

not freeing produce their utterances or carry on a personal relationship between the individual like in ordinary conversation. For instance, in talk show, the host may have some idea to make the guest connect to the host's turn. It is designed to get the goal in the program and it can be concerned with a limited range of topic in talk show.

2.1.3 Talk Show

Talk show is a radio or television program in which usually well known people talk about something or are interviewed (Merriam Webster online, nd). It is a program that includes a conversational discussion on some of events in different aspects: political, social, economical, educational, etc. It takes place in a conversational media setting and the topic focus on the theme that is created in the program. The purpose of a talk show is to give useful information as well as to entertain.

Talk show has several major formats such as Lifestyle, Daytime show, and Late night show. Lifestyle usually talks about health, fashion and food. Second is daytime show, in this show mostly concerns about current issues, such as social conflict and life's experience. Third is Late night show, it is a kind of comedy oriented talk and variety show in the late night (Danileiko, 2005)

On a talk show involves of spontaneous conversation between the participants, including the host and guest. The host as a maintainer for the program and the guest give a response from the host's turn. In this case, the host has a power in talk show because he or she can give a reaction at any moment

about the subject matter. Supported by Hutchby (2006) stated that host's action is targeted to the audience which can provide an audible reaction in return.

Moreover, in talk show has many topics because there were so many things that will be discussed by the host during conversation. The host usually has some lists of topic that want to ask for the guest. The topic is subjects which are talked in the conversation. Wardhaugh (1986) stated, a conversation usually covers a number of topics and involves shifts from one topic to another, and sometimes also a mix of topics. It means that the topic is important because it helps the existence of the conversation. So the host may be able to present a different kind of topics to make the program interesting.

2.1.4 Turn Taking

Turn taking is a fundamental study in a conversation. One of the basic facts of the conversation is that the roles of speaker and listener change, which is called turn taking, that is how the interlocutors change and manage their talks whether becoming a speaker or listener in a conversation (Coulthard,1985). Stenström (1994) stated, turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. A turn in conversation is treated as the speech that a participant in communication utters before another participant begins to speak. Then a turn ends when somebody else claims the floor (Taeboda,2006).

Sack et.al, (1974) stated that the system of turn taking are (a) when the current speaker selects the next speaker, the next speaker has the right and, at the same time, is obliged to take the next turn; (b) if the current speaker does not select the next speaker, any one of the participants has the right to become the

say, such as pointing gestures are regarded as indicating an object, a location, or a direction a place. Supported by Alibali et al. (2000) stated that the action of gesturing helps speakers to organize spatial information and in this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized

According to McNeill (Cited in Tellier, 2000) there are four categories of gestures: iconic, metaphoric, deictic and beats.

Iconic gesture represent images in the shapes of objects or people. For instance, someone holding a steering wheel while saying “drive” while showing a width with both hands open and facing.

Metaphoric gesture emphasis in abstract concepts rather than concrete objects. If the speaker holds one cup in his hands and then he says the word “concept” for instance, it is a metaphoric gesture because the cup acts as a symbolic image for the idea of a “concept”.

Deictics gesture refer to things by pointing with the hand, the finger, the chin, etc. They can be either concrete pointing to someone, something or somewhere, like when one says “your glasses are here on the table” while point towards the table and the glasses. But it can also be abstract pointing when referring to something/someone absent or a place or even a moment in time, like for instance, one points to the right to mean China or in their back to refer to the past. Deictics can be shaped by cultural characteristics as geographical and time references differ between languages and cultures

Beats is the movements that have no semantic connection to the speech they accompany. They rather stress important words or phrases. A typical beat

lecturer has a privileged role in controlling the turn taking. The significant features are mostly found in the lecturer's turns because she has high permutability of turn taking. While in the students' turns, they have no right to permutate the turn taking, they mostly use self-selection to respond the lecturer's turns. The unique cases mostly found in the lecturer's turns are the occurrence of the overlaps.

Puspita Ayuningtyas Prawesti (2006) as the student of Airlangga University had done research about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions based on Sack et.al theory. She was curious about the technical differences between the general turn taking rules proposed by Sacks et.al and the modified ones in criminal sessions. She used qualitative method in her research. She also found out that there is an unequal power of speech exchange mechanism between participants because there are two participants (judge and the prosecutor) who serve as the turn permutators but the other participants defendant and witness do not have such authority to distribute the turns. Furthermore, the possibilities of a judge's turn are higher than those of a prosecutor's turn are. In addition, both turn distributors attempt to minimize pause. Additionally, prosecutors always utilize objection to do self-selection. Last, in criminal sessions, there are many occurrences of overlapping talks, interruptions, and violations of the turn taking rules. Every violation is treated seriously by both turn distributors and most of violations done by judges are compromised.

I used these research as my previous studies because it had given me a lot of information about turn taking. There are some similarities and some

differences. The similarities are: Tanti (2006), Puspita (2006) and Emita (2011) have the same topic with my research. Moreover, Tanti (2006), Puspita (2006) use the same method and my research also uses the same theory with Emita (2011). While the differences between previous studies and my research are: Emita (2011) uses descriptive quantitative method and analyses about the turn taking strategies used in social and political talks of “Apa kabar Indonesia malam” show. Tanti (2006) analyses about turn taking organization in the theory of English literature class based on Sack et.al theory. And Puspita (2006) analyses about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions based on Sack et.al theory. Different from my research, I uses The Ellen DeGeneres show as my object and Stenström theory. Moreover, my research also uses different statement of problems and finding with their research. This research is hoped to enrich the information about turn taking strategies and it is also hoped to fulfill the information that has not been analyzed by the previous studies.