CHAPTER 2

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present about theoretical framework.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Conversation:

Conversation is a form of interactive, spontaneous communication between two or more people. Typically it occurs in spoken communication, as written exchanges are usually not referred to as conversations. The development of conversational skills and etiquette is an important part of socialization. The development of conversational skills in a new language is a frequent focus of language teaching and learning. Conversation is a means of social interaction involving two or more participants who talk about certain topic. Therefore, conversation is determined to build a social relationship in society.

Conversation is more than merely the exchange of talk. In conversation, two or more people participate in exchanging ideas. It means that there are at least two individuals who take part in the conversations as the speaker and the listener and the two participants have to take turn of speaking. Each participant has the power to control the floor in ongoing conversation. Each participant has their own way to get the floor which can be defined as the right to speak. However, there will be only one

participant who speaks at a time. Since there will be two or more participants in a conversation, we could not estimate who will take the turn because each participant has the same right to speak. Therefore, each participant has the same opportunity to take the turn the exchange of turn occurs orderly. The reason is that there are rules which govern our conversation. When someone talks, the other will listen to him and wait for their turns. Those rules are called turn taking system.

Participant could not take the control as they want. There is a set of rules that governs one's speech, when a speaker takes the turn, giving turn, or keeping it. Turn taking system is proposed to make sure that there is only one participant who speaks at a time with the minimal gaps or overlaps in each turn change. Turn taking is considered to play and essential role in structuring people's social interactions in terms of control and regulation of conversation. Therefore the system of turn-taking has become object of analysis for both linguistics and sociologists.

Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson are a group of sociologist who are considered to be most influential in the area of turn-taking and what methods people use to participate in and make sense of interaction. They examine a variety of recorded conversations from everyday life and conclude that turn taking seems to be a basic form of organization for conversation and that organization must be controlled by some kind of mechanism which facilities the orderly distribution of turns and govern the process of talk in their seminal review of the systematic of turn-taking in conversation. They also construct the rules that coordinate our spontaneous

interaction. These rules organize who should take the floor and who should keep silent until her/his turn and at which point the speaker changes.

2.1.2 Turn taking in conversation:

Conversation is a means of social interaction involving two or more participants who talk about certain topic. Therefore, conversation is determined to build a social relationship in society.

Conversation is more than merely the exchange of talk. In conversation, two or more people participate in exchanging ideas. It means that there are at least two individuals who take part in the conversation as the speaker and the listener and the two participants have to take turn of speaking. Each participant has the power to control the floor in ongoing conversation. Each participant has their own way to get the floor which can be defined as the right to speak.

However, there will be only one participant who speaks at a time. Since there will be two or more participants in a conversation, we could not estimate who will take the turn because each participant has the same right to speak. Therefore, each participant has the same opportunity to take the turn. The exchange of turn occurs orderly. The reason is that there are rules which govern our conversation. When someone talks, the others will listen to him and wait for their turns. Those rules are called turn taking system.

2.1.3 Turn taking mechanism conversation;

In the turn-taking conversation, the mechanism was found to be more complicated in which the speaker is currently elected could not continue the conversation and how frequently individual utterances are tailored for their turn. The possibility of obtaining mechanism not only the next turn, but also a series of turns. To describes this, the researcher use theory by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson.

Participants in conversation seek to correct the trouble source by initiating self-repair and a preference for self-repair, the speaker of the trouble source, over other repair (Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks 1977).

Self-repair initiations can be placed in three locations in relation to the trouble source, in a first turn, a transition space or in a third turn (Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks 1977). Self-initiators of repair in the same turn use different non-lexical speech perturbations, including: cut-offs, sound stretches and "oh's" (Schegloff, Jefferson, and Sacks 1977).

2.1.4 Turn taking components:

The three linguists notice that the speaker could not start talking anytime he wants to. There is a special place of speaker change or place where the speaker transition becomes relevant. Thus, they describes the turn taking system in terms of two components and set of rules as follows:

17

2.1.4.1 Turn constructional component

It is the unit which constructs a turn. These units are characterized by

predictability of their closure as a unit. The end of the unit is the place where speaker

change can occur and the turn may pass to another speaker in order to keep the

progression of turns in motion. It can be clausal, phrasal, or lexical (Herman, P.80).

Here example of single-word turns:

(a) Desk: What is your last name Loraine?

Caller: Dennis.

Desk: What?

Caller: Dennis.

Here example of single-phrase turns:

(b) A: I have the- I have one class in the evening.

B: On Mondays?

Here example of single-clause turns:

(c) A: Uh you were down here before haven he.

B: Yeh.

A: Where the sidewalk is?

(Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson, P. 702-703. 05. Feb. 2010).

18

Transition relevance Place (TRP) is the place at the end of TCU where

speaker change may occur and the turn passes to another speaker, thus keeping the

progression of turn motion (Herman, p80). That is to say, it is the transition point

between the end of a turn and the beginning of other turn of other speaker. So, TRP

makes it easy for each participant to recognize when he will be able to start or end the

turn in each turn constructional unit.

For example:

A: Do you want the red jacket (.) (TRP) or the blue one (TRP)

This example shows that the speaker completes two TRP in the turn. After the

speaker finishes the first TRP, no participant takes the turn. So, the speaker continues

speaking.

2.1.4.2 Turn Allocation Component:

Turn allocation component describe how turn are allocated among participants.

Sacks et al. divided into two groups:

Turn-allocation techniques are distributed into two groups:

(a) Those in which next turn is allocated by current speaker's selecting next

speaker; and

(b) Those in which next turn is allocated by self-section.

An example is:

Sara: Ben you want some ()?

Ben: All right I'll have a,

((Pause))

Sara: Bill you want some?

Bill: No,

(Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson, p.703)

Here, Sara as a current speaker allocates the turn by the selection of next speaker, Ben in line one, and in line three Sara allocates her turn by self-selection. Thus, turn-allocation component regulates turn change among participants and comprise a set of rules for the allocation of next speaker's turn in order to get a smooth transition.