

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. They are background of the study, statement of the research study, objectives of the study, significance of doing research, then the scope and limitation of this study. These are important to explain because to describe about the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Conversation has an important role in our life as human. With conversation, we can interact with others. Conversation is a form that is done by two or more people spontaneously. Conversation has a basic structure where the current speaker transfers a conversation to the next speaker in transition place and spaces (Santander 2014). In addition, having a conversation can also build a much better relationship.

There are some fields in Linguistics that can be used to analyze conversation, one of them is Discourse Analysis. According to Tannen, Hamilton and Schiffrin (2015), Discourse Analysis means anything beyond the sentence or the study of language use. Discourse analysis also considers how language used in different views of the world and different understandings. It examines how language use is affected by the relationship between participants and the effect of language use on identity and social relations. It also takes into account how the view the world, and identity, are constructed through the use of discourse.

In conversation analysis, we can analyze several topics in some conversations, such as turn to speak in conversation, how the speakers start a conversation, etc. This approach has the main goal of talking about a conversation that is carried out spontaneously between two people or more to discover the linguistic character of spoken language. Conversation analysis has several branches of material, namely, turn-taking, overlapping, adjacency pair, etc. This study was focused on turn-taking.

Turn-taking means a change in speaking in a conversation. According to Liddcoat (2007), turn-taking is a socially constructed behavior in speaking where a speaker changes their turn to speak with some gaps and overlaps, which in essence

is a person's behavior in speaking in a conversation that is speaker change. Turn-taking becomes important in conversation because it will make the conversation flow smoothly. The organization in taking the turns to talk is the fundamental of conversation also to other speech-exchange systems (Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson 1974). Look at the following example.

A: "Are you hungry?"

B: "Not yet, how about you?"

A: "Yeah, little bit"

B: "Wanna go to canteen?"

A: "Sure"

(Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson, 1974)

From the example above, it shows that speaker B and speaker A knows the turn when they should speak without interrupt each other. It shows when speaker A deliver interrogative sentence to speaker B, then the speaker B wait till the speaker A finish to talk. Similarly, speaker B who has the opportunity to ask questions so he can get a clear answer from speaker A. It can be concluded that speaker B and speaker A understand the turn when they have to speak.

Another example is when a talk show or podcast has several speakers in it. If one of them does not understand when to speak or talks casually before the host let the guest to speak or the guest interrupts the host's conversation, it can make misunderstandings between the two parties and it will make the audience not be able to catch the point being discussed. This can prove that people need to learn about turn-taking.

Turn taking has several things to be concerned, such as turn-taking systems or turn-taking strategies. Turn-taking strategies is strategy that used to organize very different types of activities from each other, it is interesting to see how turn-taking systems are characterized as adapted to the type of activity in which they operate (Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson 1974). It can be concluded that turn-taking strategies means a strategy in which speakers maintain a conversation so that the conversation continues smoothly. Turn taking strategies can usually be used in debates, podcasts, talk shows, etc. According to Stenstrom (1994), turn-taking strategies has some functions to help a speaker in order to make a conversation run

smoothly such as when we should speak, how we should defend what we are talking about and how we should give someone the opportunity to speak. This can prove that learning turn-taking strategies is very important, especially for people who are in the entertainment field such as a host at an event of interview.

It is important for a presenter in an interview, one of which is to learn turn-taking strategies in order to present a high-quality program. Usually in a podcast, there is a conversation between the presenter and the guest star. In this conversation, there may be overlaps or interruptions, from that we can analyze how a presenter handles overlaps or interruptions in the conversation. We can analyze this using conversation analysis, especially turn-taking analysis.

One of the interview shows that can be used as material for analysis is a podcast. One example of podcasts is a podcast that hosted by Zach Sang. He is an American radio broadcaster who turned into a presenter on a YouTube channel called Zach Sang Show. His show is targeted to Gen Z teens. This podcast was founded in 2012 and currently has 712K followers on his YouTube channel. The invited guests were top singers such as Billie Eilish, Charlie Puth, Olivia Rodrigo, Lil Nas X, Ed Sheeran, Shawn Mendes, etc. Interestingly, not only American artists were guests at the show, but also idols from South Korea. Such as Cravity, DPR IAN, Blackpink, Aespa, Seventeen, Twice, BTS, etc.

This study focused on interviews between Zach and Blackpink. In the interview there were members from the Blackpink, namely Jisoo, Jennie, Rosé and Lisa. Blackpink is one of the biggest girl groups in South Korea which is now worldwide. Almost all members of Blackpink are fluent in English because they come from different countries. They are Lisa who is originally from Thailand, Rosé who is from Australia and Jennie who is from Korea that grown in New Zealand. The researcher was chosen this interview because it is rare for a Korean idol to be able to use English fluently. Meanwhile, almost all Blackpink members are able to speak English fluently, especially in the interview that was held by Zach Sang. They did not use Korean during the interview, so that the interview did not have any misunderstanding between Zach and Blackpink. Another reason that made the researcher chose this podcast as the data source is because Blackpink consists of

more than one person, where there will definitely be an overlap or interrupt each other. So, we can analyze how they overcome this by using the theory of turn-taking strategies from Stenstrom (1994) and using theory from Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) to analyze the component of turn-taking systems.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher was interested in conducting research under the title "An Analysis of Turn-Taking on Zach Sang Show BLACKPINK Talks Episode" that contains of many interested conversations that have been talking about Blackpink's career at the time. In the end, the researcher chose turn-taking analysis as her topic for the research especially turn-taking strategies and component of turn-taking system analysis that used on podcast.

1.2 Research Questions

In analyzing the turn-taking components in this podcast, there are two problem that need to be analyzed by researcher:

1. What are kinds of turn-taking strategies found in Zach Sang Show "BLACKPINK Talks" Episode?
2. What are the components of turn-taking systems found in Zach Sang Show "BLACKPINK Talks" Episode?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To describe kinds of turn-taking strategies found in Zach Sang Show "BLACKPINK Talks" Episode.
2. To describe the components of turn-taking systems found in Zach Sang Show "BLACKPINK Talks" episode.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In analyzing the turn taking strategies used by Zach in interviewing guest stars on the episode BLACKPINK talks, the researcher added several significances theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study was expected to enrich the analysis of conversation analysis, especially on turn-taking strategies. Because it tried to uncover the rules in conversation to understand several things, such as how to respond to initiated conversations, why interrupts occur so often, how to respond to conversations, and how to start or end a conversation. This study

is also expected to be useful for English learners to understand more about turn taking strategies. Practically, the reader can understand well and can apply it in daily conversation. In the other hand readers can also apply aspects of conversation analysis, especially turn-taking strategies to several places such as, debate, interview for work, journalists, etc.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study of this research was focused on kinds of turn-taking strategies and component of turn-taking systems were used in the podcast of Zach Sang Show. There are several kinds turn-taking strategies that were analyzed by researcher based on the theory of Stenstrom (1994). They are taking the turn consist of (starting up, taking over and interrupting), holding the turn (filled pause, silent pause, lexical repetition and new start), yielding the turn (prompting, appealing and giving up). The researcher also used theory of Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974) in finding two components of turn-taking system, there are turn constructional component and turn allocation component. In this study, the turn-taking analysis was limited on the conversations between hosts and guests. Moreover, the researcher only investigates the utterances which are produced by Zach Sang and all of the guest stars when conducting interviews on the Zach Sang Show especially in “BLACKPINK Talks” episode.

