THE CONVERSATION ANALYSIS
OF JON STEWART IN THE AXE FILES

A Thesis

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of Undergraduate Degree

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ABSTRACT

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Conversation as human behaviour happens when there are two or more participants who are discussing something. In the conversation process, the human give a message to someone by an utterance where is in each utterance have meaning. The conversation can run well by turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy. Turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy are systems to regulate conversation process betwen speaker one to another speaker. This research is about turn-taking in talk show program *"Live Taping of The Axe Files with Jon Stewart"* hosted by David Axelrod on 09 May 2016 in University of Chicago Institute of Politics. There are two research questions in this research, first is how does turn-taking system betwen jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation, second is how does turn-taking strategy constructed by Jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation.

The technique that is used by the researcher is document or content analysis. The researcher used the qualitative approach as a method of this research. There are several steps to analyze data which is adopted from lodico et al (2006:301).

The researcher found turn-taking system was organized well because the system arrange with turn constructional components (TCC/TCU) and turn allocational component (TAC). Where is turn allocational component (TAC) become dominant in this reseach because in interview talk, the host has obligate to questioning and sometime the guest self select to ask back. Meanwhile, The turn-taking strategy in conversation betwen Jon Stewart and David Axelrod was constructed very well. Their turn-taking strategy constructed by the overlap and backchannel are dominan then Interruption. There is interruption but a little and not competing each other, so the talk show can run well.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, Turn-taking Systems,Turn-taking Strategies.

RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled **"THE CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF JON STEWART IN THE AXE FILES"** written by Alfat Prastowo, Students Reg. Number 14121330382, has been examines on August 11th 2016. This thesis has been accepted by the board of examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Departement at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

The study of conversation relate to speaking as one of the four basic competences that the students should gain well. Conversation is interactive spontaneous communication which is done by more than one people to express what they want. Some people do the conversation just to have a social contact with others. But other people do the conversation for particular aims, such as to inform something to each other, to ask or to order. As cited from Nunan (2003:48), speaking is the productive aural/oral skill. Scott (2005:126) states that speaking is a skill, and as such needs to be developed and practiced independently of the grammar curriculum. Speaking is interactive and requires the ability to co-operate in the management of speaking turns. It also typically takes place in real time, with little time for detailed planning. Scoot (2005:79) also states that speaking is cognitive skill, is the idea that knowledge becomes increasingly automated through successive practice. To conclude Speaking is an activity that can express thoughts, ideas, and opinions orally to respond to the verbal and non verbal information.

Conversation is the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other. When people converse they engage in a form of linguistic communication, but there is much more going on in a conversation than just the use of a linguistic code. Much that is important in conversation is carried out by things other than language, including eye gaze and body posture, silences and the real-world context in which the talk is produced. According to Bailey (2005:42) conversation is one of the most basic and pervasive of human interaction conversations are unscripted. It involves two or more people. In conversation the topic can change and the individuals take turn. By definition, conversations are interactive: although one speaker is more talkative than another, in a conversation, two or more individuals communicate. Goffman (1964: 65), states that talk is socially

organized, not merely in terms of who speaks to whom in what language, but as a little system of mutually ratified and ritually governed face-to-face action, a social encounter.

Psathas (1995) states that conversation analysis is the most basic form of talk and the main way in whic people come together, exchange information, and maintain social relations. According to Heritage (1995) a fundamental position in conversation analysis is that speakers follow what typically occurs in particular interactions. These typical characteristics, therefore provide a framework and set of expectation for speakers to follow in spoken communication. A conversation is not always done in the right way, there are some phenomena that occur in the conversation, like turn taking system.

The concept of turn-taking is central to conversation analysis. Dalton and Seidlhofer (1994) states that in conversation, there are norms for who talks, when, and for how long. The basic rule in English is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker, or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated. There are a number of ways in which we can signal that we have come to the end of a turn, such as the completion of a syntatic unit followed by a pause. We can also use falling intonation, and signals such as 'mhm', 'yeah', 'so', or 'anyway' to do this. We may also signal the end of a turn through eye contact, body position and movement, or pitch and loudness. For example, low pitch may indicate we are willing to give up our turn, whereas maintained pitch may indicate we wish to hold it.

Turn taking also varies according to particular situation. For example, in a meeting, it may be the chairperson that nominated who can take turn. In a classroom, students may put up their hand to ask permission to take a turn. Turn taking may also depend on factors such as the topic of the conversation, whether the interaction is relatively cooperative, how well the speakers know each other, and the relative status of speakers (Burns and Joyce 1997).

To covering the phenomenon as explained above, Conversation Analysis(CA) is useful device to find the observable rules and procedures by which participants manage their conversation behaviour such as who gets the next turn, when the turn is possible and so on. Conversation Analysis(CA) aims as discovering how participants understand and respond to another in the turns at talk with a central focus on how sequence of actions generated. Through out the course of a conversation or talk in interaction, speaker display in the next turns an understanding of what the prior turn was about. Conversation Analysis(CA) also the device to analysing the way that what speaker say dictates the type of answer expected and that speakers take turns when they interact.

1.2 Research Problem

The research is formulated in the question research:

1) How does turn-taking system between Jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation?
2) How does turn-taking strategy constructed by Jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation?

1.3 Aims of Research

The purposes of the research :

1) To find out turn-taking system between Jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation.
2) To find out turn-taking strategy between Jon Stewart and David Axelrod in conversation.

1.4 Literature Review

This research is also completed with previous studies in the same field to find the gap of the research. One, Conversation Analysis of Computer-Mediated Communication by Marta González (2011). This paper analysis of CMC and identifies the limitations of the method both for the

study of CMC as well as for language learning in general and provides future possible lines of research. Two, A Conversation Analytical Study of Telephone Conversation Openings between Native and Nonnative Speakers by Carmen Taleghani (2000). The purpose of this paper is twofold: First, it contrasts "ritual routines" in telephone conversation openings in Iran and Germany. The second part of this paper presents some transfer of the culture specific differences in the telephone conversation opening routines in conversations between Iranian nonnative speakers of German and German native speakers. Three, Making Gender Relevant: Conversation Analysis and Gender Categories in Interaction by Elizabet Stoke and Janet Smithson (2001). This paper Critically evaluate a conversation analytic approach to the study of the links between gender and language from a feminist perspective.

From all the previous study of conversation analysis, this research fill the gap. Actually they are same area that is conversation analysis but they have differnces in object of the research. The object of this research is conversation in the talk show by focusing on analysed turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy.

1.5 Research Limitation

This research is focused on analyze real conversation in talk show. To analysed how social interactions are structurally organised and constructed very well. The researcher only analyzes conversation in the talk show namely 'The Axe Files'. The analysis focus on audio and transcripts by analyze turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy in the conversation.

Turn taking organizes the distribution and the flow of speech between the two participants of interaction thereby keeping speech continuous. Turn-taking has been described as a process in which one participant talks, then stops and gives the floor to another participant who starts talking, so we obtain a distribution of talk across two participants. The time gap between one person stopping and the other starting being just a few fractions of a second, yet the co-ordination is achieved with some rapidity and

turns are appropriated in orderly fashion. Overlaps can occur, though it is estimated only in about five percent of interaction, but even, there is a level of systematicity involved. Moreover, turn taking regularities are observable in instances where there are more than two participants and in cases where participants are not face-to-face, as in the phone conversation. Thus, the organization of conversation must be controlled by some kind of mechanism which facilitates the orderly distribution of turn and governs the progress of talks in a Variety of contexts and for a variety of purposes (Herman, pp78-79).

The description of this mechanism has been the objective of many linguists. Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson are considered to be the pioneers in this area who propose the turn-taking mechanism in their seminal review "The Systematics of turn-taking in conversation". They examine a variety of recorded, natural conversations. They conclude that the turn-taking seems a basic form of organization for conversation (Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson PP 700-701).

1.6 Theoritical Foundation

1.6.1 Pragmatics

According to Richards et al (1992) Pragmatic is the study of how interpretation of language depens on knowledge of the world, how speaker use and understand utterence, and how the structure of sentences is influences by relationships between speakers and heares. Pragmatics analyses the relation between linguistic expressions and their uses. This level of linguistics covers the investigation into: Firstly, the ways of using utterances and its interpretations matter on the knowledge of the real world, secondly, the way speakers try to understand and use various speech acts and thirdly, the way the structure of utterances is determined by the relationship between utterers and listeners. Pragmatics is quite clearly associated with language with reference to the setting of situation.

1.6.2 Conversation Analysis

The researcher has stated in the Introduction of the research that study of conversation relate to speaking as one of the four basic competences that the students should gain well. Acording to Goffman (1964: 65), states that Talk is socially organized, not merely in terms of who speaks to whom in what language, but as a little system of mutually ratified and ritually governed face-to-face action, a social encounter. Harold Garfinkel (1964, 1967, 1988), also states that Conversation analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction which grew out of the ethnomethodological tradition in sociology.

Psathas, Cf (1995), Divide core assumptions of conversation analysis into three, are:

1. Order is produced orderliness. That is, order does not occur of its own accord nor does it pre-exist the interaction, but is rather the result of the coordinated practices of the participants who achieve orderliness and then interact.

2. Order is produced, situated and occasioned. That is, order is produced by the participants themselves for the conversation in which it occurs. The participants themselves orient to the order being produced and their behaviour reflects and indexes that order. This means that in analysing conversation as an academic activity, orderliness being documented is not externally imposed by the analyst, but internally accomplished by the participants. This observed order is not the result of a pre-formed conception of what should happen, nor is it a probabilistic generalization about frequencies.

3. Order is repeatable and recurrent. The patterns of orderliness found in conversation are repeated, not only in the talk of an individual speaker, but across groups of speakers. The achieved order is therefore the result of a shared understanding of the methods by which order is achievable.

These three formulations make it clear that conversation analysis assumes that there is overwhelming order in conversation. Conversation is neither random nor unstructured; however, the order observable in

conversation does not imply an overarching uniformity in conversational structure which is generalizable across conversations. Instead, the participants themselves construct conversations in orderly ways.

In the Conversation Analysis there is Transcribing Conversation. Heritage, Psathas and Anderson (1990:75) Argued that The basic data for conversation analysis is naturally occurring talk. If such talk is to be used for detailed analysis it must first be recorded and then transcribed. However, transcripts of talk are only ever partial representations of the talk they record but they allow the analyst to see the transient and complex nature of talk captured in an easily usable, static format. This means that transcriptions are not substitutes for the original recordings but additional tools which can be used to help analyse and understand these recordings.

There are three basic structure of conversation analysis that is noted by Cutting (2003:29) those three basic structure of conversation analysis are turn-taking organization, sequence organization, and adjacency pairs. In this research, the researcher will only give the theoritical foundation which is necessary and needed for this research. Overall, in this research there will be explained about the turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy.

1.6.3 Turn Taking System in Conversation

Turn taking organizes the distribution and the flow of speech between the two participants of interaction thereby keeping speech continuous. Turn-taking has been described as a process in which one participant talks, then stops and gives the floor to another participant who starts talking, so we obtain a distribution of talk across two participants. The time gap between one person stopping and the other starting being just a few fractions of a second, yet the co-ordination is achieved with some rapidity and turns are appropriated in orderly fashion. Overlaps can occur, though it is estimated only in about five percent of interaction, but even, there is a level of systematicity involved. Moreover, turn taking regularities are observable in instances where there are more than two participants and in cases where

participants are not face-to-face, as in the phone conversation. Thus, the organization of conversation must be controlled by some kind of mechanism which facilitates the orderly distribution of turn and governs the progress of talks in a Variety of contexts and for a variety of purposes (Herman, 1984:307).

Sacks et al. (1974) States that The turn-taking system is a system which is both context-free and context-sensitive. It is context-free in the sense that it is not dependent on characteristics of the talk, of the topic or of the participants. As such, it applies in any conversation. At the same time, it is context-sensitive in that what counts as possible completion determining speaker change varies according to what has gone before in the interaction and that mechanisms for turn allocation can be sensitive to the talk preceding the TRP. The turn-taking system provides a basis for the nature and organization of conversation. It very strongly links the construction of talk and the allocation of talk so that these two facets of talk can be integrated into a single set of procedures. The turn-constructional and the turn-allocational components of the Sacks et al. model are themselves resources which speakers can draw upon in order to construct talk. The components, and the rules which relate them, are not static invariable constructs for organizing talk, but rather are deployable resources which can be used to claim or demonstrate understanding and to organize participation.

In the same opinion and for make it stronger, as cited in liddicoat (2007:54) Sacks et all (1974) proposed in brief that the description of the turn-taking system for conversation into two components. First, The turn constructional component which is the speaker may produce a variety of grammatical units such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. While second, the turn allocation component is current speaker can select the next speaker and the next speaker self select.

1.6.4 Turn Taking Strategy in Conversation

Conversation Analysis is a part of Discourse Analysis study which analyzed a spontaneous conversation. Reay (1998:54) states that "a technique for examining and exploring the spoken language is called Conversation Analysis". In addition, the conversation which is analyzed can be in a formal or an informal interaction. In a conversation, sometime the speakers can't wait for the TRP or the possible sentence completion to get the turn to talk.

One kind of conversation analysis is turn taking strategy. Turn taking strategy is a strategy which is used to manage the turn of each participant in a conversation. Yule (1996:72) states that: "in any situation where control is not fixed in advanced, anyone can attempt to get control. This is called Turn Taking".

Yule (1996:72) divides turntaking strategy into three are overlap, backchannel, and interruption. First, Overlapis symbolised with brackets [ ]. It happens when more than one participant takes a turn of speaking at the same time (Yule, 1996:72). Sacks, et al (1974:707) clasifies it into two, simultaneous overlap and structured overlap. Simultaneous overlap happens when each participant takes over the turn at the same time with the same topic. Meanwhile structured overlap happens when the speaker almost finishes his turn and other speaker starts his turn or answer the question.

Backchannel is symbolised with double parentheses (( )). It is something functioning to pay attention and to indicate a speaker to continue his/her speak. The participant can show his/her attention by giving gesture, head nods, smile, face expression or vocal indication; like 'uh-huh', 'hmmm', 'yeah', 'oh', or 'ya' (Yule, 1996:75).

Interruption is symbolised with double oblique //. Interruption is begin by overlap but in wrong place and seems like competing the turn to talk because the next speaker was distrubed about the first speaker statement. Coates (2004:113-114) stated that interruptions are violations of turn taking when the next speaker begins to talk while the current speaker is still speaking and the current speaker's turn could not be defined as the last

word. Interruption can make the interlocutor angry because when the current speaker is talking about serious topic, next speaker tries to get the turn with overlap strategies but in wrong place and moment, so this become an interruption and broke the flow of the conversation in the program.

Jefferson in Lerner (2004:24-31) proposed transcript notation technique to interpret the data. It is a way to transcribe speech by using some symbols or other form devices in the transcript. Jefferson gives the following examples:

1. "//" double oblique indicating an interruption.
2. "=" equal sign indicating no break or gap.
3. "[ ]" bracketsindicating an overlap.
4. "(0.0)" number in parentheses indicating an elapsed time by tenth of second.
5. "(.)" a dot in parentheses indicating a brief interval within or between utterances.
6. "( )" empty parentheses indicating that the transcriber could not hear what the speaker said.
7. "↑↓" arrows indicating the high or low pitch.
8. "(( ))"double parentheses containing transcriber's description.
9. ":::"colons indicating prolongation of the immedietely prior sound.
10. "-" a dash indicating a cut-off.

1.7 Research Methodology

In this research methodology, the researcher described the methodology of the research in detail. The description are about the objective of the research, the method of the research, the source and type of data, instrument of the research, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

1.7.1 Objective of the research

The objective of this research is to analyse the conversation analysis of Jon Stewart in the Axe Files. The analysis focus on turn-takig system and turn-taking strategy.

1.7.2 Method of the research

The method of this research is qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1994:1) proposed that qualitative data are form of words rather than numbers. Descriptive qualitative became the design of this research also, because it will be describe clearly about the phenomenon and characteristics. The things that described in this research are turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy in the conversation between Jon Stewart and David Axelrod.

1.7.3 Source of Data

The reseracher divided of data source into two, are primary data and secondary data. The primary data source in this research was on the transcripts of interviews by David Axelrod which was taken from the websites information especially the site: http://politics.uchicago.edu/pages/axefiles a dialogue between the host and the guest. Besides, the researcher also watched the video downloaded from YouTube especially the site: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Da5VYSPsoE0. The secondary data source in this research taken from some books especially "An Introduction to Conversation Analysis" from Anthony J Liddicoat and "Pragmatic" from Yule. Also, the secondary data source also taken from some journal. First, Conversation Analysis of Computer-Mediated Communication by Marta González (2011). Second, A Conversation Analytical Study of Telephone Conversation Openings between Native and Nonnative Speakers by Carmen Taleghani (2000). Third, Making Gender Relevant: Conversation Analysis

and Gender Categories in Interaction by Elizabet Stoke and Janet Smithson (2001).

1.7.4 Instrument of The Research

The instrument in this research is the human, where is the reseracher hisself who investigate this research directly. It is because of this research is qualitatife research. According to Ary et al (2006:453) state that the main instrument of this research is researcher itself since in qualitatife studies: the human investigator is the primary istrument for gathering and analyzing the data.

1.7.5 The Technique of Colllecting Data

The researcher used the content or document analysis method to collect data, which proposed by Ari et al (2010) explained that document or content analysis is a research method where applied in written or visual material with the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The kind material which is used in this research is one of talk show.

1.7.6 The Technique of Analysis Data

In this research, The researcher analyse data into some steps adopted from lodico et al (2006:301):

1. Preparing and Organizing the data. In this research, the researcher prepare and organizing the data by transcribing the conversation betwen Jon Stewart and David Axelrod.

2. Review and exploring the data. In this part the researcher reviewed the data referring to the research question and exploring the data by listening to the conversation and focus on transcript notation.

3. Coding the data. This research coding the data based on turn-taking system and turn-taking strategy.

4. Constructing description. The last step in analyzing data is described the research finding by relating it with some the supported theory

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