

TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY DAVID BECHKAM AND THE HOST
IN 'GOOGLE' TALK SHOW

THESIS

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Jufadri

NIM 14320142

Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

NIP 198208112011011008

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2018

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY DAVID BECKHAM AND THE HOST IN 'GOOGLE' TALK SHOW" written by Jufadri has been approved by thesis advisor. For further approval by the Board of *Examiners*

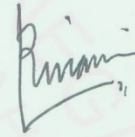
Approved by
The advisor,



Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.
NIP 198208112011011008

Acknowledged by

The Head of English Letters Department,



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 1975061020060420002

The Dean of
Humanities Faculty

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. H. Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP 196812311994031022

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that thesis entitled “*Turn Taking Strategies Used By David Beckham And The Host In ‘Google’ Talk Show*” has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra. (S.S)

The Board of Examiners

1. Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd. (Main Examiner)
NIP 198505302009122006
2. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed.,Ph.D (Chairman)
NIP 196906282006041004
3. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd. (Advisor)
NIP 198208112011011008

Signatures
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)

The Dean of
Humanities Faculty

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.

NIP 196812311994031022

STATEMENT OF AUTHENCITY

The undersigned,

Name : Jufadri
Reg. Number : 14320142
Faculty : Humanity
Department : English Letters

Certify that the thesis I wrote entitled “Turn Taking Strategies Used By David Beckham and The Host in ‘Google’ Talk Show” to fulfill the requirement for Bachelor Degree in English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanity, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.



MOTTO

True Happiness is Grateful



DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to: My father, Ruslan, and my mother, Tahirah, as my beloved parents in my life who always support me and never stop praying for my success. My wife, Nizma Rifdah Nur Arifah, who supports me and gives advice. My friends, who support me when I do my thesis. Mr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd. Who has led me all this time to complete my thesis.



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The Researcher

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Turn taking strategies, David Beckham and the host, Talk show, Google*

The purpose of this research is to analyze turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show. It aims to show the process of turn taking strategies which is used by both participants in the talk show. The talk show in this research is categorized as social talk. It is because during the talk show, both participants talk about life experience of David Beckham.

The way of collecting the data in this research is by downloading the video from YouTube. The data is in the form of transcription of utterances which is produced by David Beckham and the host. The utterance which is produced by the audience is not included into the data. The data is symbolized by using Jefferson's transcription symbol. After that, all utterances which contain turn taking strategies are divided and classified into the kind of turn taking strategies. Then, it is described and explained comprehensively based on Jacob L Mey's theory. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), there are three kinds of turn taking strategies, those are taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, and overlapping), holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Methodologically, this research uses descriptive qualitative method as the research design in which the researcher is the main instrument to analyze the data.

The result of this study shows that totally there are 25 data are found in this research. The most dominant data is yielding the turn and the least is starting up and holding the turn. It is dominated by yielding strategy because the conversation in the talk show contains many questions which are asked by the host. In this case, it shows that a topic of conversation will affect the type of turn taking strategies. It is because turn taking strategies has important role to make the conversation flows well. Also the researcher finds one unique data which is found in data 21. What makes it interesting is because both participant use two ways of yielding strategy in which David Beckham yields the turn indirectly and the host yields the turn directly.

مستخلص البحث

جوفادري. 2017، استراتيجية تحويل المحادثة المستخدمة عند دافيد بيكام ورئيس الجلسة في ندوة "غوغيل". البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة العربية وأدبها. كلية الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: أغوس إيكو جاهيونو الماجستير.

كلمات اساسية: استراتيجية تحويل محادثة دافيد بيكام ورئيس الجلسة، الندوة، غوغيل.

هدف البحث تحليل استراتيجية تحويل محادثة دافيد بيكام ورئيس الجلسة في برنامج ندوة "غوغيل". هذا بهدف دل عملية تحويل المحادثة المستخدمة عند مشاركين في الندوة. الندوة في هذا البحث معدة إلى المحادثة الاجتماعية. هذا بسبب طوال الندوة، مشاركان يتحدثان عن خبرة حياة دافيد بيكام. طريقة جمع البيانات في هذا البحث بتحميل الفيديو من يوتوب. شكل البيانات نص المحادثة من دافيد بيكام ورئيس الجلسة. أما المحادثة. أما الكلام من الحاضرين لا يعد في هذه البيانات. رمز البيانات برمز نسخ جفرسون. بعد ذلك، جميع الكلام فيه استراتيجية تحويل المحادثة مقسم إلى نوع استراتيجية تحويل المحادثة. ثم ينسخ ويشرح بالشامل اعتمادا على نظرية جوكوب ل. ماي. عنده (2001)، هناك ثلاث استراتيجيات تحويل المحادثة، وهم أخذ الدور (البدأ، واستيلاء، وانقطاع، وتداخل)، وحماية الدور، وإعطاء الدور. على شكل المنهج، هذا البحث يستخدم طريقة الوصف الكيفي كتصميم البحث حتي كان الباحث أداة أساسية لتحليل البيانات.

نتيجة البحث تشير إلى أن هناك 25 بيانات المحصول في هذا البحث. البيانات الأكبر إعطاء الدور والأقل البدء وحماية الدور. هذا بهيمنة استراتيجية إعطاء الدور لأن المحادثة في الندوة كثير الأسئلة من جهة رئيس الجلسة. في هذا الحال، هذه إشارة إلى أن موضوع المحادثة سيؤثر إلى نوع استراتيجية أخذ المحادثة. هذا بسبب استراتيجية أخذ المحادثة لديها دور مهم في جعل المحادثة

تسير جيدا. وخذ الباحث البيانات الجذابة في البيانات رقم الحادي عشر. الشيء الجذاب لأن
مشاركين يستخدمان استراتيجيتين إعطاء الدور حيث كان دافيد بيكام يعطي الدور غير المباشر
ورئيس الجلسة يعطي الدور مباشرة.



ABSTRAK

Jufadri. 2017. *Strategi pergantian percakapan digunakan oleh David Beckham dan pembawa acara di 'Google' talk show.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Strategi pergantian percakapan, David Beckham dan pembawa acara, Talk show, Google*

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis strategi pergantian percakapan yang digunakan oleh David Beckham dan pembawa acara pada acara 'Google' talk show. Hal ini bertujuan untuk menunjukkan proses pergantian percakapan yang digunakan oleh kedua partisipan di acara talk show tersebut. Talk show di penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai pembicaraan social. Hal ini karena selama acara talk show berlangsung, kedua partisipan berbicara tentang pengalaman hidup David Beckham.

Cara pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan mengunduh video dari YouTube. Data tersebut berupa transkripsi ucapan-ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh David Beckham dan pembawa acara. ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh penonton tidak termasuk ke dalam data. Data dilambangkan dengan menggunakan simbol transkripsi Jefferson. Setelah itu, semua ujaran yang berisi strategi pergantian percakapan dibagi dan dikelompokkan ke dalam jenis strategi pergantian percakapan. Kemudian, dideskripsikan dan dijelaskan secara komprehensif berdasarkan teori Jacob L Mey. Menurut Jacob L Mey (2001), ada tiga jenis strategi pergantian percakapan, yaitu mengambil giliran (memulai, mengambil alih, interupsi, dan overlap), mempertahankan giliran, dan memberikan giliran. Secara metodologis, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian dimana peneliti merupakan instrumen utama untuk menganalisis data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara total ada 25 data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Data yang paling dominan adalah memberikan giliran dan yang paling sedikit adalah memulai dan mempertahankan giliran. Hal ini didominasi oleh strategi memeberikan giliran karena percakapan dalam talk show berisi banyak pertanyaan yang ditanyakan oleh pembawa acara. Dalam hal ini, ini menunjukkan bahwa topik percakapan akan mempengaruhi jenis strategi pengambilan percakapan. Itu karena strategi pengambilan percakapan mempunyai

peran penting untuk membuat percakapan mengalir dengan baik. Juga peneliti menemukan satu data unik yang ditemukan dalam data 21. Yang membuatnya menarik adalah karena kedua peserta menggunakan dua cara strategi memberikan giliran di mana David Beckham memberikan giliran secara tidak langsung dan pembawa acara memberikan giliran secara langsung.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the description of background of the study, research question, the purpose of the study, significance of study, scope and limitation, definition of the key concept, research method, research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, that are used by the reasercher to conduct this reaserch.

1.1 Background of Study

Conversation is a form of spoken interaction that is used by two or more people in order to deliever an idea. It is also a way of using language socially, of doing things with words together with other persons (Jacob L Mey, 2001). So, it means that conversation is a cooperative activity in the sense that involves two or more participants. It includes the way people maintain their interaction and how their talk are organized in a conversation. According to Yule (1996) , conversation is like a dance, with the conversation partners coordinating their movement smoothly. For others, it's like traffic crossing an intersaction, involving lots of alternating movement without any crashes. Given this, it is very important to understand about conversation analysis in order to know how people take their turns in their spoken interaction.

Conversation analysis is an approach that looks at the way in which people take and manage turns in spoken interactions. The basic rule in conversation is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated (Sack et al, Cited in Partridge, 2006). According to Jacob L Mey (2001) that Harevey Sacks, as the founder of conversation analytic method, said that the basic unit of conversation is the 'turn', that is, a shift in the direction of the speaking 'flow' which is characteristic of normal conversation. So, the small unit of conversation is a turn which control the flow of interaction in exchanging the right to speak. Therefore, this is important to understand about turn taking in order to prevent phenomena of misunderstanding in a conversation.

Turn taking is the way conversationalists manage the conversation. The function of turn taking is to make the conversation flows well. It begins when someone as the first speaker takes the turn to speak firstly. Then, another one as the second speaker gets chance to speak when the first speaker seems to end his/her speaking. Yule (1996) stated that there is a scarce commodity called the 'floor' which can be defined as the right to speak, having control of this commodity at any time is called a turn. Santander and Amaia (2014) argued that a basic form of conversation is to transfer from the current speaker to next speaker at transition place, or competition spaces. So, conversationalists do not speak all at the same time, they must wait for their turn to speak (Jacob L Mey, 2001).

In turn taking, the speaker can use several ways to take the turn or start speaking with another one or it is called '**Turn taking strategies**'. It is very important to study about turn taking strategies in order to get the conversational goal. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), there are three types of turn taking strategies that can be used by the conversationalists. Those are **taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the turn, yielding the turn**. Taking the turn is the strategy of speaker takes a turn in conversation. It involves starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping. Holding the turn is the strategy of speaker carries on talking. Yielding the turn is the strategy of how the speaker gives a turn to listener.

Talk show is a program which consists of several people discuss about a certain topic. As stated by Brian Stelter (2010), Talk show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person or a group of people discusses various topics. Talk show consists of speaker and listener who makes a conversation in on air or off air. The speaker is the host who says something in the first time such as give a statement and the listener is the guest who answers the host's statement. In this conversation, the host must have a good ability and knowledge to make the show run well and get the program's goal. In addition, talk show also has several types of discussions such as Lifestyle which talks about health, fashion and food. Second is the type of Tonight show, it is a kind of comedy oriented talk and variety show in the late

night. The last type is Daytime show. In this show mostly talks about current issues in social conflict or people's experience (Danileiko, 2005).

In this research, the researcher uses 'Google' talk Show with footballer star David Beckham as the object of this research which is taken from YouTube channel of 'Learning English' (<https://goo.gl/qYkrmL>). This video was published in 11 of January 2018. This talk show consists of the host and David Beckham, and audience participation. The researcher is interested to use 'Google' talk show because this program is one of the best and popular talk show in YouTube channel which has 2.538 viewer. Moreover, the concept of this talk show is very homey, combining with comedy, celebrity, and human interest stories. So it makes the audience very enjoyable and entertaining. In other side, the conversation between the host and David Beckham is naturally done without any scenario and the topic of conversation talks about the life experience of David Beckham in which there are a lot of people are curious about him. As known, David Beckham is one of the best football players in the world who has won many prestigious trophies in the big different club (Manchester united, Real Madrid, AC Milan, PSG). Also, it can be seen how the host as the interviewer brings the talk show in order to get the program's goal. As known, the host is the one who has power to control the program.

The analysis of using turn taking strategies has been conducted by several studies. For instance, Puspita Ayuningtyas Prawesti (2006) had done the research about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions. She also found

out that there is an unequal power of speech exchange mechanism between participants because there are two participants who serve as the turn permutators but the other participant defendant and witness do not have such authority to distribute the turns. Tanti Puspitowati (2006) was curious about the differences between the modified turn taking rules in the classroom setting and the general turn taking rules. So, she found that the differences between the general turn taking rules and modified turn taking rules concerning the different participant and settings. Emita Christanti (2011) investigated about the turn taking strategies used in the political and social talks of “Apa Kabar Indonesia Malam” show. She also found that taking the turn is the highest strategy in both social and political talks.

Unlike the previous studies, the present study investigates about turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in ‘Google’ talk show. It is interesting to be analyzed because he is one of the footballer stars in the world. He also has won many important trophies in a different club. Beside that, he also talks about his life’s experience not only in the soccer world but also after retired from football player. But the most important is the researcher wants to show the readers about how turn taking strategies are used by both David Beckham and the host in interaction talk. So that, they can apply in a daily life in order to make a conversation flows well.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the backround above, the reasercher wants to formulate the research question as follows:

How are the turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in the ‘Google’ talk show ?

1.3 The Purpose of study

Based on to the formulation of the research question, the objective to be achieved in this research is to describe the way of turn taking strategies are used by David Beckham and the host in ‘Google’ talk show. So, The researcher also hopes that the readers of this paper will understand about how people can control their turn in a conversation. Therefore, people can easily deliever and get a clear idea when they are doing conversation.

1.4 Significance of Study

In analysing the turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in ‘Google’ talk show, the reasercher provides theoretical and practical significances. Theoritically, this study aims to give a scientific description about how turn taking operates in the talk show. Furthermore, the readers can achieve a data of turn taking and it also gives an explanation about the turn taking strategies that is used to analyze in talk show.

Practically, this study is supposed to give many informations about turn taking strategies that is used by host and guest in a conversation and can be applied in a daily conversation. Hopefully, this thesis can be an inspiration for the students in the English Department of Islamic State University of Malang to conduct a research for their thesis.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of turn taking belongs to Pragmatics area. According to Yule (2006) , Pragmatics is the study of what speaker means or invisible meaning, or how we organize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. Also, pragmatics studies the use of the way human use their language in communication , bases itself on study of those premies and determines how they effect and effectualize, human language (Jacob L Mey, 2001). So, pragmatics is a study which relate to meaning.

As the focus of this research is emphasizing on turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host. it just deals with the interaction between the host and David Beckham in the talk show. The researcher only uses the utterances which are spoken by paricipant ‘host and guest’ in ‘Google’ Talk Show. The utterances which are spoken by other people are not analyzed and discussed because they are not part of the data. The theory of turn taking

strategies used in this study proposed by Jacob L Mey (2001) and the data transcription uses Gail Jefferson's transcription symbol.

1.6 Definition of the Key Concept

In analyzing a conversation rules, there are some terms used to clarify their meaning and context as follow:

- Conversation analysis: an approach that looks at the way in which people take and manage turns in spoken interactions. The basic rule in conversation is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated (Sack et al, Cited in Partridge, 2006)
- Turn taking strategies: is the way conversationalists manage the conversation. The function of turn taking is to make the conversation flows well. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), there are three types of turn taking strategies that can be used by the conversationalists. Those are taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping), holding the turn, yielding the turn.
- 'Google' talk show: a program which is held by 'Google' and consists of several people discuss about a certain topic. As stated by Brian Stelter (2010), Talk show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person or a group of people

discusses various topics. It consists of speaker and listener who makes a conversation in on air or off air.

- David Beckham: one of the footballer stars in the world who has won many prestigious trophies in the big different club (Manchester united, Real Madrid, AC Milan, PSG).

1.7 Research Method

This research explains the research methodology for the present study. It presents the appropriate methodology to achieve those objectives. It consists of research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

To analyze the turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe how the process of turn taking strategies used by both of them based on the theory of Jacob L Mey (2001) . This is because the data are in the form of words descriptively, not in the form of a percentage or numeral. Also, this study uses human instrument that is the researcher himself as the main instrument for

data collection and data analysis. And this study aims to get better understanding on the process of turn taking strategies used by both participant in google talk show.

As it is described by Bodgan and Biklen's characteristic (1892:88) that qualitative method is used because of four reason. The first is naturalistic which the key instrument is the resercher itself, the second is the data about utterances in the interview which is spoken by the interviewer and interviewee is the form of words rather than numbers, the third is concerning with process rather than simply with outcomes or products, and the last is analysing the data inductively.

1.7.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this study are taken from the utterance between David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show. The utterance which is taken as the data only focuses on the interaction between David Beckham and the host. While the utterance which is produced by other participant is not included as a data. Meanwhile, the data source of this research is taken from the video of 'Google' talk show in 'Learning English' YouTube channel (<https://goo.gl/qYkrmL>) which is published in 11 of January 2018. In this episode, the talk show consists of the host, one guest, David Beckham, and audiences. This video takes the duration for about forty four minutes and twenty four seconds. The researcher chooses this video because the guest who is invited on this show is well known

as a footballer star, talking about his life's experience and the utterance that is used by the host and the guest contained of the process of turn taking strategies. The dialogue in this talk show is very interesting to be analyzed because it can give the reader an understanding of turn taking strategies during the conversation. So in this research, the video becomes the data source and the utterances becomes the data.

1.7.3 Reasearch Instrument

The research instrument of this research is the researcher himself as the main instrument who participated directly in collecting the data and analysing the data in order to make the reasearch process done easily, systematically, and completely. As stated by Moleong (2005) that human instrument is used in a research because only human who has capibility to understand the real condition of the reaserch subject. Beside that, The researcher uses some tools to support the research process such as internet which is used to browse some related studies, YouTube which is used to get the video of 'Google' talk show, and Trancription which is used to obtained the data, it is written by using written symbol, such as // (Double obliques) means interruption in conversation.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The data of this research are collected by using following steps. First, the researcher downloads the video from internet in YouTube. Second, the researcher watches the video several times while make some notes in order to know the utterances in detail. Third, after listening and watching the video, the researcher makes detail script in the conversation between David Beckham and the host. Fourth, transcribing the conversation using Jefferson's transcription symbol. The last, the researcher checks and identifies the conversation in the talk show in order to describe how turn taking strategies are used by David Beckham and the host.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher tries to analyze the data with several steps. First, the researcher classifies the data by reading the data transcription and find the turn taking strategies based on data. Second, the researcher tries to find the process of turn taking and how the participant takes the turn in their conversation. Third, the data are analyzed by using the Jacob L Mey's (2010) theory to identify the conversation. Fourth, the researcher starts describing the data using a qualitative approach. The researcher analyzes the data concerning conversation between the host and the guest in talk show by using Gail Jefferson's symbol:

Transcription Element Meaning.

↑ or ↓ (Arrows) : Marked rise (or fall) in intonation

// (Double obliques) : Interruptions

[(A left bracket) : indicates the point of overlap onset

] (A right bracket): indicates the point at which two overlapping utterances end

(.) (Number in parentheses): elapsed before time by tenths of second

- (A dash) : indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior word or sound

= (Equal signs) : no break or gap

:: (Colon) : extended or stretched sound, syllable, or word

? (Question mark) : rising vocal pitch

(()) (Double parentheses) : contain transcriber's descriptions CAPS particular loudness of that part of unit.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will review the related literature which contains a description on theories and studies. In this part, the researcher gives the underlying theories that will be used to analyzed the data.

2.1 Conversation

Conversation is a cooperative activity that involve two or more than two people who are talking and then there will be another turn for the listener who reply or answer the speaker. If more than one participant tries to talk at th same time, one of them usually stops. Conversation is a way of using language socially, of doing things with words together with other person (Jacob L Mey, 2001). It is also supported by Cook (1989) that conversation talk may be classed as conversation when: it is not primarily neccesitated by a practical task, any unequal power of participants is partially suspended, the number of the participant is small, turns are quite short, talk is primarily for the participant not for an outside audience.

2.2 Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is the study of talk in interaction in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking. An approach that looks at the way in which people take and manage turns in spoken interaction (Sacks et al. cited in Patridge, 2006). According to Litoseliti (2010) conversation analysis is to understand how turn taking within a stretch of talk negotiated between participants, in order to produce some form of social action. It more focuses on production and interpretation which is oriented by participant themselves.

This study is used to reveal two things in treating the transition between speaker and listener during their talk in interaction. The first is the next turn, which is place where speakers display their understanding of their prior turn's completion. It concerns with next speaker's understanding of the type of utterance produce by prior speaker. The second concern is with the next speaker's comprehension of the prior turn's content (Hutchby and Wooffitt, 2008). As explained above, it shows that conversation analysis concerns how talk is produced and the participant's comprehension of what they are actually doing in their talk.

Therefore, conversation analysis is used to understand how talk is organized in a social setting. It focuses on talk in interaction between two or more participants that take the turn. A turn begins when the first speaker speaks before the next speaker speaks. In this case, the first speaker creates or

maintains a turn for the next speaker. Then, the next speaker must understand or make sense about the first speaker's intent. So, conversation analysis is used to know how participants understand and respond to one another in their turns at talk.

2.3 Turn Taking

Cooperation in conversation is managed by all participants through turn taking. Turn taking is a fundamental study in 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 interlocutors change and manage their talks whether becoming a speaker or listener in a conversation (Coulthard, 2009).

Sack et al. (1974) stated that the system of turn taking are (a) when the current speaker selects the next speaker; the next speaker 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 next speaker. This could be regarded as self selection; and (c) if neither the current speaker selects the next speaker nor any of the participants become the next speaker, the current speaker may resume her/his turn.

2.4 Turn Taking Strategies

The turn taking strategies involves three basic strategies: taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), there are three types of the turn taking strategies. The first type is taking the turn, the second type is holding the turn, and the third type is yielding the turn. These types explain about how people start the conversation, how people carry on in talking and how people give the chance to others.

In most cultures, generally speaking, only one person speaks at a time: speakers take turns, first one talking and then another. A point in a conversation where a change of turn is possible is called a 'Transition Relevance Place' or TRP (Joan Cutting, 2008). So, TRP functions to indicate that the current speaker has finished to speak. For the most part, participants wait until one speaker indicates that he or she has finished, usually by signalling a completion point. Speakers can mark their turns as complete in a number of ways: by asking a question, by pausing at the end of a completed syntactic structure like a phrase or a sentence.

2.4.1 Taking the turn

This strategy is useful when the participants want to take a chance to speak in a conversation. When conversation occurs, it means that the participants have initiative to begin speak or bring the topic to be discussed.

Of course, it must be cooperative among participants as speaker and listener. So, it makes conversation flows well. The response from the listener who gives comment or answers the current speaker's question are called taking the floor which has been done by the listener. In the other word, taking the floor is when the participants take a turn to speak. Kinds of taking the floor :

2.4.1.1 Starting up

Starting up means the beginning of conversation. In the conversation, there must be someone who begins the conversation firstly. It can be done by hesitant start and clean start. Hesitant start is when someone does not have a good preparation to start the conversation. And, clean start is when someone is ready to begin the conversation, For example :

H : ladies and gentleman -ladies and gentleman please welcome Mr. David Beckham.

((Applouse by the audience))

H : nice to meet you sir, How are you? Wave.

DB: Morning

H: have a seat - have a seat, welcome - welcome to Google, erm so let's kick off, no pun intended with a little soccer or for our international friends football, You know, you david, you really have had a global soccer career. I

mean, you joined Manchester United at the young age on 17. You won 9 major trophies in 11 years there. Very impressive. You then joined Real Madrid where you won another trophy. And then since 2007, you've been here in the U.S. playing for the LA Galaxy, where last year you won yet another trophy. And I think that puts you in a very rare group of trifecta winners of three trophies on three different countries. So congratulations↓.

DB: =thank you very much.

((applause))

H : and then obviously, while - while preparing to meet you last night, I read even more news last night. The big news that you've decided to stay here in the U.S and continue to play for the U.S. the LA Galaxy ((applause)) congratulations. And I think we're excited that you chose Google as a place to come talk to your fans and the rest of the world about that news, so why don't we start there? Why don't you tell us a little bit about that decision to stay with LA Galaxy?

DB: *e:::m well*, good morning, first of all, *e:::m*, I'm excited to be here, to be part of this is exciting for me, and to be here with you all and everyone else watching around the world. It's exciting. Google's one of the biggest companies in the world. So, I'm honored to be here today.

In this data, the host is the first speaker who starts the program with clear start by saying '*welcome to google*' as a greeting to make the guest feels

happy and proud to be in that program. At the same time, all the audiences in that section give applause ((*applause*)) to welcome DB as a guest star. In the beginning of conversation, the host takes his turn firstly to speak by describing several achievements which have been got by DB. Then in the end of his turn, the host says congratulation with falling intonation↓ and spontaneously DB answers by saying “*thank you very much*”. After that, the host continues his turn with small talk, then the host yields the turn to DB by asking “*Why don’t you tell us a little bit about that decision to stay with LA Galaxy?*”. And then, DB takes his turn by saying “*e:::m well good morning first of all*” followed by smile at the first speaking which indicates he seems to be little bit nervous at that moment because he forgets to accost all the audiences in his first speaking.

2.4.1.2 Taking over

Taking over means that someone takes a turn from the speaker to give a respond toward previous speaker. This may done directly, for the purpose of allotting the right to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice (Jacob L Mey, 2001), for example:

DB: So I’m going to continue to enjoy playing soccer here, e:::m and my family will continue to enjoy it↓.

H: = *Well*, speaking of, kind of away from the Galaxy, I saw when you came in 2007, you made a very public statement that you wanted to help grow the game of soccer in the U.S., can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?

DB: = *well* that's the thing. It's one of the reason why I came to this country.

In this data, DB talks about his family feels happy to live in U.S. and he is going to continue his career as a football player in the Galaxy. In this data, DB says "*So I'm going to continue to enjoy playing soccer here, e::m and my family will continue to enjoy it*". In the end of his statement, he uses falling intonation (↓) to indicates that he is finished to talk. Then the host directly takes his turn by saying "*well*". In this case, the host has been waiting for the TRP (transition relevant places) to take his turn to speak. As stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), conversationalist do not speak all at the same time: They wait for their 'turn'. After that, the host tries to yield a turn to DB by asking a question "*can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?*" and spontaneously DB takes his turn by saying "*well that's the thing*" to indicate that he really wants to be part of U.S. football player and to grow the game of soccer in the U.S. So, both DB and the host have done taking over in this data.

2.4.1.3 Interruption

Interruption means speaking without waiting the TRP. Next speaker cannot be sure that the current speaker's turn is complete, but they usually take the end of a sentence to indicate that the turn is possibly complete. It can be said that take a turn to speak while the current speaker haven't finished his speaking yet. The next speaker think the current speaker's talk is enough. For example :

DB: əmm::: and professionally, coming to the U.S. was something that I was exited about. It was a challenge. It was a new challenge. I played in Europe and I wanted a new challenge.

H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely the *next*//

DB: // *like I said I was – like I said I was*, I am very lucky in my career.

In this data, the conversation above tells about DB's career in which coming to U.S is something interesting and exited about. And DB thinks that it will be a new challenge for him to play in Galaxy, where he has played in Europe for long time in a different club then he feels it is a time to figure out another challenge. So, he decide to move in U.S. as a football player in L.A Galaxy. In this case, DB doesn't wait TRP and then interruption occurs when the host is speaking by giving a respond of DB's words then DB interrupt the

conversation. DB thinks that the host is enough and informative, so he doesn't need more information.

2.4.1.4 Overlapping

Overlapping means that the participants talk in a time together. For example:

H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely//

DB:// like I said, I was very lucky [in my career]

H: [you are]

In this data, DB tells that he is very lucky in his career. He has played in a different club around the world where also he has played with many best players in the world. Then when the host takes the turn to speak, spontaneously DB interrupts the statement by saying *"like I said, I was very lucky in my career"*. When he interrupts the statement, DB keeps nodding with the head movement. This gesture means that he agrees with the host statement about his career. As stated by Alibali (2000) that the action of gesturing helps the speakers to organize spatial information and in this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized. In this case, also the host does overlapping by saying *"you are"*. Overlapping ([]) occurs when DB is still speaking then the host also speaks at the same time.

2.4.2 Holding the turn

Holding the turn is when someone carry on talking. It is used when the speakers still want to hold the chance to speak, but they are difficult to plan what to say and they speak at the same time. The participant who hold the turn has right to bring conversation as well as he/she wants. Pay attention for the example below

H: So what role did victoria and the kids have in decision, in making this decision?

DB:= *I mean, they have - they have the final answer. It's as simple as that.*

((laugh))

(0.3)

DB: *that sounded wrong.* But, no, obviously, when you are married, when you have children, your priorities totaly change.

In this data, the conversation above tells about the reason why DB wants to move to America. Firstly, DB tells about the most important reason why he moves to America is because he wants to be part of the soccer growth in America. In fact, when he comes to America in the first time, there is only 12 teams in league but now 19 teams. So he feels that he has made one growing in the league. In other side, his family also feels great to live in America, so

DB decides to stay in America. In this case, DB uses silent pause for three seconds which is signed with symbol (0.3). Here, silent pause indicates that DB tries to hold his turn to speak after his first turn. DB uses silent pause because he needs a few time to think of what he will say. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), A TRP can be exploited by the speaker holding the turn, this may done directly for the purpose of allotting the right to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice.

2.4.3 Yielding the Floor

Yielding the floor is to give a turn to the next speaker. In this term, the speaker, who holds the turn, give a turn to the next speaker because the speaker wants to know the respond from the listener. To yield someone the turn can use a question and a statement. For example :

H: Min Koh wants you to give up the secret, you know, *how do you ↑train for the perfect Beckam kick↓?*

DB: we've seen it (0,2)

H:= you know, how does it happen↓?

DB: I mean , it's just that people have asked me that over the years, you know, how do I curl the ball?, or how do I bend the ball?

In the piece of conversation above tells about the perfect Beckham's kick. As most people know that DB is famous with his free kick which never done by anyone else. the uniqueness of his free kick makes him become one of the best players in the world. So, when the host ask him by yielding the turn with question "how do you ↑train for the perfect Beckham kick↓?", DB takes the turn by saying "we've seen it" with silent pause in the end of his sentence. DB answers the qestion with smiling which indicates that he always get that question from many people. Then the host asks him again "you know, how does it happen↓?" because informatively DB doesn't give appropriate reason why he can bend the ball. Then after that, DB gives the explanation that he can bend the ball because he always trained since he was a kid. In this case, both DB and the host do yielding strategies. First, DB yield the turn by making silent pause. Second the host yield the turn by giving a question. Naturally, giving question and silent pause indicate to give a turn to the next speaker to speak (Jacob L Mey, 2001).

2.5 Talk Show

Talk show is a radio or television program which usually well known people talk about something or are interviewed. 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.

On a talk show involves of spontaneous conversation between the participants, including the host and the 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 he subject matter. Supported by Hutchbuy (2006) stated that host's action is targeted to the audience which can provide an audible reaction in return.

2.6 Previous Study

Several researchers have studied about turn taking in other fields, for instance: Tanti Puspitowati (2006) as the student of Airlangga University had done a research about turn taking organization in the theory of English Literature class. In her research, she was currious about the differences between the modified turn taking rules in the classroom setting and the general turn taking rules proposed by Sacks et al. And the significant features of those modified turn taking rules. She used qualitative method in her research. She also found that the differences between the general turn taking

rules and modified turn taking rules concerning the different participant and settings. In the classroom talks there is an unequal power speech exchange among participant. This is because 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 student's turn they have no right to permute the turn taking, they mostly use self-selection to respond to the lecturer's turn. 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 the research about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions based on the Sacks et al theory. 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 who serve as the turn permutors but the other participant 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 persecutor's turn are. 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.

Emita Christanti (2011) as the student of Petra University. She investigated about the turn taking strategies used in the political and social talks of "Apa Kabar Indonesia Malam" show. In her research, she used three

kinds of turn taking strategies that is proposed by Stenstrom (1994) as the theory. She used descriptive quantitative method in performing her study. Moreover, she was curious about the types and frequencies of turn taking strategies. She found out that taking the turn is highest strategy in both social and political talks.

Researcher uses these research as the previous studies because it has given a lot of information about turn taking. There are some similarities and differences among this research and the previous studies above. The similarities are the researcher use the same topic, that is Turn Taking, and the same method. While the differences are this research only focuses on the process of turn taking used by David Beckham and host in 'Google' Talk Show and also this research uses the theory which is proposed by Jacob L. Mey. This research is expected to enrich the information about turn taking strategies and to fulfill the information that has not been analyzed by the previous studies.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about finding and discussion. The first is the presentation of the data finding and the analysis of the data on turn taking strategies. While, The second is on discussion part.

3.1 Finding

In this part, turn taking strategies are discussed by using the utterances which are produced by both David Beckham and the host. The data are obtained from the conversation among both of them in ‘Google’ talk show. However, the researcher only analyzes the conversation which contains turn-taking strategies to make the researcher easier to analyze the data. During the analysis, the researcher uses the theory of turn taking strategies based on Jacob L. Mey’s theory (2001) in which the data are classified into three kind rules of turn taking strategies: Taking the turn (Starting up, Taking over, Interruption, Overlapping), Holding the turn, Yielding the turn. The description and identification of turn taking used by David Beckam and the host in ‘Google’ talk show are as follows.

3.1.1 The Process of Turn Taking Strategies

The talk show from the video is held in Google company. The video contains a conversation between David Beckham and the host. In this video, the host has prepared several question for David Beckham about his journey life. David Beckam is invited because he has a brilliant career as a football player where he has won many trophies in a different club in the world. Beside that, David Beckham also feels exited to attend the talk show program because he wants to talk and share about his journey life to his fans.

In this part, the process of turn taking used by both David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show is discussed by using Jacob L Mey's theory (2001). While during analyzing the data, the researcher uses participant code, **DB** as Dasvid Beckham and **H** as the host. The data has been clasified into each part of turn taking strartegies, as follows.

3.1.2 Taking the Turn

Taking the turn is when someone wants to take the turn to speak from another speaker. It means that, in convesation, there must be only one speaker speaks then another one wait for the turn or called TRP (transition relevant places'). According to Jacob L Mey, conversationalist do not speak all at the same time: They wait for their

'turn'. Taking the turn is divided into four classes; starting up, taking over, interruption, and overlapping.

3.1.2.1 Starting up

- Datum 1 (00:10)

H : *ladies and gentleman -ladies and gentleman please welcome Mr. David Beckam ((Applouse by the audience)) nice to meet you sir, How are you?*

DB: Morning

H : *I think that puts you in a very rare group of trifecta winners of three trophies on three different countries. So congratulations↓.*

DB: *=thank you very much.*

((applouse))

H :*And I think we're excited that you chose Google as a place to come talk to your fans and the rest of the world about that news, so why don't we start there? Why don't you tell us a little bit about that decision to stay with LA Galaxy?*

DB: *e:::m well, good morning, first of all, e:::m, I'm excited to be here, to be part of this is exiting for me, and to be here with you all*

Data analysis:

In the piece of the conversation above is the beginning of the talk show in which the host tries to welcome DB as the guest star in the talk show.

When DB comes inside of the stage, he waves his hand to the audiences and all audiences are very enthusiastic with DB's attendance by giving an applause for him. At that moment, DB feels very happy to be invited in the talk show. It can be seen from his expression while he smiles to the host and all the audiences. It is also a honour for him to be invited because he can talk

to all fans. After that, the host permits DB to sit on the chair then the conversation begins.

The host is the first speaker who starts the program with clear start by saying ‘*welcome to google*’ as a greeting to make the guest feels happy and proud to be in that program. At the same time, all the audiences in that section give applause ((*applause*)) to welcome DB as a guest star. In the beginning of conversation, the host takes the turn firstly to speak by describing several achievements which have been got by DB. Then in the end of his turn, the host says congratulation with falling intonation (↓) and spotaneously DB answers by saying “*thank you very much*”. After that, the host continues his turn with small talk, then the host yields the turn to DB by asking “*Why don’t you tell us a little bit about that decision to stay with LA Galaxy?*”. And then, DB takes his turn by saying “*e::m well good morning first of all*” followed by smile at the first speaking which indicates he seems to be little bit nervous at that moment because he forgets to accost all the audiences in his first speaking.

3.1.2.2 Taking Over

- Datum 2 (04:16)

DB: So I’m going to continue to enjoy playing soccer here, *e::m and my family will continue to enjoy it*↓.

H: = *Well*, speaking of, kind of away from the Galaxy, I saw when you came in 2007, you made a very public statement that you wanted to help grow the game of soccer in the U.S., can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?

DB: = *well that's the thing*. It's one of the reason why I came to this country.

Data analysis:

In this part, DB tells that he and his family are very happy to live in America. Firstly he never thinks that a future will make them live in America. Actually, the main reason why he comes to America is because he is offered a contract by LA Galaxy. After that, he and his family adapt with the culture and everything that America has. Therefore, he and his family decide to live in America and continue his career in America.

As explained above, DB talks about his family feels happy to live in U.S. and he is going to continue his career as a football player in the Galaxy. In this data, DB says "*So I'm going to continue to enjoy playing soccer here, and my family will continue to enjoy it*". In the end of his statement, he uses falling intonation (↓) to indicates that he is finished to talk. Then the host directly takes his turn by saying "*well*". In this case, the host has been waiting for the TRP (transition relevant places) to take his turn to speak. As stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), conversationalist do not speak all at the same time: They wait for their 'turn'. After that, the host tries to yield a turn to DB by asking a question "*can you talk a little bit about how that's going and some areas around growing the game here?*" and spontaneously DB takes his turn by

saying “*well that’s the thing*” to indicate that he really wants to be part of U.S. football player and to grow the game of soccer in the U.S. So, both DB and the host have done taking over in this data.

- Datum 3 (10:24)

DB: I’m going to continue to play as long as possible and as long as team keep offering me a new contract.

((laugh))

(0.2)

H: but it seems like that love of the game that childhood joy of just playing the game, *is what drives you* ↓

DB: = I’ve always been driven, you know even at a young age, all I ever wanted to do was become a footballer or soccer star.

Data analysis:

Before the piece of conversation above occurs, DB is asked that what the first time he does, thinks, or notices when steps on the field. Then, he answers the question with smile and hands movement that he feels like a little kid even he is 36 years old. He knows that now he is not productive more as football player but as long as a team keep offering him a new contract. So, he is going to continue to play football. So this data begins when DB states that “*I’m going to continue to play as long as possible and as long as team keep offering him a new contract*”.

In this case, DB has made silent pause for about two seconds which is signified by the symbol (0.2) and it is followed by audience's laugh. It means that DB gives a signal, that he finished to talk, to the host to take the turn to speak. As stated by Jacob L mey (2001) that the natural breaks occurring in every conversation is when a speaker has to pause for breath, runs out of the things to say, and simply declares his or her contribution to be finished. After that, the host takes the turn by responding DB's statement. It is because the host seems to be curious about what drives DB becomes a footballer star. In the end of the host's respond, he tries to give a signal to DB by using falling intonation (↓) which means he is finished to talk. As stated by Levinson (1983) that giving signal intends to hand over the turn, and other participant may bid by recognized signals for rights to speak. Directly, DB takes his turn by saying "*I've always been driven*" which indicate that DB agrees with the host's statement. So, Both DB and the host have taken their turn to speak clearly. Therefore, this data is categorized as 'Taking Over' which is part of turn taking strategies.

- Datum 4 (05:20)

DB: So e:::mm you know, it's an exiting time. You know, and it's ee::: great for the family as well, great for the *family to be here*↓.

H: = *Well*, speaking of the family, I think we've all read how important family is to you.

Data analysis:

Before this conversation happens, DB tells that number one sport in the world is football. as most people know that he has a brilliant experience as footballer in which he has played in different big club around the world. So, moving to America is a new challenge to get a different level of soccer. He feels that football in America has made a progress. Therefore, he wants to be a part of the growth. Other side, his family also feels happy to live in America

The conversation begins with hesitant start in which DB starts the statement by saying “So *e:::mm* you know, it’s an exiting time”. It means that he seems to look for another word to continue his statement. while in the end of his statement, he uses falling intonation (↓) “.....great for the *family to be here*↓” which indicate that he is finished to talk. Then, the host spontaneously takes the turn with clean start by saying “well....” which indicate that he has prepared what statement he’s going to say.

- Datum 5 (14:38)

DB: So for me, definitely, I think England are going to win a world cup at some point↓

H: =America’s just pacing themselves

DB:= the U.S. is a few years behind us ((laugh)) but a few years after.

H: ↑exactly↓

Data analysis:

The situation in this moment can be mentioned as funny but hard. It is because when one audience asks DB about who will be the winner, England or America. After the audience delivers the question, all people who are in the studio laugh including DB and the host. For him, it is a terrible question because as many people know that DB lives in America where he has got a lot of respect from people around, but he is also from England as his nation. In this condition, DB does not directly answer the question because he feels that it is hard to decide whether America or England will win the FIFA World Cup. Finally, he feels sorry to say that England will win a World Cup.

In this condition, DB does not directly answer the question from the audience because he feels that it is hard to decide whether U.S or England will win the FIFA World Cup. But after waiting for a moment, he says *“So for me, definitely, I think England are going to win a World Cup at some point”*. It means that DB prefers to choose his nation, England, because he thinks that England has more potential and has many soccer stars to be a winner of FIFA World Cup. In this condition, DB uses falling intonation (↓) to indicate that he has finished to talk. And after that, the host takes the turn by saying *“America’s just pacing themselves”* to indicate that America has made a little good progress to be the best team. Then DB gives respond that America is still not as good as England by saying *“the U.S. is a few years behind us but a few years after”*. Then, the host answers “exactly” to indicate that he agrees with DB’s respond.

- Datum 6 (17:10)

DB: So e:::mm, I think we'd – we'd do well in the premiership . It'd be interesting
(0.2)

H: *I think you never know, I mean, That's the beauty of the game, I mean, I think you work hard, you train hard.*

DB: = I - I mean, that's what soccer's all about, you know, it's all about upsets. It's all about ,you know, ə::: team that you don't think are as good as other teams going in and beating them.

Data analysis:

The piece of conversation above occurs because there is one audience asks about what LA galaxy will do, if the club plays in the premiere league. As most people know that DB ever played as Manchester United's player, so when he tries to compare that LA galaxy will win it. Even it looks like impossible for LA Galaxy to win it, but DB tries to give a good opinion about the club that in the last two years the club has done best and being close to championship. Also the club has good young players in which there are a lot of teams in Europe are interested.

So, DB begins the conversation by saying “*So e:::mm, I think we'd – we'd do well in the premiership . It'd be interesting*”. The conversation means that what LA Galaxy has done in the primiership is running well, where in the last few years Galaxy has been close to the winning of championship and also

there are a lot of young talent comes to the club, so it is an interesting thing for him. Here, the host takes the turn to speak because in the end of DB's conversation he uses silent pause for about 2 seconds which means he has finished to speak. In this case, the host has waited for the TRP which is signified by using symbol (0.2). as stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), naturally one of the ways to take the turn from the speaker is by using silent pause. So, this conversation is categorized as a taking over which is part of turn taking strategies.

3.1.2.3 Interruption

- Datum 7 (02:17)

DB: əmm:: and professionally, coming to the U.S. was something that I was exited about. It was a challenge. It was a new challenge. I played in Europe and I wanted a new challenge.

(0.2)

H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely the *next*//

DB: // *like I said I was – like I said I was*, I am very lucky in my career.

Data analysis:

The conversation above happens when DB is given his first turn to explains about his career. Then, he said that he is very lucky during his career because he has played with some the biggest club in the world and some of the best players in the world. And also, he is also very lucky to be success in a

different club that he has played for. After that, DB explains that coming to America is an exiting decision in which it can be a new challenge for him to have another football career.

Therefore when the conversation above begins DB starts explaining that coming to U.S is something interesting and exited about. He uses hesitant start in his first statement by saying “*amm::: and professionally, coming to the U.S. was something that I was exited about.....*”. in the end of his statement, he uses silent pause which indicate that he gives a turn to the host to take the turn.as stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), naturally one of the ways to give a turn to another speaker is by giving silent pause. In this case, DB doesn’t wait TRP and then he interruption occurs when the host is speaking by giving a respond of DB’s words then DB interrupt the conversation. DB thinks that the host is enough and informative, so he doesn’t need more information.

- Datum 8 (09:30)

DB: you know, we’ve had that - that interest and it’s exiting to be part of.

H: = yeah, I think it must great to see the growth, you know, see the changes year over the year, and see the speed and the power of *the players*//

DB: // *I think that’s what you always want.* You know, you want to see something grow.

Data analysis:

In this case, DB tells about the different between football in Europe and America. For him, there is no huge different among both of them. The

difference is just from the travel to the game. In Europe, a player just needs to have an hour or two hours to a game, whereas in America needs five a half journey to a game. But on the field, The level is not in big different. Moreover, America becomes the main destination for some of big clubs in Europe to have a pre-season against club of America. So, it means football in America has gone up in the last three or four years. Therefore, he is very interested to be part of the growth of America football.

So that, DB says “*you know, we’ve had that - that interest and it’s exiting to be part of*”. After that, when the host tries to give respond to DB’s statement, DB directly does interruption which is signed by (//).DB interrupts the conversation to indicate that he agrees with the host’s statement in which everyone wants to see the growth of America football. in this case, interruption can occur because DB does not want to wait for his turn or TRP.

- Datum 9 (11:23)

H: ə::: another question, Chritina Greenwood asks, do you ever listen to music before a soccer game to kind of get yourself pumped up?

DB: always – *always //*

H: *// the spice girls?*

DB: spice girls, of course. I mean one of them always gets me going before a game.

Data analysis:

The data above tells that DB usually listen to music before the game begins. it begins when the host attempts to give a question by saying “do you ever listen to music before a soccer game to kind of get yourself pumped up?”. After that question, DB spoutaneously takes the turn by saying “always – always” which means he always listen to music before the soccer game. Here, interruption (/) is done by the host when DB speaks in his turn (second line), he seems to figure out another words to say but the host directly takes the turn without waiting TRP and then he interrupts the conversation by saying “the spice girls?”. (the third line). In this case, the host just want to guess what the most favorite music for DB. Then DB answers “spice girls, of course” which means that is one of the favorite musics he usually listens.

- Datum 10 (17:34)

DB: you know, lower league teams go in and they beat some of the best premiership team in England. So e:::mm, that’s what it’s all about , but I think – I think we’d do well over there↓

H: that’s good, *maybe one day//*

DB: // *it’s might be a bit cold for a few players in December but we’d do well*

H: that’s great

Data analysis:

Before the conversation begins, DB says that playing football is about team not individual. Sometimes, there is a team which is not as good as other team come and beat the best team. So, football is about team not only

individually. In this data talks about how if LA Galaxy plays in premier league. It begins when DB says the premier league has shown the tough of rivalry where the lower team also can beat the best team. So, DB says “*we’d do well over there↓*” which means LA Galaxy will do the best and win the premier league. Also, DB uses the falling intonation to confirm that he is finished to talk. Then, the host takes the turn and says “*that’s good*” which means he is very interested about DB’s opinion. In the third line, interruption (//) occurs when the host seems to continue his speaking but DB interrupts the conversation by saying “// *it’s might be a bit cold for.....*” . Here, DB does not want to wait TRP because he thinks that informatively the host is enough to talk.

- Datum 11 (23:26)

DB: (0.2) but being at the royal wedding was incredible, *it was//*

H: //any storries?any favorite parts?

DB: = I mean, one of the best things about it for my wife, ə::: she was eight months pregnant and she was worried about where we were going to be sitting, as she needed to be as close to restroom as possible.

Data analysis:

In this data, DB talks about one of the best moments for him is when his family is invited in the wedding royal party of Prince William. For him, Prince William is a great guy and loved by millions of people not just in his country. He also becomes friend of Prince Wiliam. So, DB says it was

incredible to be invited at that royal wedding party. It is also followed by DB's smile which indicate that he is absolutely very happy at that party.

In this case, the host uses interrupting in taking the turn strategy. He interrupts by asking a question “*any storries?any favorite parts?*” which means the host is curious about what the special moment that DB has got at the party. The utterance which is used by the host is classified as interruption strategy (//) because when DB wants to continue his turn to speak (first line), the host directly interrupts it. After that, DB answers the question that one of the favorite moments is when his wife was eight months pregnant and she was worried about where we were going to be sitting, as she needed to be as close to restroom as possible.

- Datum 12 (25:21)

DB: it is amazing having a little girl in the family now after, having three boys, but the best thing about it is she's got three older brothers.↓

H: well I have to say *she*//

DB: // and a dad

((Laugh))

H: I have to say she is an impeccable dresser from what I've seen, *so*//

DB: // her wardrobe is ridiculous already (0.3)I'm glad I got a two-year contract

((Laugh))

H: very good

Data anlysis:

Before the conversation above begins, firstly DB answers a question from the audience about what the first word will be produced by his first daughter. Then, he says “*I think the first word is going to be mama*” because she is very close to her mom. After that, he continue that having a little girl is something unbelievable. Also, it is the first experience for him in which DB still changes the her diaper.

In data 12, interruption is done twice by DB in the third and fifth line. In the third line, the interruption occurs when DB tells about having a little girl in the family. But the most important is now she has three older brothers. In the end of his statement, DB uses falling intonation to give a signal for the host to take the turn. But when the host is speaking, DB interrupts the conversation by saying “*and a dad*” which means DB gives additional information in his previous statement then the audience in that moment laughs. After That, the interruption is happened again in the fifth line, when the host attempts to continue and complete his previous speaking (the fourth line) then suddenly DB interrupts the statement by saying “*her wardrobe is ridiculous already*” which means he agrees with the host statement about his little girl.

- Datum 13 (26:41)

DB: we got, you know, so many things that we do with the kids, and like I said we’re very hands on parents. So our lives, our busy lives don’t affect ,you

know, the children anyway. But – but the children understand that we work very hard as well, so ə::mm you know we've got a very good balance there.

H: it's amazing to see people as - as busy and hectic as you and victoria can still take your kids to taekwondo and be as hands on, and I think it's a::://

DB: // I mean, it sets the kids up for life, I think you know, the way you are with them at a very young age, and you know we've got very special kids

Data analysis:

In this data, DB tells about how he can balance between his career and the family. Eventhough, both DB and Victoria are very busy with their own career but both of them do not forget to give attention for their children. So, their own activity does not affect the children. In other side, the children understand that both of them are very hard worker.

After that, the host takes the turn by giving a respond that it is amazing to see parents like both DB and Victoria. Beside having many activities, DB and Victoria always care about their children. In the end of his statement, DB directly takes the turn by using interruption strategy. In this case, interruption is happened because DB wants to clarify the host's opinion by saying "*I mean, it sets the kids up for life.....*" that it is just an usual things which is done by parents. So in this part, DB seems to be humble in what he has done and he is very happy got a special kids.

3.1.2.4 Overlapping

- Datum 14 (02:36)

H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely//

DB:// like I said, I was very lucky [in my career]

H: [you are]

Data analysis:

In this data, DB tells that he is very lucky in his career. He has played in a different club around the world where also he has played with many best players in the world. Then when the host takes the turn to speak, spontaneously DB interrupts the statement by saying *“like I said, I was very lucky in my career”*. When he interrupts the statement, DB keeps nodding with the head movement. This gesture means that he agrees with the host statement about his career. As stated by Alibali (2000) that the action of gesturing helps the speakers to organize spatial information and in this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized. In this case, also the host does overlapping by saying *“you are”*. Overlapping ([]) occurs when DB is still speaking then the host also speaks at the same time.

- Datum 15 (31:21)

DB: It's not something that's an ambition of mine.

H: hmm you heard it here first, something might be happen in the future

DB: = exactly, never bsay never

H: never say never, because you guys are neighbors, right? You live near

DB: yeah, we live five minutes away

H: five minutes away, so no banter around the [recycling bin?]

DB: [I mean, there's banter] but banter that I could say live on google

Data analysis:

In this data, the conversation above tells about DB doesn't know what will happen in the future whether he wants to become an actor or not. Eventhough, DB has ever involved in a film about soccer but not in major part. Also he doesn't know how to act. So being an actor is not something ambition for him. When DB says "*It's not something that's an ambition of mine*" followed by hand's movement which indicate that he doesn't have any ambition to be an actor.

In this conversation, overlapping ([]) is done by DB when the host is speaking then DB answers the question and talk at the same time. the host questions DB "*so no banter around the recycling bin?*". Directly, DB answers by saying "*I mean, there's banter but banter that I could say live on google*". which indicate that DB answer the host's question but in other side, he tries to make a joke by moving his eyes to the host .

- Datum 16 (31:51)

DB: I'm exited, you know, being here today, I was – I was exited , you know, I woke up at 6 o'clock this morning and (0.1) gave the kids breakfast just before I left and I – I was exited about it. It's something that I was ə::: really looking forward to. So not nervous.

H: that's good, [I think ə:::]

DB: [why↑? Should I be↓?]

H: no I think it's ə::: - no I think you're doing fine. I think afterwards it will be easy. I mean, it's just , you know, video confrencing with a bunch of your fans, talking face to face.

Data analysis:

The piece of conversation above occurs when the host asks DB whether he feels nervous or not on his first hangout on Google. Then, DB answers that he is not nervous at all but he is very excited where he wakes up at 6 o'clock and then prepare the breakfast well for the kids before going to Google. And for him, this is what he is looking forward.

In this case, DB does overlapping, signed with symbol ([]), by asking question to the host. He asks “*why*↑? *Should I be*↓?” with rising and falling intonation, when the host is speaking in his turn. Maybe, it is because he is little bit curious and offended whether he seems to be nervous or not on that program. After that, the host tries to clarify his previous question that DB has done well in this program. While giving the clarification, the host looks like little bit nervous because he thinks that he has made a inappropriate question.

3.1.3 Holding The Turn

- Datum 17 (05:32)

H: So what role did victoria and the kids have in decision, in making this decision?

DB:= *I mean, they have - they have the final answer. It's as simple as that.*

((laugh))

(0.3)

DB: *that sounded wrong*. But, no, obviously, when you are married, when you have children, your priorities totally change.

Data analysis:

In this data, the conversation above tells about the reason why DB wants to move to America. Firstly, DB tells about the most important reason why he moves to America is because he wants to be part of the soccer growth in America. In fact, when he comes to America in the first time, there is only 12 teams in league but now 19 teams. So he feels that he has made one growing in the league. In other side, his family also feels great to live in America, so DB decides to stay in America.

In this case, DB uses silent pause for three seconds which is signed with symbol (0.3). Here, silent pause indicates that DB tries to hold his turn to speak after his first turn. DB uses silent pause because he needs a few time to think of what he will say. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), A TRP can be exploited by the speaker holding the turn, this may done directly for the purpose of allotting the right to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice.

3.1.4 Yielding The Turn

- Datum 18 (06:52)

H: *Why*[↑] – *why*[↑] *come to google*[↓] *to tell the world and talk to your fans*[↑]?

DB: *why not*[↑]? – *why not*[↑]?

(Laughter)

H: so simple.

Data analysis:

The conversation above begins when the host wants to know why DB decides to come to Google in order to talk and share with his fans. In this case, DB directly answer “*why not*[↑]? – *why not*[↑]?” which means it is not a problem and it is an exiting thing for him to come to google. Other side, he says Google is one og the biggest companies which can reach million people around the world.

In this data, both DB and the host yield a turn each other. the conversation above begins with a question from the host, that why DB comes to google to tell the world and talk to his fans. When the host gives the question, he uses rising action to yield a turn to DB. Then, spontaneously he takes the turn by asking a question with rising action and followed by smiling and staring the host. He says “*why not*[↑]?” which means he is very exited and proud of himself to be invited by Google. After that, directly the host answers “*so simple*”, that means DB doesn’t give more information about his

statement. So, this data categorized as yielding the turn, where the speaker can declare his or her contribution to be finished. And usually, yielding a turn can be done by giving statement or question.

- Datum 19 (08:10)

H: Tou Moo Yee from California wants to know, *what is the biggest difference between playing football in America↑ versus Europe↓?*

DB: I mean. There's not huge amount of difference, ə::: One of the biggest difference I'd say is just the travel. It's literally the travel.

Data analysis:

In this data, the host reads a question from the audience “*what is the biggest difference between playing football in America versus Europe?*”. It is because the host and the audience want to know the difference among football in America and Europe. Before answer the question, DB breathes in and makes a little silent pause to answer the question. After that, he says “*I mean. There's not huge amount of difference.....*” which means the difference is only in the travel.

In this case, the host gives the turn by asking question with falling intonation (↓) in the end of his sentence. It shows that give or yield a turn is clear, it gave a contribution in making a good conversation, so it flows well.

The intonation can be rising or falling to give a sign that the next speaker is selected (Jacob L Mey, 2001). The conversation above tells about what the difference between playing football in America and Europe. It begins when the host asking a question “*what is the biggest difference between playing football in America[↑] versus Europe[↓]?* “. Then DB answers that there is no a huge difference between football in America and Europe. The difference is just from the travel, where in Europe just needs a little time for about an hour or two hours to a game, whereas in America needs five and half journey.

- Datum 20 (09:59)

H: Mahin Zarra asks[↑], *what is the first thing you do::: , think or notice when you step onto the field initially[↓]?*

DB: e:::mm, I think just the excitement, I’m 36 years old, and everytime I step on the field, I’m like a little kid

Data analysis:

In this data, the conversation begins with the question from the host. the host asks what DB feels when he steps into the field. Then DB answers the question with hesitant start by saying “*e:::mm*”. It means that he tries to figure out the words to say. Afterwards, he continues that everytime he steps on to the field, he feels like a little kid. Eventhough, now he is thirty six years old. In this case, PM selects the next speaker by giving a question with falling

intonation to DB and DB answers with hesitant start. Mechanism of selection (self or other) is the most important moving parts of turn management system (Jacob L Mey, 2001). So, by selecting the next speaker gives a clear sign for the next speaker to take the turn.

- Datum 21 (12:20)

H: Min Koh wants you to give up the secret, you know, *how do you* ↑*train for the perfect Beckham kick*↓?

DB: we've seen it (0,2)

H:= you know, how does it happen↓?

DB: I mean , it's just that people have asked me that over the years, you know, how do I curl the ball?, or how do I bend the ball?

Data a nalysis:

In this data, the host and the audience want to know how the way DB kicks the ball. Then, DB answers the question with the simple answer which means it just a simple kick, he just kicks the ball like another player kicks the ball. but, the host seems to be unsetsified with DB's answer then the host asks "you know, how does it happen?" which indicate the host wants to know in detail. So after that, DB answers "I mean , it's just that people have asked me.....".

In the piece of conversation above tells about the perfect Beckham's kick. As most people know that DB is famous with his free kick which never done by anyone else. the uniqueness of his free kick makes him become one of the best players in the world. So, when the host ask him by yielding the turn with question "*how do you ↑train for the perfect Beckham kick↓?*", DB takes the turn by saying "*we've seen it*" with silent pause in the end of his sentence. DB answers the qestion with smiling which indicates that he always get that question from many people. Then the host asks him again "*you know, how does it happen↓?*" because informatively DB doesn't give appropriate reason why he can bend the ball. Then after that, DB gives the explanation that he can bend the ball because he always trained since he was a kid. In this case, both DB and the host do yielding strategies. First, DB yield the turn by making silent pause. Second the host yield the turn by giving a question. Naturally, giving question and silent pause indicate to give a turn to the next speaker to speak (Jacob L Mey, 2001).

- Datum 22 (13:25)

DB: unless you practice you're never gonna, you know, get better at something.

H: = well I think there's not a goalkeeper in the world who is not terrified when you line up for that free kick, *so whatever you're doing↑ keep doing it↓.*

DB: I'll try

Data analysis:

Here, DB explains that all the achievements that he has got during his football career is because his struggle hard. So he says “*unless you practice you’re never gonna, you know, get better at something*” . it means that he always practices to get something better. In this data, the host yields the turn giving a signal to DB to take the turn. It means that the host indirectly gives the turn to DB. He uses falling intonation in his sentence “*so whatever you’re doing↑ keep doing it↓*” to indicate that he is finished to talk.

As stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), someone can gives the turn to other speaker directly or indirectly. In this data, DB attempts to convey that as long as someone wants to practice more, it will give a good result on someone’s progress. After that, the host tries to give respond with a clean start by saying “well I think there’s not a goalkeeper in the world who is not terrified when you line up for that free kick, *so whatever you’re doing↑ keep doing it↓*”. Then, DB takes the turn by saying “*I’ll try*” which means he agrees and accepts the host’s statement.

- Datum 23 (24:06)

H: Well speaking of victoria and being pregnant. Nur Ikisi has a question about harper. The question is, *has harper spoken her first word yet↓? What*

was it↓? And if not↑, are there any playful competition between you and victoria to see if she'll say mommy or daddy first↓?

DB: =I mean, I think naturally the first word is gonna be mama ə::mm and she's – she's close to it already. She's saying a few things, but I've obviously got three amazing boys.

Data analysis:

This data tells about Harper, his daughter. Harper is the first daughter he got. Now, DB and Victoria have three sons and one daughter. In the conversation above, the host and audience want to know about what the first possible word will be sounded by Harper. In this case, the host yields the turn by giving a question followed by falling intonation which is signed with symbol (↓). The host asks about what the first word that will be spoken by Harper, mommy or daddy. Then DB takes the turn very well, he seems to clarify that of course the first word is going to be mommy. It is because harper and her mommy are very close. This conversation flows well, the host yields the turn and DB waits TRP to take his turn. The basic unit of conversation is the turn that is a shift in the direction of the speaking flows which is characteristic of normal conversation (Jacob L Mey, 2001)

- Datum 24 (25:47)

H: well, staying with that, I mean, with three boys and now a girl and victori. ə:: you know, Andreas Rubio Barigga ↑asks *how do you keep the balance*

between work and family↓? Obviously, you've got a hectic life around the world, what's that like↓?

DB: I mean, obviously as a family we're very busy, as a couple we're very busy, victoria's got a collection that is obviously doing unbelievably well. ə:::mm But there's a lot of pressure that comes with that, obviously. ə:::mm you know, I'm working every day I play and train every day. So – so, it's difficult. But like I said before, you know, our number one priority is our children and our family.

Data analysis:

In this data, DB tells about his priority. In the piece of the conversation above begins with a question given by the host. the host start questioning with a clear start “well”. In this case, the host yield the turn to DB by giving a question “*how do you keep the balance between work and family*↓? Obviously, you've got a hectic life around the world, what's that like↓?” followed with falling intonation “↓”. after that DB directly takes the turn very well because he knows that the host is enough to speak. Then DB answers that both DB and Victoria are very busy in their own activity but the most important for them is a family. Family is number one priority.

- Datum 25 (27:25)

H: earlier you were talking about obviously the travel with the Galaxy and you've lived in Italy, Spain, the UK. Carolina Ramos ↑asks, *where is your favorite place in the world*↓?

DB: ə:::mm favorite place in the world, ə:::mm I would have to say funnaly enough, I love paris as city funnily enough. And that was, obviously one of the offers that I got to go and play there, so ə:::mm but I love paris as a city, it's very romantic.

Data analysis:

In this data, DB tells about his favorite place, Paris. As most people know that DB ever lived in Paris in 2013 in which he was a player of Paris Saint-Germain. He says that Paris is a romantic place where it has amazing culture, amazing food and wine. So in this conversation, the host yield the turn by giving a question to DB which is followed by falling intonation “*where is your favorite place in the world↓?*”. Then, DB takes the turn very well. In the beginning of his sentence, DB says “*ə:::mm favorite place in the world*” which is part of hesitant start. When he wants to answer the question, he seems to think of what favorite place he likes.

As stated by Yule (2010), speakers can mark their turns as complete in number of ways: by asking a question, or by pausing at the end of a completed syntactic structure like a phrase or sentence. Other participants can indicate that they want to take the speaking turn, also in number of ways: making short sounds, using body shifts or facial expressions to signal that they have something to say.

3.2 Discussion

The finding above shows the important role of turn taking strategies in the talk show. It becomes an important thing because turn taking strategies has made the conversation flows well. In this talk show, David Beckham comes as the guest stars in 'Google' Talk show. David Beckham is invited in this program because he is one of the best football players in the world who also has won many prestigious trophies in a different club. During his career, he has played for Manchester United, Real Madrid, AC Milan, Paris Saint Germain, and LA Galaxy. Individually, Beckham is also well known as king of free kick which becomes his uniqueness in football. Finally, he is retired from football world in 2013. Therefore, coming to this program is an excitement for him to talk to his fans and also the fans who attend the talk show are very enthusiastic to welcome him. This talk show is categorized as a structural talk show because the host has prepared several questions about David Beckham's life experience to be answered. And the answer of question is real from David Beckham's thought.

This talk show consists of the host, David Beckham as the guest star, and the audiences. However, as already explained before, the focus of this analysis is the conversations contains of turn taking strategies which is used only by David Beckam and the host. The talk show takes duration for about 44 minutes and 25 seconds. From the conversation in the talk show, it can be seen that totally there are 25 data containing turn taking startegies. Those are 1 datum which contains starting up, 5

data of taking over, 7 data of interruption, 3 data of overlapping, 1 datum of Holding, 8 data of yielding. In addition, among all kinds of turn taking strategies, it is found that the most dominant turn taking strategies used by both David Beckham and the host is yielding the turn and the least data is starting up and holding strategies. It is dominated by yielding strategies because the conversation in the talk show contains of many questions from the host. It shows that the host is clearly very curious about David Beckham's life experience. It indicates that a topic of conversation will influence the type of turn taking strategies. And, it will be in the different dominant of turn taking strategies if a conversation has different topic with this research. In addition, During the conversation among both of participant, David Beckham and the host, have used all rules of turn taking strategies according to Jacob L Mey (2001).

The basic concept of turn taking is changing the role of the speaker and listener. It begins when the first speaker initiates to speak firstly, hold, or yield the chance to the next speaker to take the turn. Then, the turn taking stops when there runs out of things to say, when declares his or her contribution to be finished, when a speaker has to pause for breath (Jacob L Mey, 2001). During analyzing the data, the researcher got several problems. The first problem is the researcher needs a long time to transcribe the data because the researcher must listen the conversation carefully and replay the video many times. The second problem is the researcher usually replays the talk show video several times in order to understand which interactions

contain turn taking strategies because not all the conversations contain turn taking strategies.

From all the data based on the result of investigation, the researcher finds that the most interesting data is found in data 21. What makes it interesting is because during the conversation, both participant yield a turn each other. They give a turn by using two ways of yielding strategy. The first is done by the host, when he yields a turn to David Beckham by asking a question “*how do you ↑train for the perfect Beckam kick↓?*”. The second is when David Beckham answers that question and uses silent pause for two seconds in the end of his sentence as part of giving a turn to the next speaker by saying “*we’ve seen it (0,2)*”. As stated by Jacob L Mey (2001), giving a turn can be done directly and indirectly. In this case, the host yields a turn directly which means he wants to DB to give a respond for his question. While, DB makes an indirect yielding strategy in which he uses silent pause for two second. It means that he has finished to talk and wants the host takes the turn.

In addition, the researcher claims that the result of this research is supported with the rule of turn taking strategies according to Jacob L Mey (2010) that says “conversationalist do not speak all at the same time, they have to wait for their turn”. Eventhough, the participants (David Beckham and The host) sometimes interrupt and overlap each other that makes the conversation is not running smoothly, but mostly they have followed the rule of turn taking strategies according to Jacob L Mey (2010). In this case, the host has a right to control and maintain the program. Then,

the guest must answer the question from the host in order to get the program's goal. Also, the finding of this research has difference with the previous studies which is used in this research. The present study finds that a topic of conversation will influence the process of turn taking strategies in every interaction. In the present study, the process of turn taking strategies is dominated by the Yielding the turn. It is because during the talk show, the host always yields a turn by asking a question to David Beckham about his part of life's experience. It is also the way of how the host makes the program is running well and gets the program's goal.

Unlike the previous studies, Emita Christanti (2011) analyzes about turn taking strategies used in political and social talks of 'Apa kabar Indonesia Malam' show. She finds that taking the turn is the highest strategy in both social and political talks. Tanti Puspitowati (2006) analyzes about turn taking organization in the theory of English Literature class. In her research, she was curious about the differences between modified turn taking rules in the classroom setting and the general turn taking rules. She finds that there is an unequal power speech exchange among participant. This is because the lecturer has privileged role in controlling the turn taking. Also, Puspita Ayuningtyas Prawesti (2006) analyzes about the organization of turn taking in criminal sessions. She finds that there is unequal power of speech exchange mechanism between participants because there are two participants who serve as the turn permutators but the other participant defendant and witness do not have such authority to distribute the turns

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data of turn taking strategies used by David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show in the previous chapter. In this chapter, the researcher tries to give the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is obtained based on the analysis to answer the research problem of this research as stated in chapter one. Then, the researcher gives the suggestion to provide information for the academic readers, particularly the next researcher who wants to conduct the similiar study or to continue this study.

4.1 Conclusion

This part deals with the research question in the chapter one that is answered based on the findings above. This study shows that there are twenty five data of turn taking strategies (according to Jacob L Mey, 2001) used by David Beckham and the host in 'Google' talk show.

In this talk show, both David Beckham and the host have used all the kinds of turn taking strategies according to Jacob L Mey (2001). It can be seen from the data which is explained in the previous chapter. Totally, there are twnety five data found

in this study. Those are 1 datum which contains starting up, 5 data which contains taking over, 7 data which contains interruption, 3 data which contains overlapping, 1 datum which contains Holding, 8 data which contains yielding. As explained in the chapter one, this study only focuses on the utterance which is produced by David Beckham and the host, while the utterance which is produced by the audiences is not included into the data. This talk show is categorized as a social talk show because it talks about life's experience of David Beckham.

Therefore, the most dominant data which is found in this study is yielding strategy. It is because during the talk show, the host is the main person who controls the program by giving a question in order to get the program's goal. During the conversation, the researcher find two strategies which is used by both participants to yield the turn. The first is by giving question or statement and then the listener responds directly from the speaker. The second is by giving rising and falling intonation clearly in the end of sentence. Eventhough, there are several interruptions and overlapping occur during the talk show but the conversation in the talk show flows well.

During the conversation, the second dominant strategy in this study is interruption. both participants usually interrupt each other. As already known, interruption occurs when the listener does not wait TRP for taking the turn from the speaker. In conversation, interruption may occur as long as the participant can understand each other. From 7 data of interruption, David Bechkam does 5 times

interruption and the host does 2 interruption. In the most case of the data, interruption occurs because the listener does not let the speaker finish his turn to speak or the listener has predicted what will be spoken by the speaker.

During analyzing this research, what the researcher finds is that the topic of conversation will affect the type of turn taking strategies. Like in this research, the dominant type of turn taking strategies is yielding the turn because during the talk show, the host has many questions to be asked toward David Beckham. But, the dominant strategy will be different if the research talks about another issue like political issue, religion issue, or criminal issue and so on.

4.2 Suggestion

After giving a conclusion based on the analysis above, what the researcher wants to suggest for the next researcher is to conduct another research about turn taking strategies in different parts such as turn taking strategies used in debating of president candidate program in televisison. The program will be interesting to be discussed because it will give variety in managing turn taking. Beside that, it will involve some participants who have high enthusiasm to speak. So that, it will make a good atmosphere during the conversation.

The next researcher also can conduct a research about turn taking strategies in the form of chatting of social media application such as whatsapp, facebook, and so

on. It will be more interesting and unique because the user of social media will express the emotion in the form of text with different mood. Then, there will be various kind of turn taking strategies occur in that communication.



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APPENDIX: Table of the utterance

Data Number	Minute	Piece of Conversation	Taking the Turn				Holding the Turn	Yielding the Turn
			Starting up	Taking Over	Interruption	Overlapping		
1	00:10	<p>H : ladies and gentleman -ladies and gentleman please welcome Mr. David Beckam ((Applouse by the audience)) nice to meet you sir, How are you?</p> <p>DB: Morning</p> <p>H: I think that puts you in a very rare group of trifecta winners of three trophies on three different countries. So congratulations↓.</p> <p>DB: =thank you very much. ((applouse))</p> <p>H : so why don't we start there? Why don't you tell us a little bit about that decision to stay with LA Galaxy?</p> <p>DB: e:::m well, good morning, first of all, e:::m, I'm exited to be here, to be part of this is exiting for</p>	v					

		me,.....					
2	04:16	<p>DB:, <i>e::m and my family will continue to enjoy it</i>↓.</p> <p>H: = <i>Well, speaking of, kind of away from the Galaxy, I saw when you came in 2007,</i></p> <p>DB: = <i>well that's the thing. It's one of the reason why I came to this country.</i></p>		√			
3	10:24	<p>DB:a new contract. (laugh) (0.2)</p> <p>H: but it seems like that love of the <i>ga::me</i> that childhood joy of just playing the game , <i>is what drives you</i>↓</p> <p>DB: = I've always been driven, you know <i>e::</i> even at a young age,</p>		√			

4	05:20	<p>DB: So e::mm you know, it's an exiting time. You know, and it's ee::: great for the family as well, great for the <i>family to be here</i>↓.</p> <p>H: = <i>Well</i>, speaking of the family, I think we've all read how important family is to you.</p>							
5	14:38	<p>DB: So for me, defenitely, I think England are going to win a world cup at some point↓</p> <p>H: =America's just pacing themselves</p> <p>DB:= the U.S. is a few years behind us ((laugh)) but a few years after.</p> <p>H: ↑exactly↓</p>							
6	17:10	<p>DB: So e::mm, I think we'd – we'd do well in the premiership . It'd be interesting</p> <p>(0.2)</p>							

		<p>H: <i>I think you never know, I mean, That's the beauty of the game, I mean, I think you work hard, you train hard.</i></p> <p>DB: = I - I mean, that's what soccer's all about, you know, it's all about upsets. It's all about ,you know, ə::: team that you don't think are as good as other teams going in and beating them.</p>					
7	02:17	<p>DB:I played in Europe and I wanted a new challenge. (0.2)</p> <p>H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely the <i>next</i>//</p> <p>DB: // <i>like I said I was – like I said I was</i>, I am very lucky in my career.</p>			√		
8	09:30	<p>DB: you know, we've had that - that interest and it's exiting to be part of.</p>			√		

		<p>H: = yeah, I think it must great to see the growth, you know, see the changes year over the year, and see the speed and the power of <i>the players</i>//</p> <p>DB: // <i>I think that's what you always want. You know, you want to see something grow.</i></p>					
9	11:23	<p>H: ə::: another question, Chritina Greenwood asks, do you ever listen to music before a soccer game to kind of get yourself pumped up?</p> <p>DB: always – <i>always</i> //</p> <p>H: // <i>the spice girls?</i></p> <p>DB: spice girls, of course. I mean one of them always gets me going before a game.</p>			v		
10	17:34	<p>DB:So e::mm, that's what it's all about , but I think – I think we'd do well over there↓</p>			v		

		<p>H: that's good, <i>maybe one day</i>//</p> <p>DB: // <i>it's might be a bit cold for a few players in December but we'd do well</i></p> <p>H: that's great</p>					
11	23:26	<p>DB: (0.2) but being at the royal wedding was incredible, <i>it was</i>//</p> <p>H: //any storries?any favorite parts?</p> <p>DB: = I mean, one of the best things about it for my wife, ə::: she was eight months pregnant and</p>			✓		
12	25:21	<p>DB:but the best thing about it is she's got three older brothers↓</p> <p>H: well I have to say <i>she</i>//</p> <p>DB: // and a dad ((Laugh))</p> <p>H: I have to say she is an impeccable dresser from what I've seen, <i>so</i>//</p> <p>DB: //her wardrobe is</p>			✓		

		ridiculous already (0.3)I'm glad I got a two-year contract (Laugh) H: very good					
13	26:41	DB:we work very hard as well, so ə::mm you know we've got a very good balance there. H: your kids to taekwondo and be as hands on, and I think it's a::// DB: //I mean, it sets the kids up for life, I think you know,			v		
14	02:36	H: you know, when you conquer Europe, it's definitely// DB: //like I said, I was very lucky [in my career] H: [you are]				v	
15	31:21	H: never say never, because you guys are neighbors, right? You live near				v	

		<p>DB: yeah, we live five minutes away</p> <p>H: five minutes away, so no banter around the [recycling bin?]</p> <p>DB: [I mean, there's banter] but banter that I could say live on google</p>					
16	31:51	<p>DB:I – I was exited about it. It's something that I was ə::: really looking forward to. So not nervous.</p> <p>H: that's good, [I think ə:::]</p> <p>DB: [why↑? Should I be↓?]</p> <p>H: no I think it's ə::: - no I think you're doing fine. I think afterwards</p>				v	
17	05:32	<p>H: So what role did victoria and the kids have in decision, in making this decision?</p> <p>DB: = <i>I mean, they have - they have the final answer. It's as simple as that.</i></p> <p>((laugh)) (0.3)</p>					v

		DB: <i>that sounded wrong. But, no, obviously,.....</i>					
18	06:52	H: <i>Why↑ – why↑ come to google↓ to tell the world and talk to your fans↑?</i> DB: <i>why not↑? – why not↑?</i> (Laughter) H: so simple.					v
19	08:10	H: <i>Tou Moo Yee from california wants to know, what is the bigget difference between playing football in America↑ versus Europe↓?</i> DB: <i>I mean. There's not huge amount of difference, ə::: One of the biggest</i>					v
20	09:59	H: <i>Mahin Zarra asks↑, what is the first thing you do::: , think or notice when you step onto the field initially↓?</i> DB: <i>e:::mm, I think just the excitement, I'm 36 years</i>					v

		old, and everytime I step on the field, I'm like a little kid					
21	12:20	<p>H:....., you know, <i>how do you ↑train for the perfect Beckam kick↓?</i></p> <p>DB: we've seen it (0,2)</p> <p>H: = you know, how does it happen↓?</p> <p>DB: I mean , it's just that people have asked me that</p>					v
22	13:25	<p>DB: unless you practice you're never gonna, you know, get better at something.</p> <p>H: = well I think there's not a goalkeeper in the world who is not terrified when you line up for that free kick, <i>so whatever you're doing↑ keep doing it↓.</i></p> <p>DB: I'll try</p>					v
23	24:06	<p>H:The question is, <i>has harper spoken her first word yet↓? What was it↓? And if not↑, are there any playful competition</i></p>					v

		<p><i>between you and victoria to see if she'll say mommy or daddy first↓?</i></p> <p>DB: =I mean, I think naturally the first word is gonna be mama ə::mm</p>					
24	25:47	<p>H:↑asks how do you keep the balance between work and family↓? Obviously, you've got a hectic life around the world, what's that like↓?</p> <p>DB: I mean, obviously as a family we're very busy, as.....</p>					v
25	27:25	<p>H:you've lived in Italy, Spain, the UK. Carolina Ramos ↑asks, where is your favorite place in the world↓?</p> <p>DB: ə::mm favorite place in the world, ə::mm I would have to say funnaly enough,</p>					v