CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher gives some explanations about theories which are used to support this research. First, the researcher explains the general part above gender. Second, the researcher tells about the definition of pragmatic which aspect to analyze in this research. Third, this thesis gives explanation about conversation analysis theory including turn taking, conversational style and adjacency pairs which discusses about responses of the conversation activity.

2.1   GENDER

The differences about man and women always become an interesting topic for people from many areas since long time ago until now. 'The force of gender categories in society makes it impossible for us to move through our lives in a non gendered way and impossible not to behave in a way that brings out gendered behavior in others.' Gender is a key component of identity. Wardaugh (2006 :316) Man and women have many different things as like attitude, ability and emotional, moreover when talks to each other. Holmes (2006;33) said that language which used by women is more gently and polite than men.

2.2   PRAGMATIC

Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are independent on the speaker, the addressee and another feature of the context of utterance. According to Yule (1996:4), pragmatic also studies about the

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relationship between linguistic theory and the users. Only pragmatic theory that allow analyzing the language style that are used by human. Many advantages of analyzing language by using this theory such as knowing people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for example request) that they are performing when they speak. When there are two people who are having conversation, not all messages can be delivered clearly. Although actually they understand the language using by the speaker, but they do not know what idea was communicated.

> For example:
> Her: So – did you?
> Him: Hey – who wouldn't?

2.3 CONVERSATION

Conversation is part of communication. It should consist of more than one person such as a sender, a message, and a recipient where they share opinions or knowledge and next each of them will give responds. Pragmatic theory which discusses about conversation is Conversation Analysis. According to Cutting (2002 :24), Conversation Analysis studies about the way of speaker say which later will determine the answer or response from hearer. If the speakers speak clearly, it means the message can be delivered well so hearers can give expected responses. During the conversation, those speakers should take turn when they interact. There are many conversation types can be analyzed with this theory like talk show, everyday conversation, interview activity, and etc.

(Sidnell, 2010 :11) explains conversation analysis is an approach within the social sciences that aims to describe, analyze and understand talk as a basic and constitutive feature of human social life. Whereas (Hutchby & Wooffitt, 2008:13) states conversation analysis is the analysis of the sequential organization of interaction. In pragmatics, the term, Conversational analysis is used to mean the investigation into and analysis of natural conversation so as to reveal what the linguistic features of conversation is and how conversation is used in ordinary life.

2.3.1 TURN TAKING

The definition of turn taking based on (Yule, 1996:72) is the change of speaker during conversation. In conversation activity usually the hearer silent when the speaker is talking but sometimes it is hard to do it, moreover when both of hearer and speaker intend to share what they are thinking about.

Based on George Yule (1996:72) people should control their selves during the conversation and it can be called turn. Whereas in any situation where speakers should control their selves and they can attempt to get during conversation, this is called turn taking. It is from social of social action so that turn taking should accordance with a local management system that is remembered of a social group. The local management system is essential set of conventions for getting turns, keeping them, or giving them away.

Besides that, according to Cutting (2002:30) "all cultures have their own preferences as to know how long a speaker should hold the floor, how they indicate that they have finished and another speaker can take the floor, when a

new speaker can start whether the new speaker can overlaps and interrupt, when speakers can pause and for how long"

2.3.1.1 PAUSES

In the conversation situation, people sometimes take a break from a few second. There are many reasons why they do that, maybe they are thinking something that want to be talked, they don't know what to be answered, even do not have any ideas to be shared. This condition called a pause. According George Yule (1996:73) states that pause is silence between turn. If the normal expectation is that completion points are marked by the end of a sentence and a pause, then one way to keep the turn is to avoid having those two markers occur together. That is, don't pause at the end of sentences; make your sentences run on by using connectors like and, and then, so, but; place your pauses at points where the message is clearly incomplete; and prefer a bly- fill the pause with a hesitation marker such as (em, uh, ah). But according to Cutting (2002:29), pauses can also be a culture for some people. They are used to speak with long pause between turns which intend to carry meaning. But if speakers do long pauses during the conversation, silence is found and it makes the conversation become awkward. The long pause in conversation is called as attribute able silence.

For example:

> Mike: Did you have a good time last night?
> Jessica: (....... 3 second) Yeah
> Mike: So he asked you out then?
> Jessica: He did

In the example above, Jessica does pauses for three seconds before her "Yeah", but Mike still gives positive response. It can't always be usual thing for some cultures in which a low level of tolerance of silence between turns. They will feel like the hearer cannot answer about what the speaker asks because they do not pay attention or maybe they don't get what the speaker means. (Cutting, 2002:30) Silence can be avoided by saying "um" or "hmm". So people who are asking know that the hearer is thinking.

2.3.1.2 OVERLAP

The meaning of overlaps according to Yule (1996 :72) is a condition where people speak at the same time. The speakers and listeners attempt to have conversation. They will miss some ideas or information in the conversation activity absolutely because when both speaker are speaking, who will listen to them.

The overlaps indicate with "//". This is the example of overlaps appear during conversation base on Yule (1996 :73):

Mr. Strait	: what's your major Dave?
Dave	: English - well I haven't really decided yet.
	……………. (3 seconds)
Mr. Strait	: So - you want to be a teacher?
Dave	: No - not really - well not if I can help it
	……………. (2.5 seconds)
Mr. Strait	: What - // Where do you - go ahead
Dave	: I mean it's a - oh sorry // I emm

The example above, both speakers do overlaps. Mr. Strait does it when Dave said "not really". In that condition, Dave is still thinking or hesitating maybe

he wants to be a teacher or not. But suddenly Mr. Strait gives a question again to him. The type of overlap which occurs as both speakers is attempted to initiate talk. Dave also do overlaps when Mr. Strait asks him to go ahead, then he give response "emm" at the same time. In this example, the stop-start-overlap-stop patterns are repeated for several times. Here, the type of overlap shows is simply part of a difficult first conversation with an unfamiliar person.

2.3.1.3 BACKCHANNEL

Backchannels is indication that listener pay attention to speaker. According to George Yule (1996:75) within an extended turn, however, speakers still expect their conversational partners to indicate that they are listening. There are many different ways of doing this, including head nods, smiles, and other facial expressions and gestures, but the most common vocal indications are called backchannel signals, or simply backchannels.

Example: (Yule, 1996:75)

Caller	: if you use your long distance service a lot then you'll
Mary	: uh-uh
Caller	: be interested in the discount I'm talking about because
Mary	: yeah Caller: it can only save you money to switch to a cheaper service
Mary	: mmm

These types of signals (_uh-uh', _yeah', _mmm') provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received. They normally indicate that the listener is following, and not objecting to, what the speaker is saying. Given this

normal expectation, the absence of backchannels is typically interpreted as significant. During telephone conversations, the absence of backchannels may prompt the speaker to ask if the listener is still there. During face-to-face interaction, the absence of backchannels may be interpreted as a way of withholding agreement, leading to an inference of disagreement.

2.3.2 CONVERSATIONAL STYLE

According George Yule (2008:76) some individuals who are active, when they participate in a conversation, they will be very active that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between turns, and with some overlaps or even completion of other's turn. It's commonly called as high involvement style. On the other hand, there are some individuals who are from another style in which speaker use slower rate, expect longer pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of the other's turn. This non-interrupting, non-imposing style is called as high considerateness style. In Tannen (2005:34) have two types of conversational style differ from each.

2.4 PREVIOUS STUDY

In the previous research Mega Wati (2013) *The Comparison of Ellen Degeneres' Conversation Styles to Male and Female Celebrity Guests*. This research uses talk show as media conversation for her research subject. She explains about the differences and similarities the presenter with her guests. This study focuses in conversation or interaction between the presenter and guest. The problems are the similarities and differences of linguistic conversation

characteristics of Ellen when conversing to male and female celebrities and the conversational pattern of Ellen as the host in Ellen Degeneres Show. For data analysis, the researcher analyzes linguistic conversation characteristics related to the theories of conversational analysis and pragmatic. The result of this research is the researcher found the similarities in pause use brief pause, in overlaps Ellen often use kind of overlaps to respond speaker, in backchannel al data that get are positive responds, and in adjacency pairs use Question – Answer and Proposal – Agreement. And the differences found in pause Ellen use micro pause 42% to man and to women 40%., in overlaps, interrupted condition just find when Ellen talk with women, in backchannel Ellen uses kinds of backchannel when talk with man then talk with with women, and in adjacency pairs, Ellen often uses Question-Answer with man and with women often uses Assessment - Agreement. Ellen uses high involvement style that have characteristic like talk quickly, uses few space in interval of dialog and some overlaps. Conversation style that Ellen use different when talk with man guest and women guest, with man guest Ellen talks uniformed but with women guest Ellen talks like investigate. This thesis tell to readers about how to perform good conversation styles by reflecting on Ellen's use of conversational styles as the language model for them to develop and improve especially for public speaking purposes.

Eliska Klanicova (2013) gender Analysis of TV interview Based on Gender Differences. This diploma thesis deals with gender Differences in language behavior uses in interviews. The interviews that provide corpus of this thesis have Ellen Degeneres, and David Letterman as interviewer and Hillary

Clinton and Barak Obama as interviewee's or guest. the problem of this thesis are, is a gender the main feature the language behavior of individuals, does each gender tend to prefer one topic area, significant differences in cooperative feature used by male and female and the last women or man who more linguistically polite. The researcher examine with corpus to select socio pragmatic features they are topics, cooperation politeness and to compare the findings. The researcher found the gender is only one of many features language behavior that influence. Setting and role, personal habits and interest, age or social position are much important. It's common stereotype that women usually speak about trivial issue like family, relationship, or health but man about serious issue like politic. But when observe Obama speak about family, Ellen about gay issue, David about personal story and Hillary about injustice in society. So all people tend to speak more about issue that are important to them and that relate with them. Cooperation is a matter how people react. Ellen often use backchannel feature, Hillary very assertive in her statement, Obama uses many amplifiers and David laughs frequently. All of them seem to show their presence, understanding, interest and involvement. Men and women in the four interviews use politeness strategies to help build cooperative atmosphere. However, men are not significantly less polite that women. Actually the main result of this thesis is that language behavior is not only gender but also the social position, the age , the status, the personal interest and style interrelate to create the complete picture. Although in lives experience there is stereotypes that shaped expectation in gender. Finally, accept some slight

differences in language behavior of men and women and try to no judging and labeling the quality gender as standard or lack

Warda, yulia (2013) *Gender Differences In Conversational Style In " Apa Kabar Indonesia Talk Show On Tvone"*. This research identify to categorize and to analyze the utterances of male and female presenters into the features of conversational style and different ways of communication between male and female presenters in the talk show news. Aim of this research is for expalint about kind of conversation style and manner to communicate that different between male and female in talk show Apa Kabar Indonesia in TVOne. And this research found three style and ways male and female presenters. The result of the research are first, male presenters are dominantly used amount of talk, interruption, and conversation support than female presenters do in the talk show news. Second, male presenters are able to communicate by female like strategies in "Apa Kabar Indonesia Talk Show News Program on Tv one", and vice versa female presenters are able to communicate by male like strategies in the talk show news. Third, male and female presenters used style differently, because they have different characteristics in social life.

From these previous studies that researcher explain, the researcher get the idea. In The previous studies talked about gender, conversation, and talk show, the researcher want to focus in conversation style that use in different gender and the purpose use these styles. The researcher choose or use Najwa Sihab in Mata Najwa and Andy Flores Noya in Kick Andy as object of research because these programs are a good talk show, the researcher did not find about research. So the

researcher will analyze about gender and conversation style that happen in talk show as good media in research conversation.