressee so that the required information is answered correctly. In various data, often S selects the next speaker to speak with various strategies but some data shows that S does not choose addressee. however, H is scrambling to get a turn to talk, so S will do various strategies to facilitate discussion, such as the phenomena below,

Karni: well, is there an addition from (...)you ((menunjuk))? *baik, ada tambahan dari bapak?* T1

Karni: but you can, too (0.3) how many people on our side, for example. This is if my mind runs ... meaning *tapi bisa juga lho e...berapa*

*orang dari pihak kita misalnya. Ini kalau akal saya jalan...artinya*  
T3

Andi: [Yes, but we can't be smart,] you are Bang Karni ((laugh)) *iya tapi kan kita gak bisa berandai-anda bang Karni* T4

Karni: ((menunjuk))not suppose, that ... *bukan berandai-andai, itu..* T5

Andi: That's right, Karni wondered ... *itu kan bang Karni berandai-andai..*  
T6

Karni: ((pointing)) also what is certain that Jokowi's camp pays? If you wish, right? *tadii juga apa pasti bahwa kubunya Jokowi bayar? Andai-andai juga kan? T7*

Andi: I said earlier, in Geo Bang said that we did not accuse, did not accuse his camp .. *saya bilang tadi, di bang Geo sampaikan bahwa kita tidak menuduh ((“iya Cuma ada ini..” sahut Karni)), tidak menuduh kubunya.. T8*

Kari: yes but the same too, if only((menunjuk)) *iya tapi sama juga, andai-andai juga T9*

Andi: ah, that's based on the information from those who received it. Those they stated from there, Mr Karni *ah, itu kan berdasarkan keterangan dari mereka yang menerima. Mereka yang mereka itu menyatakan dari pihak sana bang Karni. T10*

Andi: but God willing, from the faction of Foke-Nara, God willing, we will convince Fauzi to be(...) clean *tapi insyaallah dari kubu Foke-Nara insyaallah kita akan yakinkan bang Fauzi ini bersih T22*

Karni:Clean *bersih?↑ T23*

Andi: So if there is *jadi kalau ada T24*

Based on the data above, S uses the current speaker select the next speaker strategy that occurs in each question, on T1, T3, T7. Because Karni always mentions or designates H. Karni mentioned the word "you" which means Andi.

Based on these data, there is a current speaker strategy select the next speaker seen in T1, T3 and T7. Karni mentioned the word "you" to appoint Andi to continue and describe his response, because there was no close relationship and a formal situation so we called Andi "you". Then, there is a nonverbal making counter and questioning by pointing the addressee on T5, T7, and T9. Starting from Karni who made the statement, it was possible for the Foke team to design the scenario of money politics reporting to the Jokowi team, then Andi

responded that Karni's statement was if, because Andi's response was to repeat words if he continued to appoint Andi at T5 to T9 with the intention was to take over the conversation and continue to defend his opinion. Then, on T23, Karni repeated the word "clean" which was used to clarify and demand responses saying that the Foke team was free from money politics. At T3 Karni paused before giving a question because he was making a number of possibilities. Then Andi answered non-verbally, laughing while responding to Karni's question which he felt was irrational.

In the conversation, it can be seen that the speakers use various strategies and there are intentions in the strategy that can reveal intentions, backgrounds, personalities, strengths and weaknesses that are realized or not realized by the Speaker.

The topics that dominate the ILC are mainly legal injustice cases, corruption, politics, drugs and etc, and based on these various topics researcher are most interested in political topics, the researcher chose the ILC topic "*Jokowi Vs Foke*" and "*Annas Siap Digantung*". That topics are very popular at that time, because of the example of the phenomena above, researcher is interested in examining the strategy of turn-taking for getting information used by speaker in "TvOne ILC" talk show and how the intentions of the strategy of turn-taking for getting strategy is. Because of these reasons, the researcher wants to conduct a research entitled "**Strategies of Turn-taking for Getting Information in Indonesia Lawyers Club Discussion**".

## **B. Problem Statement**

To clarify the discussion in this study, the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the strategies of turn-taking for getting information used by speakers in "TvOne ILC" talk show?
2. What are the intentions of the strategy of turn-taking for getting information used by speakers in "TvOne ILC" talk show?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the formulation of the problems statement, the objectives of this research are:

1. To determine the strategies of turn-taking for getting information used by speakers in “TvOne ILC” talk show.
2. To explain the intentions of the strategy of turn-taking for getting information used by speakers in “TvOne ILC” talk show.

### **D. Benefit of the Study**

The benefits of the research are expected to give both theoretical and practical significances.

#### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

It is expected that the results of this research could rich the specific knowledge of the researcher in the linguistic field, especially in the analysis of turn-taking strategies in discussion. And to add variations in turn-taking that can be practiced both in the communication process between the academics.

#### **2. Practical Benefit**

It is expected that the results of this research can be useful to :

##### **a. Theoretically**

Hopefully this research is expected to be a reference for writing other research relating to turn-taking.

##### **b. Practically**

This research is expected to be useful for English teachers and future researchers.

- 1) For English teachers, the information in this study is expected to contribute to the development of learning process in the class by paying attention to turn-taking strategies.

- 2) For future researcher, it is hoped that this research can be reference for new research based on turn-taking strategies.