CHAPTER IV
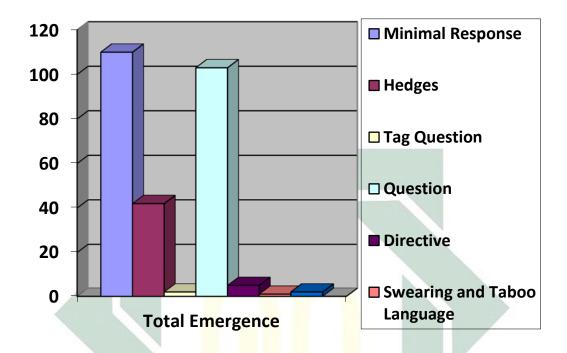# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer uses talk show that found in YouTube. The talk show contained of a conversation between Oprah Winfrey and Lance Armstrong. The talk show was taken from *The Oprah Winfrey Show* that published in YouTube and it was posted on 23rd January 2013. They talked about Lance's life as a road racing cyclist. In this study, the writer focuses on the using of conversational strategies and functions in the mix-gender conversation. Afterward, the writer classifies conversation strategies produced between male and female in the talk show. Next, the writer categorizes the functions of each of the conversational strategies used. Subsequently, she interprets the strategies and the functions found in conversation between Oprah Winfrey and Lance Armstrong in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*.

4.1. Findings: Conversational Strategies and Their Functions

In analyzing conversational strategies, the writer categorizes seven strategies based on Coates theory. These are minimal response, hedges, tag question, question, directive, swearing and taboo language, and compliment. After analyzing the data, the writer finds all of conversational strategies in conversation between Oprah Winfrey and Lance Armstrong in *The Oprah Winfrey Show* but after counting the data, the emergence of every strategy is different, it can be seen in this table 4.1.

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Table 4.1 Chart of Total Emergence Conversational Strategies in Conversation between Oprah Winfrey and Lance Armstrong in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*

Based on total emergence of each strategies in conversational strategies, the emergence is different. Minimal response appears in total number one hundred and ten, total emergence of hedges is forty two while question tag appears in total two. Next, there are one hundred and three time occurring in question, the total emergence of directive is five, swearing and taboo language is only once and the last strategy is compliment with total number two.

4.1.1. Minimal Response

Minimal responses sometimes called back-channels', are forms such as *yeah* or *right* or *mhm* (Coates, 2004) *um hmm, uh huh,* and *yeah* (Zimmerman and West, 1975) *yes, quite, surely, I see* and *that's true* (Kendon, 1975). Minimal responses have many functions such as

showing the good listener ship and supportive to the current speaker, viewing as agreement and acknowledgment, and keeping the conversation going.

Table 4.1.1 Table emergences of Minimal Responses in conversation between Lance and Oprah in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*
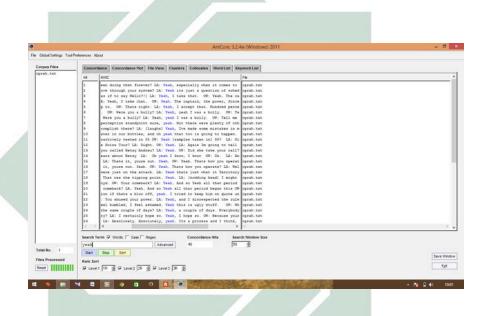
Form	Number
Yeah	46
Right	21
Mhm	7
Yes	36
Total	**110**

Based on this analyze, the writer can conclude that there are four words that including Minimal Response, they are *yeah, that's right/right, hmm/em,* and *yes.* The total emergence among them is different, *yeah* is forty six times, *that's right/right* is twenty one times, *hmm/em* is seven times and *yes* is thirty six times. The highest emergence is the highest emergence is *yeah*. The total all of Minimal Responses in conversation between Oprah and Lance in *The Oprah Winfrey show* are one hundred and ten times. The writer also conclude that among four words minimal response have same function. It is for showing agreement with her/his partner conversation. The explanation of table 4.1.1 can be explained in this below.

4.1.1.1 Yeah

The first word is *yeah,* this is one of minimal response that found in the conversation. Oprah and Lance used *yeah* when conversation going.

Table 4.1.1.1 Total emergences of Minimal Responses *yeah* in AntConc software

There are forty six times emergences of *yeah* in conversation between Oprah and Lance. The writer uses AntConc softwere for counting the data to get result accurately.

Excerpt 1:

> LA: Of course, I did. [talk over each other] And a lot of people did. Listen, all the fault and all the blame here falls on me. But behind that picture and behind that story is momentum. Whether it's fans or whether it's the media, it just gets going. And I lost myself in all of that. I'm sure there would be other people that couldn't handle it, but I certainly couldn't handle it, and I was

used to controlling everything in my life. I controlled every outcome in my life.

OW: You've been doing that forever?

LA: **Yeah**, especially when it comes to sport. But just the last thing I'll say is that just now – the story is so bad and so toxic. And a lot of it's true…
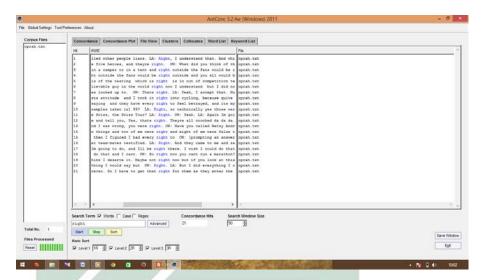
OW: You said to me earlier you don't think it was possible to win without doping?

Lance told about his life that he always controlled everything in his life not only income but also outcome. He did it, especially when he entered in sport life. When Oprah asked Lance, he started answer with *yeah*, it means that Lance agree with Oprah's question. The meaning of *yeah* is same with yes. Although the meaning between *yeah* and yes is same but the reason many people use y*eah* than yes is for using variant language to say yes

4.1.1.2 That's right

The second Minimal Responses that found by the writer is *that's right*. Different with before, emergence of *that's right* is twenty one times.

Table 4.1.1.2 Total emergences of Minimal Responses *that's right* in AntConc software

Based on AntConc software, accuring of *that's right / right* is twenty one times, it is fewer than *yeah*. The reason is because *that's right* consists of more than one word and the pronouncing of *yeah* is easier than *that's right/right*.

Excerpt 2:

> OW: Yeah. The captain, the power, force-field, the leader of the team…
> LA: …the leader of the team. The guy that my team-mates looked up to.
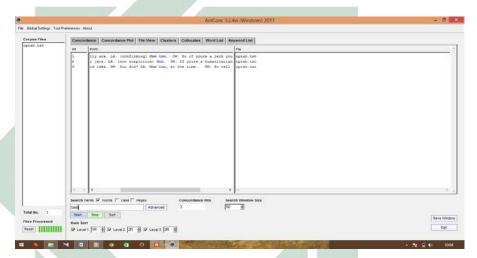> OW: **That's right**.
> LA: Yeah, I accept that. Hundred percent.

Lance and Oprah talked about leader of team. The power or force-field is in the leader's hand. When Lance stated that his leader of the team is also his team-mates, directly Oprah answer with *that's right*. It means that Oprah show her agreement with Lance's argument. The meaning of *right* is also same with yes. Different with others, *that's right / right* has strongest agreement than other words in minimal responses strategy.
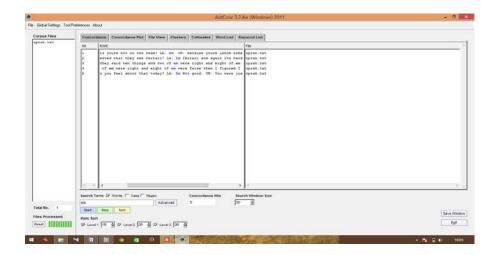
4.1.1.3 Hmm/Emm

The third word of minimal responses is *Hmm,* the writer finds the same pronounce with *Hmm,* it is *Emm*. *Hmm* occurs in this conversation three times and *Emm* occurs five times. Total occurring between them is eight times

Table 4.1.1.3 Total emergences of Minimal Responses *Hmm* in AntConc software

Hmm occurs three times in the conversation between Oprah and Lance, the writer is helped by AntCounc softwere for knowing the total of emergences.

AntConc software shows the emergence of word *Em*, it occurred five times. The total emergence between *Hmm* and *Em* is eight times. Actually there is not different between *Hmm* and *Em,* because the data is taken by transcript conversation, the writer finds the different type of writing but after checking between video and transcript there is not different pronounce between *Hmm* and *Em.* Almost speakers use word *em/hmm* in their speaking. It happens because *hmm/em* has several functions. One of the functions is for giving time to response. When conversation or speaking running and the speakers forget or confuse what they will say, directly they say *em/hmm* for showing giving time to response.

Excerpt 3:

> OW: As reckless. Let's talk about that. What was going on with you? You know, you and I both know that fame just magnifies whoever you really are.
> LA: **Mmm hmm.**
> OW: So if you're a jerk you're a bigger jerk.
> LA**: Hmm.**

Lance and Oprah talked about Lance's reckless, when Oprah said that fame just magnifies whoever Lance really is and he answer *mmm hmm* it shows that he agreed with Oprah's statement . He admitted that he can grow up through the fame. Then, Oprah continued with other statements that if he did a reckless it mean he was a je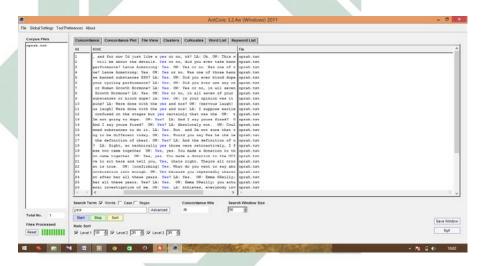rk, he was not angry but he corrected Oprah's statement with said *hmm* again. It can conclude that *mmm* or *hmm* has agreement

function. Once, the meaning of *hmm* here is same with yes. Lance
used it for showing simple manner to answer yes. It called simple
manner because the speakers don't need to open their mouth.

4.1.1.4 Yes

The forth word that including Minimal Response in *yes*, it occur
thirty times in conversation between Oprah and Lance.

Table 4.1.1.4 Total emergences of Minimal Responses *yes* in
AntConc software

Yes occurred thirty six times in this conversation, the total is much
enough like *yeah,* it happens because *yeah* and *yes* almost same
pronounce.

Excerpt 4:

> OW: Yes or no, in all seven of your Tour de France victories,
> did you ever take banned substances or blood dope?
> LA**: Yes**

This topic was in the front of talk show; Oprah started the question with yes/no question. The question was 'Yes or no, in all seven of your Tour de France victories, did you ever take banned substances or blood dope?' based on the direction, Oprah asked Lance to answer with yes or no. Lance said *yes* because he ever take banned substances or blood dope in his seven of Tour de France victories. It is suitable with the meaning, *yes* is showing agreement.

4.1.2 Hedges

Coates (2004) stated that hedges are linguistic forms such as *I think, I'm sure, you know, sort of* and *perhaps* that express the certainty about what is being discussed. The researcher didn't find all kind of hedges that mentioned by Coates, but she only found four of them, they are *I think, you know*, *I'm sure* and *perhaps.*

Table 4.1.2 Table emergences of Hedges in conversation between Lance and Oprah in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*

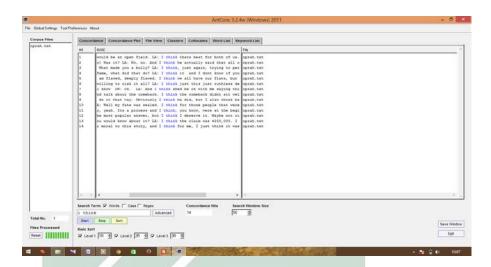| Form	Number
You know	26
I think	14
I'm sure	1
Perhaps	1
Total	**42**

As shown from his table, *you know* is the most frequent Hedges used by the speaker, with the total number twenty six. *I think* is Hedges also appears in total number fourteen. Then, *I'm sure* and *perhaps* appear only once in the conversation between Oprah and Lance. All total emergences of Hedges in conversation between Oprah and Lance are forty two times.

Based on this analyze, the writer can conclude that the function of Hedges is for showing confidence or unconfidence of speaker. *You know* and *I'm sure* are type of confidence function. While, *I think* and *perhaps* are type of unconfidence function. The clear explanation will be explained below.

4.1.2.1 I Think

The first finding of hedges in this conversation is *I think.* It occurred fourteen times.

Table 4.1.2.1 Total emergences of Hedges *I think* in AntConc software

The total emergence of *I think* is fourteen times, it occurred

lance's and Oprah's utterance.

Excerpt 1:

> OW: If you're a humanitarian you're a bigger humanitarian. So
> what was going on with you at that time and what did fame,
> what did that do?
> LA: **I think** it – and I don't know if you pulled those two words
> out of the air, jerk and humanitarian – I'd say I was both, and we
> saw both, and now we're seeing certainly more of the jerk part
> than the activist, the humanitarian, the philanthropist, the leader
> of the Foundation. We're seeing that now. I am flawed, deeply
> flawed. **I think** we all have our flaws, but… If the magnifying
> glass is normally this big [forms small circle with his hands], I
> made it this big [brings hands apart] because of my actions and
> because of my words and because of my attitude and my
> defiance, and I'm paying the price for it – and that's ok.

Many researchers claimed that Hedges is always used by female

but It is one of proof that hedges is not always use by female, Lance

used Hedges when conversation running. Oprah gave him a question

about humanitarian; she asked if he was a humanitarian what he

would do for his fame. Lance started to answer with said *I think,* it

shows that he answered based on his opinion and he was not confidence enough with his statement. It can conclude that *I think* of hedges for giving support with own argument.

4.1.2.2 You Know

The second hedges that found by the writer is *you know,* the writer counts the emergence of *you know* through AntConc softwere, she said that *you know* occurred twenty six times

Table 4.1.2.2 Total emergences of Hedges *you know* in AntConc software

You know occurred twenty six times in conversation between Oprah and Lance. It shows that *you know* more used in this conversation. *You know* for many people use to show their knowledge. The other functions is for making confidence theirself when conversation running.

Excerpt 2:

> OW: What was your reaction then when you learned that USADA was going to pick up the case and pursue their own investigation of you?
> LA: Great question. My reaction was the same as it was had been. [clenches fists together and assumes boxing pose] **You know**, coming in on my territory? I'm gonna fight back. Oprah, I'd do anything to go back to that day.

This part talked about USADA, Oprah asked about Lance's reaction about USDA. Directly, Lance told that he didn't like because USDA came to his territory. For addition, Lance used hedges *you know*, it shows that Lance wanted Oprah know about his condition at that time, he used it for supporting that his statement is really true. He was very confidence with his statement.

4.1.2.3 I'm Sure

The third hedges word that found by the writer is *I'm sure*, the writer only found once of using this hedges.

Excerpt 3:

> OW: But didn't you help paint that picture?
> LA: Of course, I did. [talk over each other] And a lot of people did. Listen, all the fault and all the blame here falls on me. But behind that picture and behind that story is momentum. Whether it's fans or whether it's the media, it just gets going. And I lost myself in all of that. **I'm sure** there would be other people that couldn't handle it, but I certainly couldn't handle it, and I was used to controlling everything in my life. I controlled every outcome in my life.

Lance talked about controlling his life; everyone can't handle herself/himself. It is supported with his statement that "*I'm sure* there would be other people that couldn't handle it, but I certainly couldn't

it" it can be shown that Lance is very confidence with his statement, the proof is using *I'm sure* in his statement. It means that the function of *I'm sure* is for showing a strong statement.

4.1.2.4 Perhaps

The last is *perhaps*, same with *I'm sure*, the writer only found once emergence in conversation between Oprah and Lance.

Excerpt 4:

> OW: Had she had conversations with you about stopping or getting out?
> LA: She… And I asked Kristin… I saw her at the kids' game two days ago and said if this comes up can I talk about this and she said yes. She was not – you know – she was not that curious. **Perhaps** she didn't want to know. She certainly knew but didn't… [it was] on a need-to-know basis. I guess maybe I protected her a little bit from that. The thing about her and my doping and this comeback was she was the one person I asked if I could do that**.**

Oprah and Lance talked about Lance's ex-wife, Kristin Armstrong. Lance and Kristin were divorce after five years of marriage, they have three children consist of one son, Luke and twin daughters, Isabelle and Grace. When Oprah asked Lance about Kristin, he told that he met Kristin in Kid's game two days ago but Kristin didn't know Lance in near her. It added that Kristin didn't know him or moreover she didn't want to know him. Lance used *perhaps* word, it happens because Lance didn't know well the truth situation. He only presumed about Kristin. It can conclude that the function of *perhaps* for showing unconfidence of speaker.

4.1.3   Tag Question

Dubois and Crouch that listed all formal examples of formal explanation of formal tag question (such as 'probably industrial too, isn't it?') as well as informal tags (such as 'Right?', 'OK?' as in 'That's not easy, right?') revealed that all questions were produced by men (cited in Coates, 2004). Tags whose primary function is affective express the speaker's attitude to the addressee. They do this either by supporting the addressee.

The writer only find one tag questions used in this conversation, it is *ok?,* it is uttered twice by Lance and Oprah, every one utter tag question once.

Excerpt 1:

> OW: I agree. So here we go, open field. So let's start with the questions that people around the world have been waiting for you to answer, and for now I'd just like a yes or no, **ok?**
> LA: **Ok.**

Tag question is kind of question that doesn't need the answer actually. Other hands, speaker who use tag question same with giving direction to their partner conversation to say same words with them. When Oprah told Lance about the role of the first section question and the last statement Oprah said *ok?* Directly Lance also said ok because there is no other answer.

Excerpt 2:

> LA: I believe it was a Wednesday. Nike called – and this isn't the most humbling moment, I'll get to that – and they said basically – Cliff's Notes here – that they were out**. OK?** And then the calls started coming. Trek, Giro, Anheuser-Bush… It just –
>
> OW: On the same day, the same couple of days?

In the expert 2 shows that Lance also used tag question, Lance said about humbling moment. In the middle of his story, he used tag question *ok?*. Different with tag question that used by Oprah, there is not response from Oprah in tag question that used by Lance. It shows that tag question that used by Lance is for himself.

From expert one and two, we know that there are tag questions occur in this conversation. It occurs only twice. Based on the function, tag question is for supporting the address. *Ok?* it also has other function, it is for ask partner conversation to say ok too, because the speaker give only one choose, of course the partner also say same with the speaker say.

4.1.4 Question

Coates (2004) stated question as part of conversational sequencing device Question + Answer. Based on the type, Question is divided by two types. The first is yes/no question; it means the answers are only yes or no. The second type is W-H questions, they are (what, who, when, where, why, whom, which and how), the answer is based on the question. It's larger than yes/no question.

It is certainly true that questions are powerful linguistic form: they give the speaker the power to elicit a response from the other participants. There two types of questions, they are WH questions and Yes/No question.

In this analyze, we can see many questions used in this conversation because this is talk show. Talk show is a television program for giving us information from the guest star. To get information, the host asks question to guest star. Not only that, but also we know that Oprah asked many questions moreover only her that used questions, it occurs because Oprah Winfrey is a host in this talk show. Giving or asking many questions to her partner conversation in talk show is her duty.

Table 4.4.1 Table emergences of Question in conversation between Lance and Oprah in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*

Form	Number
WH Questions	39
Yes/No Questions	64
Total	**103**

As shown this table, Yes/No question is the most frequent question used by the speaker, with the total number sixty four. WH question appears in total number thirty nine. All total of question used in conversation between Oprah and Lance in *The Oprah Winfrey Show* is one hundred and three.

Excerpt 1:

> OW: **What was the culture?** Can you explain the culture to us?
> LA: It's hard to get into that without… And again, I don't want
> to accuse anybody else, I don't want to necessarily talk about
> anybody else. I made my decisions, they are my mistakes, and I
> am sitting here today to acknowledge that and to say I'm sorry
> for that. The culture was what it was.

It is one of the questions used by Oprah in this conversation. It
includes WH questions because she used *what* word for asking. She
asked what culture is to Lance, of course Lance answered about
culture too

Excerpt 2:

> OW: Yes. **Would you say… Was he the leader and the
> mastermind behind the team's doping programme?**
> LA: No. And again Oprah

Oprah gave yes/no question to Lance, it called yes/no question
because the first question word is *would*. The other proof that it is
yes/no question through Lance's answer, he answer no, it means that
Dr. Ferrari (in video clip) was not the leader and the mastermind
behind the team's doping program.

Based on this analyze, we know that the function of question is
for making response each other and to get information from our
partner conversation.

4.1.5   Directives

Coates (2004) described directives as speech acts with try to get someone to do something. Goodwin explained about kind of directive, he called *gimme* and *I want* are 'aggravated' directives. It is more used by the boys. Meanwhile, the girls use 'mitigated' directives such as *let's, gonna, can, could*.

Every words of directive use difference function. *Let's* explicitly includes the speaker together with the addressee(s) in the proposed action, *gonna* is one which makes a suggestion for future actions action, *can* and *could* are use to suggest rather than demand action. The writer only found two directives, they are *can* and *gonna*.

In this analyze, the writer found two directives, they are *gonna* and *can. Gonna* was used by Lance in his speaking, it only once utterance. From this analyze, it can conclude that total emergence of directive is five times. It consists of *gonna* once and *can you* four times. And then, the function of using directive is for asking someone to do something. It will be explained below.

4.1.5.1 Gonna

Excerpt 1:

> OW: What was your reaction then when you learned that USADA was going to pick up the case and pursue their own investigation of you?
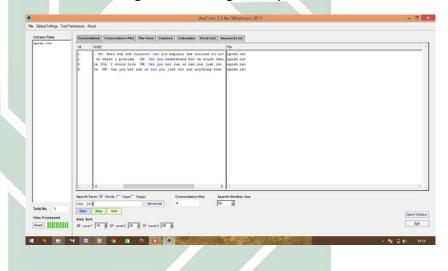> LA: Great question. My reaction was the same as it was had been. [clenches fists together and assumes boxing pose] You

know, coming in on my territory? I'm **gonna** fight back. Oprah, I'd do anything to go back to that day.

From expert 2, we know the using of directive is Lance, he used *gonna* in his speaking. The meaning of *gonna* is same with will, the function is future action. Lance said I'm gonna fight back, it means he will fight back to USADA at that time.

4.1.5.2 Can You

Table 4.7.1 Total emergences of Hedges *can you* in AntConc software

Can you is including directive word; it is one of conversational strategies. From the AntConc software, it shows that *can you* occur four times in conversational between Oprah and Lance.

Excerpt 2:

> OW: What was the culture? **Can you** explain the culture to us?
> LA: It's hard to get into that without… And again, I don't want to accuse anybody else, I don't want to necessarily talk about anybody else. I made my decisions, they are my mistakes, and I am sitting here today to acknowledge that and to say I'm sorry for that. The culture was what it was.

Based on this expert, we can see that Oprah use word *can* for asking Lance about the culture. She used *can* because of asking politeness, so that she didn't force Lance to answer. We can conclude that the function of *can* here is for giving suggestion to partner conversation to answer on do the speaker's asking.

4.1.6 Swearing and Taboo Language

Coates argued that man swear more than women ad use more taboo words are widespread. Djatmika explained the function of swearing words, they are: 1) being annoyed, being frustrated, and being disappointed on oneself, 2) being angry with somebody else/ the other speaker, 3) underestimating someone or challenging something conducted or stated by someone, 4) being too happy (see Yazid Bustomi). Coates (2004) also argued that swearing and taboo language is for symbolic association with masculinity, not femininity.

Many people argue that swear words and taboo language are bad thing. They are rarely use by people when speaking running. In this analyze, the writer only find once of using swear word. *What the hell* is swear word that occurring in this conversation.

Excerpt 1:

> OW: Were you addressing them? Who were you… What were saying that for?
> LA: I don't know. You it's interesting, that was the – maybe they did it long, long ago – but that was the first year that they gave the mike to the winner of the Tour. And I found out just before, and I'm all of a sudden thinking, "**what the hell** am I going to say" So I didn't have any time to sort of think, "I'm

going to shove it in these people's face," I mean, that just came out, looking at that now it just sounds ridiculous. I got it.

Lance said statement that including swear word, *what the hell* is called swear words because it has bad meaning. The meaning of *what the hell* is infliction. It taken from *hell* word, we know that hell is place for devil or something bad. So, it used for drawing something bad. The common function of swear words or taboo is for showing anger. Lance didn't swear to Oprah but Lance showed his anger because many people said that he was liar and those people want to against him.

Many researchers argued that men swear or using taboo language more than women. This argument is true, this analyze shows that only Lance in this conversation. Actually, almost there is no swearword or taboo language used in talk show. As we know talk show is one of television program. It is including education program because it gives information to other people. *The Oprah Winfrey Show* is the best talk show in the world, so that this talk show always gives good moral value to audiences. It is one of reason why there is not swearing or using taboo language in this talk show.

4.1.7. Compliment

Compliment can be given in two kinds of pattern are used differently by men and women. Women use the theoretical pattern such as *what lovely children*, significantly more often than men. By

contrast, men used minimal pattern such as *great shoes!,* significantly

more often than women.

Compliments seem to function as positive politeness strategies,

that is, they attend to the positive face needs of the addressee. The

writer found two sentences that including compliment.

In this analyze, the writer found two statement that including

compliments. They are *great question* and *that is the best question.*

Excerpt 1:

> OW: What was your reaction then when you learned that
> USADA was going to pick up the case and pursue their own
> investigation of you?
> LA: **Great question**. My reaction was the same as it was had
> been. [clenches fists together and assumes boxing pose] You
> know, coming in on my territory? I'm gonna fight back. Oprah,
> I'd do anything to go back to that day.

When Oprah asked Lance about his reaction when learned in

USDA, Lance said that the question from Oprah is great. It shows

that Lance praised Oprah's question.

Excerpt 2:

> OW: [confirming] Mid 90s. for thirteen years you didn't just
> deny it, you brazenly and defiantly denied everything you just
> admitted just now. So, why now admit it?
> LA: **That is the best question.** It's the most logical question. I
> don't know that I have a great answer. I will start my answer by
> saying that this is too late. It's too late for probably most people,
> and that's my fault. I viewed this situation as one big lie that I
> repeated a lot of times, and as you said, it wasn't as if I just said
> no and I moved off it

Lance praised Oprah's question again, he said *That is the best question* to Oprah's question. When Oprah asked Lance about happening in Mid 90s, she asked why Lance admitted and directly Lance said that the question from Oprah is great. It shows that Lance praised Oprah's question.

From these both excerpts, we know that there are two compliments occurred in this conversation. Based on these experts, it shows that compliments occur from Lance Armstrong. He give aspiration to Oprah because she has given him good question, he though her question is good so that Lance praised Oprah. *Great question* and *that is the best question* are about question. Because this is talk show, Oprah as the host gave questions to Lance as the guest star. From this explanation, we can know that the function of compliments is showing praises to other people.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the explanation in findings, it can be seen that the most frequently conversational strategies are used by Oprah and Lance is minimal response, with the total number one hundred and ten. Then, the fewest frequently conversational strategies between Oprah Winfrey and Lance Armstrong in *The Oprah Winfrey Show* are swearing and taboo language. As we know, swearing and taboo language are bad language and many people rarely used it for respecting our partner conversation. It can be seen swearing

and taboo language has bad impact if we use it when conversation running. The writer's explanation about swearing and taboo language as bad language is supported by Hadits from HR At-Turmudziy. From Ibnu Mas'ud Radliyallahu Anhu said, Rosulullah Shallallahu Alaihi Wa Sallam said:

ليسَ المُؤْمِنُ بالطّعَّان وَ لَا اللّعَّان وَ لَا الفَاحِش وَ لَا البَذِيّ

They are not Muslim who like scorn, people who like doing bad or wearing [HR at-turmudziy: 1977)

Based on Islam role, there is also law about swearing and taboo language. It shows that Allah doesn't like people who like swearing. Allah asks Muslim to keep their utterance.

There are several theorist's statements that not same with the result of this research. First is about directives, Goodwin explained about kind of directives, he called *gimme* and *I want* are 'aggravated' directives. It is more used by the boys. Meanwhile, the girls use 'mitigated' directive such as *let's, gonna, can, could* (cited in Coates 2004). In this research, the writer finds that Lance used *gonna* in his utterance, if we relate with Goodwin's explanation, it is not same. Lance is a male used 'mitigated' directive, whereas 'mitigates' directive is used by girls or female. The second is about the existence of mixed-gender conversation, Coates said that in conversation women like to talk a lot than men. In this research, it shows that man talk a lot than woman. This research is different with Coates' statement. It happens because this data is taken from talk show, Oprah was as host and Lance was a guess star. It makes Lance talked a lot than Oprah because Oprah only gave questions and Lance answered Opera's questions.

This research can be called the continuance of pervious researchers; it develops study about conversational strategies. As we know, Mega Anindyawati analyzed about conversational strategies in mixed-gender conversation among English Department Students Airlangga University. She used Jennifer Coates theory (2004). Her data was taken by their conversation in Javanese and Indonesian. The result is Mega found all of conversational strategies in her data. Second, Lucky Setyorini analyzed conversationa strategies in an interview Article O' The Oprah Magazine. The data is taken from an interview article between Oprah Winfrey and Maya Angelo, it can be called that Lucky analyzed same gender conversation. She also used theory from Coates (2004). The result of her research is she found all of conversation in her data. Third, Nancy Washburn and Kiel Christianson analyzed teaching conversation strategies, the data is taken from conversation among teacher and students in the class, they use theory from Ellis (1985), the result of their research is they find conversational strategies in their data.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that conversational strategies can be found in all of language such as Indonesian and Javanese is like Mega's research and English is like the writer's research. Not only same gender conversation use conversation strategies but also mixed-gender conversation use conversational strategies when conversation going. The last, wherever the conversation happens such as in the class, in talk show or in article, it can be seen they use conversational strategies.