

**TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY HALIMA ADEN AND
THE HOST IN THE TALK SHOW “EMBRACING AMBITION
WITH HALIMA ADEN”**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the
Bachelor’s Degree in English Literature



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**TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY HALIMA ADEN AND
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WITH HALIMA ADEN"**

Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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MOTTO

“If you get tired, learn to rest, not to quit.”

“The moment you feel like giving up, remember all the reasons you held on for so long.”

“Just because you took longer than others, doesn’t mean you failed.”



DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My family, lectures, best friends, and all of the awesome readers of this research.



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Irfa Luthfia Rahmani

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- T : Turn
- T : Tory
- H : Halima
- TCU : Turn Constructional Units
- TRP : Transition Relevance Place
- [: Left bracket that indicates the beginning of an overlap.
-] : Right bracket that indicates the end of an overlap.
- (.) : A dot between brackets indicates a short silence less than 0,2 seconds.
- : A dash uses as a cut-off marker.
- : Underscore that indicates stressed utterance.
- ↑ : Up arrow that indicates high pitch.
- ↓ : Down arrow that indicates low pitch.
- :: : Colons that indicate lengthened syllables.
- (()) : Doubled parentheses indicate transcriber's description

Jefferson as cited in Lerner (2004, pp. 24-31)

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TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY HALIMA ADEN AND THE HOST IN THE TALK SHOW “EMBRACING AMBITION WITH HALIMA ADEN”

By Irfa Luthfia Rahmani

ABSTRACT

Conversation is being part of human life to exchange information, share feelings, etc. However, sometimes conversation of two or more people does not run well because in turn-taking process, overlapping or interrupting happens. In case of making the conversation is well-built, the speakers need turn-taking strategies, and it is the main focus of this research. This research uses a talk show entitled “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden” as the research object. This research aims to explain the turn-taking strategies and the function of turn-taking strategies used by the speakers in the talk show. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that there are 140 turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and Tory Burch. The turn-taking strategies used by the speakers are divided into 65 strategies in taking the turn including 8 starting up strategies, 53 taking over strategies, and 4 interrupting strategies. Next, there are 35 strategies in holding the turn including 9 filled pauses, 11 verbal fillers, 3 silent pauses, 2 new starts, and 10 lexical repetitions. Last, there are 40 strategies in yielding the turn including 34 prompting strategies, 3 appealing strategies, and 3 giving up strategies. In conclusion, in this conversation of the talk show, all of the turn-taking strategies are being used by both of the speakers. In addition, the speakers have their strategies and functions in using the turn-taking strategies to make a good conversation.

Keywords: *pragmatics, conversation analysis, turn-taking, turn-taking strategies*

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ABSTRAK

Percakapan sudah menjadi bagian dari kehidupan manusia dalam hal untuk bertukar informasi, mengutarakan perasaan, dan lain sebagainya. Namun terkadang percakapan antara dua orang atau lebih tidak berjalan dengan baik dikarenakan tumpang-tindih dan interupsi terjadi. Dalam hal membuat percakapan menjadi baik, pembicara membutuhkan strategi gilir bicara yang mana menjadi fokus utama dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan gelar wicara yang berjudul “*Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden*” sebagai objek analisis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan strategi gilir wicara, fungsi dan efek strategi gilir wicara yang digunakan pembicara dalam gelar wicara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan data dari penelitian diambil dari transkrip percakapan dari gelar wicara. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 140 strategi gilir wicara yang digunakan oleh Halima Aden dan Tory Burch. Strategi gilir wicara yang digunakan oleh pembicara terbagi menjadi 65 strategi dalam *taking the turn* termasuk 8 strategi *starting up*, 53 strategi *taking over*, dan 4 strategi *interrupting*. Selanjutnya, terdapat 35 strategi dalam *holding the turn* termasuk 9 *filled pause*, 11 *verbal fillers*, 3 *silent pause*, 2 *new start*, dan 10 *lexical repetition*. Terakhir, terdapat 40 strategi dalam *yielding the turn* termasuk 34 strategi *prompting*, 3 strategi *appealing*, dan 3 strategi *giving up*. Dapat disimpulkan dalam percakapan di gelar wicara ini bahwa semua strategi gilir wicara digunakan oleh kedua pembicara. Sebagai tambahan, kedua pembicara juga mempunyai strategi dan fungsi tersendiri dalam hal penggunaan strategi gilir wicara untuk membuat percakapan yang baik.

Kata Kunci: *pragmatik, analisis percakapan, gilir wicara, strategi gilir wicara*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Conversation as the medium of language and communication for humans plays such a big role in social life. Humans use conversation to interact with each other in social life. This interaction is really important for humans as social creatures. Conversation and society have a good relationship to make people interact in order to share their feelings, their thoughts, and their emotions. Humans indeed tend to get to know each other through interaction and conversation because they are exchanging information. However, a conversation is successful if both the speaker and the listener feel interested in the topic (Fahlenafitri, 2020, p.1). In conclusion, the conversation is important in human life to make them interact with each other. Also, if both or more speakers are interested in the topic, it means the conversation is successful.

However, the conversation between two or more people can go well without any obstacle, but it cannot be denied that conversation may become a puzzle. For example, when the speaker speaks at a time and knows when and how to take the turn without being overlapped, it means the conversation is well-built. Furthermore, if all the speakers tend to speak at one time and do not know when and how to take their turn, the conversation will lose its direction. If the conversation loses its direction, there will be a misunderstanding between

speakers. Speakers will lose words to speak and hard to speak again with the right flow. That is why it is important to understand the conversation analysis.

Conversation analysis is an approach to explore the conversation of humans. According to Sidnell, the purpose of conversation analysis is to describe and understand the interaction of humans through verbal communication as the basic feature of human social life (as cited in Sert & Seedhouse, 2011, p. 1). Rymes also stated that the approach of conversation analysis also aims to explore the structure of conversation such as adjacency pairs, preference organization, turn-taking, and feedback repairs (as cited in Dewi et al., 2018, p. 288).

The most important unit in conversation analysis is the turn. Haverrey Sacks (as cited in Mey, 1993, p. 139), as the founder of the conversation analytic method, stated that the general unit of conversation is the 'turn'. Turn is an exchange conversation in the direction of the speaking 'flow' that becomes the characteristic of normal conversation. Turn is important because people need the control of the right to speak or 'the floor' to make the conversation go well. In order to know how to control the turn, there are terms called turn-taking and turn-taking strategies.

According to George Yule, when the control of the conversation is not fixed in advance, people in the conversation can take control. This is called turn-taking (1996, p. 72). Richards stated that turn-taking is important since it controls the conversation which specifies who, when, and how long the talks in the conversation (cited in Agustianto, Putera, et al., 2020, p. 386). To sum up, turn-

taking means control of the conversation, and it can be said as the right to speak. Also, turn-taking is important in order to make the conversation go well and still on track.

However, there are many ways that a person can use to take a turn or control the turn in a conversation. It is called turn taking strategies. Stenstrom (1994, p. 68) stated that there are three turn-taking strategies that can be used by the people in conversation. Those are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn is a strategy for the speaker to take the turn and the other participants need to cooperate. It involves starting up strategy, taking over strategy, and interrupting strategy. Holding the turn is a strategy when the speaker keeps talking and holds the floor. It involves filled pause and verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start. The last one is yielding the turn that is a strategy when the speaker asks for a response from another speaker. It involves prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy.

Turn-taking of a conversation does not just happen in real life, but also in the media such as movies, talk shows, and novels. Therefore, the researcher chooses a talk show to investigate the turn-taking of the conversation. According to Saraswati and Hamsia, talk shows are one of the spoken languages, and turn-taking is a way of doing talk shows to ask for information, confirmation, and clarification of any issue which is asked by the interviewee (2017, p. 61). When the turn-taking that is used in conversation on a talk show can go well, it can make the talk show itself interesting and easy to understand to the audiences.

The talk show as the object of this research entitled “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”. Halima Aden, a Somalia Muslim woman that becomes the first supermodel in America. The topic of the talk show is about Embracing Ambition and Challenging Stereotypes. In the talk show, Halima Aden tells her life story. She was born in a refugee camp in Kenya called Kakuma after the civil war in Somalia. She lived there for seven years then she and her family moved to Minnesota, America. In 2019, she competed for Miss Minnesota, United States of America, pageant wearing a hijab and sporting *burkini* in the swimsuit section of that competition. She was not insecure with her differences with others because she thought why she cannot be together on the stage with others as a woman. What she did is make a history of the event because it was the first in the sixty-five years that they had hijab-wearing models. She finally finished in the top fifteen of that competition. After that, many model agencies became interested in her and her career as a hijab-wearing model. Many agencies such as Carine Roitfeld Fashion, Vogue Arabia, Allure, Harper’s Bazaar, Glamour, and Fenty Beauty recruit her as a model. She also becomes a UNICEF Ambassador to return to Kenya, her hometown and encourages the refugees that there are still hopes in their life (“Halima Aden”, 2021).

Therefore, the researcher chooses “Embracing Ambition Summit with Halima Aden” talk show as the object because the story from Halima Aden is motivational and interesting, besides she is also a Muslim. The host herself, Tory Burch, also enjoys the conversation and is interested in Halima’s story. Halima is also cheerful during the talk show and happy to share her story with the audience.

Because of the affinity of the talks, the turn-taking of the conversation often does not run well. They often interrupt each other, confused about how to take the turn, how long they need to hold the turn, and when it needs to yield the turn.

For example, when Tory asks Halima about Halima's friends in the refugee camp, Halima explains that she has a sister that she never met. During Halima's explanation, Tory overlaps once by saying "wow" because she is surprised by Halima's story. Next, Halima tells that the reason she and her sister never met was because her family got split up after the war. Halima does not yet finish her talks and Tory interrupts by saying "*do you know where she is?*". After that Halima explains that she knows her condition through an online video call named FaceTime, and she jokes around about going to Tory Burch talk show. When the audience laughs because of Halima's jokes, the next speaker seems confused to take over her turn. When Halima still laughs on her turn, Tory Burch is taking over the turn by saying "*no, I think it is like- You think you will never meet her?*". She takes over the turn to give a response toward the previous speaker and to make the topic of the conversation back on track.

Therefore, since numerous turn-taking are found in the conversation between Halima Aden and Tory Burch in this talk show, the researcher wants to analyze the turn-taking strategies, the function of turn-taking strategies, and the dominant strategy of turn-taking strategies that are used by Halima Aden and the host, Tory Burch, by using Stenstrom's theory of Turn Taking Strategies. It is interesting to analyze the turn-taking strategies in this conversation because both

of the speakers have their strategies of turn-taking in the conversation to make the conversation run smoothly and be understood by the audiences.

1.2. Research Questions

1. What are the turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”?
2. What are the functions of turn-taking strategies used by Halima and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”?
3. What is the dominant strategy that Halima Aden and the host used in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To identify the kinds of turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”.
2. To identify the functions of turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”.
3. To identify the dominant strategy of turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”.

1.4 Significances of Study

This study is expected to be useful for readers and especially the students who study pragmatics to get knowledge in conversation analysis of turn-taking strategies. The knowledge of the conversation analysis in this study is useful to the readers, so they know that there are strategies to make the conversation flow well and can apply the knowledge to have a good conversation in daily life. This study of turn-taking strategies is also beneficial to the readers to understand how to take the turns and how to analyze and apply turn-taking strategies in talk shows. In addition, the readers can apply the knowledge of conversation analysis not just in talk shows but also in some places such as daily life, interview, public speaking, classes, and others. Last, this study expects that it can enrich the interest of other researchers to analyze the Pragmatics of conversation analysis and use the theory of turn-taking strategies in conversation.

1.5 Literature Review

Some previous researchers discussed the same issue with this research, and there are similarities and differences between previous research and this research. The differences show that this research is the original work and has not been analyzed yet.

The first research was written by Dian Fahlenafitri entitled “A Conversation Analysis of Turn-taking Strategies Used in Marriage Story Movie” published in 2020. The researcher’s objectives of the study are to identify the turn-taking strategies and the functions of the turn-taking strategies used by the

two main characters in the Marriage Story movie. The researcher used Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff's theory to analyze the turn-taking strategies and the functions of turn-taking strategies in the movie. She also used the theory from Gail Jefferson to transcript the conversation of the movie. For the analysis method, she starts with classifying the data into two parts such as kinds of turn-taking strategies, and the functions of turn-taking strategies. The turn-taking strategies include address term, adjacency pairs including pre-sequence, insertion sequence and side sequence, post completor, utterance in-completor, incompleteness marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, repair techniques, tag question, and natural next turn taker. The function of turn-taking strategies is for taking, holding, and relinquishing the turn. After she describes those data with the theory she used, she concludes the results of the research.

Her research shows that the adjacency pair is the dominant of turn-taking strategies used by the two main characters in the movie with 47 times used. She also explains that the adjacency pairs make people can be speakers and listeners. Next, the two main characters in the conversation use the adjacency pair of 'question-answer'. The reason is that they will divorce and experience child custody, so they need to communicate with each other. In conclusion, she stated that couples in marriage need to have good communication to avoid problems and, using adjacency pairs, it can make the conversation between them go well.

The second research was written by Wendi Agustianto, Sribagus, and Lalu Jaswadi Putera, entitled "Analysis of Turn Taking Strategies Used in Jimmy

Fallon's the Tonight Show Interviews" published in December 2020. This research also uses the Pragmatic approach of Conversation Analysis. This research purpose is to understand and get the information about the types of turn-taking strategies used by the host, Jimmy Fallon, and the speakers, Ariana Grande, Gal Gadot, Cardi B, Charlie D Melio, and Dua Lipa, on The Tonight Show interviews based on Stenstrom's theory. The Stenstrom's theory used in this research includes taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn strategies.

The result from this research is the taking over strategy from taking turns is most used by the speakers (99 data). For holding the turn, the new start is the most used because it helps the host organize the conversation. Last, the prompting strategy uses the most in yielding the turn strategy (50 data). In conclusion, the turn-taking strategy is the most dominant strategy that is used by the host and the speakers.

The last research was written by Jufadri, entitled "Turn Taking Strategies Used by David Beckham and the Host in 'Google' Talk Show" published in 2018. This research uses a pragmatic approach to emphasize the turn-taking strategies in Conversation Analysis used by David Beckam and the host. The researcher uses only the utterance of the conversation from the host and the guest in the 'Google' Talk Show. There are no utterances from other people because they are not part of the data. For the theory, the researcher uses the theory of turn-taking strategies proposed by Jacob L Mey. The turn-taking strategies involve three strategies such as taking the floor, holding the floor and yielding the floor. Meanwhile, for the

transcription, the researcher uses Gail Jefferson's transcription symbol for the data transcription. For the analysis method, the researcher collects the data and analyzes it with several steps. First, the researcher reads the data using a transcription method and finds the turn-taking strategies on the data. Next, the researcher looks for the process of turn-taking and the way the participants take their turn. Last, the researcher analyzed the data by using Jacob L Mey's theory to identify the turn-taking strategies of the conversation.

The result from this research shows both speakers on the talk show use all of the strategies of turn-taking in the conversation. There are twenty-five data of turn-taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in the 'Google' talk show. Those are 1 datum in starting up, taking over has 5 data, interruption has 7 data, overlapping has 3 data, and 1 datum which contains Holding, and last is yielding has 8 data. In conclusion, the most dominant strategy used by the host and David Beckham in the talk show is yielding the turn strategies because the host has the power to control the talk show. Next, the second dominant strategy in this research is interruption. It occurs because the next speaker does not wait for the TRP. There are 7 data interruptions and David Beckham does 5 times while the host does 2 times interruption. Last, the researcher finds that the topic from the conversation affects the type of turn-taking strategies used by the speakers. Although there are many interruptions and confusion in taking the turn from the talk show, the conversation in this research flows well.

Regarding the explanations above, the first research, Dian Fahlenafitri of “Conversation Analysis of Turn Taking Strategies Used in Marriage Story Movie”, shows that the researcher analyzes the turn-taking strategies only from the utterances of the main character. It uses Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff’s theory to analyze the utterances with the focus on the background of the movie that is marriage, and it combines the background to the reason for the turn-taking strategies. Meanwhile, this research analyzes the conversation from a talk show and uses all the utterances of both the host and the speaker to analyze the turn taking strategies based on Stenstrom’s theory.

Furthermore, the research written by Wendi Agustianto, Sribagus, and Lalu Jaswadi Putera is also focused on turn-taking strategies based on Stenstrom’s theory. It uses Jimmy Fallon’s The Tonight Show Interview with the host and many speakers, Ariana Grande, Gal Gadot, Cardi B, Charlie D Melio, and Dua Lipa, as the object of the research. Meanwhile, this research uses the conversation of two people, the host and one guest, Halima Aden, in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden” as the object. It also focuses on the function of turn-taking strategies used by each speaker.

Last, Jufadri’s research focuses on turn-taking strategies based on Jacob L Mey’s theory in the Google Talk show. The turn-taking strategies involve three strategies such as taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Taking the floor is divided into starting up, taking over, interruption, and overlapping. However, there are no significant strategies for holding the floor and yielding the

floor. Compared to this research, this research uses a talk show entitled “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden” as the object and focuses on turn-taking strategies based on Stenstrom’s theory. In addition, the strategies are more complex. The strategies are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn involves starting up strategy, taking over strategy, and interrupting strategy; Holding the turn involves filled pause and verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start; Yielding the turn involves prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy.

It can be concluded that all recent researchers use different objects, and some of them use different theories with this research. Those researches use movies and talk shows as objects, but none of the movies or the talk shows talk about Muslims or Muslim people being the guest or the speaker of the talk show. This research also focuses on the turn-taking strategies and identifies the function and also the dominant strategy of turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host, Tory Burch, based on Stenstrom’s theory of turn-taking strategies.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research focuses on analyzing the turn-taking strategies of the conversation between Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”. The researcher uses a pragmatic approach of conversation analysis with the theory of Turn-Taking Strategies by Stenstrom. Conversation analysis was first developed from Harvey Sacks’s works. It investigates language as social action and assumes that conversation is

systematically organized (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 13). However, according to Yule, conversation analysis is described just like a dance with a partner and both of them need to coordinate the movements well or it is just like a traffic crossing a crossroads, there are lots of movements that move well (Yule, 1996, p. 71). It can be concluded that conversation analysis is an analysis of the conversation of people and how people make the conversation run well. Therefore, it can be seen that the term of turn-taking is important regarding the analysis of conversation.

In turn-taking, there is a term called the turn taking system and it involves three basic strategies that are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. These strategies look like a perfect system where a speaker speaks at a time while the other speakers wait for their turn, but it is not that convenient. Sometimes, the listeners do not wait for their turn or do not wait until the other speakers finish their talk, so overlapping and interruptions happen. Also, when the speaker loses the sequence, it can cause silence and gap (Stenstrom, 1994, p. 69). Furthermore, there are many strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show, and sometimes they overlap and interrupt each other. Because of the findings, the researcher focuses on explaining the turn-taking strategies that were used by Halima Aden and the host in the conversation, so they can build a good conversation.

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses the method of descriptive qualitative to answer the problem stated in this research. Creswell stated that qualitative research is a method of exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups associated with the problem of social or human (2009, p. 4). It is compatible with this research because this research analyzes the conversation of people as a manifestation of human socializing with others in society.

Creswell also stated that the processes of qualitative procedures are different from quantitative methods. It is based on text and image data, the data analysis is different, and draws on various inquiry strategies (2009, p. 173). It means that there is no numbering or calculating method, and it fits with this research because this research explains the strategies, the functions, and the the dominant strategy of turn-taking used by the speakers in the talk show called “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”.

1.7.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is taken from a talk show entitled “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden” that is downloaded from the YouTube channel named Tory Burch Foundation which is published in March 6, 2020. This video takes the duration for nineteen minutes and forty three seconds. The researcher chooses this talk show because the conversation contains of the process

of turn-taking strategies, and it is interesting because each speaker used their own turn-taking strategy to make the conversation runs well. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of turn-taking strategies, the functions, and the dominant strategy that used by the speakers.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher uses audio-visual analysis techniques in collecting the data of this research. According to Creswell, the options within types of audio-visual material include videotapes, film, photographs, etc. An Audio-visual technique provides a chance for participants to share their stories and realities (2009, p. 180). It fits with this research since this research analyzes the conversation script of Tory Burch and Halima Aden in the talk show to explain what are the turn-taking strategies and the function of the turn-taking strategies used by the speakers.

In collecting the data of this research, the researcher uses the following steps. First, the researcher downloads the video from YouTube. Second, the researcher watches the talk show several times and observes the conversation. Next, the researcher transcribes all of the conversations between the host, Tory Burch, and Halima Aden, as the guest by using Gail Jefferson's symbol. Last, the researcher identifies and categorizes the turn-taking strategies, the function of turn-taking strategies, and the dominant strategy of turn-taking strategies used by Tory Burch and Halima Aden.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

To analyze the data, the researcher uses a pragmatical method. As the analysis method, this method is based on the speakers. For example, when a speaker uses an interrogative sentence or an imperative sentence, it will impact the other speakers to make an action or to answer the questions (Zaim, 2014, p. 101). In conclusion, the pragmatical method depends on the speakers and the language used by the speakers. Therefore, this research uses this technique because it fits with the theory used in this research to analyze the conversation of turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data in several steps such as 1) reading and classifying the data into turn-taking strategies, 2) interpreting and identifying the data with the theory of Turn Taking Strategies by Stenstrom, 3) explaining the turn-taking strategies, the function of turn-taking strategies, and the dominant strategy of turn-taking strategies used by the speakers, 4) drawing a conclusion of the research by describing the result.

1.8 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction that explains the layout from the researcher about the research which includes a subchapter such as background of study which explains the problem of the

research and the reason for choosing the object of research; research questions that is the statements or the questions about the research that will be answered in the discussions and findings; objective of study that is a chapter which explains the objective of the study to be achieved in the research; scope of study that is the focus of the research; significance of study that is a chapter which explains the contribution generated by the researcher both theoretical and practical; literature review which explains the current research from other researchers that are related to this study; theoretical approach which explains the theories that are used by the researcher to analyze the research; method of study that consists of type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. Last is a paper organization that explains the stages of the writing in this research.

The next chapter is the theoretical framework. It explains all theories used by the researcher. The third chapter is research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher explains the findings of turn-taking strategies which include the functions and the dominant strategy of the turn-taking strategies between Halima Aden and the host in the talk show “Embracing Ambition with Halima Aden”. The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion, and it explains the conclusion of the whole analysis on this research and the suggestion for the next researchers.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data of the conversation in the talk show “Embracing Ambition Summit with Halima Aden” by using Stenstrom’s theory of Turn-Taking Strategies, the researcher finds that there are 136 turn-taking strategies used by Halima Aden and Tory Burch. The turn-taking strategies consist of taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. The researcher finds total of 140 cases of turn-taking strategies divided into 60 cases in taking the turn, 35 cases in holding the turn, and 45 cases in yielding the turn. Stenstrom divides the three strategies into sub-strategies except in holding the turn. First, in taking the turn, there are 10 starting up strategies, 44 taking over strategies, and 6 interrupting strategies. Next, in holding the turn there are some devices that used by the speakers such as 9 filled pauses, 9 verbal fillers, 4 silent pauses, 2 new starts, and 11 lexical repetitions. Last, in yielding the turn there are 27 prompting strategies, 13 appealing strategies, and 5 giving up strategies. In conclusion, in this conversation of the talk show, all of the turn-taking strategies are being used by both of the speakers.

Secondly, the researcher finds that there are functions of turn-taking strategies used by the speakers. In the functions of turn-taking strategies, the speakers used the strategy to take the turn, to hold the turn, and to yield the turn in the conversation to make the conversation run well. In taking the turn, the strategy

not only functions to take the turn but also to give more time to the speakers to think, to give responses or follow-up moves, to initiate answers, to give signals emphasis, hesitation, reservation, and indirectness, to attract the other parties' attention, and to give comments without offending the current speaker. Next, in holding the turn, the strategies function as the indicator of the speaker that has no intention to yield the turn, as a signal that there is more information to come or to emphasize the information, as a signal that a speaker wants to go on speaking by repeating words or letters, and as a way to avoid getting lost in the conversation. Last, in yielding the turn, the strategies function to give respond or to respond more strongly than other, to the listener to give some kind of feedback to the speakers, and to make the listener realizes that the current speaker does not have more to say.

Regarding the turn-taking strategies that are used by the speakers, the researcher finds that both Halima Aden and Tory Burch have their strategies that they used the most during the conversation in the talk show. Both of Halima Aden and Tory Burch use taking the turn strategy the most in the talk show. They use the strategy to take the turn, and also to give or answer, to have a time to think, and to give comments.

In conclusion, turn-taking strategies here play such a big role to make the conversation run well in the talk show. The strategies are also helpful for the speakers to manage the utterances and to know how to keep up the flow of the conversation. In the talk show, the speakers use their turn-taking strategies

because they have their own purposes and goals in the conversation to make the conversation well-built.

4.2 Suggestions

After analyzing the research, the researcher has some suggestions that can be studied for the next researchers. First, the next researcher can possibly apply the theory of Turn-taking strategies with the other theory in other fields of pragmatics, such as in socio-pragmatics the researcher can analyze turn-taking strategies in socio-pragmatics perspective by analyzing the factor that influences the speakers to produce the turn-taking strategies in socio-pragmatics theory.

Last, regarding the object of analysis, this research uses the talk show on YouTube as the object and it is easy to access. Moreover, it will be interesting if the other researchers can analyze the conversation in real life such as in the classroom, interviews, or daily conversation. In analyzing the real life conversation, the researcher can see and hear clearly how the conversation happened, and the researchers can analyze the turn-taking strategies in more detail in real life.

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