CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN *GREEN BOOK MOVIE*

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

At this moment, I state that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Department English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Entitled *'Conversation Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used in Green Book Movie"* is genuinely my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited and written in the bibliography. Due to this fact, if there is any objection or claim, i am the only person who is responsible for this thesis.

Malang, April 16, 2020

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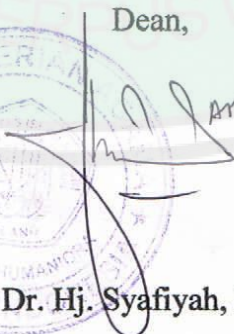
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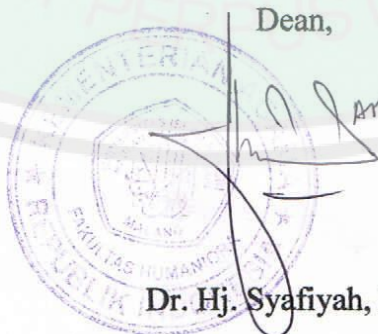
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MOTTO

"NO PAIN NO GAIN"

"PRAYING Coincide with WORKING makes your POWER."

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents and my brother, H. Firdaus, as my beloved father and Hj. Muthoharah (Sun'ah) as my beloved mother, also Muhammad Ilham as my beloved brother who loves, supports and prays me every time. I do really thank you for the energy and the time that was given to me, and i hope that you all safe and sound in every condition.

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All praise due to Allah S.W.T., who has given his guidance and blessing for all creatures in the universe so that i can finish this thesis entitled *Conversation Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies used in Green Book Movie*. Shalawat and salam always praised to our beloved Prophet Rasulullah Muhammad SAW, the messenger as well as the one who brings *Akhlaqul Karimah* to human life.

At this point, i have finished my thesis to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in the English Letters Department, Faculty of the Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. In this occasion, i hand over my sincere thanks and a special appreciation for the help, direction, and insight to:

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Malang, April 16, 2020

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ABSTRACT

Faishol, Muhammad. 2020. Conversation Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used in Green Book Movie. Thesis. English Letters Department. Humanities Faculty. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Agwin Degaf, MA.

Key words: Conversation Analysis, Turn-Taking, Green Book Movie

This research observes conversational analysis study which focuses on the analysis of turn-taking strategies, as reflected in the talk movie, *green book*. The objectives of the study are (1) to investigate the type of turn-taking strategies, (2) to identify the dominant type of turn-taking strategy in Green book movie, (3) to identify the function of turn-taking strategies employed by two major actors in the green book movie.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method since the findings presented in the narrative or textual description. The data sources of the research were the transcript of the conversation and the video of the green book movie. Then, this research analyzed by using Sack, Schegolff, and Jefferson's theory on turn-taking strategy. Besides, the data transcribed using Gail Jefferson's transcription system.

The primary data of this research were types, the dominant strategies, and the function of turn-taking strategies that uttered by the two major actors in Green book movie. The researcher only analyzes the dialogues between two major actors Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga. In this case, a datum always started from an utterance in the conversation, which contains turn-taking strategies.

The research found various conversational turn-taking strategies in the green book movie. The researcher found ten turn-taking strategies in 26 settings such as; Repair, Adjacency pair, Address term, post completor, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, tag question, and natural next turn taker. Then, the most dominant turn-taking strategy used in the movie is adjacency pair with existing 117 times or 29%. Furthermore, the functions of turn-taking strategies used in the green book movie are to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. For repair as a turn-taking strategy is used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn, adjacency pair used to take and relinquish the turn. Then, address term used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn, post-completor used to take and relinquish the turn, utterance in-completor used to hold the turn. Also, the incompletion marker used to hold the turn, possible pre-closing used to hold the turn, the overlap used to take the turn, tag question used to relinquish the turn. Meanwhile, the natural next turn taker is used to take the turn.

ABSTRAKSI

Faishol, Muhammad. 2020. Analisis Percakapan pada Strategi Pergantian Berbicara digunakan dalam Film Green Book . Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Agwin Degaf, MA.

Key words: Analisis Percakapan, Pergantian Berbicara, Film Green Book

Penelitian ini mengamati studi analisis perakapan yang mana fokus terhadap strategi pergantian berbicara, sebagaimana gambaran didalam pembicaraan film *Green book*. Tujuan-tujuan studi ini adalah (1) untuk menyelidiki tipe dari strategi pergantian berbicara, (2) untuk memperkenalkan tipe yang dominan pada strategi pergantian berbicara dalam film Green book, (3) untuk memperkenalkan fungsi dari strategi pergantian berbicara digunakan oleh dua aktor utama dalam film Green book.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif sejak penemuan-penemuan diperkenalkan dalam bentuk deskriptif naratif atau tekstual. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah transkripsi dari percakapan dan video pada film Green book. Kemudian penelitian ini menganalisa dengan menggunakan teori Sack, Schegolff, dan Jefferson. Selain itu, data ditrankrip menggunakan sistem transkripsi Gail Jefferson

Data utama pada penelitian ini adalah tipe-tipe, dominan, dan fungsi pada strategi pergantian berbicara yang diucapkan oleh dua aktor utama dalam film Green book. Peneliti hanya menganalisa dialog-dialog antara dua aktor utama Dr. Donald Shirley dan Tony Lip Vallelonga. Dalam hal ini, Sebuah data selalu bermula dari sebuah ucapan dalam percakapan yang mana terdapat strategi pergantian berbicara.

Penelitian ini menemukan bermacam percakapan strategy pergantian berbicara dalam film Green book. Peneliti menemukan sepuluh strategi pergantian berbicara dalam 26 seting seperti; repair, adjacency pair, address term, post completor, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, tag question, dan natural next turn taker. Kemudian, strategi pergantian berbicara yang paling dominan digunakan dalam film ini adalah adjacency pair dengan terdapat 117 kali atau 29%. Selanjutnya, fungsi-fungsi strategi pergantian berbicara digunakan dalam film Green book adalah untuk mengambil, menahan, dan melepaskan giliran. Pada repair sebagai strategi pergantian berbicara adalah digunakan untuk melepaskan, menahan, dan mengambil giliran, adjacency pair digunakan untuk mengambil dan melepaskan giliran. Kemudian, address term digunakan untuk mengambil, menahan, dan melepaskan giliran., post-completor digunakan untuk mengambil dan melepaskan giliran, utterance in-completor digunakan untuk menahan giliran. Incompletion marker juga digunakan untuk menahan giliran, possible pre-closing digunakan untuk menahan giliran, overlap digunakan untuk mengambil giliran, tag question digunakan untuk melepaskan giliran. Sementara itu, natural next turn taker digunakan untuk mengambil giliran.

مستخلص البحث

محمد فيصل (٢٠٢٠) ,ويستخدم تحليل المحادثة من استراتيجية دوران التحدث في فيلم الكتاب الأخضر
اطروحه. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الدولة الإسلامية في مولانا مالك .
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المدرب: أغوين ديغاف، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: تحليل المحادثة، استبدال الكلام، فيلم الكتاب الأخضر

تلاحظ هذه الدراسة دراسة تحليل بيراكابان الذي يركز على استراتيجيات تغيير الكلام ، كما هو الحال في محادثات فيلم الكتاب الأخضر. أهداف هذه الدراسة هي (١) للتحقيق في نوع من استراتيجية دوران التحدث، (٢) لإدخال النوع المهيمن من استراتيجية دوران التحدث في الكتاب الأخضر الفيلم، (٣) لتقديم وظيفة استراتيجية دوران التحدث المستخدمة من قبل اثنين من الجهات الفاعلة الرئيسية في الكتاب الأخضر الفيلم.

يستخدم هذا البحث أساليب نوعية وصفية منذ إدخال الاختراعات في شكل مكتب نارتي أو نصي. مصدر هذه البيانات البحثية هو نسخ المحادثة والفيديو على الكتاب الأخضر الفيلم. في وقت لاحق حللت هذه الدراسة باستخدام نظرية كيس، شيغاف، وجيفرسون. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يتم نسخ البيانات باستخدام نظام النسخ غيل جيفرسون

البيانات الرئيسية على هذا البحث هو نوع والمهيمنة ووظيفة استراتيجية دوران الكلام التي يتحدث بها اثنين من الجهات الفاعلة الرئيسية في الكتاب الأخضر الفيلم. قام الباحثون بتحليل الحوارات بين الممثلين الرئيسيين الدكتور دونالد شيرلي وتوني ليب فاليلونغا فقط. في هذه الحالة، تبدأ البيانات دائمًا من خطاب في المحادثة حيث توجد استراتيجية دوران تحدث.

وجدت الدراسة مجموعة متنوعة من المحادثات استراتيجية المتغيرة الحديث في فيلم الكتاب الأخضر. ووجد الباحثون عشر استراتيجيات لاستبدال الحديث في ستة و عشرون من هذه البيئات. إصلاح، زوج اجاسنسي، مصطلح العنوان، وظيفة قومبلتور، النطق في قومبلتور ، علامة عدم الإنجاز، ممكن قبل الإغلاق، التداخل، علامة السؤال، والطبيعية بدوره بدوره المقبل. ثم ، فإن استراتيجية دوران الحديث الأكثر هيمنة المستخدمة في هذا الفيلم هو الزوج اجاسنسي مع مائة و سبعة عشر مرة أو تسعة و عشرون نسبه مئويه. وعلاوة على ذلك ، فإن وظائف استراتيجية دوران التحدث المستخدمة في الكتاب الأخضر الفيلم هو اتخاذ وعقد والإفراج عن بدوره. عند الإصلاح كما يتم استخدام استراتيجية تبديل الكلام للإفراج عن، عقد، واتخاذ منعطفا، يتم استخدام الزوج اجاسنسي لاتخاذ والإفراج عن بدوره. ثم، يتم استخدام مصطلح العنوان لاسترداد، عقد، والإفراج عن بدوره.، يتم استخدام ما بعد قومبلتور لاتخاذ والإفراج عن بدوره، يتم استخدام النطق في قومبلتور لعقد بدوره. كما يتم استخدام علامة عدم الاكتمال لعقد بدوره، يتم استخدام ما قبل الإغلاق ممكن لعقد بدوره، يتم استخدام التداخل لاتخاذ منعطفا، يتم استخدام علامة السؤال لتحرير بدوره. وفي الوقت نفسه، يتم استخدام الآخذ بدوره المقبل الطبيعي لاتخاذ بدوره.

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CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers up some central point related to the area of the research itself; those are the background of this study, research question, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance (practical significance, and theoretical significance), the definition of the key terms, previous study, and research method (research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis).

A. Background of the Study

Movie is one of interesting entertainments that is watched by the millennial generation. It is interesting to talk the other day, especially in the conversation of a movie itself. Thus, conversation in movie is a form of communication that describes natural discussion among the participants involved. In reality, people talks spontaneously, and they expect to make errors in a conversation.

In Linguistics, a conversation in movie could be researched with the theory of conversational analysis. My purpose is to describe the conversation analysis. Liddicoat (2007:01) states that conversation is how people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other. People converse in the form of linguistic communication, but there is much more going on in a conversation than just the use of a linguistic code. Much that is important in conversation is carried out by things other than language, including eye gaze and body posture, silences, and the real-world context in which the talk is produced.

At this point, Heritage in Liddicoat (2007:6-7) states that the central goal of conversation analysis research is the description and explication of the competences.

It is ordinary of speakers use and rely on in participating in intelligible socially organized interaction. At its most basic, this objective is one of describing the procedures by which conversationalists produce their behavior and understand that of others.

Further, Liddicoat (2007:14) states that the primary data for conversation analysis is naturally occurring talk. If such talk is to use for a detailed report, it must first be recorded and then transcribed. However, transcripts of the conversation are only ever partial representations of the talk they record. Still, they allow the analyst to see the transient and complex nature of speech captured in an easily usable, static format.

In conversation analysis, it is usual to use the transcription system, which was first developed by Jefferson (1985) for early work in conversation analysis and described, for example, in early works such as Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974). This transcription system is well suited to a detailed analysis of talk, and it has proved to be both a robust and useful tool for understanding how language use in social interaction (Liddicoat, 2007).

The scope of conversation analysis is turn-taking strategies. It is a system where participants in an ongoing conversation are taking their turns regularly. Therefore, one of the most noticeable features of the discussion is that speakers change. In fact, in most cases, only one person speaks at a time, and transition from speaker to speaker occurs fluidly with few gaps and little overlap. Of course, not to say that gaps and overlaps do not occur. Speaker change is a normative process that must be achieved by participants in the conversation (Liddicoat 2007).

At this point, the function of turn-taking strategies is to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. Sack, Sechegloff, and Jefferson clarified that there are some of

the ways of the turn will be changed. By adjacency pair, overlap, repair techniques, address term, including pre sequence, insertion sequence, side sequence, utterance in-completor, post-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, natural next turn taker, and tag question.

The interest of this research is a field of study the scope of conversation analysis called *Turn-Taking*. In seeking to establish some rules for turn-taking, it is essential to understand that these rules are enacted interactionally by participants in a conversation. They are not a set of pre-allocated rules for speaker change, although such a set of pre-allocated rules is often posit for speaker change (Liddicoat 2007).

This research is concerned with the uses to which conversational analysis might put in the study of turn-taking. For the specific instances of conversational analysis, the researcher analyzes on turn-taking strategies in Green book's movie. This movie offers many turn taking strategies by two major participants in a conversation. Therefore, it interesting that this object is research by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson theory (1974) and transcription system by Jefferson (1985).

Some researchers have researched turn-taking. Agustin (2014) studied the use of the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis by using Brian Paltridge's phyloshopy. Her research talked about the conversation interview between Megan Young as the winner Miss World 2013 and TV Presenters from three different TV stations. It focuses on the sequences and the structures of conversation analysis there are opening, turn-taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs and closing conversation

Then, Sulistiani (2014) investigated the types and strategies of repair employed by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC news interview, according to Schegloff's theory (1977).

Further, Lestari (2016) showed the types of turn-taking and turn-taking strategies used in the Presidential Debate 2012, according to Stenstrom's theory (1994).

Furthermore, Sholikhah (2009) investigated the sorts and functions of turn-taking strategies used in the Phoenix movie by using Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory.

Afterward, Pamungkas (2012) investigated the conversation aspects and then specified the adjacency pairs used in the conversation between Oprah Winfrey and the Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg, by using Paltridge's theory.

In this case, based on the explanation above, this research focuses on conversational analysis of turn-taking strategies only used by two Participants in Green book movie using Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory (1974). Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing turn-taking strategies used by two major actor in Green book's movie as an object of study.

B. **Problems of the Study**

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are formula as follows:

1. What are the types of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie?

2. What is the most dominant type of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie?

3. What are the functions of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie?

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C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the three focus of the study above, the objective of the study are:

1. To find out the types of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie.

2. To discover the most dominant type of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie.

3. To find out the functions of conversational turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in Green book's movie.

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher analyzes the conversational analysis of turn-taking strategies, the dominant type and the function used in the movie. The researcher does not discuss the other points outside about turn-taking strategies between two major actors in Green book's movie. In this research, the researcher takes the samples of conversational analysis of turn-taking strategies by using Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory (1974), then the data transcription by using Jefferson's transcription system (1985).

E. Significance of the Study

1. Practical

This study shows that conversation analysis of turn-taking strategies in this movie especially uttered by two major actors makes the readers will gain understanding related to the phenomena of turn-taking strategies. Not only the definition, but they will also serve with practical instances that show in the discussion. This study gives some examples related to the conversation analysis of

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turn-taking strategies, especially for the students of the English Letters Department.

2. Theoretical

This study expected to enrich the understanding of the use and function of conversational analysis of turn-taking strategies in the movie. The result of this research giving some contributions to linguistics study. Especially in the development of conversation analysis, theoretically in turn-taking strategies.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding by the reader in conceiving the terms in this research, the definition is given as follows:

1. Conversation analysis is an analytical approach used in this thesis to examine the conversation between one character another character in a green book movie.

2. Turn-taking is a speaker's shift by two or more participants in a conversation between characters in green book movie.

3. Green Book's movie is a movie that achieves academy award nominee Viggo Mortensen and academy award winner Mahershala Ali star in Green Book, a film inspired by a true friendship that transcended race, class, and the 1962 Mason-Dixon line.

G. Previous studies

There are some previous studies that is relevant to the topic are Agustin. (2014) in her research untitled "Conversation Analysis in Interview between Megan

Young and TV Presenter" based on Brian Paltridge perspective. Her study investigates the use of the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis based on Brian Paltridge's perspective. Her research talked about the conversation interview between Megan Young as the winner Miss World 2013 and TV Presenters from three different TV stations. It focuses on the sequences and the structures of conversation analysis. There are opening, turn-taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs, and closing conversation.

Then, Sulistiani (2014), in her research untitled "A Conversation Analysis of Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC News Interview: the Construction of Repair." Her study investigated the types and strategies of repair employed by Prabowo Subianto and Babita Sharma on BBC news interview, according to Schegloff's theory (1977).

Further, the research conducted by Lestari (2016) that untitled "Turn-Taking Strategies Used by Barrack Obama and Mitt Romney in the First Presidential Debate 2012." Her study performed the shorts and Strategies of turn-taking used in the presidential debate 2012, according to Stenstrom's theory (1994).

Furthermore, Sholikhah (2009), in her research, untitled "An Analysis on turn-taking strategies used in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie." Her study investigated the kinds and functions of turn-taking strategies applied in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie according to Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory.

Afterward, Pamungkas (2012), in his research untitled "Conversation Analysis of the Interview between Oprah Winfrey and the Founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg." His study investigated the conversation aspects and then

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specified the adjacency pairs used in the conversation, according to Paltridge's theory.

The previous study used the conversational analysis proposed by Paltridge (2000). Turn-taking submitted by sacks, schegloff, and Jefferson (1994). Then, the turn-taking strategies using Stenstrom's classification's theory (1994), at this point, using the transcription system used in news interviews, debate, talk shows, and movies. Here, this research focuses on turn-taking strategies only use two participants in the movie by using sacks, schegloff, and Jefferson's theory (1994), and by using Jefferson's transcription system (1985).

H. Research Method

A qualitative descriptive approach strategy is eligible for this research because the specific data is needful. This research starts from phenomena in the study of conversation analysis called, turn-taking strategies. By using the qualitative descriptive approach, this study intends to find and describe aspects of conversation within the conversation between two major actors in the movie.

1. Research Design

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach. It analyzes turn-taking strategies in conversation employed by two major actors in the movie. A qualitative approach is start from the social phenomenon aspect. The researcher tries to find out the particular issue that can be analyzed. Therefore, the researcher rationale that the qualitative descriptive approach attempts to achieve a deeper understanding of the research problem and the validation of the data.

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This study uses the theory proposed by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson's philosophy (1974). there are some reasons for the researcher to uses this method. First, the data are in the form of utterances from the object's conversation in the movie. Second, the human instrument in this study used by the researcher, The primary instrument for data collection and analysis, is the researcher himself. Third, the purpose of this study is to get a better understanding and in-depth information on what types and why certain types what functions of turn-taking strategies used by two major actors in the movie using Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson theory (1974). And the method of data analysis this study is contributed by data transcription that is proposed by Jefferson's transcription system (1985).

2. **Research Instrument**

One of the essential aspects of this research is the research instrument. The researcher collected the data from the video. If such talk is to use for detailed analysis, it must first be recorded and then transcribed. Therefore, the principal and primary instrument of qualitative research was the researcher himself. The other secondary devices used in this research were visual materials: the video of the movie and its transcript.

3. **Data Source**

The primary data of this research were in the type of utterances uttered by two participants in Green book's movie. The researcher only analyzes the conversation between two major actors in this movie. A datum starts from an utterance in the conversation. The researcher derived the data from the transcript of the dialogue among the participants in the Green book's movie.

4. Data Collection

At this point, the data collected from dialogues in the movie. The researcher watched the Green book's movie several times. Then, the researcher selected settings that only contained two major actor's dialogue in the movie. Afterward, the researcher transcribed it that was needed by using Jefferson's theory (1985). The last, researcher numbered the dialogues that were showing turn-taking strategies.

5. Data Analysis

After finishing the data collection, the researcher analyzed the data that had recorded in the datasheets.

Some steps were conducted to analyze data in this research. First, the researcher showed data presentation and analysis. Second, classifying data provides one datasheet, divided into two major categories, namely, types of turn-taking strategies and function of turn-taking strategies based on Sack, Schgolff, and Jefferson's theory. Third, after classifying all data, the researcher analyzed and described the data. Fourth, the researcher found the dominant type of turn-taking strategies. The last step is reporting and discussion of the findings. Afterward, the researcher added some points of conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about the review of related literature. It consists of some sections, conversational analysis, turn taking, the concept of turn-taking, turn-taking strategies, type of turn-taking strategies, the function of turn-taking strategies, and synopsis of the Green book's movie.

A. Conversational Analysis

According to Liddicoat (2007:2), conversation analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction, which grew out of the ethnomethodological tradition in sociology developed by Harold Garfinkel (1964, 1967, and 1988).

Conversation analysis, the name of an approach to studying talk in interaction, is, in some ways, a misnomer for the method, as the focus of conversation analysis is much larger than conversation as it is usually understood. While much work in conversation analysis has examined informal talk in everyday social settings, there is a growing body of work that has applied the same methodological and theoretical tools to talk in institutional contexts. Liddicoat (2007:5) notes that a key idea in conversation analysis is the notion of recipient design, which Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) characterize as the most general principle of conversational interaction.

The core assumptions of conversation analysis are (cf. Psathas, 1995)

1. The order produced orderliness. That is, the law does not occur of its own accord, nor does it pre-exist the interaction, but is instead the result of the coordinated practices of the participants who achieve orderliness and then interact.

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2. Order is produced, situated, and occasioned. That is, the participants themselves provide law for the conversation in which it occurs. The participants themselves orient to the order produced, and their behavior reflects and indexes that order. It means that in analyzing talk like an academic activity, orderliness documented is not externally imposed by the analyst, but internally accomplished by the participants. This observed order is not the result of a pre-formed conception of what should happen, nor is it a probabilistic generalization about frequencies.

3. The order is repeatable and recurrent. The patterns of orderliness found in conversation are repeated, not only in the talk of an individual speaker but across groups of speakers. The achieved order is, therefore, the result of a shared understanding of the methods by which order is achievable (Liddicoat 2007:5).

Heritage in Liddicoat (2007:6-7) states that the central goal of conversation analytic research is the description and explication of the competences. That ordinary speakers use and rely on in participating in intelligible socially organized interaction. At most basic, this objective is one of describing the procedures by which conversationalists produce their behavior and understand that of others.

Also, Heritage in Liddicoat (2007:8) states that the underlying assumptions of conversation analysis discussed so far have implications for how analysts work to develop accounts of language as social action. Firstly, the data for the study must be real talk occurring in actual contexts.

As an empirical discipline, conversation analysis allows the order to emerge from the data without an intervening layer of theoretical constructs. It provides for the determination of the organizing principles that are used and oriented to by the

speakers themselves. Moreover, because talk seen in organized and orderly and because this order is understood as constructed in a particular context for a specific conversation, conversation analysts work with recordings of spontaneously occurring talk. Records allow the discussion to subjected to multiple examinations, and these enable details that may have been ignored or set aside to take up in later analyses (Liddicoat 2007).

Video and tape recordings are essential as an instrument of conversational data. Heritage in Liddicoat (2007:8) suggests that video and tape recordings are much more abundant sources of conversational data than other ways of capturing interaction. For example, note-taking and recall all necessarily involve some editing of the data, as not all of the minute details which are available to participants represented or remembered. Any attempt to construct a written version of a conversation will, therefore, obscure much of what made the conversation meaningful and orderly for the participants themselves. Even the production of a written transcription based on recorded data involves some loss of detail, and for conversation analysis, the recording of the actual instance of interaction always remains the primary data.

Mondada in Sidnell and Stivers (2013:32) states that conversation analysis uses audio and video recordings of naturally occurring activities to study the details of action as they are temporally and sequentially arranged, moment - by - moment, by the participants within the very context of their activity. The importance of audio and video recordings within conversational analysis emerges from these analytical demands. Conversation analysis insists on the study of naturally occurring events as they ordinarily unfold in social settings, and, consequently, on the necessity of

recordings of actual situated activities for a detailed analysis of their relevant endogenous order.

Conversation analysis begins with an observation: listening to and, where the data is video recorded, simultaneously watching a segment of talk in interaction typically aided by some form of transcription that can accommodate any observations one makes (Sidnell and Stivers 2013). Liddicoat (2007:14) noted that in conversation analysis, no level of detail is considered a priori to be irrelevant for the understanding of talk in interaction, and this means that transcription is much more than the recording of the word produced by participants in the communication.

In this case, in conversation analysis, it is usual to use the transcription system, which was first developed by Gail Jefferson (1985) for early work in conversation analysis and described, for example, in early works such as Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson (1974). This transcription system is well suited to a detailed analysis of talk, and it has proved to be both a robust and useful tool for understanding how language used in social interaction (Liddicoat 2007).

B. Turn-Taking

One of the most noticeable features of the conversation is that speakers change. In fact, in most cases, only one person speaks at a time, and transition from speaker to speaker occurs fluidly with few gaps and little overlap. Of course, not to say that gaps and overlaps do not occur (Liddicoat 2007). Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974:696) state that the organization of taking turns to talk is fundamental to the conversation, as well as to other speech-exchange systems.

Speaker change is a normative process that must be achieved by participants in the conversation. That is to say that turn-taking behavior is socially constructed

response, not the result of an inevitable process. In seeking to establish some rules for turn-taking, it is essential to understand that these rules are enacted interactionally by participants in a conversation. They are not a set of pre-allocated rules for speaker change, although such a set of pre-allocated rules often posited for speaker change. For example, if people asked how they know when it is their turn to speak, their intuitive responses often suggest that there is such a set of rules (Liddicoat 2007).

1. **The Concept of Turn-taking**

A model for the turn-taking organization for conversation is proposed and examined for its compatibility with a list of grossly observable facts about the conversation (Sack et al. 1974). A model of turn-taking can only account for the realities of turn-taking. It deals with the 'randomness' of turn-taking in terms of what is said, for how long, and by whom. It to achieve a model of turn-taking that needs to be sensitive to each 'next bit' of talk rather than trying to describe or prescribe behavior over a whole conversation (Liddicoat 2007).

Furthermore, Liddicoat (2007:54) noted that a model of turn-taking, which is sensitive to the unfolding nature of talk in the work of Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson 1974, who has proposed such a model of the turn-taking system based on the study of a corpus of spontaneously occurring interactions. To account for how speaker change occurs. Sacks suggest that two separate but interrelated components involved. They are a turn constructional component and a turn allocation component.

In this case, the coordination necessary for taking turns at the talk is indeed very finely tuned. As an empirical matter, turn-taking is remarkably orderly, with the transition from one speaker to the next recurrently managed with a minimum of silence between turns and with little overlapping speech. How is this state of

affairs achieved and maintained? In specific specialized speech exchange systems associated with formal occasions (e.g., ceremonies, debates, interviews). Central to the Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson 1974 account of turn-taking is the insight that a speaker upon launching a turn, has first rights to the floor and the transfer of speakership becomes a salient possibility only at certain specifiable junctures (Sidnell and Stivers 2013).

2. **Turn-Taking Strategies**

The turn taking strategies is how speaker turn to speak. The term of turn-taking broadly introduced by Harvey Sacks, Emanuel A. Schegloff and Gail Jefferson. At this point, turn-taking applied for talking in interview, debates, meeting, ceremony so on (Sack et al. 1974).

A. **Turn-Taking Strategies Based on Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson**

A simplest systematics for the organization of turn-taking for conversation' is a paper that the first model organization of turn-taking in conversation was proposed by Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson 1974. The state that the subject of this report is the turn-taking system for dialogue, and the preceding are among the questions to which it will address. Others have noted that the organization of taking turns at the talk is one type of organization operative in conversation, and have located a range of exciting features and details of that sort of organization. But no account of the systematics of the organization of turn-taking for conversation is yet available. Then, the following explained about turn-taking strategies based on Sack, Schegolff, and Jefferson taken from secondary sources.

1. Repair

Repair is the correction of the current speaker when the prior speaker talks inappropriate or error. This repair refers to the processes available to speakers through which they can deal with the problems which arise in conversation. The idea of repair has already been raised several times in the preceding discussion, as this repair is relevant to all levels of talk from the turn-taking system to sequence organization and preference. All levels of conversation are potentially subject to difficulties, and dialogue as a mechanical system needs to have available practices for dealing with these. Repair is itself a mechanism of communication: a set of exercises designed for dealing with the sorts of difficulties that emerge in talk. Like other aspects of the conversational system, the methods of repair are independent of the nature of the thing which needs to be repaired (Liddicoat 2007).

Jefferson and Schegolff in Liddicoat (2007:171) describe that repair is a broader concept than merely the correction of errors in the talk by replacing an incorrect form with a correct one. However, such corrections are a part of the repair. In this case, to emphasize the broad nature of restoration as a conversational phenomenon, conversation analysis uses the term repair rather than correction to indicate the overall aspect of dealing with problems in talk and the terms repairable or trouble source to show the thing in the conversation which needs to repair.

Schegloff in Liddicoat (2007:173) states that they have proposed a model of the mechanism for repair in conversation, which makes a central distinction between who initiates repair and who makes the repair. It can be

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initiated by the speaker of the repairable (self-initiated repair), or it may be initiated by its recipient (other-initiated repair). Also, it can be made by the speaker of the repairable item (self-repair), or the recipient may make it of the thing (other-repair). In combination, these possibilities allow for four types of repair:

a. Self-initiated self-repair, in which the speaker of the repairable item both indicates a problem in the talk and resolves the issue.

b. Self-initiated other-repair, in which the speaker of the repairable item indicates a problem in the talk, but the recipient resolves the issue.

c. Other-initiated self-repair, in which the recipient of the repairable item indicates a problem in the talk and the speaker resolves the issue.

d. Other-initiated other-repair, in which the recipient of the repairable item both indicates a problem in the talk and resolves the issue.

2. **Adjacency Pairs**

Adjacency pair is conversational action that paired. Schegolff in Iswara, Rukmini et al. (2019) state that the adjacency pair is a sequential shift produced by the speakers. According to Paltridge (2006:115) "Adjacency pairs are a fundamental unit of conversational organization and a key way in which meanings are communicated and interpreted in conversations. Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance identified as related to the first one as an expected follow-up to that utterance." There are two patterns of adjacency pair, namely first pair part and second pair part. The second pair part is the response of the first pair part, and

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it is known as the preference structure. Those patterns found based on the analysis in the speaker's way of delivering turn-taking and also the way the speakers show their interest in question or statement.

Schegloff and Sacks in Sidnell and Stivers (2003:192) define that the following features characterize adjacency pairs. They are:

a. composed of two turns;

b. produced by different speakers;

c. adjacently placed (i.e., one after the other);

d. relatively ordered such that first- pair parts precede second- pair parts;

e. pair type related such that particular first-pair parts are paired with particular second-pair parts (greetings with greetings, not greetings with acceptances, for instance).

The types of adjacency pair proposed by Levinson (1983;303), Coulthard (1985;69) and Schegloff (2007;13). Those are greeting-greeting, question-answer, request-acceptance/refusal, offer-acceptance/refusal, suggestion-acceptance/refusal, blame-admission/denial, agreement/disagreement, invitation-acceptance/refusal, assessment-, assertion-agreement/disagreement, command-compliance/incompliance and announcement-acknowledge (Permatasari and Listiyanti 2017).

For instance: question-answer

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley : ↑What on God's green earth are you doingT2 Tony Lip Vallelonga : A letter.

At this point, turn 1 Dr. Shirley makes a question, '↑What on God's green earth are you doing?'. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of

an adjacency pair. Then, turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. Therefore, this pair was called adjacency pair "question-answer."

Some different types of sequences that commonly occur in adjacency pairs;

a. **Pre Sequence**

Schegloff in Tannen, Hamilton, and Schiriffin (2015:359) states that presequences like pre-invitations, preannouncements, and the like designed to be recognizable to recipients as foreshadowing doing an invitation or an announcement unless the recipient discourages doing so in their reply. "Are you doing anything tonight?" Yeah, I've got a paper to write" warns the prospective inviter that an invitation will reject.

b. **Insertion Sequence**

Insertion sequence is where one adjacency pairs come between the first pair and the second pair part of another adjacency pair (Paltridge 2006). Schegolf in Coulthard (1985) states that these embedded pairs insertion sequences. Sometimes, either because he doesn't understand, or because he doesn't want to commit himself until he knows more, or because he's merely stalling, a next speaker produces not a second pair part but another first pair part. For example:

Insertion Sequence	A: I don't know where the—wh—this address / / is	Q
	B: Well where do—which part of town do you live?	Qi
	A: I live four ten East Lowden.	Ai
	B: Well you don't live very far from me.	A

One question which immediately arises is in what sense is the pair QiAi inserted into the pair QA; surely, this is treating conversation as a finished product rather a developing process, because A may never occur. Schegolff, however, argues that the Q utterance makes an A utterance conditionally relevant. The action the Q does (here, direction asking) makes some other work sequentially suitable (here, giving instructions by answering the Q). Which is to say, after the Q. The next speaker has that action chosen explicit for him to do and can show attention to, and grasp of, the preceding utterance by doing the selected work then and there. If he does not, that will be a notable omission.

c. **Side Sequence**

In the case of side sequence, Jefferson in Sholikhah (2009:21) observes that the general drift of conversation is sometimes halted at an unpredictable point, a request for clarification. Then the conversation picks again where it left off. Therefore, sequence that happens inside another because of requesting clarification as called side sequence. For example:

STEVEN: One, two, three, (pause), four, five, six, (pa seven, eight, nine, ten.
SUSAN: Eleven? - eight, nine, ten.
STEVEN: Eleven, eight, nine, ten.
NANCY: Eleven?
STEVEN: Seven, eight, nine, ten.
SUSAN: That's better.

3. **Address Term**

Address term is the current speaker can choose the next speaker by mention the name. An address term, such as a name or the pronoun you, can be used to select a next speaker. However, addressing by itself does not select the

next speaker. Instead, it is the combination of the type of talk in which the address term embedded (Liddicoat 2007).

Parkinson in Susanto (2014:144) states that address term, defined loosely as words used in a speech event that refer to the addressee of that speech event, can be essential conveyors of social information. Also, Wardhaugh in Pribadi (2016:2) states that in addressing another, the choice of name which you use for the other. It depends both on your knowledge of exactly who that other is and on the circumstances of the meeting." So, address terms are essential to maintain the relationship in society; people should understand the types of address terms and roles in using address terms itself. For instance:

Dr. Donald Shirley   : ↑**Mr. Vallelonga**. Sorry to keep you waiting.(.) I'm Dr. Donald Shirley((Shake a hand)).

The example above shows that Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony Lip Vallelonga "Mr. Vallelonga" by calling him with the LN (last name).

4. **Post-Completor**

The speaker produced a post completor when the intention's next speaker does not begin almost at once. Coulthard (1985:63) states that if the intended next speaker does not start almost at once, the previous speaker is likely to produce a post completor, which is either a question, noticing silent, such as "Didn't you hear me" or a marked repeat of his utterance. For example:

Tony Lip Vallelonga: ↑You want me to piss my pants?

This turn produces post completor "↑You want me to piss my pants?." It because the previous speaker, when the intended next speaker does not begin at once.

5. Utterance In-Completor

Utterance in-completor is a technique when the speaker wishes to continue speaking by using clause connector such as "and," "but," "however," "or," and others. Sack in Coulthard (1985:64) states that the simplest technique is to employ what Sack calls an utterance in-completor. The word "and," "but," and "however" and other clause connectors, whose importance in conversation is that they turn a potentially complete sentence into an incomplete one. For instance:

> Tony Lip Vallelonga: -A <u>molar</u>, (.) like a shark tooth. **or** a Tiger's maybe

The example above Tony uses utterance in-completor 'or' to continue the speaking.

6. Incompletion Marker

Incompletion marker is subordinator to hold the turn after the last possible completion. Such as "since," "if," or any subordinator. According to Coulthard (1985:64), one technique is, to begin with, an incompletion marker, if, since, or any other subordinator, which informs the other participants that there will be at least two clauses before the first possible completion. A speaker can also pre-structure a fairly large unit of speech by such devices as "I'd like to make two points" or only "firstly," which explicitly. It indicates there is

more to come after what could otherwise have regarded as a possible completion point. For instance:

> Tony Lip Vallelonga: I ain't worried about nothin'.(.) In fact, when you see mee worried, you'll know

The example above performs that Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The term "when" is incompletion marker as turn-taking strategy.

7. Possible Pre-Closing

Possible pre-closing is some words such as "all right," "okay," "so," and "well" used to indicate the speaker is willing to end the turn. So far, the term "possible completion" has been used several times in the discussion without considering what the word means exactly, and it is now necessary to find this idea in a more focused way. Possible completion itself requires more development, and there has been a large amount of discussion in conversation analysis about what it means to say that some stretch of talk is possibly complete (Liddicoat 2007). For example:

Dr. Donald Shirley : **Well**, Mr. Vallelonga (.) thank you for stopping by

The example above shows that Dr. Shirley uses the word "Well" a response to agree with Tony's statement. Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing to hold the turn.

8. Overlap

The overlap is two speakers talking at the same time. A speaker may also use this overlap as a strategy for taking a turn, as well as to prevent

someone else from taking-turn (Paltridge 2006). Sack in Lerner (2004:58-59) divides overlap into three subdivisions. They are as follows:

a. Overlap onset can be the product of systematic procedures, those procedures constituting means of performing specifiable activities; specifically, a party can precision-place his talk in the course of another's, can select and hit a target point. With such a capability a display of independent knowledge of what is about to be said can be achieved by starting to talk just as some object comes due in an ongoing utterance; a display of recognition of what is in the course of being said can be achieved by starting to talk midway through the recognized object, and it appears that a not infrequently targeted starting overlap in natural conversation. Point is the moment of completion of an ongoing utterance, this last resulting in overlap should the currently speaking party continue talking beyond that point.

b. Within-overlap talk can involve systematic procedures for resolving overlap and or attempted solutions to a problem that arises as to who should drop out. It can also include systematic methods for competing within this overlap, negotiating for who shall drop out via pronunciational, and segmental adjustments. Further, it appears that participants routinely distribute their talk into displays of turn occupancy (with a single coherent, continuous utterance) and turn claimancy (with a repeated recycle of an utterance component). These activities can be examined for their status as marked and unmarked competitive forms, for their explicit attention to, or displayed dismissal of, the fact of overlap and the trouble it might cause for hearing-understanding.

c. Post-overlap talk can be investigated for its relationship to the prior overlapping talk, and can involve systematic procedures for retrieving conversation potentially not heard due to its occurrence in overlap; for providing for its consequence in the subsequent discussion. And these procedures seem to be distributed into types: self-retrieval and other-retrieval, each type with its marked and unmarked forms; restarts constituting marked self-retrieval, continuations constituting unmarked self-retrieval, repeat-requests constituting marked other retrieval, and acknowledgment tokens and or embedded repeats constituting unmarked other-retrieval.

9. Tag Question

Tag question is a little question that produces at the end of a sentence. According to Azar (1999:A15), "A tag question is a question added at the end of the sentence. Speakers use tag questions chiefly to make sure their information is correct or to seek agreement." Then, according to Murphy (2004:104), "the tag question is a mini question that we often put on the end of a sentence in spoken English. Therefore, technique the turn by tag question used as a turn-taking strategy." For instance:

> Tony Lip Vallelonga: That's Titsburgh was major dissappointment. I didn't notice any difference at all. ↑**Did you**?

The example above performs that Tony uses the word "↑Did you" at the end of the sentence to make sure his information is correct.

10. Natural Next Turn-Taker

Sack in Sholikhah (2009:28) states that a next speaker sometimes is selected as the natural next speaker by being the understood recipient of some

request, comment, or suggestion without any overt selection procedure. For instance: Sacks in Wooffitt, (2005:28)

Lil: Bertha's lost on our scale, about fourteen pounds.

D: Oh ⌐::no::.

Jean: └Twelve pounds I think wasn't it?

Here Lil's announcement is not directed to a specific recipient, and thus two people select themselves as next speakers at the transition relevance place at the end of "pounds."

3. The Function of Turn-Taking Strategies

Turn-taking strategies used when the speaker and listener indicate whether they wish to take, hold, or relinquish the turn or not in the conversation. The function strategies are as follows:

1. **Taking The Turn**

   Taking the turn happens when the listener wishes or indicates that they take the turn. It means the listener gives a particular signal to take-turn, so the listener is active in a conversation. Sacks in Taboada (2006:330) proposes a set of rules that apply at each transition-relevance place, that is, at the point where a next turn can expect. At each transition relevance place, the choices are presented to both speaker and hearer as to who is to utter the next turn-constructional unit.

2. **Holding The Turn**

   In this case, holding the turn happens when the current speaker wants to continue the speaking. It means the current speaker tent to wishes to hold the

speaking more. Coulthard (1985:64) states that there are several techniques open the speaker who wishes to continue speaking past a particular possible completion. The most straightforward procedure is to employ what Sack calls an *utterance in-completor*, and one method is, to begin with, an *incompletion marker*.

3. **Relinquishing The Turn**

Relinquishing the turn happens when the speaker indicates that shift has completed in conversation. It means the speaker has to give away the twist. Sack in Sholikhah (2009:31) states that a range of ways in which the next speaker selected. These covered the use of adjacency first pair, an address term such as the name of the intended next speaker, repair techniques such as a one-word clarificatory question, and repetitions of parts of prior utterance with question intonation. Tags may also serve an exit technique for a turn.

C. Synopsis of Green Book's Movie

As cited in uphee.com, Viggo Mortensen got academy award nominee, and Mahershala Ali got an award-winning academy star. Green Book, a film inspired by a true friendship that transcended race, class, and the 1962 Mason-Dixon line. When Tony Lip Vallelonga (Mortensen), a bouncer from an Italian-American neighborhood in the Bronx, is hired to drive Dr. Don Shirley (Ali), a world-class black pianist, on a concert tour from Manhattan to the Deep South. They must rely on "The Green Book" to guide them to the few establishments that were then safe for African- Americans—confronted with racism, danger, and unexpected humanity and humor. They forced to set aside differences to survive and thrive on the journey of a lifetime.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data presentation and analysis of the study, the turn-taking strategies used in Green book's movie. Then, this chapter divided into two sections; findings and discussion that can discover from the result of the analysis.

A. Data Presentation and Analysis

The presentation of data analysis began from the first set until the twenty-six setting. In every setting, contained numeration such as T1, T2, etc. It used to add the reference. The number in each datum points out the number of sets and turn-taking strategy data. For instance, datum of number 1.1 indicates that the first turn-taking strategy datum in the first set as the house. In this case, the data analysis directly explained after showing the data. The analysis and description of turn-taking strategies used in the Green Book movie are as follows:

1. HOUSE

In this setting (house), Tony Lip Vallelonga came to Dr. Donald Shirley's house to apply for a driver job. This conversation explained what Dr. Donald Shirley want on the job and describe the job description as a private driver. Thus, both of them agree about the deal for a job.

At this point, this conversation contained thirty-nine the turn. It started from T1 up to T39. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Mr. Vallelonga. Sorry to keep you waiting.(.) I'm Dr. Donald Shirley((Shake a hand)). **(1.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Tony.
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Yes. ↑Please sit do:wn.
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((sit on the chair)) Some place you got here. Hh ↑Are them horns re:al? **(1.2)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Elephant tusks, yes. **(1.3)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	What about that?(.) Is that a <u>molar</u>?
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	-A <u>what</u>?
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	-A <u>molar</u>, (.) like a shark tooth. or a Tiger's maybe. **(1.4) and (1.5)**
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	It was a gift. **(1.6)**
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I thought a (.) I thought I was going to an office. (.) They said a doctor needed a driver. **(1.7)**

Data Analysis

The dialogues in the house that perform the type and function of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1 (Datum 1.1), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley Names Tony "Mr. Vallelonga." Therefore, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Dr. Shirley uses address terms to relinquish the turn. In turn, 2 Tony does not produce another greeting as the return greeting to Dr. Shirley, so he is not acceptance or refusal of Dr. Shirley's apology. Thus Dr. Shirley does not make a complaint about the absence of the second part utterance on an adjacency pair.

In turn, 3-4 (Datum 1.2), Dr. Shirley and Tony produce an adjacency pair, namely "order-acceptance." It used to take and relinquish the turn. Turn 3 shows that Dr. Shirley orders Tony to sit down. This order is the first part of an adjacency pair. It used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 4 Tony turn back to sit on the chair. It

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indicates that Tony accepts Dr. Shirley's order by using non-verbal communication. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn.

In turn, 4 Tony produces a question about a certain kind of horn that he looks at Dr. Shirley's house. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 5 Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question that is not a horn but an elephant tusk. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. The function is to take a turn. So, in turn, 4-5 (Datum 1.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn, 6 Tony tries to a question. It shows that Tony, not enough, explains about a molar. This question is part of adjacency's first pair to relinquish the turn. Turn 7, Dr. Shirley, a clarificatory question that misunderstanding about Tony's issue. It is not clear enough to Dr Shirley understand. Actually, in turn, 8 Tony's turn repair "-A molar, (.) like a shark tooth. Or a Tiger's maybe" is called a next turn repair initiator (NTRI). The function is to take the turn. Also, Tony uses utterance in-completor "or." It is used to hold the turn. In turn, 9 Dr. Shirley's answer as part of turn-taking strategies second adjacency pair. The function is to take the turn. Therefore, in turn 6-8 (Datum 1.4 and 1.5) They use repair techniques "other-initiated self-repair" and utterance in-completor. That functions are used to relinquish and hold the turn. Further, in turn, 6-9 (Datum 1.6). They use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 10, Tony produces a repair as turn-taking strategies "I thought a (.) I thought I was going to an office. (.) They said a doctor needed a driver." The first utterance is not complete. Then, Tony repeats from the beginning again the word "I thought." Therefore, This repair is called self-initiated self-repair. In turn 10 (Datum

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1.7), Tony uses this repair 'self-initiated self-repair' as turn-taking strategy. It used to take and hold the turn.

Conversation

T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑That's all they told you?
T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah. Hh **(1.8)**
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Actually, it's a bit more complicated than that. (.) ↑Have you ever driven professionally before?
T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah. Sanitation. Garbage trucks. (.) Plus, I drive my boss home at night. But, i can drive anything. Limos. Tow trucks. Snowplows. Whatever. **(1.9) and (1-10)**
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I see. ↓What other experience do you have?
T16 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I worked a lot of joints. Wagon Wheel, Peppermint Lounge, Copa. **(1-11)**
T17 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑In what capacity?
T18 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	– What do you mean?
T19 Dr. Donald Shirley:	What did you do there? **(1-12)**
T20 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	hh (.) Public relations. **(1-13)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (House) are as follows:

In turn 11, Dr. Shirley produces a question about people in the office told Tony that Dr. Shirley needs a driver. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 12, Tony answer Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. The function is to take a turn. So, in turn, 11-12 (Datum 1.8) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 13, Dr. Shirley produces a question about Tony's driver experience. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 14, Tony answer Dr. Shirley's

question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. Also, turn-taking strategy used by Tony is an utterance in-completor "but." The function is to hold the turn. Therefore, in turn, 13-14 (Datum 1.9 and 1.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy and use an utterance in-completor. It used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn, 15 Dr. Shirley produce a question about Tony's other experience. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 16, Tony answer Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to take the turn. So, in turn, 15-16 (Datum 1.11), Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 17, Dr. Shirley tries to a question. It shows that Dr. Shirley, not thoroughly explain a capacity. This question is part of adjacency's first pair to relinquish the turn. Turn 18 Tony makes a clarificatory question that misunderstanding about Dr. Shirley's question. It is not clear enough to Tony understand. Actually, in turn 19, Dr. Shirley turn repair "What did you do there?" is called a next turn repair initiator (NTRI). The function is to relinquish the turn. In turn 20, Tony's answer as part of turn-taking strategies second adjacency pair. The purpose is to take the turn. Therefore in turn 17-19 (Datum 1.12) They use repair techniques "other-initiated self-repair." The function is to relinquish the turn. Further, in turn, 17-20 (Datum 1.13) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

Conversation

T21 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Well, (.) First of all, Tony, I'm not a medical doctor. I'm a <u>musician</u>. **(1.14)**
T22 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	You mean, like, <u>songs</u>?
T23 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Yes. And I'm about to embark on a concert tour, the majority of which will be down sou:th. **(1.15) and (1.16)**
T24 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	-Atlantic City?
T25 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- No. (.) The Deep South. First, we're starting in the Midwest, and then we're taking a hard left. Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and on down through the Delta. (.) ↑Do you foresee any issues in working for a black man? **(1.17) and (1.18)**
T26 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑No(.) No: no no. It was just the other day, me and the wife had a couple of colored guys over at the house, (.) For. For drinks. **(1.19), (1.20), and (1.21)**
T27 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thaght hmmm I see. You're <u>married</u>?
T28 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah. (.) Two kids.**(1.22)**
T29 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I'm not sure this is the proper job for a married man. **(1.23)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (House) are as follows:

In turn 21 (Datum 1.14), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Therefore, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 22, Tony produce a question about Dr. Shirley's career. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn . Then, in turn, 23 Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. And there is turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "and." The function is to hold the turn. Therefore, in turn, 22-23 (Datum 1.15 and 1.16) Tony and Dr. Shirley use an

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adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy and use an utterance in-completor. It used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn 24 Tony produce a question about the place Atlantic city. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, in turn, 25, Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. And there is turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "and." The function is to hold the turn. Therefore, in turn, 24-25 (Datum 1.17 and 1.18) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy and use an utterance in-completor. It used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn 25, Dr. Shirley tries to a question about issues in working for a black man. This question is part of adjacency's first pair to relinquish the turn. Turn 26 Tony answers what Dr. Shirley's problem is. This answer is part of adjacency second pair. And Tony turn repair "For. For drinks?" is called a self-initiated self-repair. Tony repair the word "for" with repetition. The function is to hold the turn. Then, there is a turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "for." The purpose is to keep the corner. Therefore, in turn, 25-26 (Datum 1.19,1.20 and 1.21) They use an adjacency pair "question-answer" and repair technique "self-initiated self-repair" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies to take, relinquish, and hold the turn.

In turn 27, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question about Tony's married. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 28, Tony answer Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to

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take the turn. So, the turn 27-28 (Datum 1.22) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 29, there is a turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "for." The function is to hold the shift. Therefore, in turn 29 (Datum 1.23), Dr. Shirley uses an utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T30 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Why? ↑Are we bringing <u>bro:ads</u>?
T31 Dr. Donald Shirley:	My point is we'll be gone for eight straight weeks. No breaks, right up until Christmas. (.)You're quite sure you can leave your family for that <u>long</u>? **(1.24) and (1.25)**
T32 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Depends what you're <u>paying</u>. **(1.26)**
T33 Dr. Donald Shirley:	A hundred dollars a week plus room and bo:ard. **(1.27)**
T34 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght egh.
T35 Dr. Donald Shirley:	But let me be crystal clear.(.) I'm not just hiring a chauffeur. (.) I need someone who can handle my itinerary, be a personal assistant. I need a valet. hh I need someone who can lounder my clothes and shine my shoes. **(1.28) and (1.29)**
T36 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	(hit the chair) Good luck, Doc. **(1.30)**
T37 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Tony(0.5) I had my record label ask around town to find me the right ma:n.(.) Your name came up more than once. (.) You've impressed several people with yo:ur (.) innate ability to handle trouble. And that why I called and inquired about your availability. **(1.31) and (1.32)**
T38 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Okay, here's the deal. I got no problem being on the road with you. ↑But I ain't no ↑<u>butler</u>. I ain't ironing no shirts, and I'm not polishing nobody's shoes.↑You need somebody to get you from point A to point B? ↑You need someone to make sure there's no problems along the way? ↑And believe me, you in the Deep So:uth (.) there's gonna be problems. (.) So, if you want me, it's a buckand a quarter week. Or go hire that little chink just pranced

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	out of here, see how far you get. **(1.33) and (1.34)**
T39 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Well, Mr. Vallelonga (.) thank you for stopping by. **(1.35), (1.36), and (1.37)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (House) are as follows:

In turn, 30 Tony produces a question about the board. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the shift. Then, turn 31, Tony Answer Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to take the turn. Then, there is a turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "for." The function is to hold the twist. So, in turn, 30-31 (Datum 1.24 and 1.25) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer," and Tony uses an utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategy. It used to take, relinquish, and hold the turn.

In turn 31, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question that Tony can leave the family for a long moment. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 32, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to take the turn. So, the turn 31-32 (Datum 1.26) Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 33, there is a turn-taking strategy used by Dr. Shirley is an utterance in-completor "and." The function is to hold the shift. Therefore, turn 33 (Datum 1.27), Dr. Shirley uses an utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

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The turn 35 Dr. Shirley explains what he needs on the job. Dr. Shirley uses words "but" and "and" in helping to hold the shift. The terms "but" and "and" are utterance in-completors as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker the word "who" as a turn-taking strategy to indicate that he holds the turn. Therefore, in turn 35 (Datum 1.28 and 1.29), Dr. Shirley use an utterance in-completor and incompletion maker as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 36 (Datum 1.30) Tony uses addres term as turn taking strategy because Tony names Dr Shirley another by tittle "Doc". Therefore, it is clear that Dr Shirley will be the next speaker. Tony uses address term to relinquish the turn.

The turn 37, Dr. Shirley uses address term as turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Dr. Shirley's "Tony" yet, Dr. Shirley silent tenth second because of Tony no response to the talk. Thus, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Dr. Shirley uses address terms to relinquish the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley uses words "and" in helping to hold the shift. The words "and" are utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 37 (Datum 1.31 and 1.32), Dr. Shirley uses address term and an utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn 38, Tony explains the deal for the job. Tony uses the word "okay" a response to agree with Dr. Shirley's statement. Tony uses possible pre-closing to hold the turn. Tony uses words "but" and, "so," and "or" in helping to keep the shift. The words "but" and, "so," and "or" are utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 38 (Datum 1.33 and 1.34), Tony uses possible pre-closing and utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Those used to relinquish and hold the turn.

Turn 39 Dr. Shirley uses the word "Well" a response to agree with Tony's statement. Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing to hold the turn. Then, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Mr. Vallelonga." Dr. Shirley uses address terms to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley use words "For" in helping to keep the shift. The words "For" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 39 (Datum 1.35, 1.36, and 1.37) Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing, address term, and utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Those used to hold the turn.

2. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley talking about Tony Lip Vallelonga's job when they arrive in Pittsburgh city. Thus, both of them talked a little about the job will be finished on Christmas eve.

In this case, this conversation contained twenty-four the turn. It started from T1 up to T24. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Tony, the first thing I'd like you to do when we arrive in the city (.) is check the piano where I'm playing. Make sure it's a Steinway as per my contra:ct (.) and can you see to it that there's a bottle of Cutty Sark in my room every night? **(2.1) and (2.2)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Every night? Hhhhh (Laugh) well, ↑if you ever need any help with that. **(2.3)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I won't (.)10:00 and 2:00 on the wheel, please. **(2.4)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hey, Doc.(.) I noticed on the itinerary thing(.) the last show's on the 23rd of December, right? **(2.5)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Birmingham, yes. It's a Christmas show. **(2.6)**

T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	So, any way we could maybe hit the road early next morning so we'd be home in time for Christmas Eve? **(2.7)**
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	We'll see:. **(2.8)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Appreciate it. **(2.9)**
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thaght hghhhm ↑Could you put out the cigarette, please?
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Why?
T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I can't <u>breathe back</u> here.**(2.10)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

The turn 1 Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Therefore, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Dr. Shirley uses address terms to relinquish the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses words "when," "where," and "and" in helping to hold the shift. The terms "when," "where," and "and" are utterance in-completors as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 1 (Datum 2.1 and 2.2) Dr. Shirley uses address term and utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Those used to relinquish and hold the turn.

The turn 2 Tony produces a statement question about His duty. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the shift. Then, Tony uses the word "if" in helping to hold the twist. The term "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, Turn 3, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. Therefore, Turn 2-3 (Datum 2.3 and 2.4), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

Turn 4, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, Dr. Shirley uses the address term to take the turn. Also, Tony produces a statement question about the date of Dr. Shirley's the last show. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Turn 5, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. In this case, turn 4-5 (Datum 2.5 and 2.6), Tony uses address term and Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, and take the turn.

The turn 6, Tony produces a question about probably going home in time for Christmas. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the shift. Then, Tony uses the word "so" and "for" in helping to hold the turn. The term "so" and "for" are utterance in-completors as a turn-taking strategy. So, Turn 7, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 6-7 (Datum 2.7 and 2.8), Tony and Dr. Shirley use utterance in-completor and adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

Turn 8 shows that Tony comments Dr. Shirley. He gives an appreciation to Dr. Shirley because he will go home when Christmas eve. Therefore, in turn, 8 (datum 2.9), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

Turn 9, Dr. Shirley produces a request to Tony "↑Could you put out the cigarette, please?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an

adjacency pair. This request used to relinquish the corner. But, in turn 10, Tony responds that Tony produces a question "why?." This question first part of the adjacency pair. It used to relinquish the shift. Then, Turn 11, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, in the corner 10-11 (Datum 2.10), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Conversation

T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What are you talking about? Smoke's going in my lungs. I'm doing all the work he:re.
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thank you. **(2.11)**
T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑You speak Germa:n?
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	That was Russian. **(2.12)**
T16 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah, I was Stationed in Germany in the army. I could pick up a little bit of what you were saying there. **(2.13)**
T17 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Watch out for them kra:uts.**(2.14)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows:

The turn 12, Tony produces a question about understand about Dr. Shirley's talking. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 13 Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. So, turn 12-13 (Datum 2.11), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

Turn 14, Tony produces a statement question about Dr. Shirley's talking. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question

used to relinquish the shift. Then, turn 14, Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. So, turn 14-15 (Datum 2.12), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish and take the turn.

Turn 16 shows that Tony was telling Dr. Shirley when he is in the army. He stationed in German. Tony understands Dr. Shirley saying with the German language. Therefore, turn 16 (datum 2.13), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 17, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The term "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 17 (Datum 2.14), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T18 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	They're all snakes. Kennedy should've bombed them when he had the chance. Plus now than Cuban basta:rds. (.)↑Ain't they supposed to be following us? **(2.15)**
T19 Dr. Donald Shirley:	They have the itinerary. As long as they get to the show <u>on time</u>, I'm not worried about it, and neither should you. **(2.16) and (2.17)**
T20 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I ain't worried about nothin'.(.) In fact, when you see mee worried, you'll know.= **(2.18)**
T21 Dr. Donald Shirley:	= -Tony, **(2.19)**
T22 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- You'll know if I'm worried. **(2.20)**
T23 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑How about some quiet time?
T24 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Su:re.(.) Thaght hgh It's amazing you said that. "How about some quiet time?" ↑Dolores, my wife, used to say that all the time. Well, not all the time, but, you know. She says it when I come home from work sometimes. You know, she's been with the kids all day, and she'll say, " Tony, how about some quiet time?" ↑Exactly

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like how you said it. I mean, it's a <u>amazing</u>.
(2.21), (2.22), 2.23, and 2.24)

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows:

In turn 18, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 18 (Datum 2.15), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 18, Tony produces a question. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then turn 19, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 18-19 (Datum 2.16 and 2.17), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

In turn 20, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 20 (Datum 2.18), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 21 (Datum 2.19), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Therefore, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Dr. Shirley uses address terms to relinquish the turn.

In turn 22, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 22 (Datum 2.20), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 23, Dr. Shirley produces a question about some quite time. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Further, turn 24, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. The word "well" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining Tony use the word "but" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" and "and" are utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. Besides, in explaining, Tony use the word "when" and "how" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" and "how" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. In this case, turn 23-24 (Datum 2.21, 2,22, 2.23, and 2.24), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," possible pre-closing, utterance in-completor, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That's functions are used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

3. **RESTAURANT**

In this setting (Restaurant), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss the food taste in the restaurant. Then, Tony Lip Vallelonga telling Dr. Donald Shirley when He was in the army. Besides, Tony talked a little about Tony's wife that bought Dr. Shirley's record.

At this point, this conversation contained sixteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T16. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	How is that?
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Sal:ty. **(3.1)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Have you ever considered becoming a food critic?
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	(.) No:, Not really. ↑Why? Is there money in that? **(3.2)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I'm just saying you have a (.) marvelous way with words when describing food.(.)"salty."(.) So vivid, one can almost taste it. **(3.3), (3.4), and (3.5)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hey, I'm just saying it's <u>salty</u>. And Salt's cheating. Any cook can make things salty. To make it taste good without the salt, with just the other flavors, that's the <u>trick</u>. I mean, you take the basic = ingredients **(3.6)**
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=we should get going soon if we expect to get to Pittsburgh by dinner↓. **(3.7)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Hey, when I was in the army,hh I knew a guy from Pittsburgh.(.) Except he called it <u>Titsburgh</u>. 'Cause he said all the woman there had huge <u>tits</u>. **(3.8)**

Data Analysis

The restaurant dialogues point out the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces a question about the taste of food. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to take the turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 3.1), Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

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In turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces a question about becoming a food critic. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. This answer used to take the turn. So, turn 3-4 (Datum 3.2). Dr. Shirley and Tony use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 4, Tony produces the question "↑Why? Is there money in that?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 5, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 4-5 (Datum 3.3, 3,4, and 3.5), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That is functions used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

In turn 6, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 6 (Datum 3.6), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 7, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion

marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 7 (Datum 3.7), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 8, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 8 (Datum 3.8), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑That's absu:rd.↑Why would woman in pittsburgh have larger breasts than, say, women in New York↑?
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Guess we'll find out? hh ↑Hey, you know, when you first hired me, my wife went out and bought one of your records.The one about the orphans↑. **(3.9) and (3.10)**
T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Orphans?
T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah. Cover had a bunch of kids sitting around a campfire↓.**(3.11)**
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Orpheus. **(3.12)**
T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	(.)Yeah.
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Orpheus in the Underworld. It's based on a French opera. (.) And those weren't children on the cover. Those were demons in the bowels of he:ll. **(3.13)**
T16 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑No shit? Mush have been naughty kids. **(3.14)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (restaurant) are as follows:

In turn 9, Dr. Shirley produces a question "Why would woman in Pittsburgh have larger breasts than, say, women in New York↑?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 10, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion

marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 9-10 (Datum 3.9, and 3.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 11, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "↑Orphans?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 12, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 11-12 (Datum 3.11), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

The turn 13 (Datum 3.12), Dr. Shirley produces a repair the word 'Orpheus' replace Tony's word "Orphans." This repair is other-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 15, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 15 (Datum 3.13), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

The turn 16 shows that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley "↑No shit? Mush have been naughty kids." In this case, turn 16 (datum 3.14), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

4. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Tony Lip Vallelonga that wants to take a leak. Then, Tony Lip Vallelonga stopped the car and get piss on edge street.

In this case, this conversation contained four the turn. It started from T1 up to T4. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	What are. What are you doing? **(4.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Gotta take a leak Doc. **(4.2) and (4.3)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Here? ↑Now?
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑You want me to piss my pants? **(4.4)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1 (Datum 4.1), Dr. Shirley produces a repair. This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold and relinquish the turn. Turn 1, Dr. Shirley makes a question "What are you doing?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, Turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony named to Dr. Shirley "Doc." In this case, Tony uses address term to take and relinquish the turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 4.2 and 4.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and address term as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. Then in the next turn, Tony does not produce a response as the second part of the adjacency pair in responding to Dr.

Shirley's question. Thus, Dr. Shirley does not make a complaint because of the absence of Tony as the second part of the adjacency pair.

Tony in turn 4 produces post completor "↑You want me to piss my pants?." It because of the intended next speaker. Thus, turn 4 (datum 4.4), Tony uses post completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

5. HOTEL

In this setting (Hotel), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about the incidentals that are needed by Tony Lip Vallelonga at the time. Then, talking about the manner of talking with the wealthiest and most highly educated people. Besides, both of them talked about Tony's name, "Vallelonga."

In this case, this conversation contained eighteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T18. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga	:- ↑Hey, Doc. **(5.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- Good afternoon.(.) Take this for any incidentals we may nee:d. If you want to buy something, you don't have to ask. Just keep the receipts, please↓. When it runs low, let me know. **(5.2) (5.3) and (5.4)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght egh Thanks. **(5.5)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	One more thing.(.)We'll be attending many events before and after the concerts, interacting with some of the wealthiest and most highly educated people in the country.(.) It is my feeling that your diction, however charming it may be in the tri-state area, could use some(.) finessing. **(5.6) and (5.7)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	You mean diction(.) like in what way↑?
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Like in the only way the word is ever used. **(5.8)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Okay. **(5.9)**

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T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Your intonation, inflection, your choice of words:. **(5.10)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hey, I got my own problems↓. ↑Now I gotta worry about what people think about the way I talk↑? **(5.11)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	There are simple techniques I can teach you that are quite effective. I can help you. **(5.12)**

Data Analysis

The dialogues in the hotel that perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1 (Datum 5.1), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." Therefore, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. Dr. Shirley uses an address term to relinquish the turn. Further, Tony produces a greeting. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. Turn 2, Dr. Shirley uses greeting as a response to Tony. This response is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Also, He uses the word "if" and "when" in helping to hold the turn. Here, The word "if" and "when" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 5.2 5.3 and 5.4), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "greeting-greeting," utterance in-completor, and incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 2, Dr. Shirley produces an offer "If you want to buy something, you don't have to ask. Just keep the receipts, please↓. When it runs low, let me know." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 3 Tony refuses tony's apology. This refusal is

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the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 2-3 (Datum 5.5), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "offer-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 4, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" and "however" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" and "however" are utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. Also, He uses the word "before" and "after" in helping to hold the turn. Here, the word "before" and "after" are incompletion markers as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, in turn 4 (Datum 5.6 and 5.7), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony produces a statement question "You mean diction (.) like in what way↑?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, Turn 6, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 5-6 (Datum 5.8), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 7, Tony uses possible pre-closing. Tony uses the word "okay" in helping relinquish the turn. The word "okay" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 7 (Datum 5.9), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish the turn.

Turn 8 shows that Dr. Shirley explains to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker, "Your intonation, inflection, your choice of words:." Therefore, turn 8 (datum, 5.10), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 9, Tony uses the incompletion marker. Tony uses the word "what" in helping relinquish the turn. The word "what" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 9 (Datum 5.11), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish the turn. Turn 9, Tony produces a statement question "↑Now I gotta worry about what people think about the way I talk↑?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 10, Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, in turn 9-10 (Datum 5.12), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. The functions used to relinquish and take the turn.

Conversation

T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I.. ↑I don't need no goddamn help. People don't like the way I talk, they can go take a shit:. **(5.13)**
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	The profanity is another issue. **(5.14)**
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	<u>Fanabola</u>. ↑Why are you breaking my balls?
T14 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Because you can do better, Mr. Vallelonga.(.) Which brings me to one more point. As the guest of honor, I'll be introduced when entering these intimate events. You will be introduced as well.(.) In my humble opinion, (.)" Vallelonga" may be difficult to <u>pronounce</u>. So, I was thinking (.)"Valle"would be more appropriate. Tony Valle. Short and sweet. **(5.15), (5.16) (5.17) and (5.18)**
T15 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght egh Nah.↑They got a problem with "Vallelonga," they can call me Tony Lip Vallelonga.
T16 Dr. Donald Shirley:	These are Genteel people. "Tony the Lip" may be a little(.) worldly for them. **(5.19)**
T17 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Well, then it's Tony Vallelonga. All these high class people, so much smarter than me, with their intelligence and speaking ablities, you're telling me they can't pronounce my name?↑ They don't like it, they can shove it up their ass. I'll just wait outside↓. **(5.20) and (5.21)**
T18 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑A sound <u>compromise</u>. **(5.22)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Hotel) are as follows:

In turn 11 (Datum 5.13), Tony produces a repair "I.. ↑I don't need no goddamn help." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and hold the turn.

Turn 12 shows that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "The profanity is another issue." Thus, turn 12 (datum 5.14), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 13, Tony produces a question, "↑Why are you breaking my balls?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, Turn 14, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Mr. Vallelonga." Dr. Shirley uses an address term to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "as" and "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "as" and "when" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Then, in explaining, Tony uses the word "so" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. So, turn 13-14 (Datum 5.15, 5.16, 5.17 and 5.18), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," address term, incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 16, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-

completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 16 (Datum 5.19), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 17, Tony uses possible pre-closing. He uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and' is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 17 (Datum 5.20 and 5.21), Tony uses possible pre-closing and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

Turn 18 shows that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑A sound compromise." Thus, turn 18 (datum 5.22), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

6. HOTEL YARD

In this setting (Hotel yard), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about a little game (gambling) that is played by Tony Lip Vallelonga. Dr. Donald Shirley also makes an offer to tony by stopping doing this (gambling).

At this point, this conversation contained nine the turn. It started from T1 up to T9. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑I've been looking for you. **(6.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah, sorry. The guys were having a little game.
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Next time you need extra money, just ask me. **(6.2)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	It's more fun winning it↑.**(6.3)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑And what if you lost?
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Craps and cards, I don't lose, Doc.I don't lo:se. **(6.4), (6.5), and (6.6)**

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T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑So, stooping down in the gravel, pitching dice for pocket change makes you a winner? **(6.7)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What are you giving me shit for? Everybody was doing it.
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	They didn't have a choice whether to be inside or out.(.)You did(.)Now wipe off you knees. You have dirt on them. **(6.8), (6.9), and (6.10)**

Data Analysis

The hotel dialogues point out the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 1 (Datum 6.1), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 2, Tony produces apology "Yeah, sorry. The guys had a little game." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This apology used to relinquish the turn. Turn 3, Dr. Shirley accepts tony's apology. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 2-3 (Datum 6.2), Dr. Shirley uses adjacency pair "apology-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces an offer "Next time you need extra money, just ask me." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer is used to relinquish the turn. Turn 3, Tony refuses Dr. Shirley's offer. This refusal is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 3-4 (Datum 6.3), Dr. Shirley uses adjacency pair "offer-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley produces a question "And what if you lost?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." Tony uses address term to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 5-6 (Datum 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," address term, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 7, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 7 (Datum 6.7), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 8, Tony produces a question, "↑What are you giving me shit for?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 9, Dr. Shirley answer Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "whether" in helping to hold the turn. The word "whether" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Then, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "or" in helping to hold the turn. The word "or" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 8-9 (Datum 6.8, 6.9, and 6.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

7. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about other people's songs on the radio. Then, Dr. Donald Shirley also reacts to the song, which is playing on the radio.

In this case, this conversation presents twenty-four the turn. It started from T1 up to T24. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑Who is this?	
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- ↑Who?	
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	On the radio. **(7.1)**	
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Little Richard. **(7.2)**	
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Really? ↑That's Little Richard?	
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Yeah. Think you could play something like that, Doc? **(7.3)**	
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I don't know. Sounds fairly complicated↓. **(7.4)**	
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Got that right. **(7.5)**	
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑So, where did this "<u>Tony the Lip</u>" moniker come from?	
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	.hh It's not "Tony the Lip."It's "<u>Tony LiP</u>." One wo:rd. I got when I was a kid. 'cause my friend said I was the best bullshit artist in the Bro:nx. hh. **(7.6) and (7.7)**	

Data Analysis

The car dialogues perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces a question "↑Who is this?." It shows that Dr. Shirley does not complete explain to Tony. This question is part of adjacency's first pair to relinquish the turn. Turn 2, Tony makes a clarificatory question that misunderstanding about Dr. Shirley's question. It is not clear enough for Tony

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understand. Turn 3 Dr. Shirley turn repair "On the radio" is called a next turn repair initiator (NTRI). The function is to relinquish the turn. Turn 4, Tony's answer as part of turn-taking strategies second adjacency pair. The function is to take the turn. Therefore, turn 1-3 (Datum 7.1), They use repair techniques "other-initiated self-repair." The function is to relinquish the turn. In this case, turn 1- 4 (Datum 7.2), They use an adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "Really?↑That's Little Richard?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 5-6 (Datum 7.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 6, Tony produces a statement question "Think you could play something like that, Doc?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 7, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, Turn 6-7 (Datum 7.4), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Turn 8 show that Tony comment to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "Got that right." Thus, turn 8 (datum 7.5), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 9, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑So, where did this "<u>Tony the Lip</u>" moniker come from?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 10, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, Turn 9-10 (Datum 7.6 and 7.7), Dr Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

Conversation

T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Why are you smiling?
T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	What do you mean?↓
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	It doesn't bo:ther you that your frie:nds, the people closest to you, consider you a li:ar? **(7.8)**
T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Who said "li:ar"? I said "bulshit artist." **(7.9)**
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	And whats the difference?
T16 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑'cause I don't li:e. ↑Ever. I'm just good at talking people in:to, you know, doing things they don't want to do, (.)By bullshitting them **(7.10)**
T17 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑And you're proud of that?
T18 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Well, it got me this job. Wait a mi:nute. (.) You're full of shit. ↑You never heard of Chubby Checker?= **(7.11) and (7.12)**
T19 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=Of course I've heard of him. I've just never heard his music befo:re.(.) But I like this. This is <u>ni:ce</u>.(.) –He's got a silky voice, very <u>smoo:th</u>. = **(7.13), (7.14), and (7.15)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows:

In turn 11, Dr. Shirley produces a question. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. Then in the next turn, Tony does not

produce a response as the second part of the adjacency pair in responding to Dr. Shirley's question. Thus, Dr. Shirley does not make a complaint because of the absence of Tony as the second part of the adjacency pair.

In turn 13, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 13 (Datum 7.8) Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 13, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "It doesn't bo:ther you that your frie:nds, the people closest to you, consider you a li:ar?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, Turn 14, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, Turn 13-14 (Datum 7.9), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 15, Dr. Shirley makes a question "And whats the difference?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, Turn 16, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, Turn 15-16 (Datum 7.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 17, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "↑And you're proud of that?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 18, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's

question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. The word "well" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, Turn 17-18 (Datum 7.11 and 7.12), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and possible pre-closing as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

In turn 18, Tony produces a statement question "↑You never heard of Chubby Checker?='." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 19, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, Turn 18-19 (Datum 7.13, 7.14 and 7.15), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer," incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn.

Conversation

T20 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	= – Yeah, he's <u>terrific</u>. This is what everybody's dancing to now.= – This stuff... **(7.16)**
T21 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=↑Eyes on the road, Tony. **(7.17)**
T22 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	You know this song?
T23 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I don't think so, no:. **(7.18)**
T24 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑How could you not know this music? ↑Aretha Franklin. (.) Chubby Checker, Little Richard, SamCooke. I mean, ↑come on, Doc. ↑These are your peo:ple. **(7.19)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows:

In turn 20, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 20 (Datum 7.16), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 21, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Therefore, turn 21 (Datum 7.17), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 22, Tony produces a statement question "You know this song?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 23, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 22-23 (Datum 7.18), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This Function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 24, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." Therefore, turn 24 (Datum 7.19), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

8. PARKING SPACE

In this setting (Parking space), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss that Tony Lip Vallelonga stole a stone at the store. Then, Dr. Shirley orders Tony Lip Vallelonga so that bringing back a stone at the store.

At this point, this conversation shows thirty-one the turn. It started from T1 up to T31. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	>Do you want anything? I'm getting a **pack of** smokes.<
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	No, thank you.**(8.1)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght agh (take something) Nice tu**tl**eneck. ↑Way to mix it up. (.) ↑Got you an app**l**e, Doc. **(8.2)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	>Before we pull out, Tony, we need to **have a** talk,< **(8.3)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- Yeah:?
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑Oleg told me that what you did. **(8.4)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What'd I do?
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You <u>stole</u> a jade stone from the sto:re?.**(8.5)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- ↓No, I didn't.= **(8.6)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- =↑He watched you do it.
T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I did'nt steal no sto:ne.**(8.7)**

Data Analysis

The parking space dialogues show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony produces an offer to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley refuses Tony's offer. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 1-2 (Datum 8.1), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "offer-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 3, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next

speaker. Therefore, turn 3 (Datum 8.2), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. It used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 4, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 4 (Datum 8.3), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 6, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 6 (Datum 8.4), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 7, Tony makes a question "↑What'd I do?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 8, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 7-8 (Datum 8.5), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 8, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "↑You stole a jade stone from the sto:re?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 9, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, Turn 8-9 (Datum 8.6), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 10, Dr. Shirley produces an announcement to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 11, Tony does not acknowledge Dr. Shirley's announcement. This unacknowledge is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 10-11 (Datum 8.7), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "announcement-unacknowledged" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Conversation

T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	You ↑picked it up and put it in your poc:ket? **(8.8)**
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I picked up a rock off of the ground. I didn't steal from a bo:x. **(8.9)**
T14 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Now, ↑ why would you pick up a rock off the grou:nd?
T15 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I don't know.(.) 'Cause it ain't stealing↑. It's just a regular ro:ck↑. **(8.10)**
T16 Dr. Donald Shirley:	And ↑why would you want a regular ro:ck?
T17 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	To have. (.) For luck maybe.= **(8.11) and (8.12)**
T18 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=A lucky rock?
T19 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- ↑Yeah. **(8.13)**
T20 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑Let me see it
T21 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght Aghh. ((Giving the stone)) **(8.14)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Parking space) are as follows:

In turn 12, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 12 (Datum 8.8), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 12, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "You ↑picked it up and put it in your poc:ket.?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an

adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 13, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 12-13 (Datum 8.9), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 14, Dr. Shirley makes a question "Now, ↑ why would you pick up a rock off the grou:nd?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Turn 15, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 16-17 (Datum 8.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 16, Dr. Shirley makes a question about Tony's reason why Tony wants a regular rock. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 17, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses utterance in-completor. Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, Turn 16-17 (Datum 8.11 and 8.12), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 18, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "=A lucky rock?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 19, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question.

This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 18-19 (Datum 8.13), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 20, Dr. Shirley produces a challenge to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This challenge used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 21, Tony accepts this challenge. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 20-21 (Datum 8.14), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "challenge-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Conversation

T22 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thaght E egh ((see the stone)) Take it back and pay for it. **(8.15)**
T23 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	(guess) I told you that kraut was a snake.↑ Rats me out for something I didn't even do! **(8.16) and (8.17)**
T24 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Pay for the stone, Tony. You'll fell better:. **(8.18) and (8.19)**
T25 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I fell fine. And I ↑ain't paying for no regular rock I found in the di:rt. **(8.20)**
T26 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Do not drive, Mr, Vallelonga. hh Put it back. **(8.21)**
T27 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((Put it back the stone)) **(8.22)**
T28 Dr. Donald Shirley:	>Fell better<?
T29 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- >↑No:< **(8.23)**
T30 Dr. Donald Shirley:	IF YOU'D LIKE, TONY. I'D HAPPILY BUY YOU THE STO:NE. **(8.24) and (8.25)** (sound of back song)
T31 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑DON'T BOTHER. YOU TOOK ALL THE FUN OUT OF IT. **(8.26)** (sound of back song)

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Parking space) are as follows:

In turn 22, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" and "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" and "for" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 22 (Datum 8.15), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 23, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 23 (Datum 8.16 and 8.17), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

. In turn 24, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 24 (Datum 8.18 and 8.19), Dr. Shirley uses address term and utterance in-completor turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 25, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" and "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" and "for" are utterance in-completors as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 25 (Datum 8.20), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 26, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Mr. Vallelonga." Therefore, turn 26 (Datum 8.21), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 26, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 27, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 26-27 (Datum 8.22), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 28, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question ">Fell better<?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 29, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 28-29 (Datum 8.23), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 30, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. Then, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 30 (Datum 8.24 and 8.25), Dr. Shirley uses address term and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

Turn 31 shows that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑DON'T BOTHER. YOU TOOK ALL THE FUN OUT OF IT." At this point,

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turn 31 (datum 8.26), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

9. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss Dr. Shirley's family. Then, Tony Lip Vallelonga offers a fried chicken to Dr. Donald Shirley that never eat the fried chicken.

In this case, this conversation shows forty-seven the turn. It started from T1 up to T47. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Got any family, Doc? **(9.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Not really. **(9.2)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Not really? Either you do or you don't. **(9.3)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	It's a <u>lo:ng</u> story, Tony.**(9.4) and (9.5)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	What, we're in a hurry now?↑(.) Let's hear it.
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I have a <u>brother</u> somewhere.(.)We used to get together once in a while, but it got more and more difficult to stay in tou:ch.(.)Curse of being a musician, I guess↓. ↑Always on the ro:ad. Like a carnival worker = Or a criminal.(.)Took quite the toll on my marriage as well. **(9.6), (9.7), and(9.8)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	= Thagh Egh- You're married?
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	-Was June(.)Good person. Terrible grammar, but a kind so:ul. You'd quite like her. **(9.9) and (9.10)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑<u>June</u>. (.) Like a . like Lassie's mom. **(9.11)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Unfortunately, I couldn't do a husband act and a concert pianist act:.(.) Couldn't seem to manage both worlds:. **(9.12)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. In this case, turn 1 (Datum 9.1), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 1, Tony produces a statement question, "↑Got any family, Doc?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make a turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 9.2), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 3, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "or" in helping to hold the turn. The word "or" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 3 (Datum 9.3), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 3, Tony produces a statement question "↑Not really? Either you do, or you don't." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 4, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Then, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It is used to take and relinquish the turn. Therefore, turn 3-4 (Datum 9.4 and 9.5), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and address term as turn-taking strategy. That functions used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 5, Tony produces a statement question "What, we're in a hurry now?↑." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but," "and" and "or" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but," "and" and "or" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "as" in helping to hold the turn. The word "as" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 5-6 (Datum 9.6, 9.7, and 9.8), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," utterance in-completor, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 7, Tony produces a statement question "- You're married?=." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 8, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 7-8 (Datum 9.9 and 9.10), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 9, Tony produces repair "Like a. like Lassie's mom." This repair is "self-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to relinquish the turn. Therefore, turn 9 (Datum 9.11), Tony uses repair "self-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 10, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and'" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 10 (Datum 9.12), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Kentucky fried chicken! ↑In Kentucky! ↑When's that ever gonna happen? (0.5) hh Allright . Hey, You want some? **(9.13)**
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- I'm fine. Thank you, Tony. **(9.14)**
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	All right.(.)Thaught Egh I think this is the best kentucky fried chicken I ever ha:d.(.) Probably 'cause it's fresher down here, right? **(9.15)**
T14 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I don't think I've ever met anyone with your appetite. **(9.16)**
T15 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑No:. I got the bucket so you could have so:me.**(9.17)**
T16 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I've never had fried chicken in my life↑. **(9.18)**
T17 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Why you bullshitting? Your People love the fried chicken, the grits, and the collard gree:ns.(.) I love it, too:. Negro cooks used to make it all the time when I was in the Army.**(9.19) and (9.20)**
T18 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You have a very narrow assesment of me, Tony. **(9.21)**
T19 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah, right? I'm goo:d.
T20 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑No:, No, You're not good, You're ba:d↓.(.) I'm saying, just because other Negroes enjoy certain types of music, it doesn't mean I have to. –Nor do we all eat the same kind of food=. **(9.22), (9.23), and (9.24)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows;

In turn 11, Tony uses possible pre-closing. After silent about the tenth second. Tony uses the word "All right" in helping to hold the turn. The word "All right" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 11 (Datum

9.13), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 11, Tony produces an offer to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 12, Tony refuses this offer. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 11-12 (Datum 9.14), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "offer-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 13, Tony uses possible pre-closing. Tony uses the word "All right" in helping to hold the turn. The word "All right" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 13 (Datum 9.15), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 13, Tony produces a statement question "Probably cause it's fresher down here, right?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 14, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. So, turn 13-14 (Datum 9.16), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 15, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 15 (Datum 9.17), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 15, Tony produces a challenge to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This challenge used to relinquish the turn. Then, the turn of 16, Dr. Shirley refuses this challenge smoothly. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 15-16 (Datum 9.18), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "challenge-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 17, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Then, in explaining, Tony uses the word "when"in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 17 (Datum 9.19 and 9.20), Tony uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 18, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." In this case, turn 18 (Datum 9.21), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 19, Tony produces a statement question "Yeah, right? I'm goo:d." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 20, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "nor" in helping to hold the turn. The word "nor" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "because" in helping to hold the turn. The word "because" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 19-20 (Datum 9.22,

9,23 and 9.24), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," utterance in-completor, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, and take, hold the turn.

Conversation

T21 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=↑Thagh agh -Wait a minute. If you said all guineas like pizza and spaghetti and meatballs. I'm not gonna get insulted. **(9.25) and (9.26)**
T22 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You're missing the point. For you make the assumption that every ⌐Negro⌐ **(9.27) and(9.28)**
T23 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	⌊ Hey ⌋ , ↑you want same or no:t? **(9.29)** and **(9.30)**
T24 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑No: **(9.31)**
T25 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Here, come on. – Tell me that don't smell good.**(9.32)**
T26 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- It(.) =It smells oka:y. I prefer not to get grease(.)on my blanket.= **(9.33)**
T27 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=Thagh agh =Thaugh ugh I'm gonna get grease on my blankey!↑ Come on, ha:ve a piece. It ain't gonna kill you. – ↑Come on, take it, eat it.
T28 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- No:. **(9.34)**
T29 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Take it. (.) I'm throwing it in the back.
T30 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- You(.) don't you dare. **(9.35)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows;

In turn 21, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 21 (Datum 9.25, and 9.26), Tony uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 22, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-

completor as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 22 (Datum 9.27 and 9.28), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 22, Dr. Shirley tries to continue his speaking. Nevertheless, turn 3, Tony starts to speak. Then, turn 23, Tony begins to speak in overlap with Dr. Shirley's continuation of his turn to question Dr. Shirley that wants some chicken or not. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Tony as the next speaker after Dr. Shirley orients to a possible transition-relevance place. In turn 22 (datum 9.29), Tony uses overlap as a turn-taking strategy. It used to make the turn. Also, Tony uses the utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "or" in helping to hold the turn. The word "or" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 23 (Datum 9.30), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 23, Tony produces an offer to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer used to relinquish the turn. Turn 24, Dr. Shirley refuse this challenge smoothly. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 23-24 (Datum 9.31), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "offer-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 25, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker

as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 22 (Datum 9.32), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 25, Tony produces an order to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Turn 26, Dr. Shirley accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 25-26 (Datum 9.33), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 27, Tony produces an order to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 28, Dr. Shirley refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 27-28 (Datum 9.34), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "order-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 29, Tony produces a threat to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This threat used to relinquish the turn. Turn 30, Dr. Shirley refuses this threat. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 29-30 (Datum 9.35), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "threat-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Conversation

T31 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- Then you better take it.**(9.36)**
T32 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑How ? ↑Do you have plates or utensils?
T33 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Baffangul! ↑Eat it with your hands! – That's how you're supposed to=. **(9.37)**

T34 Dr. Donald Shirley:	– =I can't do that **(9.38)**
T35 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Eat it. ↑Come on. Take it. ↑I gotta drive. ↑10:00 and 2:00 on the wheel. =↑-Come on. Take it, take it, take: it. **(9.39) and (9.40)**
T36 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=-Tony... **(9.41)**
T37 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	-Come on, come on. thaugh ecgh. There you go Thagh agh. **(9.42)**
T38 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I. I can't do this, Tony. **(9.43) and (9.44)**
T39 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Eat the goddamn thing!(.) Jesus.((Eating Fried chicken)) (0.5) What, no good?
T40 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thaght egh.(.)It just seems (.) so un. Unsanitary **(9.45) and (9.46)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows;

Turn 31 shows that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "Then you better take it." At this point, in turn, 31 (datum 9.36), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 32, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑How? ↑Do you have plates or utensils?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. The next turn, Tony does not respond to the question. Therefore, Dr. Shirley does not complain about the absence of answering Dr. Shirley's question.

In turn 33, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "how" in helping to hold the turn. The word "how" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 33 (Datum 9.37), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 33, Tony produces an order to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 34, Dr. Shirley refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the

adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 33-34 (Datum 9.38), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "order-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 35, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In explaining, Tony produces repair "Come on. Take it, take it, take: it." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn. Therefore, turn 35 (Datum 9.39 and 9.40), Tony uses utterance in-completor and repair "self-initiated self-repair" as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold and relinquish the turn.

In turn 36, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." In this case, turn 36 (Datum 9.41), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 37, Tony produces repair "-Come on, come on. thagh ecgh. There you go Thaugh agh." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn. So, turn 37 (Datum 9.42), Tony uses repair "self-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 38, Dr. Shirley produces repair "I. I can't do this, Tony' There you go Thagh agh." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take and hold the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It is used to take and relinquish. Therefore, turn 38 (Datum 9.43 and 9.44), Dr. Shirley uses

repair "self-initiated self-repair" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn.

In turn 39, Tony produces a statement question "What, no good?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 40, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 39 (Datum 9.45 and 9.46), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

Conversation

T41 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑who gives a shit? (.) Just relax and enjoy it.(.)You know, my father used to say(tony spit) " whatever you do do it a hundred pecent." When you work, wo:rk. When you Laugh, Lau:gh. When you eat, ↑eat like it's your last me:al. ↑You want another piece? ↑Here. Have a breast. Delicious. (.)Take it. Here you go. **(9.47) and (9.48)**
T42 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑What do we do about the bones?
T43 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	We do this.(.)((Throw the bones on the street)) This is what we do. (0.5) There you go .hh ((throw a bottle)) (0.5) >what's big deal, Doc? The squirrels would've ate it anyway< **(9.49), (9.50), and (9.51)**
T44 Dr. Donald Shirley:	PICK IT UP, TONY. **(9.52)** (Sound of Car's muffler)
T45 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Nature takes care of the earth.**(9.53)**
T46 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Pick it up.
T47 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((pick up a bottle)) **(9.54)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows;

In turn 41, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 41 (Datum 9.47 and 9.48), Tony uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 42, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑What do we do about the bones?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 43, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Then, In explaining, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Then, In explaining, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. In this case, turn 42-43 (Datum 9.49, 9.50, and 9.51), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," incompletion marker, and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 44, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." At this point, turn 44 (Datum 9.52), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take and relinquish the turn.

Turn 45 shows that Tony comment to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑Nature takes care of the earth" with raising intonation. In this case, turn 45

(datum 9.53), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 46, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 47, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 46-47 (Datum 9.54), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order- acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

10. PARKING SPACE

In this setting (Parking space), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Louisville, Kentucky. Therefore, Dr. Donald Shirley stays the night at Louisville Kentucky and Tony Lip Vallelonga at the Easton Inn.

At this point, this conversation points out eight of the turn. It started from T1 up to T8. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	This can't be rig:ht.(.)It says right here, "cozy as your own home." ↑Place looks like my ass. **(10.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	This is the place.
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght Egh... **(10.2)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑The square one, please.
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- ↑Just this one? ((Giving a suitcase)) **(10.3)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	-Thank you **(10.4)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hey (.), if you need anything. I'll be right up the street at the Easton Inn. **(10.5)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thank you, Tony. **(10.6)**

Data Analysis

The dialogues in parking space that show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "as" in helping to hold the turn. The word "as" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 1 (Datum 10.1), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 2, Dr. Shirley produces an announcement to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 3, Tony acknowledges this announcement. The acknowledge is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 2-3 (Datum 10.2), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "announcement-acknowledge" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 4, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Turn 3, Tony accepts this order by giving the suitcase to Dr. Shirley. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 4-5 (Datum 10.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

Turn 6 shows that Dr. Shirley gives a thank to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "Thank you." Thus, turn 6 (datum 10.4), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 7, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 7 (Datum 10.5), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 7, Tony produces an offer to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 8, Dr. Shirley accepts this offer. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to take and relinquish the turn. Thus, turn 6-7 (Datum 10.6 and 10.7), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "offer-acceptance" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, and take the turn.

11. PARKING SPACE

In this setting (Parking space), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Dr. Donald Shirley drunk at the bar alone. After talking, Tony Lip Vallelonga accompanies Dr. Donald Shirley to Dr. Donald Shirley's room at Louisville, Kentucky.

In this case, this conversation shows nineteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T19. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑You out of your mind?
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I'm so:rry. I didn't mean to put you in that position.(.)↑Wait:, wait, wait. **(11.1) and (11.2)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Are you gonna throw up again?

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T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thaght egh (.) I'm okay. **(11.3)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Honest to God, Doc. I don't understand you. You could have drunk here. You got a whole bott:le. **(11.4)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I just needed some air↓.**(11.5)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑<u>Air</u>? ↑Do you know where you are? **(11.6)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Does geography really matter?
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What?
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	If I was in a bar (.) in your neighborhood, would(.)the conversation be any different? **(11.7)**

Data Analysis

The parking space dialogues perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony produces a statement question "↑You out of your mind?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley produces repair "(.)↑Wait:, wait, wait." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to hold the turn. In this case, turn 1-2 (Datum 11.1 and 11.2), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and repair "self-initiated self-repair" as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 3, Tony makes a question "↑Are you gonna throw up again?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 4, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 3-4 (Datum 11.3), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 5, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." Therefore, turn 5 (Datum 11.4), Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 6, show that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "I just needed some air." At this point, in turn, 6 (datum 11.5), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 7, Tony uses the incompletion marker. Tony uses the word "where" in helping to hold the turn. The word 'where" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 7 (Datum 11.6), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 10, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 10 (Datum 11.7), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	from now on, you don't go nowhere without me.(.) ↑Nowhere! (.) –Got it?
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- I understand. **(11.7)**
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga	:↑Where's your room?
T14 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Tony. **(11.8)**
T15 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What?
T16 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Do you really have a gun?
T17 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Of course not:.(.)Doc ↑where's you goddamn room?(.)-Come on. **(11.9) and (11.10)**
T18 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- There it is.((Showing the room))= **(11.11)**
T19 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=Over there? You gotta get to bed, Doc. You got a big show tomorrow night. ↑Come on. **(11.12)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Parking space) are as follows;

In turn 11, Tony produces an order to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 12, Dr. Shirley accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 11-12 (Datum 11.7), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 14, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Therefore, turn 14 (Datum 11.8), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 16, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑Do you really have a gun?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 17, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It is used to hold the turn . In this case, turn 16-17 (Datum 11.9 and 11.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 17, Tony makes a question "↑where's you goddamn room?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 18, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Thus, turn 17-

18 (Datum 11.11), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 19, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names to Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, turn 19 (Datum 11.12), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

12. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about vocal exercise. Then, Dr. Donald Shirley said that a singer does vocal exercise.

At this point, this conversation shows six the turn. It started from T1 up to T6. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Don't be lazy, Tony. Enunciate. **(12.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=- I am **(12.2)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=- Betty bought a bit of better butter =– to make the bitter butter better. **(12.3)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=- Betty bought(.)B-Bought... Betty bought butta::er (.)butta ↑who says that? Butta::er. **(12.4)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	You have to start somewhere, Tony. A singer does vocal exercises. An athlete warms up before they rehe:arse. **(12.5) and (12.6)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Athletes practice. >They don't rehearse<. Thaght agh shit. **(12.7)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Thus, turn 1 (Datum 12.1), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Turn 2 shows that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "I am." At this point, turn 2 (datum 12.2), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

Turn 3 shows that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "Betty bought a bit of better butter =– to make the bitter butter better." Thus, in turn 3 (datum 12.3), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 4, Tony produce repair "Betty bought(.)B-Bought... ." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and hold the turn. So, turn 4 (Datum 12.4), Tony uses repair "self-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and hold the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley uses address term as turn-taking strategy because Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony".it is used to hold the turn. Then, in explaining, Tony uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, in turn, 5 (Datum 12.5 and 12.6), Dr. Shirley uses address term and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 7, show that Tony comment to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "Athletes practice. >They don't rehearse<. Thaght agh shit." At this point, turn

7 (datum 12.7), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

13. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss Dr. Donald Shirley got different treatment with other people that colored white. Dr. Donald Shirley refuses to take a piss in the wood and choose to go back to a motel, only just a piss. Afterward, he came back again and finished the show.

In this case, this conversation shows thirteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T13. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Why don't I just pull over? You can piss in the woo:ds.
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Animals go in the woo:ds **(13.1)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑It's gonna be at least 20 minutes I gotta go all the way back to your motel.
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	So let's just get there, so I can go back and finish the show. **(13.2) and (13.3)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thagh agh(.)See, that's the difference between you and me. I'd have zero problem going in the woo:ds.**(13.4)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑I'm well awa:re. **(13.5)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What are you sore at me for?. I don't make the rules down he:re.
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	No:?(.) ↑Then who does? **(13.6)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thagh Ough You're saying just 'cause I'm white and they're white↑? You know, that's a very prejudiced thing you just said there. A very prejudiced thing. ↑I got more in common with the hymies at second Avenue Deli than I do with these hillbilly pricks down he:re.**(13.7)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Eyes on the road.
T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	You always say that when you don't like what I'm saying. **(13.8) and (13.9)**
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Eyes on the ro:ad.
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((turn on head on the road)) **(13.10)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues point out the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony makes a question "↑Why don't I just pull over?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Thus, turn 1-2 (Datum 13.1), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 3, Tony produces an announcement to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Turn 4, Dr. Shirley acknowledge this announcement. The acknowledge is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 3-4 (Datum 13.2 and 13.3), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "announcement-acknowledge" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 5 (Datum 13.4), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Turn 6 shows that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑I'm well awa:re" with raising intonation. In this case, turn 6 (datum 13.5), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 7, Tony makes a question "↑What are you sore at me for?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 8, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Thus, turn 7-8 (Datum 13.6), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

The turn 9, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 9 (Datum 13.7), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 10, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 11, Tony refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "when" and "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" and "what" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. In this case, turn 10-11 (Datum 13.8 and 13.9), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order- refusal" and incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. The functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 12, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the

turn. Then, turn 13, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 12-13 (Datum 13.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order- acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

14. CAFE

In this setting (Cafe), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss how to write a letter well. Here, Dr. Donald Shirley teaches Tony Lip Vallelonga to write a letter well.

At this point, this conversation show twenty-three the turn. It started from T1 up to T23. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑What on God's green earth are you doing?
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	A letter. **(14.1)**
	T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:Looks more like a piecemeal ransom note. (.) May I? ((read the letter)) "Dear Delores." D-E-A-R. This is an animal." I'm meeting all the highly leading citizens of the town.(.)People that use big words, all of them. But you know me. I get by. Im a good bullshitter." Two T's in "bullshitter." "As I'm writing this letter, I'm eating potato chips, and I'm starting to get thirsty.(.) I washed mw socks and dried them on the TV. I should have bru:ng the iron." You know this is pathetic, right?(.)↑Tell me whatyou're trying to say.**(14.2) and (14.3)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↓I don't know. You know, I miss her and shit.**(14.4) and (14.5)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Then say that.(.) But do it in a manner that no one else has ever done it befo:re. And without the profanity.(.) Something like (.) Put this down. (.) Dear Dolores. **(14.6) and (14.7)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hold on. I'll start a new one. **(14.8)**

T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Dictate for Tony Lip Vallelonga's Letter)) D-E-A-R Dolores(.)When I think of you(.) I'm reminded of the beautiful plains of Iowa. **(14.9)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What <u>planes</u>?
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑The <u>plains:</u>. P-L-A-I-N-S. Those big field we saw.**(14.10)**
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thagh Agh Yeah, those were nice. ((Write the letter) Plains(.)which is what they call big fields around here= **(14.11)**

Data Analysis

The cafe dialogues perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑What on God's green earth are you doing?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 14.1), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that" and "as" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" and "as" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 3 (Datum 14.2 and 14.3), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Turn 4, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency

pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 3-4 (Datum 14.4 and 14.5), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 3 (Datum 14.6 and 14.7), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 5, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Turn 6, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 5-6 (Datum 14.8), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "order- acceptance' as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 7, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 7 (Datum 14.9), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Turn 9, Dr. Shirley produces repair. After Tony's misunderstanding. This repair is other-initiated self-repair as turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take the turn. So, turn 9 (Datum 14.10), Dr. Shirley uses repair "other-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 10, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "which" and "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "which" and "what" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. In this case, turn 10 (Datum 14.11), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=Tony, no expounding. **(14.12)**
T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑- No what?
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑- Just write what I say. **(14.13) and (14.14)**
T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	No good. (scratch on paper) **(14.15)**
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Dictate for Tony Lip Vallelonga's Letter)) the distance between us(.)is breaking my spirit **(14.16)**
T16 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Between us ((Write the Letter)) **(14.17)**
T17 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Dictate for Tony Lip Vallelonga's Letter)) My time and experiences without you are meaningless to me. (.)Falling in love with you was easiest thing I've ever done.**(14.18)**
T18 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((Write the Letter) Falling (.) in love with you.>This is very fucking romantic.< ↑So, can I put, "PS. Kiss the kids"? **(14.19)**
T19 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑A PS?
T20 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Yeah, Like, at the end:. **(14.20)**
T21 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Looking at Tony)) That's like clanging a cowbell at the end of shostakovich's Seventh.
T22 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Right. And that's good? **(14.21)**
T23 Dr. Donald Shirley:	It's perfect, Tony.**(14.22)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Cafe) are as follows;

In turn 11, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Thus, turn 11 (Datum 14.12), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 12, Tony produces a statement question "↑- No what?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 13, Dr. Shirley answers Dr. Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 12-13 (Datum 14.13 and 14.14), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 14, show that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "No good." In this case, turn 14 (datum 14.15), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn. Also, turn 15 and 16 show that Dr. Shirley and Tony use natural next turn-taker. Dr. Shirley Dictates a letter, and Tony writes a letter. Therefore, turn 15 and 16 (datum 14.16 and 14.17), Dr. Shirley and Tony use natural next turn-taker as turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 17, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 17 (Datum 14.18), Dr. Shirley

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uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 18, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 18 (Datum 14.19), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

In turn 20, Tony produces a repair. After Dr. Shirley's misunderstanding. This repair is other-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take and relinquish the turn. Therefore, turn 20 (Datum 14.20), Tony uses repair "other-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

In turn 22, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 22 (Datum 14.21), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 22, Tony produces a statement question "And that's good?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 23, Dr. Shirley answers Dr. Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In this case, turn 22-23 (Datum 14.22), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

15. INFRONT OF CLOTHING SHOP

In this setting (Infront of clothing shop), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss a suit that was looked by Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga.

In this case, this conversation shows eight the turn. It started from T1 up to T8. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Everybody talks about Willie Mays, 1954. ↑It wasn't even the greatest catch in the Polo Groun:ds. That was Joe DiMaggio, 1936, second game of the World Series. Final out, 500 feet(.) ((Looking a suit) ↑You like that, Doc? **(15.1) and (15.2)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	That's a handsome suit. **(15.3)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Sharp. ((Nodding)) (.) ↑Guy looks just like you. **(15.4)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	He does?
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thagh gh Well, size-wise. Yeah.**(15.5) and (15.6)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thagh Egh ↑It is about a 42. **(15.7)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Why don't you try it on? =What, you gotta wear a tuxedo on stage every night?↑ You could mix it up a little, Doc. Come on, Let's see how it looks on you. We got plenty of time.**(15.8) and (15.9)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=Thagh Egh

Data Analysis

The Infront of clothing shop dialogues that perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker

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as a turn-taking strategy. In explaining, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Thus, turn 1 (Datum 15.1 and 15.2), Tony uses incompletion marker and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold and relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 1, Tony produces a statement question "↑You like that, Doc?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Dr. Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 1-2 (Datum 15.3), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

Turn 3 shows that Tony comments to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑Sharp. ((Nodding)) (.) ↑Guy looks just like you." At this point, turn 3 (datum 15.4), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In turn 4, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "He does?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 5, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. The word "well" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 4-5 (Datum 15.5 and 15.6), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

Turn 6 performs that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑Thagh Egh ↑It is about a 42" with raising intonation. At this point, turn 6 (datum 15.7), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 7, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "how" in helping to hold the turn. The word "how" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In explaining, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." it is used to hold the turn. Therefore, turn 7 (Datum 15.8 and 15.9), Tony uses incompletion marker and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

16. Y.M.C.A MACON STREET

In this setting (Y.M.C.A Macon Street), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga discuss the way Tony Lip Vallelonga acquited Dr. Donald Shirley from police in the wrong way.

At this point, this conversation points out ten the turn. It started from T1 up to T10. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	They were <u>wrong</u> for the way, they treatead me, and you rewarded them.**(16.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I was hired to get you from one show to the next. How I do it shouldn't <u>matter</u> to you. **(16.2) and (16.3)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑I just wish you hadn't paid 'em off. **(16.4)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I did what I had to do. (.)You know, if this got out, it would kill your career: **(16.5)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Okay, Tony. ((Looking at Tony)) (.) ↑I need you to stop it with the phony altruism and

	concern for my career:. **(16.6), (16.7) and (16.8)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	What the hell does that mean?
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You were only thinking about yourself back there because you <u>know</u> if I miss a show, it'll come out of your pocketbook. **(16.9) and (16.10)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Of course I don't want you to miss a show, you ungrateful bastard. You think I'm doing this for my <u>health</u>? (.) Tonight, ↑I saved your ass. ↑So show a little appreciation maybe. ↑Besides, I told you never to go now here without me! **(16.11)**
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I assummed you'd want this to be the exception. **(16.12)**
T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((Throw the hand))

Data Analysis

The Y.M.C.A of Macon street dialogues that show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. So, turn 1 (Datum 16.1), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces an announcement to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Turn 2, Tony acknowledge this announcement. The acknowledge is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "how" in helping to hold the turn. The word "how" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 1-2 (Datum 16.2 and 16.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "announcement-

acknowledge" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, hold the turn.

Turn 3 performs that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-take "↑I just wish you hadn't paid 'em off" with raising intonation. Therefore, turn 3 (datum 16.4), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 4, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "what" and "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" and "if" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 4 (datum 16.5), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. The word "well" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It is to hold the turn. Then, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" and "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 5 (Datum 16.6, 16.7, and 16.8), Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing, address term, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 6, Tony makes a question "What the hell does that mean?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Dr. Shirey answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr.

Shirley uses the word "because" and "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "because" and "if" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 6-7 (Datum 16.9 and 16.10), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 8, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 8 (Datum 16.11), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Turn 9 performs that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "I assumed you'd want this to be the exception." In this case, turn 9 (datum 16.12), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

17. CAR

In this setting (Car), Tony Lip Vallelonga offering something to Dr. Donald Shirley for show's necessity. Nevertheless, Dr. Donald Shirley refuses Tony Lip Vallelonga's offer.

In this case, this conversation shows five the turn. It started from T1 up to T5. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Want me to get some (.) makeup or something for the show tomorow? **(17.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	No:, I'm fine.**(17.2)**

T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑You su:re? Bruise kind of shows.
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑I said I'm fine:. **(17.3)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Okey: **(17.4)**

Data Analysis

The car dialogues that perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 1 (Datum 17.1), Tony uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the tur

Further, turn 1, Tony produces an order to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 17.2), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "order-refusal" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

In turn 3, Tony produces a statement question "↑You su:re? Bruise kind of shows." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 4, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Thus, turn 3-4 (Datum 17.3), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 5, Tony uses possible pre-closing. Tony uses the word "okey" in helping to hold the turn. The word "okey" is a possible pre-closing as a turn-taking

strategy. In this case, turn 5 (Datum 17.4), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

18. HOTEL HALLWAY

In this setting (Hotel hallway), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about the Job. Here, there is a misunderstanding between Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga about Tony Lip Vallelonga's job offer. Therefore, Tony Lip Vallelonga refuses Dr. Donald Shirley's offer to raise the position as a road manager. This offer happens when Dr. Donald Shirley afraid Tony Lip Vallelonga accepts the offer of Tony Lip Vallelonga's friend.

At this point, this conversation performs eight the turn. It started from T1 up to T8. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	-Hey, Doc **(18.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	- ↑Where are you off to?
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I'm just going downstairs:. (.)To have a drink. **(18.2)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑With your friend, Dominic? (.) Before accepting his offer, we need to talk, Tony I think you're doing a wonderful job. So(.) I'd like to formally offer you the position of my road manager. With the title(.) also comes more responsibility, but(.) hh that also means a raise in pa:y.**(18.3), (18.4) and (18.5)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑No. No:. No, Thanks.(.)We agreed on 125 a week, plus expenses. that's our 'eal, right? (.) I ain't going nowhere, Doc. I was just going down to tell them. Thagh egh **(18.6) (18.7) and (18.8)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Tony (0.5) I'm sorry about last night. **(18.9)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Don't worry about it. (.)I've been working nightclubs in New York City my whole life. I know it's a (.) complicated world. **(18.10)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((wafe the hand))

Data Analysis

The Hotel hallway dialogues that point out the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. Therefore, turn 1 (Datum 18.1), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Turn 2, Dr. Shirley produces a question "↑Where are you off to?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 3, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Thus, turn 2-3 (Datum 18.2), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 4, Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. It is to hold the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. Then, Dr. Shirley uses the word "so" and "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" and "but" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. It is to hold the turn. In this case, turn 4 (Datum 18.3, 18.4 and 18.5), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker, address term, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

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Further, turn 4, Dr. Shirley produces an offer to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 5, Tony refuses this offer. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Also, Tony produces repair "↑No. No:. No, thanks." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take and hold the turn. Then, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shrley "Doc." It is used to hold the turn. Therefore, turn 4-5 (Datum 18.6, 18, 7, and 18,8), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "offer-refusal," repair "self-initiated self-repair" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 6, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Therefore, turn 6 (Datum 18.9), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 6, Dr. Shirley produces an apology to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This apology used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 7, Tony accepts this apology. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 6-7 (Datum 18.10), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "apology-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish, and take the turn.

19. HOTEL HALL

In this setting (Hotel hall), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Dr. Donald Shirley as a musician. Dr. Donald Shirley told Tony Lip

Vallelonga that he has learned about music from his mother. Then, he learned at the leningrad conservatory of music.

In this case, this conversation performs eight the turn. It started from T1 up to T10. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑So, where'd you learn how to play like that?
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	My mother. **(19.1)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Your mother? ↑Really?=
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	=hh ((drink alcohol)) She taught me how to play on a old spinet. (.)Soon as I could walk (.) we'd travel around the Florida Panhandle(.) put on my little shows in parishes and halls. Fortunately, a man who had seen me play arranged for me to study at the Leningrad Conservatory of Music. I was the first Negro ever accepted the:re. **(19.2), (19.3), and (19.4)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	That's where they taught you all them songs you play?
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Actually, I was trained to play classical music. Brahms, Franz Lizt, Beethoven, Chopin. (.)It's all I ever wanted to play((smile)). (.) But I was persuaded by my record company to persue a career in popular music instead. They insisted that audiences would never accept a Negro Pianist on acassical stage. Wanted to turn me into just another colored entertainer. ((drink an alcohol)) (.) ↑You know the guy who's smoking while he's playing and sets a glass of whiskey = on his piano and then complains because he's not respected like Arthur Rubinstein. (.) You don't see Arthur Rubinstein putting a glass of whiskey on his piano. **(19.5), (19.6), and (19.7)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=hh I don't know, Personally, I think if you stuck to the classic stuff, it would've been a big <u>mistake</u>. **(19.8)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑A <u>mistake</u>? Performing the music i <u>trained</u> my entire life to play?
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑<u>Trained</u>? ↑What are you, a seal? ↑People love what you do.(.) Anyone could sound like Beethoven or "Joe Pan" or them other guys you

| | said. But your music(.) what you do (.) ((move the hand)) only you can do that:. **(19.9) and (19.10)** |
| T10 Dr. Donald Shirley: | Thank you, Tony (0.5) hh But not everyone play Chopin. (.) Not like I can. **(19.11) and (19.12)** |

Data Analysis

The Hotel hall dialogues that show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony makes a question "So, where'd you learn how to play like that?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 1-2 (Datum 19.1), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 3, Tony produces a statement question "Your mother? ↑Really?=." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 4, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "how," "as," and "who" in helping to hold the turn. The word "how," "as," and "who" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Also, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 3-4 (Datum 19.2, 19.3, and 19.4), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

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In turn 5, Tony produces a statement question "That's where they taught you all them songs you play?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Then, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that," "who," "while," and "because" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that," "who," "while," and "because" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 5-6 (Datum 19.5, 19.6, and 19.7), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," utterance in-completor, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 7, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 7 (Datum 19.8), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

The turn 9, Tony produces an incompletion marker. Tony uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Tony uses the utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "or" and "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "or" and "but" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Thus, turn 9 (Datum 19.9, and 19.10), Tony uses incompletion marker and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 10, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to take and hold the turn. After silent about the tenth second. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 10 (Datum 19.11 and 19.12), Dr. Shirley uses address term and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. This function used to take and hold the turn.

20. JAIL

In this setting (Jail), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Tony Lip Vallelonga violence (Hit the Police). Because of Tony, both of them go into jail.

At this point, this conversation shows five the turn. It started from T1 up to T5. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	As my mother always said, " What kind of brand-new foll are you?" ↑Look at them over there. (.) ((Looking at Tony)) Take a good look a the officer you hit. (.)Look at him. He's over there having a grand old time, chatting up with his pals:(.) enjoying a nice cup of coffee. And ↑where are you? In here, with me, who did nothing. ↑Yet I'm the one who pays the price. ↑I'm the one who's gonna miss the Birmingham show. **(20.1) and (20.2)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↓Hey, I'm gonna lose a lot of money, too, if you don't play Birmingham.**(20.3)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑So, that little temper tantrum(.)was it worth it? (.) Thagh Hegh You never win with violance, Tony.You only <u>win</u> when you maintain your <u>dignity</u>. Dignity always prevails. (.) ↑And tonight, because of you, we did not:. **(20.4), (20.5), and (20.6)**

T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I wouldn't touch that mattress, Doc. **(20.7) and (20.8)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((avoiding the mattress)) **(20.9)**

Data Analysis

The Jail dialogues that perform the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces two incompletion markers. Dr. Shirley uses the word "as" and "who" in helping to hold the turn. The word "as" and "who" are incompletion markers as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" and "yet" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" and "yet" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. So, turn 1 (Datum 20.1, and 20.2), Tony uses incompletion marker and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 2, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 2 (Datum 20.3), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to hold the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "so" and "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" and "and" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. Then, Dr. Shirley uses the word "when" and "because" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" and "because" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Thus, turn 3 (Datum 20.4, 20.5 and 20.6), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-

completor, address term, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 4, Tony uses the incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. Then, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. So, turn 4 (Datum 20.7 and 20.8), Tony uses incompletion marker and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony produces an announcement to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This announcement used to relinquish the turn. Turn 6, Dr. Shirley acknowledge this announcement. The acknowledge is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 5-6 (Datum 20.9), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "announcement-acknowledge" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

21. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Bobby Kennedy. Also, they talked about their problem with the result that goes into jail. Besides, both of them blame each other when they have talked about Bobby Kennedy is.

In this case, this conversation points out twenty-five the turn. It started from T1 up to T25. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

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Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Bobby Kennedy just saved our asses. <u>Marone</u>, ↑How great is that?
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑It's not great. It's not great at all:. – It's humaliating. **(21.1) and (21.2)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	- ↑The hell you talking about? We were screwed. Now we ain't. **(21.3)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	And I just put the attorney general of the ↑United States in an incredible awk:ward position.**(21.4)**
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑So what? That's what the guy gets paid for. ↑What else he got to do?**(21.5) and (21.6)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	That <u>man</u> and his brother are trying to change this country. That's what else he got to do.(.)Now he thinks I'm some kind of (.) Calling from some (.) backwoods swamp jail, asking to attenuate assault charges? ↑Who does that? <u>Garbage</u>. That's who.(.)You shouldn't have hit him.**(21.7), (21.8), and (21.9)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I didn't like the way he was treating you, making you stand out in the rain like that:.**(21.10)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Please, you <u>hit</u> him because of what he called you.(.) ↑I've had to endure that kind of talk my entire life. You should be able to take it for at least one night:. **(21.11) and (21.12)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑What? I can't get mad at that stuff he was saying 'cause I ain't black?↑Christ, I'm blacker than you are. **(21.13)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Excuse me? **(21.14)**
T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑You don't know shit about your own people(.) ↑what they eat, how they talk, how they live. ↑You don't even know who Little Richard is. **(21.15)**
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	So knowing who Little Richard is makes you blacker than me? ↑ (.) Tony, I wish you could hear yourself sometimes. You wouldn't talk so damn much.= **(21.16), (21.17) and (21.18)**

Data Analysis

The Car dialogues that point out the types and functions of turn-taking strategies

are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony produces a statement question "↑How great is that?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley produces repair "↑It's not great. It's not great at all." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. This function is used to take and hold the turn. Thus, turn 1-2 (Datum 21.1 and 21.2), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and repair "self-initiated self-repair" as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

Turn 3 performs that Tony comment to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "- ↑The hell you talking about? We were screwed. Now we ain't'." Therefore, turn 3 (datum 21.3), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 4, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 4 (Datum 21.4), Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Tony uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 5 (Datum 21.5 and 21.6), Tony uses utterance in-completor and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony makes a question "What else he got to do?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It is used to make the turn. Also, In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Then, Dr. Shirley uses the word "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "what" is incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 5-6 (Datum 21.7, 21.8, and 21.9), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer," utterance in-completor, and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

In turn 7, perform that Tony comment to Dr. Shirley. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑I didn't like the way he was treating you, making you stand out in the rain like that." So, turn 7 (datum 21.10), Tony uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 8, Dr. Shirley produces two incompletion markers. Dr. Shirley uses the word "because" and "what" in helping to hold the turn. The word "because" and "what" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Also, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 8 (Datum 21.11, and 21.12), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

The turn 9, Tony produces an incompletion marker. Tony uses the word "That" in helping to hold the turn. The word "That" is the incompletion marker as a

turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 9 (Datum 21.13), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 10 performs that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑Excuse me?." In this case, turn 10 (datum 21.14), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 11, Tony produces three incompletion markers. Tony uses the word "who," "what," and "how" in helping to hold the turn. The word "who," "what," and "how" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 11 (Datum 21.15), Tony uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 12, Dr. Shirley produces an incompletion marker. Dr. Shirley uses the word "who" in helping to hold the turn. The word "who" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Dr. Shirley uses utterance in-completor. In explaining, Tony uses the word "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "so" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Then, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. In this case, turn 12 (Datum 21.16, 21.17, and 21.18), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker, utterance in-completor, and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

Conversation

T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=Bullshit.↑I know exactly who I am.(.) ↑I'm the guy who lived in the same neighborhood in the Bronx my entire life with my mother, my father, my brother, and now my wife and kids. ↑That's it. ↑That's who I am. ↑ I'm the asshole who has to hustle every goddamn day to put

	food on the table. Yo:u, Mr.Big Shot, you live on top of castle, traveling around the world doing concerts for rich people. I live on the streets. You sit on a throne. So yeah, my world is way more <u>blacker</u> than you:rs. **(21.19) (21.20) and (21.21)**
T14 Dr. Donald Shirley:	-Pull over.
T15 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑**-What?**
T16 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑-Pull over. **(21.22)**
T17 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑- I ain't Pulling over:. **(21.23)**
T18 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Hitting the chair))↑Stop the car, Tony! ((leaving the car)) **(21.24)**
T19 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((stopping the car)) >↑What? ↑What are you doing? Doc (.) Doc, ↑what the hell are you doing? Doc, ↑Get back in the car.< ((leaving the car)) **(21.25) and (21.26)**
T20 Dr. Donald Shirley:	>↑((Looking at Tony)) Yes, I live in a castle, Tony! ↑Alone! (.) And rich white people pay me to play piano for them ↑because it makes them fell cultured. hh↑But as soon as I step off that stage, I go right back to being just another nigger to them.(.) hh ↑Because that is their true culture.(.)And↑ I suffer that slight alone because I'm not accepted by my own people, ' cause I'm not like them either. (.)So if ↑I'm not black eno:ugh and ↑if I'm not white eno:ugh and if I'm not man eno:ugh, then tell me, Tony, ↑what am I? < ((getting the car))**(21.27), (21.28), and (21.29)**
T21 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((holding Dr. Donald Shirley's shoulder)) ((getting the car))
T22 Dr. Donald Shirley:	I need some sleep↓
T23 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Thaght agh All right.(.) I'll stop at the next place we see and sneak you into my room. **(21.30) and (21.31)**
T24 Dr. Donald Shirley:	No:. No I refuse to stay in an establishment where I'm not welco:me. **(21.32), (21.33), and (21.34)**
T25 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↓Yeah. ↑Okay. **(21.35)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Car) are as follows;

In turn 13, Tony produces an incompletion marker. Dr. Shirley uses the word "who" in helping to hold the turn. The word "who" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Tony uses three utterance in-completors. In explaining,

Tony uses the word "and," "for," and "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and," "for," and "so" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Then, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Mr.Big Shot." It used to hold the turn. So, tun 13 (Datum 21.19, 21.20 and 21.21), Tony uses incompletion marker, utterance in-completor, and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 16, Dr. Shirley turns repair "Pull over," is called a next turn repair initiator (NTRI). The function is to take the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order is used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 17, Tony refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. So, turn 16-17 (Datum 21.22 and 21.23), they use repair techniques "other-initiated self-repair" and adjacency pair "order-refusal" as turn-taking strategies. That functions are to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 18, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Therefore, turn 18 (Datum 21.24), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 18, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 19, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It used to hold. Thus, turn 18-19

(Datum 21.25 and 21.26), they use adjacency pair "order-acceptance" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions are to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 20, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to take and hold the turn. Then Dr. Shirley uses the word "because," "that," and "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "because," "that," and "if" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Also, Dr. Shirley uses four utterance in-completors. In explaining, Tony uses the word "and" "for" "but" and "so" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" "for" "but" and "so" are utterance in-completors as turn-taking strategies. Therefore, turn 20 (Datum 21.27, 21.28, and 21.29), Dr. Shirley uses address term, incompletion marker, and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to take and hold the turn.

In turn 23, Tony uses possible pre-closing. He uses the word "all right" in helping to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. So, in turn 23 (Datum 21.30 and 21.31), Tony uses possible pre-closing and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 23, Tony produces an offer to Dr. Shirley. Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This offer used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 24, Dr. Shirley refuses this offer. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley produces repair "No: No." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and hold the turn. Then, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses "where" in helping to hold the turn. The word "where" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy to hold

the turn. In this case, turn 23-24 (Datum 21.32, 21.33, and 21.34), they use adjacency pair "offer-refusal," repair "self-initiated self-repair" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions are to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 25, Tony uses possible pre-closing. He uses the word "okay" in helping to hold the turn. The word "okay" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 25 (Datum 21.35), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

22. HOTEL ROOM

In this setting (Hotel room), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony talked about The Letter, which is written by Tony Lip Vallelonga. Here, Dr. Donald Shirley told Tony Lip Vallelonga had written the letter well.

At this point, this conversation performs fifteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T15. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Tony, ↑do you have to smoke everywhere? **(22.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I didn't know it both:ered you.(.)You should have told me.(.)↑All you gotta do is say the word, Doc. Thagh Egh. ((scrape ear) **(22.2) and (22.3)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You do realize yo'll be home before that letter arrives?. **(22.4)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Yeah, I know. Just throu:ght I'd bring it with me. Save on stamps:. **(22.5)**
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	All right.(.) Tony, ↑give it here, I'll fix it. **(22.6) and (22.7)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	No: offense, Doc, but I think I got the hang of it now. **(22.8), (22.9), and (22.10)**
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Take and read The Letter)) " Dear Dolores, Sometimes you remind me of house. (.) A

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	house with beautiful lights on it(.)where everyone is happy inside." (.) ((smilling)) Yes, Tony. You got it. **(22.11) and (22.12)**
T8 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Yeah? Thanks. (.) Hey, Doc, thank's for helping me wi:th the letters. You're really good at writing 'em. **(22.13) and (22.14)**
T9 Dr. Donald Shirley:	My pleasure, Tony.**(22.15)**

Data Analysis

The hotel room dialogues that show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. So, turn 1 (Datum 22.1), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 1, Dr. Shirley makes a question "↑do you have to smoke everywhere?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 2, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It used to take and relinquish the turn. Therefore, turn 1-2 (Datum 22.2, and 22.3), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces an incompletion marker. Dr. Shirley uses the word "before" in helping to hold the turn. The word "before" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 3 (Datum 22.4), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 3, Dr. Shirley produces a statement question "↑You do realize you'll be home before that letter arrives?." Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 4, Tony answers Dr. Shirley's question. This answer is the second part of adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 3-4 (Datum 22.5), Dr. Shirley and Tony use adjacency pair "question-answer" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 5, Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing. He uses the word "all right" in helping to hold the turn. The word "all right" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold. It used to relinquish the turn. So turn 5 (Datum 22.6 and 22.7), Dr. Shirley uses possible pre-closing and address term as turn-taking strategies. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 5, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 6, Tony refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Then, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It used to take and hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "but" in helping to hold the turn. The word "but" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 5-6 (Datum 22.8, 22.9, and 22.10), they use adjacency pair "order-refusal," address term and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 7, Dr. Shirley produces an incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "where" in helping to hold the turn. The word "where" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Then Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." It used to hold the turn. So, turn 7 (Datum 22.11, and 22.12), they use incompletion marker and address term as turn-taking strategies. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 8, Tony produces an address term. In explaining, Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It used to hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 8 (Datum 22.13, and 22.14), Tony uses address term and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 9, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." In this case, turn 9 (Datum 22.15), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

Conversation

T10 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	You know, when you get home, maybe you should write (.) write one to your brother. **(22.16)** and **(22.17)**
T11 Dr. Donald Shirley:	He knows where I am if he ever wants to reconnect. **(22.18)**
T12 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	I wouldn't wait.(.) You know(.)world's full of lonely people afraid to make the first mo:ve. (0.5) Yeah, I'll finish this tomorrow.((take a pen and a paper then Turn off the light)) (0.5) ((cough)) You know, Doc, something's been eating at me this whole trip. **(22.19)**
T13 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Thagh Egh.

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T14 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	That's Titsburgh was major dissappointment. I didn't notice any difference at all. ↑Did you? **(22.20)**
T15 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Good night, Tony. **(22.21)**

Data Analysis

Another the turn of turn-taking strategies in setting (Hotel room) are as follows;

In turn 10, Tony produces an incompletion marker. In explaining, Tony uses the word "when" in helping to hold the turn. The word "when" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Then, Tony produces repair "maybe you should write (.) write one to your brother." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. It used to hold the turn. So, turn 10 (Datum 22.16, and 22.17), Tony uses incompletion marker and repair "self-initiated self-repair" as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 11, Dr. Shirley produces an incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "where" in helping to hold the turn. The word "where" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 11 (Datum 22.18), Dr. Shirley uses the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 12, Tony uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." Therefore, turn 12 (Datum 22.19), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 14, Tony produces a tag question "I didn't notice any difference at all. ↑Did you?." in explaining Tony uses the word "↑Did you" to make sure his information is correct. A tag question used as a turn-taking strategy. It used to

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relinquish the turn. So, turn 14 (Datum 22.20), Tony uses tag question as turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 15, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." In this case, turn 15 (Datum 22.21), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

23. AUDITORIUM

In this setting (Auditorium), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about diner at Auditorium Birmingham, Alabama. Also, there is a racism that black colored can not dine at this place.

In this case, this conversation shows five the turn. It started from T1 up to T5. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Well, he said we got an ho:ur. ↑You must be starving, Doc. **(23.1) and (23.2)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	((Looking at Tony))↑Go ahead. I'll meet you there.
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	((leaving Dr. Shirley)) **(23.3)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑-Hey. What's going on? ((holding Dr. Donald Shirley)
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	This(.) gentleman says that I'm not permitted to dine here. **(23.4) and (23.5)**

Data Analysis

The Auditorium dialogues that show the types and functions of turn-taking strategies are as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses possible pre-closing. He uses the word "well" in helping to hold the turn. The word "well" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. Also, Tony uses the address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. It used to relinquish the turn. So, turn 1 (Datum 23.1 and 23.2), Tony uses possible pre-closing and address terms as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold and relinquish the turn.

Turn 2, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 3, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 2-3 (Datum 23.3), they use the adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 4, Tony makes a question "↑-Hey. What's going on?." Tony takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This question used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 5, Dr. Shirley answers Tony's question. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to make the turn. Then, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "that" is the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. In this case, turn 4-5 (Datum 23.4 and 23.5), Tony and Dr. Shirley use adjacency pair "question-answer" and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take, and hold the turn.

24. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about Tony Lip Vallelonga's condition.

In this case, this conversation performs three the turn. It started from T1 up to T3. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley: Tony, ↑are you hungry? **(24.1)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga: Does Betty like Butta::er? **(24.2)**
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley: .hh

Data Analysis

The Car dialogues that show the type and function of turn-taking strategy is as follows;

In turn 1, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Thus, turn 1 (Datum 24.1), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces a question. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. Then in the next turn, Tony does not produce a response as the second part of the adjacency pair in responding to Dr. Shirley's question. Therefore, Dr. Shirley does not make a complaint because of the absence of Tony as the second part of the adjacency pair.

In turn 2, Tony produces post completor "Does Betty like Butta::er?." It because of the intended next speaker. After Tony's question, the next speaker wishes

to respond to Tony's question, but it canceled. At this point, turn 2 (datum 24.2), Tony uses post completor as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take and relinquish the turn.

25. PARKING SPACE

In this setting (Parking space), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about going home to celebrate Christmas eve in New York city. Besides, Tony Lip Vallelonga fires a gun because two people are waiting in the car. It happens because they have seen that Dr. Donald Shirley flash a wad of cash when he is in a bar.

At this point, this conversation performs seven the turn. It started from T1 up to T7. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Dr. Donald Shirley:	That's how you break a key. =.Hh That was a good time. I'd do that once a month for free:. **(25.1) and (25.2)**
T2 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=. Hh You were unbelievable.
T3 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Hey, Tony.(.) I bet if we leave right now, we can make it. **(25.3) and (25.4)**
T4 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑Make what?
T5 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Christmas Eve in Newyork City. **(25.5)**
T6 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	=((Fire a gun)) (0.5) ↑Don't ever flash a wad of cash in a ba:r.
T7 Dr. Donald Shirley:	= ((close the ear)) (0.5) I knew you had a gun↑. **(25.6)**

Data Analysis

The parking space dialogues that perform the type and function of turn-taking strategy is as follows;

Turn 1, Dr. Shirley produces two incompletion markers. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "how" and "that" in helping to hold the turn. The word "how" and "that" are incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. Then, Dr. Shirley uses the word "for" in helping to hold the turn. The word "for" is utterance in-competor as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 1 (Datum 25.1 and 25.2), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker and utterance in-competor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to hold the turn.

In turn 3, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Also, in explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "if" in helping to hold the turn. The word "if" is an incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, turn 3 (Datum 25.3 and 25.4), Dr. Shirley uses address term and incompletion marker as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish and hold the turn.

In turn 5, Tony produces repair "↑Christmas Eve in Newyork City." It happens after Tony uses a clarificatory question. This repair is other-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. Thus, It used to make the turn. Therefore, turn 5 (Datum 25.5), Tony uses repair "other-initiated self-repair" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 6, Tony produces an order for Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Turn 7, Dr. Shirley, no response about Tony's order. However, turn seven performs that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "I knew you had a gun↑." At this point, turn 7 (datum 25.6) Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

26. CAR

In this setting (Car), Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga talked about the trip of going home to celebrate Christmas eve. Here, in the middle of the trip, Dr. Donald Shirley substituted Tony Lip Vallelonga as driver because Tony Lip Vallelonga was sleepy. Besides, both of them going home safely.

In this case, this conversation performs thirteen the turn. It started from T1 up to T13. Two major actors (Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga) as participants in this conversation below.

Conversation

T1 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	This could get ba:d, Doc. **(26.1)**
T2 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↓Yes.(.)It's a shame we don't have something to protect us on our journey.(.) Oh I know. ↑Why don't you put your lucky rock up on the dash, Tony? ↑Come on, Tony. We need all the help we can get.= (.) Thank you. I fell safer already. **(26.2)**
T3 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	= ((Put The Lucky rock))You're a real prick, you know that?↑ **(26.3)**
T4 Dr. Donald Shirley:	.hh
T5 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	All right, that's it. We're do:ne. I'm pulling us into the next motel. **(26.4)**
T6 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Keep going as long as you can, Tony. **(26.5)** and **(26.6)**
T7 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	↑I can't keep my eyes open. (.)I'm getting hypnotized he:re. Think mw brain's gonna explode. Hh ((Wipe the windshield)) (.)Hey ↑we gave it a shot, Doc. What are you gonna do? **(26.7)** and **(26.8)**
T8 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑Tony:. Tony, wake up. **(26.9)** and **(26.10)**
T9 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	hh ((wake up)) ↑You all right? **(26.11)**
T10 Dr. Donald Shirley:	↑You're home. Get inside.= ((helping Tony to wake up)) (0.5) Good night ((giving suitcase)) **(26.12)**
T11 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	= .hh↑Wait:, wait. Come(.)↑come up and meet my family. **(26.13)** and **(26.14)**
T12 Dr. Donald Shirley:	Merry Christmas, Tony.**(26.15)**
T13 Tony Lip Vallelonga:	Hey.(.) Merry Christmas. **(26.16)**

Data Analysis

The Car dialogues that point out the type and function of turn-taking strategy is as follows;

In turn 1, Tony uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." So, it is clear that Dr. Shirley will be the next speaker. So, turn 1 (Datum 26.1), Tony uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

In turn 2, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." Thus, turn 2 (Datum 26.2), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

Further, turn 2, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 3, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Therefore, turn 2-3 (Datum 26.3), they use the adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 5, Tony uses a possible pre-closing. He uses the word "all right" in helping to hold the turn. The word "all right" is possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. So, turn 5 (Datum 26.4), Tony uses possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to hold the turn.

In turn 6, Dr. Shirley produces an incompletion marker. In explaining, Dr. Shirley uses the word "as" in helping to hold the turn. The word "as" is an incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy. Then, Dr. Shirley uses an address term

as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Thus, turn 6 (Datum 26.5 and 26.6), Dr. Shirley uses incompletion marker and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish and hold the turn.

Further, turn 6, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 7, Tony refuses this order. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. Then, Tony uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Tony names Dr. Shirley "Doc." It used to hold the turn. Therefore, turn 6-7 (Datum 26.7 and 26.8), they use adjacency pair "order-refusal" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish, take and hold the turn.

In turn 8, Dr. Shirley produces repair "↑Tony: Tony, wake up." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. It is used to relinquish and hold the turn. Also, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. It is used to relinquish the turn. Thus, turn 8 (Datum 26.9 and 26.10), Dr. Shirley uses repair "self-initiated self-repair" and address term as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to relinquish and hold the turn.

Further, turn 8, Dr. Shirley produces an order to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This order used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 9, Tony accepts this order. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 8-9 (Datum 26.11), they use

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the adjacency pair "order-acceptance" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

In turn 10 shows that Dr. Shirley comments to Tony. He uses natural next turn-taker "↑You're home. Get inside" with raising intonation. Thus, turn 10 (datum 26.12), Dr. Shirley uses natural next turn-taker as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to take the turn.

In turn 11, Tony produces repair "↑Wait:, wait. Come(.)↑come up and meet my family." This repair is self-initiated self-repair as a turn-taking strategy. It used to take and hold the turn. Also, in explaining, Tony uses the word "and" in helping to hold the turn. The word "and" is utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy. Therefore, turn 11 (Datum 26.13 and 26.14), Tony uses repair "self-initiated self-repair" and utterance in-completor as turn-taking strategies. That functions used to take and hold the turn. In this turn, tony produces an order as the first pair of adjacency pair, but Dr. Shirley no responsibility for the order.

In turn 12, Dr. Shirley uses an address term as a turn-taking strategy because of Dr. Shirley names Tony "Tony." So, it is clear that Tony will be the next speaker. Thus, turn 12 (Datum 26.15), Dr. Shirley uses address term as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish the turn.

Further, turn 12, Dr. Shirley produces a greeting to Tony. Dr. Shirley takes the turn by producing the first part of an adjacency pair. This greeting used to relinquish the turn. Then, turn 13, Tony accepts this greeting. This acceptance is the second part of the adjacency pair. It used to take the turn. In this case, turn 12-13 (Datum 26.16), they use the adjacency pair "greeting-greeting" as a turn-taking strategy. This function used to relinquish and take the turn.

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B. Table

The frequency of turn-taking strategies used in the Green book movie based on Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory.

NO	Turn-Taking Strategies	Frequency	Percent
1	Repair	24	6%
2	Adjacency Pair	117	29%
3	Address Term	66	16%
4	Post Completor	2	0%
5	Utterance In-Completor	83	20%
6	Incompletion Marker	73	18%
7	Possible Pre-Closing	15	4%
8	Overlap	1	0%
9	Taq Question	1	0%
10	Natural next turn-taker	28	7%
TOTAL		**410**	**100%**

The table above points out that the total number of turn-taking strategies is found 410 times in the Green book movie by researcher. At this point, the researcher found that the dominant type of turn-taking strategy is adjacency pair with 117 times used or 29% in this movie. Further, utterance in-completor occupies the second frequency in this movie that is 83 times used or 20%. Then, the incompletion marker has the frequency that is 73 times used or 18% in this movie. Afterward, the address term got the frequency that is 66 times used or 16%, natural next turn-taker with 28 times used or 7%, and repair with 24 times used or 6%. Besides, possible pre-closing contained 15 times used or 4% in this movie, post completor with two times used or 0%. The last were each overlap, and tag question had the same frequency that is one

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time used or 0% in this movie. Therefore, The turn-taking strategies which did not find in Green book movie are pre sequence, insertion sequence, and side sequence.

C. Findings and Discussion

The researcher found out that there are data findings in this movie. After analyzing the data based on the settings, in Green book movie, the researcher found out the turn-taking strategies used in the Green book movie's dialogue between two major actors, namely Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga. Those findings classified as follow:

1. Repair

Repair is the correction of the current speaker when the prior speaker talks inappropriate or error. At this point, repair as a turn-taking strategy used in the movie to relinquish, hold and take the turn.

The researcher found 24 (twenty-four) turn-taking strategies of repair, as shown in datasheets. By using other-initiated self- repair are 8 (eight) data. They are datum 1.4, datum 1.12, datum 3.12, datum 7.1, datum 14.10, datum 14.20, datum 21.22, and datum 25.5. Then, by using self-initiated self-repair are 16 (sixteen) data. They are datum 1.7, datum 1.19, datum 4.1, datum 5.13, datum 9.11, datum 9.40, datum 9.42, datum 9.43, datum 11.2, datum 12.4, datum 18.7, datum 21.2, datum 21.33, datum 22.17, datum 26.9, and datum 26.13.

The findings show that repair "self-initiated self-repair" more dominant type of repair that happens in the movie because the speaker tent to have a problem in the talk and resolves the issue by himself. Schegloff in

Liddicoat (2007:173) states that repair "self-initiated self-repair," in which the speaker of the repairable item both indicates a problem in the talk and resolves the issue. Therefore, repair that does not exist in the movie is "self-initiated other-repair" and "other-initiated other-repair."

2. Adjacency Pair

Adjacency pair is conversational action that paired. Here, an adjacency pair contained by two successive speakers in a conversation. Two patterns of adjacency pair, first pair part, and second pair part are interconnected. At this point, the researcher found that the adjacency pair used to take and relinquish the turn. Then, the researcher found 117 (one hundred and seventeen) turn-taking strategies of adjacency pair, as shown in datasheets. They are as follows;

a. By using order-acceptance are 13 (thirteen) data. They are datum 1.2, datum 8.22, datum 9.33, datum 9.54, datum 10.3, datum 11.7, datum 13.10, datum 14.4, datum 14.8, datum 21.25, datum 23.3, datum 26.3, and datum 26.11.

b. By using Question-answer are 77 (seventy-seven) data. They are datum 1.3, datum 1.6, datum 1.8, datum 1.9, datum 1.11, datum 1.13, datum 1.15, datum 1.17, datum1.19, datum 1.22, datum 1.24, datum 1.26, datum 2.3, datum 2.6, datum 2.8, datum 2.10, datum 2.11, datum 2.12, datum 2.16, datum 2.21, datum 3.1, datum 3.2, datum 3.3, datum 3.9, datum 3.11, datum 4.2, datum 5.8, datum 5.12, datum 5.15, datum 6.4, datum 6.8, datum 7.2, datum 7,3, datum 7,4, datum 7.6, datum 7.9, datum 7.10, datum 7.11, datum 7.13, datum 7.18, datum 8.5, datum 8.6, datum 8.9, datum 8.10,

datum 8.11, datum 8.13, datum 8.23, datum 9.2, datum 9.4, datum 9.6, datum 9.9, datum 9.16, datum 9.22, datum 9.45, datum 9.49, datum 11.1, datum 11.3, datum 11.9, datum 11.11, datum 13.1, datum 13.6, datum 14.1, 14.13, datum 14.22, datum 15.3, datum 15.5, datum 16.9, datum 17.3, datum 18.2, datum 19.1, datum 19.2, datum 19.5, datum 21.1, datum 21.7, datum 22.2, datum 22.5, and datum 23.4.

c. By using Greeting-Greeting 2 (two) data, are datum 5.2 and datum 26.16.

d. By using offer-refusal are 7 (seven) data, are datum 5.5, datum 6.3, datum 8.1, datum 9.14, datum 9.31, datum 18.6, and datum 21.32.

e. By using apology-acceptance are 2 (two) data, are datum 6.2, and datum 18.10.

f. By using announcement-unacknowledged 1 (one) datum, is datum 8.7.

g. By using challange-acceptance 1 (one) datum, is datum 8.14.

h. By using challenge-refusal 1 (one) datum, is datum 9.18.

i. By using order-refusal 7 (seven) data, are datum 9.34, datum 9.38, datum 13.8, datum 17.2, datum 21.23, datum 22.8, datum 26.7.

j. By using threat-refusal 1 (one) datum, it is datum 9.35.

k. By using announcement-acknowledge, 4 (four) are datum 10.2, datum 13.2, datum 16.2, datum 20.9.

l. By using offer-acceptance 1 (one) datum, is datum 10.6.

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The findings show that adjacency pair "question-answer" is the dominant type of turn-taking strategies in the movie because of only two participants involve in dialogues. They are Tony Lip Vallelonga (Mortensen) and Dr. Donald Shirley (Ali) as major actors in the movie. In this case, the adjacency pair that does not exist in the movie are pre-sequence, insertion, and side-sequence pairs.

3. **Address Term**

The address term is that the current speaker can choose the next speaker by mention the name. Sack in Sholikhah 2009 states that this turn-taking strategy can be used by the current speaker to choose another next speaker by naming or alluding him with a descriptive phrase. The researcher found that the address term used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. At this point, the researcher found 66 (sixty-six) turn-taking strategies of address term, as shown in datasheets. They are as follows;

a. By using the last name, 4 (four) data, are datum1.1, datum 1.36, datum 5.16, and datum 8.21.

b. By using First name 36 (thirty-six) data, are datum 1.14, datum 1.31, datum 2.1, datum 2.19, datum 7.17, datum 8.18, datum 8.24, datum 9.5, datum 9.21, datum 9.41, datum 9.44, datum 9.52, datum 10.7, datum 11.8, datum 12.1, datum 12.5, datum 14.12, datum 16.7, datum 18.4, datum 18.9, datum 19.11, datum 20.5, datum 21.18, datum 21.24, datum 21.27, datum 22.1, datum 22.7, datum 22.12, datum 22.15, datum 22.21, datum 24.1, datum 25.3, datum 26.2, datum 26.6, datum 26.10, and datum 26.15.

c. By using tittle name 25 (twenty-five) data, are datum 1.30, datum 2.5, datum 4.3, datum 5.1, datum 6.5, datum 7.19, datum 8.2, datum 9.1, datum 9.51, datum 11.4, datum 11.10, datum 11.12, datum 15.2, datum 15.9, datum 18.1, datum 18.8, datum 20.8, datum 21.26, datum 22.3, datum 22.9, datum 22.13, datum 22.19, datum 23.2, datum 26.1, and datum 26.8.

d. By using nickname 1 (one) datum, is datum 21.21.

The findings show that address terms are essential to maintain the relationship in society. By using tittle, first name, last name, it happens when the speaker indicates to accost the next speaker. The first name is a more dominant type of address term in the movie because of a more regular that a boss always needs his driver at the time. As did Dr. Donald Shirley subjected Tony Lip Vallelonga as a driver. Dr. Shirley names Tony Lip Vallelonga by using the first name, "Tony." In this case, This naming "Tony" happens many times in this movie's dialogues.

4. Post-Completor

The speaker produced a post completor when the intention's next speaker does not begin almost at once. The researcher found that post-completor used to take and relinquish the turn. The researcher found 2 two turn-taking strategies of post-completor, as shown in datasheets. Those are datum 4.4, and datum 24.2. As shown in datum 4.4, Tony used post completor because Dr. Donald Shirley intended to answer Tony's question but canceled. As Coulthard (1985:63) states that if the intended next speaker does not start almost at once, the previous speaker is likely to produce a post completor. It used to relinquish the turn.

5. **Utterance In-Completor**

The researcher found that utterance in-completor used to hold the turn. As Sack in Coulthard (1985:64) states that the most straightforward technique is to employ what Sack calls an utterance in-completor. The word "and," "but," and "however" and other clause connectors, whose importance in conversation is that they turn a potentially complete sentence into an incomplete one. In this study, the speaker used utterance in-completor because of speaker wish to complete the sentence. At this point, the researcher found 83 (eighty-three) turn-taking strategies of utterance in-completor, as shown in datasheets. Those are datum 1.5, datum 1.10, datum 1.16, datum 1.18, datum 1.21, datum 1.23, datum 1.25, datum 1.27, datum 1.28, datum 1.32, datum 1.34, datum 1.37, datum 2.2, datum 2.7, datum 2.14, datum 2.15, datum 2.17, datum 2.23, datum 3.5, datum 3.6, datum 3.13, datum 5.3, datum 5.6, datum 5.18, datum 5.19, datum 5.21, datum 6.1, datum 6.6, datum 6.7, datum 6.10, datum 7.8, datum 7.15, datum 8.8, datum 8.12, datum 8.15, datum 8.17, datum 8.19, datum 8.20, datum 9.3, datum 9.7, datum 9.10, datum 9.12, datum 9.17, datum 9.19, datum 9.23, datum 9.25, datum 9.27, datum 9.30, datum 9.39, datum 9.46, datum 9.47, datum 13.3, datum 13.4, datum 13.7, datum 14.2, datum 14.5, datum 14.6, datum 14.18, datum 14.19, datum 14.21, datum 16.1, datum 16.8, datum 16.11, datum 17.1, datum 18.5, datum 19.4, datum 19.6, datum 19.10, datum 19.12, datum 20.2, datum 20.4, datum 21.4, datum 21.5, datum 21.8, datum 21.12, datum 21.17, datum 21.20, datum 21.29, datum 21.31, datum 22.10, datum 22.14, datum 25.2, and datum 26.14.

6. **Incompletion Marker**

The researcher found that the incompletion marker used to hold the turn. Coulthard (1985:64) states that one technique is, to begin with, an incompletion marker, "if," "since," or any other subordinator, which informs the other participants that there will be at least two clauses before the first possible completion. In this study, the speaker used the incompletion marker as a turn-taking strategy because the speaker wishes to continue the talk. The researcher found 73 (seventy-three) turn taking strategies of incompletion maker as shown in data sheets. Those are datum 1.29, datum 2.4, datum 2.18, datum 2.20, datum 2.24, datum 3.4, datum 3.7, datum 3.8, datum 3.10, datum 5.4, datum 5.7, datum 5.11, datum 5.17, datum 6.9, datum 7.7, datum 7.12, datum 7.14, datum 7.16, datum 8.3, datum 8.4, datum 8.16, datum 8.25, datum 9.8, datum 9.20, datum 9.24, datum 9.26, datum 9.28, datum 9.32, datum 9.37, datum 9.48, datum 9.50, datum 10.1, datum 10.5, datum 11.6, datum 11.7, datum 12.6, datum 13.9, datum 14.3, datum 14.7, datum 14.9, datum 14.11, datum 14.14, datum 15.1, datum 15.8, datum 16.3, datum 16.5, datum 16.10, datum 18.3, datum 19.3, datum 19.7, datum 19.8, datum 19.9, datum 20.1, datum 20.3, datum 20.6, datum 20.7, datum 21.6, datum 21.9, datum 21.11, datum 21.13, datum 21.15, datum 21.16, datum 21.19, datum 21.28, datum 21.34, datum 22.4, datum 22.11, datum 22.16, datum 22.18, datum 23.5, datum 25.1, datum 25.4, and datum 26.5.

7. **Possible Pre-Closing**

The researcher found that possible pre-closing used to hold the turn. Possible pre-closing is some words such as "all right," "okay," "so," and

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"well" used to indicate the speaker is willing to end the turn. In this study, the speaker produces a response to confirm, agree, or express interest by using possible pre-closing. At this point, the researcher found 15 (fifteen) turn-taking strategies of possible pre-closing, as shown in datasheets. Those are datum 1.33, datum 1.35, datum 2.22, datum 5.9, datum 5.20, datum 9.13, datum 9.15, datum 15.6, datum 16.6, datum 17.4, datum 21.30, datum 21.35, datum 22.6, datum 23.1, and datum 26.4.

8. **Overlap**

The overlap is two speakers talking at the same time. Paltridge (2006) states that the speaker may use this overlap as a strategy for taking turns and prevent someone else from taking turns. At this point, the researcher found that function of overlap used to take the turn. The researcher found 1 (one) turn-taking strategy of overlap, as shown in the datasheet, is datum 9.29. As shown in datum 9.29, Dr. Shirley tries to continue his speaking.

Nevertheless, turn 3 Tony starts to speak. Then, turn 23, Tony begins to speak in overlap with Dr. Shirley's continuation. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Tony as the next speaker after Dr. Shirley orients to a possible transition-relevance place. As Sack in Lerner (2004:58-59) states that overlap onset can be the product of systematic procedures, those procedures constituting means of performing specifiable activities; specifically, a party can precision-place his talk in the course of another's, can select and hit a target point.

9. Tag Question

Tag question is a little question that produces at the end of a sentence. In this study, the tag question used to relinquish the turn. The researcher found 1 (one) turn-taking strategy of Tag question, as shown in the datasheet, is datum 22.20. As shown in datum 22.20, Tony produces a tag question, "I didn't notice any difference at all. ↑Did you?." in explaining, Tony uses the word "↑Did you" to make sure his information is correct. According to Azar (1999:A15), "A tag question is a question added at the end of the sentence. Speakers use tag questions chiefly to make sure their information is correct or to seek agreement."

10. Natural next turn-taker

The researcher found that the natural next turn taker is used to take the turn. Sack in Sholikhah (2009:28) states that a next speaker sometimes is selected as the natural next speaker by being the understood recipient of some request, comment, or suggestion without any overt selection procedure. At this point, the researcher found 28 (twenty-eight) turn-taking strategies of natural next turn-taker, as shown in datasheets. Those are datum 2.9, datum 2.13, datum 3.14, datum 5.10, datum 5.14, datum 5.22, datum 7.5, datum 8.26, datum 9.36, datum 9.53, datum 10.4, datum 11.5, datum 12.2, datum 12.3, datum 12.7, datum 13.5, datum 14.15, datum 14.16, datum 14.17, datum15.4, datum 15.7, datum 16.4, datum 16.12, datum 21.3, datum 21.10, datum 21.14, datum 25.6, and datum 26.12.

The findings point out that speakers used natural next turn-taker, in turn, to speak by getting understand what listener need and by commenting, since prior speakers do not give statement directly.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter points out two significant points, conclusions, and suggestions that are related to research findings and discussions. The conclusion is answered base on analyzing the data and the problem statement. Moreover, the suggestion will recommend the next researchers who are engaging in applying the same field of this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on research findings and discussion of analyzing and interpreting data. It can conclude that the researcher found many findings of types, the dominant strategies, and the function of turn-taking strategies in Green book movie by using Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson theory.

At this point, the turn-taking strategies used in dialogues between two major actors Dr. Donald Shirley and Tony Lip Vallelonga. In this movie, the researcher found ten turn-taking strategies in 26 settings, such as; repair, adjacency pair, address term, post-completor, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, tag question, and natural next turn taker.

The most dominant turn-taking strategy used in the movie is adjacency pair, with existing 117 times or 29%. Hence, this function used to take and relinquish the turn. Besides, the type of adjacency pair that mostly exists in this movie is "question-answer."

In this case, the function of turn-taking strategies used in the Green book movie is to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. For repair as a turn-taking strategy

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used to relinquish, hold, and take the turn. Then, adjacency pair used to take and relinquish the turn, address term used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn, post-completor used to take and relinquish the turn, utterance in-completor used to hold the turn. Also, incompletion marker used to hold the turn, possible pre-closing used to hold the turn, overlap used to take the turn, tag question used to relinquish the turn. Meanwhile, a natural next turn taker is used to take the turn.

B. Suggestion

The result of this research that this research has various turn-taking strategies in the Green book movie. Of course, this research has a plus and minus. Thus, after taking a conclusion based on research findings and discussion of this study, the researcher would like to give suggestions for further researchers with the same field in this study. The type of turn-taking strategies often appear in this research is adjacency pair "question-answer." Therefore, the researcher suggests investigating deeply about pre-sequence, insertion sequence, side sequence, or another turn-taking strategy which does not found in this research.

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Appendix 1: Transription Symbol

TRANSCRIPTION SYMBOL

In this study used the transcription symbols were developed by Gail Jefferson. The following symbols are used in the data.

(0.5)	The number in brackets indicates a time gap in tenths of a second.
(.)	A dot enclosed in a bracket indicates a pause in the talk less than two tenths a second.
˙hh	A dot before an 'h' indicates the speaker in the breath. The more 'h's, the longer the in-breath.
Hh	An 'h' indicates an out-breath. The more 'h's, the longer the breath.
(( ))	A description enclosed in a double bracket indicates a non-verbal activity. For example ((banging sound)).
-	A dash indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior word or sound.
:::	Colons indicate that the speaker has stretched the preceding sound or letter. The more colons the greater the extend of the stretching.
( )	Empty parentheses/brackets indicate the presence of an unclear fragment on the tape.
(guess)	The words within a single bracket indicate the transcriber's best guess at an unclear fragment.
.	A full stop indicates a stopping fall in tone. It does not necessarily indicate the end of the sentence.
Under	Underlined fragments indicate speaker emphasis.
↑↓	Pointed arrows indicate a marked falling or rising intonational shift. They are placed immediately before the onset of the shift.
CAPITAL	With the exception of proper nouns, capital letters indicate a section of speech noticeably louder than surrounding it.
° °	Degree sign are used to indicate that the talk they encompass is spoken noticeably quieter than surrounding talk.
Thaght	A 'gh' indicates that word in which it is placed had a guttural pronounciation.

> <	'More than' and 'less than' signs indicate that the talk they encompass was produced noticeably quicker than the surrounding talk.
=	The 'equals' sign indicates contiguous utterances.
[ ]	Square brackets between adjacent lines of concurrent speech indicate the onset (and end) of a spate of overlapping talk. (Woffitt, 2005:211-212).