

**TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY SCHIZOPHRENIC IN  
SOFT WHITE UNDERBELLY YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

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SOFT WHITE UNDERBELLY YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

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MALANG**

**2022**



## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Turn-Taking Strategies used by Schizophrenic in Soft White Underbelly YouTube Channel**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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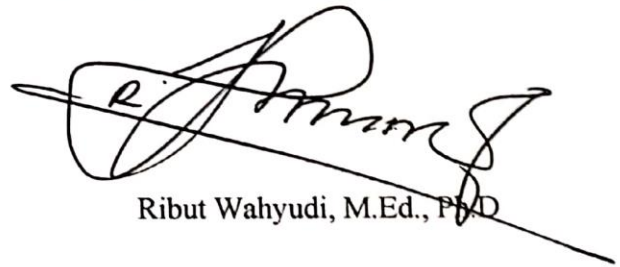
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## **MOTTO**

*Every good conversation comes from a good understanding.*

## **DEDICATION**

I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

My father and my mother, Taufiq and Siti Romlah, who have supported me, never stopped praying for my success and remind me to stay confident.

My big family, who have given me support and endless love



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you for all my friends who has been with me while studying at this university especially those of you who want to hear my complaints when doing on my thesis. Last but not least, I realize that this thesis still has the paucity and mistakes, I conveniently to accept suggestions, comments, critics and devices for the better writing. I hope that this thesis would be useful for those who read and feel interested in the field of this study.

Malang, June 23 2021

The writer,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mufidatur Rofiqoh', with a stylized, cursive script.

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## ABSTRACT

**Rofiqoh, Mufidatur** (2022) *Turn-Taking Strategies used by Schizophrenic in Soft White Underbelly YouTube Channel*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

*Keywords: Conversation Analysis, Turn-Taking, Schizophrenic*

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The study of turn-taking strategies is an aspect of speaking that aims to understand how people manage their interactions and how the speakers organized and developed the conversation. In the conversation, the speakers should know the turn-taking strategies to produce a smooth conversation. Existing research on turn-taking is still limited to normal people's conversations, so in-depth research is needed on the turn-taking of Schizophrenia sufferers. Therefore, this study focused on identifying turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic. The interview between the host and the Schizophrenic is taken as the object of this study. The researcher analyses the data using the theory of Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) by selecting and dividing based on the types and the functions of turn-taking strategies. To classify the data, the researcher uses the transcription symbols proposed by Gail Jefferson Transcription System to make the analysis easier to identify. The qualitative descriptive method uses as the research design in this study and the data is in the form of a conversation. In the result, the researcher found 72 data using turn-taking strategies which were categorized into six types of turn-taking strategies, including adjacency pairs, utterance in-completor, incompleteness marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, and repair technique. All of the data are divided into three functions of turn-taking strategies, namely take, hold, and relinquish the turn. The turn-taking strategy that is mostly used by the schizophrenic is adjacency pairs. The results of this research can be helpful for further research to examine turn-taking strategies in Schizophrenic. The researcher recommends for the next researcher investigate more of the reasons why the other four types of turn-taking were not used by Schizophrenic.

## ملخص البحث

لرافقة، مفيدة (٢٠٢٢) استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار التي يستخدمها Schizophrenic في قناة Soft White أطروحة جامعية قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بالانج. المستشارة فيتا نور سانتني الماجستير.

الكلمة الرئيسية : تحليل المحادثة، تبادل الأدوار، الفصام

تعد دراسة استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار جانباً من جوانب التحدث يهدف على فهم كيفية إدارة الأشخاص لتفاعلاتهم وكيفية تنظيم المتحدثين وتطويرهم في المحادثة. يجب على المتحدثين أن يعرفوا استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار لتحصيل المحادثة الجيدة. ركزت هذه الدراسة على تحديد استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار التي يستخدمها المصابون بالفصام. يتم أخذ المقابلة بين المضيف والمصاب بالفصام ليكون هدفاً رئيسياً لهذه الدراسة. تقوم الباحثة بتحليل البيانات باستخدام نظرية (1974) Jefferson و Schegloff و Sacks بالاختيار والقسم على أساس أنواع ووظائف استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار لتصنيف البيانات. تستخدم الباحثة رموز النسخ التي اقترحتها Call Jefferson Transcription System لتسهيل التعرف على التحليل. تستخدم الباحثة الأسلوب الوصفي النوعي لتصميم البحث في هذه الدراسة والبيانات على شكل المحادثة. وجدت الباحثة 72 بياناً باستخدام استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار التي تم تصنيفها إلى ستة أنواع من استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار، وهي الأزواج المتجاورة، والكلام في التكملة، وعلامة عدم الإكمال، والإغلاق المسبق المحتمل، والتداخل، وتقنية الإصلاح. يتم تقسيم جميع البيانات إلى ثلاث وظائف استراتيجيات لأخذ الدور وهي الاستلام والتعليق والتخلي عن الدور. استراتيجية تبادل الأدوار التي استخدمها كثيراً المصابون بالفصام على نطاق هي أزواج المتجاورة. يمكن أن تساعد نتائج هذه الدراسة في إجراء مزيد من البحث لفحص استراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار لدى الأشخاص المصابين بالفصام. يقترح الباحث أنه يجب على الباحثين الآخرين التحقيق في أسباب عدم استخدام الأنواع الأربعة الأخرى من تبادل الأدوار من قبل المصابين بالفصام.

## ABSTRAK

**Rofiqoh, Mufidatur** (2022) Strategi Giliran yang Digunakan Skizofrenia di Channel YouTube Soft White Underbelly. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Analisis Percakapan, Turn-Taking, Skizofrenia.

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Studi tentang strategi turn-taking adalah aspek berbicara yang bertujuan untuk memahami bagaimana orang mengelola interaksi mereka dan bagaimana pembicara mengatur dan mengembangkan percakapan. Dalam percakapan, pembicara harus mengetahui strategi turn-taking untuk menghasilkan percakapan yang lancar. Penelitian terdahulu yang membahas tentang strategi turn-taking masih terbatas pada percakapan orang normal, sehingga diperlukan penelitian yang mendalam tentang turn-taking penderita Skizofrenia. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini difokuskan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi turn-taking yang digunakan oleh penderita Skizofrenia. Wawancara antara host dan penderita Skizofrenia diambil sebagai objek penelitian ini. Peneliti menganalisis data menggunakan teori Sacks, Schegloff, dan Jefferson (1974) dengan memilih dan membagi berdasarkan jenis dan fungsi strategi turn-taking. Untuk mengklasifikasikan data, peneliti menggunakan simbol transkripsi yang cetuskan oleh Sistem Transkripsi Gail Jefferson agar analisis lebih mudah diidentifikasi. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan sebagai desain penelitian dan datanya berupa percakapan. Peneliti menemukan 72 data menggunakan strategi turn-taking yang dikategorikan ke dalam enam jenis strategi turn-taking, termasuk adjacency pair, utterance in-completer, incompletion marker, kemungkinan pre-closing, overlap, dan teknik repair. Semua data tersebut terbagi menjadi tiga fungsi strategi turn-taking, yaitu take, hold, dan relinquish the turn. Strategi turn-taking yang banyak digunakan oleh penderita skizofrenia adalah adjacency pairs. Hasil penelitian ini dapat membantu penelitian selanjutnya untuk mengkaji strategi turn-taking pada penderita Skizofrenia. Peneliti menyarankan untuk peneliti selanjutnya meneliti lebih lanjut alasan mengapa empat jenis turn-taking lainnya tidak digunakan oleh penderita skizofrenia.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Language is a tool of social interaction that is used to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. Normal human brain and speech functions can speak well. However, those with impaired brain function and speech apparatus certainly have difficulty speaking both productively and receptively. So, their language skills are impaired. This language disorder can be broadly divided into two kinds. Those are interference due to medical factors and social environmental factors. Medical factors are disturbances, either due to abnormalities in brain function or due to abnormalities in speech apparatus. Whereas, the social environment factors are the environment of life that is not natural to humans, such as being excluded or isolated from the environment of human society. One of the language disorders experienced by humans is schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that can affect behavior, emotions, and communication. As stated by Wardhani (2017), Schizophrenia is a mental disorder in which sufferers experience severe mental disorders characterized by disturbances of thought, language, perception, and self-awareness. It often includes psychotic disorders, such as hearing voices or delusions. Schizophrenic will feel hard to understand every word that other people say. Schizophrenia's way of thinking is also slow, and self-awareness is low so that when talking to other people, they will answer with inappropriate answers.

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder associated with madness and mental illness. Schizophrenia, according to Bleuler (in Syafyahya, 2018: 7), comes from the word *sahizos* which means broken or branched, and *frenia* comes from the phrase *phren*, which means soul. So, schizophrenia means a split or branched soul. People with schizophrenia experience disturbances in their soul or identity to break the connection between thoughts and feelings and fill them with

disturbed perceptions, wrong ideas, and illogical conceptions (Nugroho, 2017). The mental disorder experienced by schizophrenic causes their speech to also be disturbed.

Based on data from basic health research data in 2018, Schizophrenia sufferers in Indonesia reached 400 thousand people or as many as 1.7 per thousand population (Depkes RI., 2019). This number is significant so research on Schizophrenic sufferers needs to be done to find out how Schizophrenia communicates with other people in their lives, because it affects the way they can communicate with other people. As stated by Al-Mubarok et al. (2021) that the language disorder suffered by Schizophrenic is a language disorder due to a thinking disorder. This phenomenon is an illustration for researcher to explore the way how Schizophrenic can communicate with others.

Communication is a two-way interaction carried out by two or more people to ask and answer something important. Communication between two or more people is called conversation. A conversation is an oral interaction between two or more people to exchange information. A conversation that occurs is primarily determined by several factors, including the context of the actor (speaker and interlocutor), age, place of the conversation, gender, etc. A conversation is described as an activity that involves two or more people speaking in a turn. The speaker can get and exchange information based on their ideas and thoughts during the conversation. Conversation is an activity where two or more people use linguistics forms and nonverbal signals to communicate interactively. One form of conversation is face to face conversation by people around us, for example is interview (Nalosca et al.:1987). Interview is a face to face conversation between interviewee and interviewer. According to Scott as cited in Jong & Jung (2015), interview is a purposeful exchange of ideas, the answering of questions and communication between two or more people. Interview can also be defined as an attempt to get maximum amount of information from someone.

As stated by Coulthard (1985), the goal of a conversation is to get the turn of talking about a topic. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate the conversational interactions using the conversation analysis concept between two or more people in the interview.

Conversation analysis is an analysis that focuses its attention on interactions in conversation. Sidnell (2010) stated that the reason for conversational analysis in social science is describing, analyzing, and understanding conversations in human social life. Further, the conversation analysis also reveals organization through naturally occurring conversations (Heritage, 1990). If the conversation conducts in keeping with the rules of speech rotation, then the conversation will run smoothly and be understood by both parties. However, there might be overlaps, interruptions, silences, etc., if the speakers and interlocutors violate the rules of the conversation. Coulthard (1996: 59) states that one of the essential facts of conversation is that the position of speaker and listener changes significantly to reduce overlap and less silence. Consequently, the conversation will run smoothly if the speaker and the interlocutor recognize how to start the conversation, end the conversation, and how long they need to have a conversation.

In a conversation, the participants should recognize and obey a rule of conversation. They can share roles: who gets a turn to speak, who receives a turn to listen, then change parts so that the conversation can run smoothly. Cutler and Pearson (in Sabbat, 1991) said that the conversation would run smoothly if the speaker s examined several rules. Those are the speaker not talking the turn for too long, the speech needs to finish without any interruption, and at the end of the turn, the other speakers should take over without too long a pause. However, on occasion interruptions and overlaps occur while multiple participants are speaking simultaneously. It happens earlier than the speaker reaches the end of the utterance, and the interlocutor has appeared.

In carrying out a conversation, speakers speak to each other in a particular order. It is called turn-taking. Turn-taking is a fundamental study in conversation analysis. It means that turn-taking could be investigated while conducting conversational analysis. It makes diversion an essential topic in discourse analysis research, as evidenced by many research and dialogue on recreation, especially in English conversation (Subiyanto, 2017). Consistent with Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff, there are three effects of the turn-taking model that must be considered; among others, they need to listen, understand, and display an understanding (Silverman, 1998). Turn-taking must be used to make the conversation goes appropriately, and the person who is speaking and the interlocutor understand the meaning of the conversation. In addition, turn-taking in social interaction is a critical collectively arranged component based on a standard conversation pattern and particular communicative behavior (Torreira, 2015). Therefore, it is essential to notice the use of turn-taking to make the conversation more organized and orderly.

An instance of a conversation field as a critical factor is turn-taking as the primary study on conversation analysis. Turn-taking is a change in the role of the speaker and the interlocutor. According to Strentrom (1994), a turn is whatever the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. It means that the following speaker will talk when they get a chance from the current speaker to start a conversation. The speaker and the interlocutor have to signal each other to make the conversation comfortable and understandable. Cook (1989) stated that the speakers show the signal when one of them has stopped the turn, and some other speaker will take a turn.

Further, Levinson (1983) describes a turn-moving scheme in conversation as follows: the first person (A) speaks then stops, then the following person (B) speaks and then stops, and returns by the first person (A), and so forth. From that, it can be seen that the turn-taking scheme is A-B-A-B-A-B. Liddicoat (2007)

found that participants spoke alternately, and speaker changes occurred flexibly in conversation. It is similar to the Congklak game, wherein a player will stop when the turn has ended, and another player will take over the turn.

Turn-taking analysis relates to how interacting people take turns to talk and how they communicate when decided. Turn-taking is utilized in various conditions that focus on how a person conducts a conversation. Turn-taking is extensively carried out in everyday life, such as in meetings, debates, interviews, etc. (Sacks et al.: 1974). Consequently, the researcher used video interviews as the object of this study. The researcher analyzes the turn-taking strategies phenomenon used by Schizophrenic.

The video of Schizophrenic was chosen as the object of research because a Schizophrenic is a mentally disturbed person that causes disturbance of thoughts and speech. This will affect how the sufferer speaks and responds to information submitted by the other person. The video describes the way Schizophrenic communicates with other people so that it can be understood that the response of Schizophrenic sufferers is different from normal people in general. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the use of turn-taking by people with mental disorders, namely Schizophrenia.

The Schizophrenic of this study is a young man in the United States who was discovered by one of the photographers (ML) who is interested in knowing the problems experienced by individuals in society that do not receive government attention. He is Christ. He had Schizophrenia stems from the use of drugs and alcohol for several years. In addition, there are hereditary factors that cause Schizophrenia to be experienced by Christ. He was diagnosed with Schizophrenia at seventeen years old, so he had to be imprisoned for rehabilitation. The World Health Organization (2017) stated that schizophrenia generally begins in late adolescence or early adulthood. Therefore, a person with Schizophrenia is someone who has a mental disorder at the age of seventeen years and over.

The researcher uses video interviews as the object to investigate in this research. The researcher analyzed the phenomenon of turn-taking strategies used in the interview. An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose (Harpers, 1931). The interview is a conversation that involves at least two individuals who have interacted (Gillham, 2001). An interview will produce communication between the interviewer and interviewee. It will appear how the interviewer and interviewee start their turns as the opportunity to talk. There are some types of interviews, like interview between doctor and patient in the hospital for conveyance a diagnosis, political news interview or survey investigation interview to get some information, and celebrity program interview (Schiffrin, 111). The interview in this study is the investigation interview to know several information of Schizophrenic's life.

Conversation analysis is used in this study because the researcher wants to know how people change turns in interviews to get information. In this case, the researcher analyzes the use of turn-taking by Schizophrenic. The researcher chose the interview as the object because the conversation is more intensive and the information obtained is also more dense and complex. In addition, because the central controller in the interview is generally the interviewer, the conversation in the interview will be smoother, and there will be less overlap and interruption.

This study uses conversational analysis to describe the turn-taking strategies used by schizophrenic in interviews. Sacks et al., in their journal '*A Simple Systematic for the Organization of Turn-Taking in Conversation*' state that there are several ways to indicate a turn will be changed using the address terms, adjacency pair, post-completor, utterance in-completor, incompleteness markers, possible pre-closing, overlaps, repair techniques, tag questions, and natural next-turn takers. Those are turn-taking strategies. Meanwhile, the function of the turn-taking strategy that appears in the conversation is to take the turn, which means that the listener wants to take a turn to talk in the conversation; holding the turn

means that the speaker still wants to maintain the conversation by giving a clue such as 'umm', 'mm' or take a breath and relinquishing the turn which means that the turn has been finished by providing a signal. Therefore, the researcher focused on analyzing the types of turn-taking strategies and turn-taking functions used by Schizophrenic.

Many scholars examined turn-taking in different data contexts, including Talk Show (Okafor, 2020) and (Saraswati, 2017). There is a difference in turn-taking used in talk shows, as turn-taking can run smoothly when the host, as the primary participant, controls the conversation. However, if all participants are free to speak, they will overlap. Besides that, turn-taking is also analyzed in the movie. Several previous studies were conducted by (Aisyah, 2021), (Pradana, 2020), and (Gupita, 2021) on different titles of movies and their conflicts in it. From these studies, there are differences in turn-taking due to differences in conflicts that occur. However, there are various turn-taking used in the movie. It is because of many scenes and conversations in it.

Other than that, turn-taking is also found in the debate. Not much different from the interview; generally, in the debate participant consists of 2 people. However, TRP in the debate was determined by the two participants so that there was no main speaker who controlled the conversation, so there was a lot of overlap. It caused differences in arguments that made participants not pay attention to when they could start and end the conversation. Turn-taking in the debate has been investigated in several previous studies, including those (Natalia, 2019) and (Shan, 2019). The difference with this research is the conversation in the interview is mainly controlled by the host, and the interviewee only answers the questions asked by the host, so there may be a little more overlap than in the debate. Overall, those articles discuss turn-taking in several objects, and some of them use the same theory as the current study. So, differences in data context can



also affect the turn-taking used. From those, the study that unexplored before is turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in the interview.

In addition, various studies have attempted to uncover aspects and elements of the dynamics of turn-taking in interviews, such as political TV interviews (Jooj & Sherwani: 2019), online political interviews (Amadi: 2020), and TV interviews (Simbolon, Purba, & Silalahi: 2021). Based on the previous studies, it was found that various turn-taking in interviews was used by participants who did not suffer from mental disorders so that they could easily understand the content of the conversation in the interview. Then, almost all researchers analyzed the turn-taking used by the two participants in the interview. However, this study focuses on the use of turn-taking by the interviewee as people with Schizophrenia only. Furthermore, Juniata & Mulatsih (2021) found that the most dominant aspect of conversation analysis in the interview was turn-taking. It makes the realization that the aspects used by the interviewer and interviewees are different.

From the previous studies, the researcher concludes that normal participants conducted the interviews. The interviewer and interviewee are people who do not have a mental disorder. They did turn-taking smoothly, and the conversation was easy for both to understand. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the turn-taking applied by Schizophrenic who has a mental disorder. Besides that, one study is almost the same as this study by Jooj and Sherwani (2019) because this previous study also examined turn-taking in the interview. This study aims to analyze the turn-taking strategies used by the speakers in a British TV interview and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies. The data is classified into six types of turn-taking based on Sacks et al. (1974) Perspective. The difference between the previous study and this study lies in the object of study. In this study, researcher analyzed the turn-taking used by schizophrenic in interviews and the function of using turn-taking strategies. In contrast, Jooj and

Sherwani (2019) examined the types of turn-taking only used by interviewees who did not have mental disorders.

The researcher analyzes turn-taking because it's important to go deeper, specifically for people who need to talk or interact with other people, so as not to hurt someone's feelings anymore and avoid misunderstandings among them. Further, they will be able to appreciate the interlocutor and the way people take turns organizing and expressing themselves in interactions to achieve conversational goals. Then, if the listener understands the speaker's utterance, their conversation can continue efficaciously to avoid insults. In addition, this study analyzes the turn-taking strategy used by Schizophrenic in the interview. Schizophrenia affects a person's ability to speak and think which affects how a person understands the words of others. Schizophrenic generally experiences disturbances in speaking, including interspersed with other words, creating new words, and often speaking out of context. This can affect how a person with schizophrenia does turn-taking in conversation. Therefore, this study differs from previous studies, which only focused on the use of turn-taking by the interviewee who has mentally healthy state.

However, this research will lead to discoveries about the turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic. This study uses Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson's (1974) theory to investigate the turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic and to explain the functions of turn-taking implemented by Schizophrenic in the interview video. Similarly, this research uses Gail Jefferson's theory (1984) to transcribe the conversation. Consequently, the researcher can more easily discover the types of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic and explains how are the functions of turn-taking strategies implemented by Schizophrenic in the interview.

**B. Research Question(s)**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher analysed the turn-taking strategies. Therefore the researcher applies the following research questions:

1. What types of turn-taking strategies are used by Schizophrenic in soft white underbelly YouTube channel interview?
2. How are the functions of turn-taking strategies implemented by Schizophrenic in soft white underbelly YouTube channel interview?

**C. Objective of Study**

1. To find out the types of turn-taking strategies by Schizophrenic in soft white underbelly YouTube channel interview.
2. To explain the function of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in soft white underbelly YouTube channel interview

**D. Significance of the Study**

This research is intended to make a valuable contribution to the theoretical and practical significance. From the theoretical importance, this study is designed to provide information to students about linguistic studies, especially those related to conversation analysis about the turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenia. In addition, readers will find out the characteristics of Schizophrenic and how to communicate well with them. Meanwhile, in the practical significance, this research is helpful for readers to understand and apply good conversations in daily life with other people to understand conversations in social work while helping readers understand the rules and patterns of turns in interviews. So, the conversation will run smoothly without any overlaps or misunderstandings. In addition, readers will also know how to talk with Schizophrenic, so it is useful for those who are interested in treating Schizophrenic.

## **E. Scope and Limitation**

This study focuses on the conversation analysis of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic and the function of turn-taking strategies by Schizophrenic in the interview video. The limit of this study is a conversation between two participants in an interview. So, the turn-taking strategies that involve three or more people do not use in this study. However, the researcher only analyzes the turn-taking used by Schizophrenic. The researcher chooses this research object because it is still rare for previous researchers to examine the use of turn-taking by Schizophrenic. The researcher focuses on analyzing the types of turn-taking strategies the interviewee (Schizophrenic) applied and the function of turn-taking strategies used by the Schizophrenic in the interview video.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

To make this research clear and avoid misunderstanding, here are some key research terms used in this research, including conversational analysis, turn-taking, and Schizophrenic. The details are described below.

### **1. Conversation Analysis**

Conversation analysis is an analysis performed to find out how a conversation occurs. Conversation analysis requires transcription of the actual data to know the speech generation of the conversation. In other words, conversation analysis is a field of linguistics related to the organization of conversations between speakers and listeners.

### **2. Turn-Taking**

Turn-taking is the exchange of speaker conversations, which means that only one speaker speaks at a time. It is also the role of the speaker and listener. When the current speaker begins talking and stops, other speakers can

begin speaking (Yule, 1996). Furthermore, turn-taking is when the speaker (host) and the interviewee take over. In turn-taking, the speakers use several strategies in the interview. Those strategies are based on the conversation analysis theory on turn-taking by Sacks, Schegolff, and Jefferson (1974). It is applied to control the floor of each participant in the interview and avoid misunderstandings among them.

### 3. Schizophrenic

A person with schizophrenia is someone who has a severe mental disorder characterized by disturbances of thought, language, perception, and self-awareness. As Sadock et al. (2014) stated that Schizophrenia is part of a psychotic disorder primarily characterized by a loss of reality and insight. People with schizophrenia will have difficulty thinking and speaking, so discussions in conversations (interviews) will not run smoothly.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the theories related to this study. It includes conversation analysis, the concept of turn-taking, turn-taking strategies based on Sacks et al., and the function of turn-taking strategies.

#### **A. Conversation Analysis**

Before knowing the turn-taking strategy, it is good to see the approach used to analyze the turn-taking strategy. The approach used to analyze turn-taking is conversational analysis. Conversation analysis is a conversation system that humans use to communicate with other people in everyday life. According to (Liddicoat, 2007), conversation analysis is a branch of the discourse analysis approach. It shows that conversational analysis is a study that studies the use of spoken communication language. Conversation analysis developed from words carried out by Harvey Sacks, Gail Jefferson, and Emanuel Schegloff (Paltridge, 2000). According to (Levinson, 1983), conversation analysis is different from discourse analysis. This is because discourse analysis is an approach that focuses on studying the text, while conversation analysis focuses on learning conversation. In other words, conversations are considered discourse analysis so conversation analysis can be viewed as a subfield of discourse analysis. In other words, discourse analysis has a comprehensive meaning, or discourse analysis is superordinate, and conversation analysis is subordinate (Martutik, 1994).

Conversation analysis is more concerned with the interaction between two people who are having a conversation. They communicate to obtain information and convey ideas between the two. In this case, conversation analysis is the tool to observe the people when they have interaction with others, how they handle the conversation, and how to know when the speaker can speak or not. The objective

of conversation analysis is to understand how people manage communication. When it is the first speaker's turn, the next speaker understands the meaning of the first speaker. Therefore, conversation analysis is used to know how to take turns responding in a conversation. It looks as if social interactions are developing using language. Conversation analysis pays attention to every day spoke interactions like casual conversation and other verbal interactions such as debate, interviews, legal hearings, doctor-patient consultations, and classroom interactions.

## **B. Turn-taking**

Turn-taking is a situation where speakers take turns speaking. The first speaker uttered the utterance and followed by the other speakers. According to (Hutchby, 1998), there are three basic facts in conversation. Those are the change of turns; speakers tend to speak at one time, and turns that are carried out simultaneously. From the three facts, people tend to overlap in conversation. Therefore, turn-taking is changing the turn of the speaker and the listener. The speaker has the right to speak and comment on the topic presented by the previous speaker.

Besides that, some places indicate that the speaker can initiate to speak in a conversation. One person will continue the speaker until another takes the floor to speak. It means that the second speaker can take the floor when the previous speaker has finished speaking. Two participants have the same role in turn-taking, namely the speaker and the listener. A speaker is a participant who must start the conversation first, while a listener is a participant who must hear and understand what the speaker is talking about until he/she can take the floor. Therefore, only one person speaks while the other person is silent and understands what is being said.

Turn-taking focuses on how people turn to speak and when it's appropriate for them to start and stop talking in a conversation. Turn-taking refers to the process of people deciding whose conversation will speak next (Ghilzai, 2015). Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) argue that simple systematic turn-taking in conversation is governed by social norms that define one speaker at a time but allow open participation. That is, turn-taking focuses on strategies to avoid mistakes in conversation. They explain how the interlocutor constructs and allocates turns in a systematic manner. The turn-taking strategy system as a model based on the turn-taking phenomenon consists of turn-taking units. The end of this unit is the 'Transition Relevance Place' (TRP). There are three rules in a turn-taking organization, including:

- If the current speaker A selects the next speaker B, A must stop, and B must start.
- If A does not choose B, each participant can choose himself; the first starter gets the right to the next unit.
- If neither party chooses for themselves, A can continue.

These rules are applied recursively to each TRP. It is essential to have adequate time to speak to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the interlocutor. Therefore, it is very important to take turns talking. From the explanation, it can be concluded that the concept of turn-taking is a change in the roles of the speaker and the listener in the conversation.

### **C. Turn-Taking Strategies Based on Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff (1974)**

Turn-taking is an important area of conversation analysis. Conversations go smoothly when the speaker and listener can signal to each other. To avoid misunderstandings and overlap in the conversation, the speaker and the interlocutor need to know the turn-taking strategy in the conversation. The first



model for the organization of turn-taking in conversation was developed by Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff (1974) in their article, "A Simplest Systematics for an Organization of Turn-taking for Conversation." The following are the turn-taking strategies based on Sacks et al. (1974) from the secondary sources.

### **1. Address Term**

Address term is a word or phrase that the speaker addresses to the speech partner in a conversation process. The address term is usually used in various situations such as admonishing or calling. The term address often appears in intentional or unintentional conversations in everyday life. There are many ways to say the next speaker by naming or by title, first name, last name, or some combination of these like professor, Mickel, buddy, waiter, and others. Further supported by Sacks (Grundy, 2000) that address term is one of the ways the next speaker is selected by name. An example of an address term between Dr. John and patient:

*Dr. John: How are you doing now? Is there any progress?*

*Patient: I'm not convinced, doctor, that this treatment is working*

This is an example of an address term by using the title. The patient points out the previous speaker used his title 'Doctor.'

### **2. Adjacency Pairs**

Adjacency pairs are conversational aspects that explain the structure of speech sequences in a conversation. Schegloff: 2007 stated that a basic unit of sequence construction is an adjacency pair. As the name implies, an adjacency pair usually takes the form of a pair of utterances by two people who are having a conversation. When participants exchange turns to speak in conversation, adjacency pairs occur. The first type of adjacency pair includes

questions, greetings, challenges, threats, warnings, offers, requests, complaints, invitations, and announcements (Fitri, 2020). The first pair will be the first speaker to convey the topic of conversation, and then the second pair will respond to what was given by the first speaker. The response uttered can be positive, negative, or even unexpected. For example:

A: What lovely shoes there you have!

B: Oh, thank you very much (positive response)

B: Actually, I wouldn't say I like it (negative response)

Here, 'A' gives a compliment as the first part of the adjacency pair, and B answers with a positive or negative response. The first speaker has finished the speaking, and the next speaker produces the second pair of pairs.

Sacks et al. are proposed that the adjacency pair has several features as follows:

- They are too long sayings
- Two speakers will produce the conversation
- Related statements
- The first speaker must be part of the first pair, and the second speaker belongs to the amount of the second pair.
- The first pair can choose the next speaker and the following action.

#### **a. Preferred and Dis-preferred Responses**

The utterance of one speaker is very likely to cause a particular reaction from the next speaker. Actions are ordered in the first and second

parts and categorized as question-answer, offer-accept, and so on. The first part produces a preferred and dis-preferred response (Hermansyah, 2013).

- Characteristics of Preferred Responses

There are two groups of features which can be used to recognize the preferred response: simple and no delay (Schegloff , 2007 p.66). Further , Schegloff ( 2007 ) adds that “ preferred responses are likely to be short and to the point , and not ordinarily treated as ' accountable". The characteristic of preferred responses according to CA is drawn from the example below:

*Child: Could you .hh could you put on the light for my .hh room*

*Father: yep*

(Levinson, 1983, p.307)

- Characteristics of Dispreferred Responses

There are several features presented to identify the accuracy of dispreferred response. Schegloff (2007) categorizes some cluster of features which can be used to recognize the dispreferred responses such as mitigation, elaboration, default, and positioning. Dispreferred second is a marked and unexpected response. They are typically delivered: (i) After a significant delay, and (ii) With some reason of why the preferred second can't be performed. For example,

*A: Would it be possible for you to meet me tomorrow?*

*B: Well, I doubt it.*

An offer- rejection, a proposal -rejection, an invitation - refusal, etc are the examples of Dispreferred.

### **3. Post-completor**

Post-completor occurs when the next speaker does not immediately respond to the previous speaker. As Sacks (Coulthard, 1977) stated that this

post-completor can be a question, repeated utterances, and attention to silence, such as "Did you hear me?" or "Are you following me?" An example of post-completor by repeating the question:

A: Therefore, the discussion will be continued next week. Before the discussion is closed, any questions?

B: (no answer 'silence')

A: Did you hear me?

#### **4. Utterance in-completor**

Utterance in-completor is the technique to give more information used by the speakers who want to continue the previous conversation. Several words can be used to continue the last conversation, like *and*, *however*, and other clause connectors. The speakers that use the utterance in-completor are not always successful. The next speaker causes it overlaps the utterances. Coulthard (1997) stated that the use of complementary speech is not always a complicated technique because the speaker who chooses themselves, waiting for a possible completion first, may have planned or arranged their turn. The following are examples of conversations that use utterance in-completor strategies:

A: Please help me take catering tonight, and I hope you can take it on time.

B: Alright, I will take it for you.

Here, A uses the word 'and' to give more information in the middle of the utterance.

## 5. Incompletion Markers

Incompletion markers are turn-taking strategies used to continue the conversation using subordinates. In Coulthard (1977:57), Sacks stated another technique for holding a turn after the last possible completion is to start with imperfection markers such as 'if', 'since', 'afterward', 'when', or other subordinate. It is used to inform other participants that there will be two clauses before the first possible completion. Here is an example of an incompletion marker in conversation:

A: What use is it? Why do you rebuy the new shoes?

B: I will use it only for sports.

Here, A uses the word 'if' in the second question. It used to indicate that A will continue to speak.

## 6. Possible Pre-closing

Possible pre-closing is utterances that indicate the conversation will end with a low intonation which is typical closing. It means the next speaker did not want to product new topic by providing 'alright', 'well', 'okay', or other final greetings. It indicates there is no topic to be discussed and the conversation will be finished. However, if the pre-closing is done with a long silence, it is not called pre-closing but a proper closing (Barnes, 2007). Here's an example of possible pre-closing in a conversation:

A: Well, I will tell you if my assignment has finished.

B: Alright.

## 7. Overlap

Overlap is one of the turn-taking strategies that pass between two speakers. It happens when both speakers speak at the same time. Overlap usually occurs spontaneously in the conversation. Overlap is a unique condition because the speakers never know when the overlap occurred. When the overlap happens, one of the speakers gives the turn to the other speaker, and the speaker stops speaking. Generally, overlap can be avoided by using phrases such as 'pardon me', 'sorry', 'go ahead, etc. Jefferson (1983) in Hutchby and Woffitt (1998, p. 55-56) identified three significant categories of overlap onset:

- Transitional onset: When the next speaker turns to the possibility of a relevant transition trajectory.
- Recognitional onset: The next speaker recognizes what the current speaker is saying and can project closure in front of the building block at the end of the round.
- Progressional onset: When the current speaker is obscure, the next speaker suggests completion to continue the conversation.

For example:

Are you okay? Let's you show me what do you [want]?

[I want to eat] fried rice,  
meatball, avocado ice, and Seblak.

Here, the overlap is recognitional onset because B recognizes what the current speaker said. It caused B to turn to speak before A ended the turn.

## 8. Repair Techniques

There are many problems in conversation, such as wrong word choice, a slip of the tongue, mishearings, misunderstood, misunderstood, etc. The speaker sometimes revises, changes, rotates repeatedly or doesn't rotate to solve this problem. This is called repair. Paltridge (2000) states that repair is the speaker's way of correcting what was said in the conversation. Usually, when the current speaker can't speak, the speaker will stop and continue with the other person talking. Another option is to re-open the pause and repeat the speech to the intended speaker if the planned speaker does not understand the intent first. In this situation, repairs will be done. For the example:

A: do you want to eat this food?

(pause)

A: do you want to eat this food?

B: No, thank you.

In the example above, the interactant A asks a question that involves the other interactant's sequential requirement of an answer. Following no response, the interactant A recognizes a problem that needs to be prepared and does a repetition of the turn.

There are four varieties of repair:

### a) Self-Initiated Self-Repair

Self-initiated self-repair occurs when the trouble source is the speaker themselves who repairs it. This repair was initiated and carried out by the speaker of the trouble source. It means the speaker finds them word after a bit of pause. For example:

A: I will give a gift to him today (pause). I mean, tonight

B: Okay, I will be there soon.

**b) Other-initiated self-repair**

Other initiated self-healing occurs when the interlocutor initiates the repair completion. The speaker does this. According to Schegloff et al. (1977), other initiated self-repair (OISR) occurs when the interlocutor identifies the cause of the disturbance and the speaker repairs it for the interlocutor. In this situation, the interlocutor does not understand or hear what the speaker said clearly. For instances:

A: I want to go to Batu Forest garden tomorrow.

B: Batu Forest Garden?

A: Yes, it is a beautiful place.

**c) Self-initiated other repair**

Self-initiated other repairs appear when the producer of the trouble source initiates, then the interlocutor completes it. According to Schegloff et al. (1977), other-initiated other-repair occurs when the recipient completes the repair. This repair indicates the error in the talk, but the interlocutor resolves the problem. For example:

A: I need to take my food to the canteen; I need ummmm

B: Motorcycles?

A: Alright, I need a motorcycle



#### **d) Other-initiated other-repair**

Other-initiated other-repair happens where the interlocutor notices the problem and repairs it for the speaker. It occurs because the speaker makes an incorrect utterance, and the interlocutor corrects it. For example:

A: Are you nervous? Is today a Sempro test?

B: My Sempro test is tomorrow

A: That's what I mean.

### **9. Tag Question**

The question is a question tag located at the end of the question in spoken English. The question tag is usually used to confirm information or ask for confirmation. Further, Sacks et al. (Grundy, 2000: 190) explains that tags can also act as an end-of-turn technique. Question tags are composed of main clauses and auxiliary verbs or modal verbs of subject pronouns. A tag question used as a turn-taking strategy is this example:

A: You had done your assignment before the class began, haven't you?

B: Yes, I have done my assignment

### **10. Natural Next Turn-Taker**

A speaker is selected as the natural next speaker based on understanding the previous speaker's pronunciation. The recipient has included some request, comment, or suggestion. The statement is not directed to a particular recipient; the individual or listener chooses itself as the next speaker as the transition relevance place (TRP). For the example:

A: I miss the plane just now

B: Oh [no]

C: [You can get a ticket again tomorrow.

Here, A's announcement is not directed to a specific recipient. Thus B and C select themselves as the following speakers at the transition relevant place (TRP) as the next speaker.

#### **D. The Functions of Turn-taking Strategies**

Participants used turn-taking strategies in the interview whether they wanted to take the turn, hold the turn, or relinquish the turn. The functions of turn-taking strategies are explained as follows:

##### **1. Taking the Turn**

Taking the turn occurs when two or more people are having a conversation. In the conversation, one person takes a turn first, then followed by the other person. This happens when the first speaker has finished the speech. So, cooperation is needed to make the conversation run smoothly in a conversation. In addition, the conversation will run well when one of the participants signals to the other person, such as lowering his voice, making body movements, and so on. These signals can make it easier for the other persons to understand when they are going to speak. According to Sacks et al. (1974), to overcome the overlap in conversation, the speaker can use pre-starts or turn-entry devices to allow the start of the next turn. Therefore, taking a turn is the response of giving comments or answers from other speakers.

##### **2. Holding the Turn**

Holding the turn is the turn that the current speaker still wants to continue the speaking. It happens when the speaker intends to continue the conversation, but the speakers are difficult to plan what will be said.

Coulthard (1997: 56) suggests that the speaker who has not yet formulated an utterance, the speakers can use umm, mm, emm, or other audible intakes of breath and thereby incorporate the silence to hold the turn. In addition, the speakers may begin the turn by using incompleteness markers such as if, since, but, or, and others.

### **3. Relinquishing the Turn**

Relinquishing the turn means to indicate that a turn has been completed. People do not simply stop talking when ready to yield to the floor in conversation. However, they will give a signal that they will conclude the conversation. It happens because the speaker wants to know how the respondent will respond. On the other hand, the speaker will give a question or silent pause to give a chance to speak to the interlocutor. Sacks et al. (1974) stated a range of ways to select the next speaker, including adjacency of first pair parts, an address term, repair technique, and repetition part of the utterance with question intonation.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Cultural or humanities studies tend to use qualitative research methods to describe and interpret the phenomenon and get meaning. In analyzing and discussing the data, the researcher chooses a qualitative method to frame this study. The researcher discusses the methods used in the study, including research design, data collection, data instrument, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher applied a qualitative research design to answer the questions posed in this study. This qualitative research was used to investigate and understand the turn-taking strategies of the interviewee. The use of the qualitative study in this study is intended to analyze the turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in video interviews.

This study uses descriptive qualitative because it focuses on understanding human social phenomena resulting from descriptive data in the form of oral speech observing people or behavior. This study provides a detailed description of analyzing turn-taking strategies in an interview by Schizophrenic. Descriptive analysis means that the data are in conversation or oral words that the speakers speak in the interview. The researcher chooses the descriptive qualitative method because this study discusses phenomena directly regarding facts being widely discussed in the world.

Descriptive qualitative research is research that focuses intensively on one particular object, which is studied as a case. Therefore, this study uses a case study approach in the form of research. Three types of case studies are based on their objectives, including single instrumental case studies, collective case studies, and intrinsic case studies. Based on the kinds of the way to do case study research, this

research is a single instrumental case study. The researcher focuses on only one particular case. It is the use of the turn-taking strategy used in interviews by Schizophrenic.

## **B. Data and Data Source**

The data of this study is utterances spoken by a Schizophrenic as an interviewee. The utterance is only focused on the utterance used by the interviewee (Schizophrenic). While another participant's utterances is not included as a data. The data is taken from video interviews which can be accessed on YouTube. The source of the data is taken from an interview on the Channel "Soft White Underbelly" (<https://youtu.be/HlcXSI3J7rw>) and the follow-up video of Schizophrenic ([https://youtu.be/r9H\\_QCXPSIQ](https://youtu.be/r9H_QCXPSIQ)). The researcher chose this YouTube Channel because it focused on discussing the condition of those who are ignored by society and become entities that live outside social norms. So that, all the content in this channel contained interviews to find out the human condition. For example, Schizophrenic, Prostitute, Commercial Sex Workers, Pimps and others.

In this video, the interview consists of the host and the interviewee. The first video takes about eighteen minutes and eleven seconds, while the follow-up video takes eight minutes and thirty-five seconds. Besides that, the study examines the types and the functions of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in an interview. This interview happens because the interviewer wants to know the Schizophrenic's life. The researcher investigates the interviewee's words, phrases, and sentences in the video from the data. The data of conversations in interview videos is turn-taking strategies. A dialogue transcript is supported through data transcription based on Gail Jefferson's transcription. Therefore, the videos become the data source, and the utterances become the data with transcript using Gail Jefferson's transcription.

### C. Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher did several stages. The data are interview videos by the Schizophrenic. The researcher applies the following steps to obtain the required data: firstly, download the interview video from the YouTube channel. Secondly, the researcher listens carefully to the conversation in the interview. Then, the researcher transcribes the dialogues using Gail Jefferson's transcription to find out the details of the utterance. This is a system of transcribing utterances using the symbols in the transcript. After that, find out the data that used turn-taking strategies. Finally, the researcher combined the turn-taking strategies found in several groups. The following are examples of symbols used in transcripts:

// Double Obliques: a current speaker's talk is interrupted by the talk of another

= Equal signs : no break or gap

[ ] Brackets : overlapping

(0.0) Numbers in parentheses: the length of silence.

(.) Dot in parentheses: silence (silent pause) within or between utterances

“...” Colons : filled pause

### D. Data Analysis

To answer the research questions that have been determined, the researcher applies several steps to obtain the required data; first, preparing the data to be analyzed by reading the data transcription. Then, classify the data according to the turn-taking strategy used. The turn-taking strategy includes address term, adjacency pair, post-completor, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, repair techniques, tag question, and natural next

turn-taker. After classifying the data, the researcher described the data to clearly explain each turn-taking strategy based on Sack, Schegolff, and Jefferson's theory on turn-taking (1974). The last is interpreting of the data to capture the types and functions of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in the interview video.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present two sub-chapters, including findings and discussion. The finding is the presentation of the data and the analysis of the data based on turn-taking strategies. Then, the discussion is representing the result of the data analysis.

#### **A. Findings**

Based on the research questions, it was found that ten kinds of turn-taking strategies were realized in the interviews with different characteristics. A conversation carried out by a host as an interviewer and a person with schizophrenia as an interviewee resulted in turn-taking strategies including address terms, post-completor, adjacency pairs, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, repair technique, tag questions, and natural next turn-taker. Thus, the interviewer (Host) used nine of the conversation interactions aspects in the interview. At the same time, the interviewee (Chris) used adjacency pairs, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, and repair. Therefore, nine of ten turn-taking strategies used by the interviewer and interviewee used six of ten turn-taking strategies in interviews. The researcher found six turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in the interview, including adjacency pairs 41, utterance in-completor 7, incompletion markers 2, possible pre-closing 10, overlap 7, and repair 5. The most widely available in this study were adjacency pairs, and the fewest are incompletion markers. This happened because the study was conducted on two people in the interview, so there were many adjacency pairs. The data can be seen in the table below:



No.	Turn-Taking Strategies	$\Sigma$
1.	Adjacency Pairs	41
2.	Utterance in-Completer	7
3.	Incompletion Markers	2
4.	Possible Pre-Closing	10
5.	Overlap	7
6.	Repair	5

Table 4.1 The frequency of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic based on Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson's theory.

From the findings mentioned above, the researcher will analyze the data based on the two research questions previously mentioned, namely what are the types and the functions of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in interview. The analysis will be explained below:

### 1. Adjacency Pairs

As explained in chapter II, adjacency pairs are a sequence of turns produced by two different speakers related to others. An adjacency pair consists of a first part and a second part that uses an opening and closing conversation, such as a question-answer. The researcher found 41 turns that use adjacency pairs as a turn-taking strategy in this study. Sacks in Coulthard (1997:70) stated that some adjacency pairs are reciprocal, like Requesting – Agreement, Question – Answer, Suggestion – Refusal/Acceptance, Complaint – Apology, Assessment – Agreement, Offer – Acceptance, and Compliment – Acceptance.

No.	Kinds of Adjacency Pair	$\Sigma$	%
1.	Requesting – Agreement/Refusal	3	7,3
2.	Question – Answer	29	70,6
3.	Suggestion – Refusal /Acceptance	3	7,3
4.	Complaint – Apology	1	2,4
5.	Assessment – Agreement	2	5
6.	Offer – Acceptance	1	2,4
7.	Compliment – Acceptance	2	5
Total		41	100

Table 4.2 Percentage of Adjacency pairs

From table 4.2 above, it is shown that there are adjacency pairs used by the speakers occurred in the interview. From these data, it can be concluded that there are 7.3% Requesting – Agreement, 70.6% Question – Answer, 7.3% Suggestion – Refusal/Acceptance, 2.4% Complaint – Apology, 5% Assessment – Agreement, 2.4% Offer – Acceptance, and 5% Compliment – acceptance from all pairs. The most kind of adjacency pair found in this interview is a question-answer. It caused the conversation to be more focused on the interviewee as a Schizophrenic so that the interviewer gave more questions to the interviewee.

a) Requesting – Agreement/Refusal

The request is the act of asking someone about something or doing something and can be responded to by accepting the request or refusing the request.

T2 Chris : *um (0.4) well >I'm from Portland Oregon.< um (0.3) **what else you want to know?**↑*

T3 Host : ***Tell me about your family, you had both your both your parents?**↑*

Host and Chris use adjacency pairs ‘requesting-agreement’ as turn-taking strategies from the conversation above. Chris would like to ask Host what he wants to know about himself by asking *What else you want to know?*↑. This request is the first part of adjacency pairs to relinquish the turn. While Host responded with an agreement statement by saying *Tell me about your family*, which was then followed by a follow-up question, *you had both your both your parents?*↑. It means that the Host agreed by stating what he wanted to know from Chris. This shows that the Host concurs with the request submitted by Chris. This agreement is the second part of the adjacency pair. Chris’s utterance as the interviewee indicates a request where there is a question Host that has been answered previously *um (0.4) well >I'm from Portland Oregon.< um (0.3)*. So, to determine whether there is follow-up question, Chris asks the interviewer to answer his question. Therefore, Requesting – Agreement is realized in this excerpt.

In the turn 2, Chris's utterance is used to take and relinquish the turn. In the last sentence, Chris conveyed his request by asking what the Host wanted to know about him. Chris takes his turn to make a request to the host. Then, he relinquishes the turn to know the answer of the Host about his request. This is indicated by the increase in speech initiation by Chris which means he is waiting for an answer from the Host.

T56 Christ : *um. (0.3) hhh. **I would say now?**↑*

T57 Host : ***right now it'll make sense.***

Host and Chris use an adjacency pairs 'requesting-refusal' as turn-taking strategies from the conversation. Chris would like to ensure his thought by asking *I would say now?*↑. This requesting is the first part of adjacency pairs to relinquish the turn. While Host responded it with a refusal by saying *right now it'll make sense*. It means that the Host disagreed with the question from Chris. This refusal is the second part of the adjacency pair to take the turn. In this case, Chris request not to answer the interviewer's previous question *What's been the low:est point of your life?* (0.5). While, the Host refuses the request by saying *right now it'll make sense*. It means the Host wants to know the answer to Chris at this time so that it will be easier for him to get information about Chris. The utterance *right now* is indicated by the type of refusal. Therefore, Requesting – Refusal is realized in this excerpt.

In the turn 56, Chris's utterance is used to take and relinquish the turn. In the last sentence, Chris conveyed his request by asking what the Host wanted to know about him. Chris takes his turn to make a request to the host. Then, he relinquishes the turn to know the answer of the Host about his request. It is indicated by the increase in speech initiation by Chris which means he is waiting for an answer from the Host.

*T77 Host : yeah there's a there's quite a few mental health(.) programs >that are down here you might be able to get some help with your medications< and stabilize your life a little bit, **have you considered going to one of those prog:rams***

*T78 Chris : um*

In the excerpt of the conversation, Host and Chris use adjacency pair, 'requesting-agreement' as turn-taking strategies. The host asked Chris to participate in a mental health program so that the Schizophrenia which he was experiencing could improve and help him get medicines and Chris could get a better life. This request is the first part of adjacency pairs. Then, Chris responded with agreement by saying *um*. It means that Chris agrees with the Host. This agreement is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response. In this excerpt of the conversation, the Host gives a solution to Chris on how to get a decent place to live. This is evidenced by their conversation on turns 75-76 *Host: <Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> Do you see any solution to your situation? Chris: um, well(.) no, but maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help for me↓<*. In the previous conversation, Chris hoped that there would be helpful because there was no one to take care of him anymore, so the Host asked him to join the program, and Chris agreed. Therefore, Requesting – Agreement is realized in this excerpt.

In the turn 77-78, the participants use adjacency pairs 'requesting agreement' to take and relinquish the turn. In the first part, the host requests Chris to join the program to cure his Schizophrenia. This part is used to relinquish the turn. Then, Chris responded to the request with a short '*um*' answer which meant he agreed. This agreement is used to take the turn. It is indicated by the absence of further answers submitted by Chris so that he takes his turn only to respond to host requests.

b) Question – Answer

A question is a type of adjacency pair often used in the interview. It is caused interview is a formal conversation between two people to draw a lot of information from the sources. As Paltridge (2000) argues that a

question is an interrogative sentence used to seek information or clarification. It is about asking for someone. While the response to the question by providing information and clarifications called the answer.

*T1 Host : All right↑ Chris↓. Chris where'd you grow up↑, **where are you from originally?**↑*

*T2 Christ : **um (0.4) well >I'm from Portland Oregon.** < um (0.3) what else you want to know?↑*

In turns 1-2, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked about where Chris came from (*where are you from originally?*↑). The word 'where' mean that someone wants to get information about a place. It means that the Host wants to get information about someone's origin. In addition, the characteristics of the question form have the words what, who, where, when, why, and how (5W+1H). In this sentence the word 'where' is used by the interviewer. This question is the first pair. While Chris answered the question, there were 0.4 seconds of silence after the question was asked. Chris is actually from Portland Oregon (*um (0.4) well >I'm from Portland Oregon*). This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. This shows that Chris can start answering the question to take the turn. Chris took his turn to answer the questions given by the Host. However, Chris added his utterance with a request to relinquish his turn. It means that Chris wants to know how the Host's respond.

*T9 Host : <How would you describe your childhood?↑>*

*T10 Chris : **um it was de:cent.**↓(0.5)*

In turns 9-10, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asks about Chris's childhood (<*How would you describe your childhood?*↑>). The word 'how' means that someone wants to get information about Chris's condition when he was a child. It implies that Host wants to get information about how Chris can describe the childhood he has experienced. This question is the first part. While Chris responded it with (*um it was de:cent.*↓(0.5)). It means that Chris's childhood was as good as everyone else. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In the conversation, the participants use adjacency pairs 'question-answer' to take and relinquish the turn. In the first part, the host asks Chris about his childhood. This part is used to relinquish the turn. Then, Chris responded to the question with the answer that his childhood was happy like children in general. This answer is used to take and relinquish the turn. He takes his turn to answer the Host's question. Meanwhile, he relinquishes the turn indicated by the decrease of the tone and silent pause for 5 seconds to give Host a chance to respond to Chris's answer.

*T17 Host : What'd you do after school, after high school?*

*T18 Chris : = um.(.) well. After high school(.) I didn't do nothing much, I worked some job:s,↓ (0.3) smoked a lot of we:ed,↓ (0.2) um, (0.3) drank alcohol tripped on↑ lsd↓(.) god*

In turns 17-18, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. The Host asked about Chris's job after graduating from high school (*What'd you do after school, after high school?*). The word 'what' means that someone wants to get information about something. It means that the Host wanted to get information about

what Chris did after graduating from high school so that he got like this. In this sentence the word ‘what’ is used by the interviewer. This question is the first pair. While Chris answered the question by explaining that he didn’t do much after graduating from school. Chris only drank alcohol and smoked a lot. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

Chris answers the Host's question to take the turn. He takes the turn to explain about his activities after he graduated high school. It happens after the Host relinquish his turn by asking Chris a question. Besides that, in this conversation, Chris also holds the turn. It means that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. This is evidenced by the utterance that Chris said at turn 20 “*[show me back acid uh(.) different types of [drugs]*”. In that utterance, Chris continues his answer on turn 18. So, the functions of turn-taking that used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T21 Host : [what age were you whenyou started using drugs?↑*

*T22 Christ : oh 15*

In turns 21-22, an adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked about the first time Chris took drugs (*[what age were you when you started using drugs?↑*). There are words ‘What’ and ‘Where’ in the question, which have the same meaning as one unit: someone wants to get information about something happened. That statement means that the Host wants to get information about Chris’s age started taking drugs. While, Chris answers it with a short answer (*oh 15*). The answer clearly states that Chris had taken drugs at 15 years old. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.



In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. This shows that Chris can start answering the question to take a turn. Chris took his turn to answer the questions given by the Host. So, the function of turn-taking strategy which used by Chris is taking the turn.

*T29 Host : <the harder drugs, that you were using,↓ you started using at what age?↓*

*T30 Christ : oh, (0.3) well, (0.3) doing the ac:id when I wa:s like 18.↑(0.4)*

In turn 29-30, they produce adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ as turn-taking strategies. The host asked at what age he took drugs with a more potent such as acid. The host has repeated this question for the second time because Chris did not immediately understand every word posed by the Host, so the question is shorter than before (*<the harder drugs, that you were using,↓ you started using at what age?↓*). This question is the first part of the adjacency pair. While Chris answered the question on turn 30. Chris admitted that he started taking high doses of acid drugs at the age of 18 (*oh, (0.3) well, (0.3) doing the ac:id when I wa:s like 18.↑ (0.4)*). He answers the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response. Therefore, this excerpt realizes the type of adjacency pair ‘Question-Answer’ as turn-taking strategies from those explanations.

Chris answered the question to take a turn. He took a turn to explain that he drank acid when he was 18. He took a turn after the Host gave the signal by reducing the tone of his question. It also indicated that the Host

relinquished the turn to Chris. Therefore, Chris was able to start answering the question posed by the Host.

*T33 Host : What drugs are you using to:day?↑*

*T34 Chris : um (.) >I have been using crystal me:th< for some time,↓ smoking weed st:ill, drinking alcohol, yeah*

In turns 33-34, an adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ as turn-taking strategy is used by Host and Chris. In this conversation, the Host asked about the types of drugs that Chris is currently consuming (*What drugs are you using to:day?↑*). The word ‘what’ in the question means someone wants to get information about something. That statement means that the Host wants to know what drugs he is currently using. While Chris answered the question with an obvious answer, he mentioned several types of drugs he was currently consuming (*um (.) >I have been using crystal me:th< for some time,↓ smoking weed st:ill, drinking alcohol, yeah*). The answer clearly states that Chris is currently taking several drugs, including crystal meth, smoking weed, and drinking alcohol. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In this conversation, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It indicates raising the tone of speech through the question posed. In addition, it happens after the Host gives a question that is used to relinquish the turn. Chris takes the turn to answer that he took some drugs recently. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T35 Host : = < and where do you li:ve?↑> where do you st:ay?↑*

*T36 Chris : um, > well I was staying in san diego< on probation↓ bu:t now I came out here, I was on uh (0.5) >I was on terms with the crisis*

*house out there but I was getting tired of the knife out there, < going with the, ↓just Schizophrenia.*

In turn 35-36, they produce adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ as turn-taking strategies. The host asked about where Chris lived at that time. The host asked two questions in turn. This indicates that the Host currently knows where Chris has lived or spent the night (= < *and where do you li:ve?↑> where do you st:ay*). This question is the first part of the adjacency pair. While Chris answers questions on turn 36. Chris explains where he lives and how his next life will be (*um, > well I was staying in san diego < on probation ↓ bu:t now I came out here, I was on uh (0.5) > I was on terms with the crisis house out there but I was getting tired of the knife out there, < going with the, ↓just Schizophrenia*). In addition, Chris also stated that he is Schizophrenic. He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair ‘Question-Answer’ as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It indicates raising the tone of utterance through the question posed by the Host. In addition, it happens after the Host gives a question that is used to relinquish the turn. Chris takes the turn to answer that he was stayed in San Diego but he out from there because has Schizophrenia. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy to tell that he is Schizophrenic.

*T39 Host : =and are you taking medications for that or, **have you had medications for that?**↑ (0.5)*

T40 Chris : ((*rubbing head*)) **um yeah** (.) *I've got exact practices for it.*↓

In turns 39-40, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked about the medication of his Schizophrenia sufferer (=and are you taking medications for that or, have you had medications for that?↑ (0.5)). It means that the Host wants to get information about whether Chris is taking medication to cure Schizophrenia that he suffers from. This question is a follow-up question asked by the Host to Chris. This is indicated by the word 'and' at the beginning of the question. While Chris answers questions with short and slightly abstract answers. Chris stated that he had been doing exercises for his Schizophrenia (((*rubbing head*)) **um yeah** (.) *I've got exact practices for it.*↓). With this answer, it can be seen that the question and answer are out of sync, but if it is interpreted in another context that medicine is an exercise, then it can be understood. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. Besides that, the Host also gives a silent pause for about 5 seconds for Chris as the signal that the turn belongs to Chris. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he had the practice for his Schizophrenia. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

41 Host : *Are you taking the:m, currently?*↑ (0.15)

42 Chris : *oh no.*

In turns 41-42, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation was a continuation of the previous conversation which discussed the exercises carried out by Chris (*I've got*

*exact practices for it.*↓). This question was asked to ascertain whether Chris actually did the exercise (*Are you taking the:m, currently?*↑ (0.15)). This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While, Chris answered the question in turn 42. Chris replied a short utterance (oh no). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the dispreferred response. It is evidenced that Chris disagree with the Host's question with 'oh no'. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategy is realized in this excerpt.

Chris answered the question to take a turn. He took a turn to explain that did not join the practice of his Schizophrenia. He took a turn after the Host reduces the tone of his question and the Host also gives a silent pause for about 15 seconds for Chris as the signal that the turn belongs to Chris. It also indicated that the Host relinquished the turn to Chris. Therefore, Chris was able to start answering the question posed by the Host. Moreover, actually, if the conversation is seen from the topic discussed previously, this answer is un-consistent. It means that Chris's answer contradicts his utterance in turn 40.

*T43 Host : was the last time you spoke to your family?*↓

*T44 Chris : = oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8) was uh back **when I was in San Die:go**<*

In turns 43-44, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked about when was the last time Chris spoke to his family (*Was the last time you spoke to your family?*). This Utterance is a continuation of the previous

question. The Host uses the word 'was' in his question which indicates that the Host wants to know whether Chris has been in contact with his family. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question by explaining the last time he communicated with his family when he was in San Diego (= *oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8) was uh back when I was in San Die:go<*). This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he had communication with his family when in San Diego. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T45 Host : So it's been a while?↑(.) and **how do you support yourself no:w?***

*T46 Chris : oh (.) um, well right now(.) **I'm just stealing stuff to get money**↓ **stealing clo:thes**, and [selling*

In turns 45-46, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. There are two questions in turn 45. The first question is a follow-up question from the previous excerpt and the second question discusses how Chris supports himself to be able to develop (*So it's been a while?↑(.) and how do you support yourself no:w?*). This question is the first part of adjacency pair. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question on turn 46. Chris answered by mentioning two activities that can support his life, namely by stealing stuff and clothes to get money (*oh (.) um, well right now(.) I'm just stealing stuff to get money stealing clo:thes*). This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs. In addition, in turn 46 Chris is also holding the turn. This is indicated by the word 'um' and a few second paused. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the

preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It happens after the Host gives a question that is used to relinquish the turn. Chris takes the turn to answer that he was supported himself with stealing stuff and clothes to get money. In addition, this answer also used to hold the turn. It is caused Chris still want to continue his turn but Host overlap it. So, he cannot continue his turn. Chris's utterance is to take and hold the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T53 Host : You have any friends↑ Chris?↓*

*T54 Chris : Yeah I've got friends back in Utah.↑ <some out here in California>↓ (.) uh*

In turns 53-54, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asks about whether Chris has any friends (*You have any friends↑ Chris?↓*). Meanwhile, Chris answers the question by explaining the last time he had friends in Utah, and some of his friends are also from California (*Yeah I've got friends back in Utah.↑ <some out here in California>↓ (.) uh*). This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he had friends when he stayed in Utah and some of them also from California. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

T59 Host : [*dealing with Schizophrenia is going to be very diffi:cult righ:t?*↑

T60 Christ : *yeah*

In turn 59-60, they produce adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ as turn-taking strategy. The Host asked about Chris's experience of being Schizophrenic (*[Dealing with Schizophrenia is going to be very diffi:cult righ:t?*↑). This question was asked to find out whether living life with schizophrenia was difficult for him. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While, Chris answered the question on turn 60. Chris answered with a short utterance (*Yeah*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response. From that explanation, the type of adjacency pair ‘Question-Answer’ as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It indicates raising the tone of utterance through the question posed by the Host. Taking the turn happens after the Host gives a question that is used to relinquish the turn. Chris takes the turn to answer that he was staying in San Diego but he is out from there because of his Schizophrenia. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of a turn-taking strategy to tell his condition since he has Schizophrenic.

T65 Host : *are you taking the medications↑ currently?*↓

T66 Chris : *um, no* (.)

In turns 65-66, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asks whether Chris has been taking medication recently (*Are you taking the medications*↑



*currently?*↓). The Host uses an auxiliary in his question, indicating that the Host needs a short answer (yes/no). Meanwhile, Chris answered with a short answer (*um, no* (.)). This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the dispreferred response. It is evidenced that Chris disagree with the Host's question with '*um, no*(.)'.

Chris answers the Host's question to take the turn. He takes the turn to tell that he did not take the medications currently. It happens after the Host relinquish his turn by asking Chris a question. Besides that, Chris also holds the turn. It means that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. This is evidenced by the word '*um*' in the beginning of the answer. So, the functions of turn-taking that used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T69 Host : you're just on the street without a 10.*↓(.) ***Do you have goals***↓  
***of what you'd like to do in your life or anything like th:at?***↑ (0.8)

*T70 Chris : um,(0.5) yeah, (0.3) try to get some gr,*↑(.) *out here* (.) *ryan*  
*got no id* [or↑

In turn 69-70, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategy. The conversation continued the previous conversation. It tells Chris's future life (*Do you have goals*↓ *of what you'd like to do in your life or anything like th:at?*↑ (0.8)). This question was asked to find out the life goals that Chris wants to achieve in the future. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answers the question on turn 70. Chris answers by used the turn (*um*), followed by silence for 5 seconds. He answered the question indirectly. It means that Chris is still thinking about the answers to the questions asked. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

Chris answers the Host's question to take the turn. He takes the turn to tell that he will try to get some drugs as the goal of his life. It happens after the Host relinquish his turn by asking Chris a question. Besides that, Chris also holds the turn. It means that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. This is evidenced by the word 'um' in the beginning of the answer. Then the word 'or' in the last of the answer that Host overlap Chris's answer. Therefore, the functions of turn-taking that used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T75 Host : <Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> **Do you see any any solution to your situation?***

*T76 Chris : **um, well(.) no, but maybe**↓ >**I don't know maybe there's help for me**↓<*

In turns 75-76, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asks about the hope and solution to Chris's life (<Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> Do you see any solution to your situation?). This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answered questions on the turn 76. Chris responded to questions in the hope that there would be assistance that could support his life as a Schizophrenic because he does not have any solutions for his life (*um, well(.) no, but maybe*↓ >*I don't know maybe there's help for me*↓<). This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the dispreffered response. It is evidenced that Chris disagree with the Host's question with 'no, but maybe'.

Chris answers the question to take the turn. It happens after the Host relinquish his turn by asking Chris a question. He takes the turn to tell about his hope for his life. Besides that, Chris also holds the turn. It means that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. This is evidenced by the

word 'um' in the beginning of the answer. Therefore, the functions of turn-taking that used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T83 Host : =We're done↓ What uh >what would you say is the most important thing you've learned in your life?↓< (0.17)*

*T84 Chris : respect.*

In turn 83-84, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation discusses the important things that Chris has learned in his life (*=We're done↓ What uh >what would you say is the most important thing you've learned in your life?↓<*). This question was asked to find out if there was anything important he had learned in his life. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While, Chris answered the question on turn 84. Chris answered with a short utterance (*respect*). So, the essential thing that can be learned in Chris's life is respect. Chris answered the question after silence for 0.17 seconds. This shows that Chris is still thinking about the important things that are very useful in his life, namely respect. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

Chris answered the question to take a turn. He took a turn to tell that the important thing in his life is respect. He took a turn after the Host reduces the tone of his question and the Host gives a silent pause for about 17 seconds for Chris as the signal that the turn belongs to Chris and it indicating that Chris is done silence too long. It also indicated that the Host relinquished the turn. Therefore, Chris was able to start answering the question posed by the Host.

*T113 Host : =you gotta be lonely?↑*

*T114 Chris : ((shaking his head)) **iyeah.** (0.8)*

In turns 113-114, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. The Host asks about Chris's condition (=you gotta be lonely?↑). The question was asked to find out whether Chris was alone or with other people. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question with a shake of his head then continued with the word (*yeah*). This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response.

Chris answers the Host's question to take the turn. It happens after the Host relinquish his turn by asking Chris a question. Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. He takes the turn to tell that he lives lonely in the street. Therefore, the functions of turn-taking that used by Chris is taking the turn.

*T115 Host : do you remember time in your life when you,(.) things were different for you?↑(.) do you long for those days?↑(0.3) **do you miss those days?↑(0.4)***

*T116 Chris : **well I will**(.) you gotta, call on, yo:ur phone.*

In turn 115-116, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. This conversation discusses Chris's memories of his past life (*do you remember time in your life when you,(.) things were different for you?↑(.) do you long for those days?↑(0.3) do you miss those days ?↑(0.4)*). This question was asked the day when Chris had normal days before experiencing Schizophrenia. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answered the question on turn 116. Chris answered with a statement that he would remember it, but then he talked about the phone. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as

preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It happens after the Host relinquishes his turn by asking Chris a question. The host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used and the silent pause of 4 seconds. He takes the turn to tell that he would remember the time in his life. But, Chris continued his utterance with an inappropriate answer so that in the next turn, the Host asked again using a shorter question.

*T117 Host : I'm sorry↓(.) do you miss the days↑ **when you maybe↓(.) had your life a little more,(.) together?**↓*

*T118 Chris : =um(0.3) yeah*

In turns 117-118, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. The Host asked about Chris's life (*Do you miss the days↑ when you maybe↓(.) had your life a little more,(.) together?*↓). This Utterance is a question that discusses Chris's longing with his family in the past. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question with a short answer. It is marked by the word 'um' and silence for 3 seconds. In addition, Chris's answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response.

In addition, Chris answers the question to take a turn. It happens after the Host relinquishes his turn by asking Chris a question. The host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. He takes the turn to tell that he has been through his togetherness with his family. Besides that, this answer is used to hold the turn. This is evidenced by the presence of the word 'um' at the beginning of the utterance. The word 'um' is a sign

that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. So, the functions of turn-taking used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T121 Host : what are you smo:king lately?↓*

*T122 Chris : um*

In turn 121-122, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation discusses about Chris's habit in smoking (*What are you smo:king lately?↓*). This question was asked to ascertain whether Chris had consumed cigarettes in his life. This question is the first part of adjacency pairs. While Chris answered the question on turn 122. Chris answered with a short utterance (*Um*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he had been smoking lately. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T125 Host : >you get money, where, how do you get money?↓<*

*T126 Chris : oh, I was stea:ling alcohol and clo:thes(0.6) but >now I just<(0.3)*

In turn 125-126, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked how Chris got money (*>you get money, where, how do you get money?↓<*). The Host uses the word 'where' in his question, showing that the Host

wants to know how and where Chris gets money to sustain his life. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question by explaining that Chris got the money by stealing alcohol and clothes (*oh, I was stea:ling alcohol and clo:thes (0.6) but >now I just<(0.3)*). From the utterance, it could be seen that Chris was about to continue the conversation after 6 seconds of silence, but the Host cut him off. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he was stealing alcohol and clothes. In addition, this answer is used to hold the turn. This is evidenced by the presence of the word 'but'. The word 'but' is a sign that Chris still wants to continue his utterance. Then, the Host overlaps Chris's utterance so that he cannot continue his turn. So, the functions of turn-taking used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T131 Host : [where do you eat?↓*

*T132 Chris : =I don't eat(.)↓ regularly↓(0.4)*

In turn 131-132, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation is about how Chris gets to eat (*[Where do you eat?↓*). This question asked how Chris obtained food to sustain his life. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answers questions on turn 132. Chris answers with an utterance explaining that Chris doesn't eat regularly (*=I don't eat(.)↓ regularly↓(0.4)*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the

type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he doesn't eat regularly. However, the answer does not match the question asked by the Host. It caused the Host to ask using the word 'where' which means place. Therefore, the functions of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are taking and holding the turn.

*T133 Host : you had a garbage or↑ stuff like that?↓*

*T134 Chris : um no.*

In turn 133-134, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, the Host asked about Chris's food (*You had a garbage or↑ stuff like that?↓*). This conversation is a continuation of the previous conversation which discussed how Chris obtained food. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question briefly (*um no*). From that answer, it shows that Chris doesn't have garbage or stuff. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the dispreferred response. It is evidenced that Chris disagree with the Host's question with '*um no*'.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he had not garbage or stuff for eating. So, Chris's utterance is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.



*T135 Host : no(.) are you slee:ping at all?↑*

*T136 Chris : =um(.) yeah*

In turn 135-136, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation discussed whether Chris slept while suffering from Schizophrenia and left the house (*no(.) are you sleep:ping at all?↑*). This question was asked to ascertain whether Chris rested himself while living outside the home. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answered the question on turn 136. Christ answered with a short utterance (= *um(.) yeah*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he was sleep when he was in the street. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T137 Host : where do you sleep?↑*

*T138 Chris : um in the sidewalk*

In turns 137-138, an adjacency pair 'question-answer' is used by Host and Chris as turn-taking strategies. In this conversation, Host asks about where Chris sleeps while he lives outside the house (*Where do you sleep?↑*). The host uses the word 'where' in his question, which indicates that Host wants to know where Chris sleeps since he has Schizophrenia. Meanwhile, Chris answered the question by mentioning where his bed had

been on the street (*um on the sidewalk*). This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response.

In this conversation, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he sleeps in the sidewalk. Besides that, the answer is used to hold the turn. Hold the turn is evidenced by the '*um*' uttered by Chris at the beginning of the utterance. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take and hold the turn as the functions of turn-taking strategy.

*T139 Host : just on a card:board box or something like that?↑*

*T140 Chris : um(.)*

In this conversation, the two participants in the interview did an adjacency pair 'questions-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The host asked about Chris's bed while he had Schizophrenia. This question continues the previous question (*just on a card:board box or something like that?↑*). From this question, the host made sure to return with a question (*or just on the side just on the sidewalk*). This question is asked to find out if send is just sleeping by the roadside or somewhere else. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While, Chris answered the question on turn 142. Chris answered that he slept anywhere including on the roadside and on cardboard. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as referred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he was sleep on the card box with the short utterance '*um*' means he agreed with Host's question. So, Chris's

utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T143 Host : yeah, you spoke to your family↑ **how did they reach you?**↓(.)*

*T144 Chris : **um**(.)*

In turn 143-144, they produce adjacency pair ‘question-answer’ as turn-taking strategies. The conversation discussed communication between Chris and his family (*Yeah, you spoke to your family↑ how did they reach you?↓(.)*). This question was asked to find out how Chris's family found or communicated with Chris while he was out of the house. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answered the question on turn 144. Chris answered with a short utterance (*um(.)*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. This answer is to the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair ‘Question-Answer’ as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt. Chris answered this question in the next conversation, which stated that Chris could communicate with his family by telephone. However, Chris doesn't have a cellphone, so he needs a cellphone to contact his family (*um(0.5) yeah >well it's because I don't have a phone*).

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he spoke with his family with the short utterance ‘*um*’ which means he agreed with Host’s statement. Then, the question from the Host ‘*how did they reach you?↓(.)*’ in the next conversation. It tells that Chris called his family to communication with them. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T159 Host : are you op:en to go:ing back↑ staying with your family or something like that?↑*

*T160 Chris : yeah*

In turn 159-160, they produce adjacency pair 'question-answer' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation continued to discuss Chris's next life (*Are you op:en to go:ing back↑ staying with your family or something like that?↑*). This question was asked to ask if Chris would return to his parents. This question is the first part of adjacency pair. While Chris answered the question on turn 160. Chris answered with a short utterance (*yeah*). He answered the question directly. It means that Chris answered it with the expected answer. Chris's answer indicates that he will return to his parents at an undetermined time. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore from that explanation, the type of adjacency pair 'Question-Answer' as turn-taking strategies is realized in this excerpt.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to answer the question. Chris answered that he will staying back with his family. He used the short utterance 'yeah' which means he agreed with Host's question So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

c) Suggestion – Refusal/Acceptance

A suggestion is a thing in the form of a recommendation, advice, or solution to a good thing; it can be a problem, a situation that requires opinion in doing something. Refusal is a way of expressing something by refusing someone's invitation or request/suggestion.

*T77 Host : yeah there's a there's quite a few mental health(.) programs >that are down here you might be able to get some help with your medications< and stabilize your life a little bit, have you considered going to one of those prog:rams*

*T78 Chris : um*

From the conversation above, the Host suggests that there is a program that can help Chris get medicine and support his life for being better. During the conversation, the Host tells Chris by saying "yeah there's a there's quite a few mental health(.) programs >that are down here you might be able to get some help with your medications< and stabilize your life a little bit, have you considered going to one of those prog:rams". Then Chris responded with the short answer 'um'. In this conversation, the Host suggests to Chris a mental health program to get medication to get proper treatment. However, Chris agrees with Host's statement by saying, 'um'. From that answer, Chris accepts the Host's opinion with a short answer that agrees with the Host's opinion. This acceptance is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. So, the participants in this video interview apply the adjacency pairs 'suggestion-acceptance'.

In this conversation, Chris accepted the suggestion to take the turn. It happen because the Host have been finished his utterance. He take the turn aims to accept that he will join the program that suggested by the Host to help his Schizophrenia. Chris used the short utterance 'um' which means he accepted with Host's suggestion. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T63 Host : <dealing with Schizophrenia must be very difficult especially if you're not taking the medication>*

*T64 Chris : oh it's not difficult to deal with↓ it can be though↑ yeah*

From the conversation above, the Host stated that someone with Schizophrenic would find out the difficulties if they were not helped by taking medication. In the conversation, the Host suggested to Chris, "*<dealing with Schizophrenia must be very difficult, especially if you're not taking the medication>*". Then Chris responded with, "*oh it's not difficult to deal with↓ it can be though↑ yeah*". In this conversation, the Host suggests to Chris his opinion, stating that Chris, as a Schizophrenic will find it difficult if he does not take medicine. However, Chris disagrees with Host's statement by saying "*oh it's not difficult to deal with↓ it can be though↑ yeah*". From this answer, Chris refused Host's opinion with the answer that he did not find it difficult to deal with the Schizophrenia disease he was experiencing. This refusal is the second part of adjacency pairs as dispreferred response. So, the participants in this video interview apply the adjacency pairs 'suggestion-refusal'.

In this conversation, Chris refused the suggestion to take the turn. It happen because the Host have been finished his utterance. He take the turn aims to refuse that he did not feel difficult to deal with Schizophrenia. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

*T105 Host : >I've spoken to your da:d several ti:mes about what we could do about that↓ but(.) >are you open to any kind of help or any kind of assis:tance in getting off the street or maybe getting ba:ck together with them or into a hospital or the care of a doc:tor or anything like that?↑<*

*T106 Chris : oh no I don't mind standing on the streets(.)*

From the conversation above, the Host suggests that Chris return to his family or to the hospital to get treatment from a doctor to get a better life.

In the conversation, the Host told Chris by saying "*>I've spoken to your da:d several ti:mes about what we could do about that↓ but(.) >are you open to any kind of help or any kind of assist:tance in getting off the street or maybe getting ba:ck together with them or into a hospital or the care of a doc:tor or anything like that?↑<*". Then Chris responded it with "*oh no I don't mind standing on the streets(.)*". In this conversation, the Host suggests to Chris his opinion, stating that Chris should return to his parents or go to the doctor to get proper treatment for his Schizophrenia. However, Chris disapproves of Host's statement by saying "*oh no I don't mind standing on the streets(.)*". From this utterance, Chris refuses Host's opinion that he feels that living on the street is not a hard thing for him. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as dispreferred response. So, it can be concluded that the adjacency pairs 'suggestion-refusal' is applied by the participants in this video interview.

Besides that, Chris refused the suggestion to take the turn. He refused the Host's suggestion. It happen after the Host have been finished his utterance. Chris takes the turn aims to refuse that he didn't mind being on the streets. Therefore, the function of turn-taking strategy that used by Chris is taking the turn.

d) Complaint – Apology

A complaint is a criticism submitted by someone about something that is not what is expected. An apology is a statement submitted to correct the mistakes that have been made.

*T116 Chris : well I will(.) you gotta, call on, yo:ur phone*

*T117 Host : I'm sorry↓(.)*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Chris gave a complaint to the Host, which stated that he needed a cellphone to communicate with his family. Chris states complaint with *"you gotta, call on, yo:ur phone"*. Then Host responded by saying, *"I'm sorry↓(.)"*. In the conversation, Chris complained that he could contact his family if he had a cellphone, or at least he could borrow a cellphone owned by the host. Due to the complaint, the Host finally apologized for not being able to give him a cell phone, and the Host will try to help him to contact and then meet his family. This apology was later strengthened by the Host's statement on turn 157. He said, *"Hi Chris, well thanks for coming b:y aga:in(.) let's go get your pho:ne and we'll uh(.) we'll put you on the phone with yo:ur dad and see what uh what kind of things we can do↓"*. Before ending the interview, the Host said he would try to contact Chris's family and what to do next for Chris. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as the dispreferred response.

Moreover, in this conversation, Chris's complaint is used to take and relinquish the turn. He takes the turn to convey his complaint about his condition that he does not have a cellphone to contact his family. Besides that, he relinquishes the turn is used as a sign that Chris wants to know how the Host's response. Therefore, Chris applies taking and relinquishing the turn as the function of turn-taking strategies in this conversation.

e) Assessment – Agreement

The speaker expresses feelings or judgments about specific events, people, or things. In addition, the response to this combination is an agreement, which means that the interlocutor agrees with the speaker's opinion.



*T119 Host : you're, I'm sure you were happier at one point in your life than you are today.(0.6)*

*T120 Christ: ((thinking and looking to the right)) well yeah↓(0.3)*

Based on the conversation above, the Host would like to ensure his thought by saying, “you're, I'm sure you were happier at one point in your life than you are today (0.6)”. Then, Chris responded with an agreed statement by saying, “Well, yeah↓” (0.3). From the utterance, it can be seen that Chris argued with Host's statement. In this conversation, the Host as the interviewer assessed Chris. The host would like to ensure about Chris's situation where the Host judges that Chris must have a happier time than he felt after suffering from Schizophrenia. It means the Host is sure that Chris has experienced a decent and happy life before. The Host's utterance shows that he wants to know about Chris's life before and after suffering from Schizophrenia. While Chris expressed the utterance *well yeah* ( 0.3). This response shows that Chris feels his life after suffering from Schizophrenia is not better. The utterance *well yeah* indicated by the type of Agreement. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore, Assessment – Agreement is realized in this excerpt.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the silent pause for 6 seconds. It shows that Chris can take his turn to respond to the assessment. Chris answered that he is happier living in the past than now when he suffers from schizophrenia. He used the short utterance 'well yeah' which means he agreed with the Host's assessment. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of the turn-taking strategy.

T147 Host : *that's great↓(.) how did that go(.) >because I know they're they're trying their best to help you↓(.) <you're hard to find I think(0.5)*

T148 Chris : *um(0.5) yeah >well it':s because I don't have a pho:ne↑*

Based on the conversation above, the Host would like to ensure his thought by saying, “*that's great (.) how did that go(.) >because I know they're they're trying their best to help you (.) < you're hard to find I think( 0.5)*”. Then, Chris responded with an agreed statement by saying *um( 0.5) Yeah*. In this excerpt, the Host as the interviewer assessed Chris. The Host would like to express how effort Chris's parents put into finding and helping him to recover from Schizophrenia. And then, Chris answered it with a statement that he could not contact his family because no hand phone could be used. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. From that analysis, Assessment – Agreement is applied in this excerpt.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the silent pause for 5 seconds. It shows that Chris can take his turn to respond to the assessment. Chris answered that he cannot communicate with his family because he did not have a phone. He used the short utterance '*um (0.5) yeah*' which means he agreed with the Host's assessment. But, he gives a reason in the next of his utterance to say that he is hard to contact his family. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of the turn-taking strategy.

f) Offer – Acceptance

An offer is a statement of something that aims to encourage someone as a means to provide advice or input on something. Acceptance is accepting an offer with a positive response submitted to approve the offer from the previous interlocutor.

*T151 Host : =and then maybe you can(.) >I'll get you your dad's number if you don't have it<*

*T152 Chris : oh*

*T153 Host : =and we can go from the:re and >hopefully get you guys connected some:how and maybe get you some hel:p<↓*

*T154 Chris : Alright that sounds go:od↓*

In turn 151-154, they applied the adjacency pairs 'Offer-Acceptance' as turn-taking strategies. The conversation discusses the offer made by the Host to Chris. From the conversation, it can be seen that the Host will give Chris's father's cellphone number if Chris really needs it by saying *=and then maybe you can( .) >I'll get you your dad's number if you don't have it<*. Then, Chris responded with a short answer, 'oh'. The answer shows that Chris still understands Host's words. This answer is the second part of the adjacency pair as preferred response.

Besides that, Chris responds Host's offer to take the turn. He takes the turn after the Host finishes his offer. Chris responds with the short answer 'oh' means that he accepts the Host's offer. So, the function of turn taking strategies used by Chris is taking the turn

After that, the Host continues his words in turn 153. The host said *=and we can go from the:re and >hopefully get you guys connected some:how and maybe get you some hel:p<↓*. The statement gave Chris hope about communication with his parents and help so that Chris could live a better life. While Chris replied *Alright that sounds go:od*. It indicates that Chris agrees with the offer and suggestions provided by the Host. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore, Offer-Acceptance is expressed.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to respond the offer. Chris responded that he accepts with Host's offer to help him. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

g) Compliment – Acceptance

A compliment is to say something positive about someone, sincerely and honestly. Then, acceptance is receiving praise by saying positive things without any rejection.

*T161 Host : you ARE↑ that's great >I think that'd be good for you<↓*

*T162 Chris : um*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that H would like to give credit to C by saying *you ARE that's great >I think that'd be good for you<↓*. Then, Chris responded it with *um*. The Host compliments Chris on his desire to return to her parents in this conversation. Chris stated that he agreed with the Host's opinion in the previous turn, so the Host gave a brief compliment on his intention. While Chris responded with *Um* indicating that he accepted the compliment. It is one of the expressions of acceptance. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore, Compliment– Acceptance is used by the interviewer and guest.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the decrease in the tone used. It shows that Chris can take his turn to accept the compliment. Chris accepts Host's compliment about his intention to comeback with his family. He used the short utterance 'um' which means he agreed with Host's compliment. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

T163 Host : ***Excellent***↑ *It's good enough thank you so much Chris*

T164 Chris : *Okey.*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that H would like to give credit to C by saying *Excellent It's good enough thank you so much Chris*. Then, Chris responded it with *okay*. In this conversation, the Host seems to compliment Chris on his desire to return to his parents. This conversation is a continuation of the previous conversation. This conversation was carried out to motivate Chris so that his wish to meet his family would quickly come true. Besides that, it is done to encourage Chris to return to his parents. While Chris responded with *okay* indicating that he did not refuse the compliment. It is one of the expressions of acceptance. This answer is the second part of adjacency pairs as preferred response. Therefore, Compliment – Acceptance is expressed.

In addition, it can be seen that the Host gives a signal to Chris through the increase in the tone used after the word '*Excellent*↑'. It shows that Chris can take his turn to accept the compliment. Chris accepts Host's compliment about his intention to comeback with his family. He used the short utterance '*okey*' which means he agreed with Host's compliment. So, Chris's utterance in this conversation is to take the turn as the function of turn-taking strategy.

## 2. Utterance In-Completer

Utterance in-completer is the technique to provide additional info utilized by the speakers who want to continue the previously spoken communication. Many words may be used to continue the previous conversation like '*and*', '*however*', '*but*', and different clause connectors.

T35 Host : = < and where do you li:ve?↑> where do you st:ay?↑

T36 Chris : um, > well I was staying in san diego< on probation↓ **bu:t** now I came out here, I was on uh (0.5) >I was on terms with the crisis house out there **but** I was getting tired of the knife out there,< going with the,↓just Schizophrenia.

In turn 36, Chris wants to continue speaking after saying *in San Diego< on probation*, it can be seen from his utterance *'but'*. The word *'but'* is an utterance in-completor. In this turn, Chris wanted to continue his conversation about where he lived. He explained that he had ever lived in San Diego, but he left the area after that. Besides that, the utterance *'but'* as a turn-taking strategy is used in the following speech. In this statement, Chris wants to continue his utterance where he feels that there are many problems outside the home since he has Schizophrenia. He used the word *'but'* to continue the utterance. Therefore, the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 36 is utterance in-completor.

In this conversation, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris was to hold the turn. This is signed by the word *'but'* which indicates that Chris still wants to continue his speech. Chris explained that he lived in San Diego, then he continued his utterance by using the word *'but'* to explain that he moved house after suffering from Schizophrenia.

T45 Host : So it's been a while?↑(.) and how do you support yourself no:w?

T46 Chris : oh (.) um, well right now(.) I'm just stealing stuff to get money↓ stealing clo:thes, **and** [selling

In turn 46, Chris tries to answer the question by producing the word *'and'*. The word *'and'* is utterance in-completor. Chris explains to Host that he can support himself by stealing stuff to earn money. But unfortunately, his

way to continue speaking failed. It caused the Host overlaps his turn. From the analysis, it can be seen that the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 46 is utterance in-completor.

In this conversation, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is holding the turn. This is signed by the word '*and*' which indicates that Chris still wants to continue his speech. Chris explained that he supported his life with stealing stuff and clothes, then he continued his utterance by using the word '*and*', but his utterance cannot continue because the Host overlaps him.

*T51 Host* : *the strong items [to a fence*

*T52 Chris* : *[I sell them or, (0.7) or keep them. (0.6)*

In turn 52, Chris wants to continue his turn by saying '*or*'. It indicated that Chris wanted to give a statement showing that he sometimes sold or kept the clothes and alcohol that he had stolen. From the utterance, it can be seen that the word '*or*' is repeated twice. It indicates that Chris is doing repetition in his speech. In addition, he also stops for 7 seconds after saying the first '*or*', which indicates that he had silent to continue his utterance. In this turn, the word '*or*' is utterance in-completor. Therefore, the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 52 is utterance in-completor.

In this conversation, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris was to hold the turn. This is signed by the word '*or*' which indicates that Chris still wants to continue his speech. Chris was told that he re-sold the stolen stuff and clothes, then he continued his utterance by using the word '*or*' to add the information that Chris kept the stuff and clothes.

T69 Host : you're just on the street without a 10.↓(.) Do you have goals↓  
of what you'd like to do in your life or anything like th:at?↑ (0.8)

T70 Christ : um,(0.5) yeah, (0.3) try to get some gr,↑(.) out here (.) ryan  
got no id [or↑

In turn 70, Chris answered the question from the Host by saying, 'um,(0.5) yeah, (0.3) try to get some gr,↑(.) out here (.) ryan got no id [ or ↑'. In the utterance, Chris looks like he wants to continue his conversation, which is marked with the word 'or'. The word 'or' here indicates that Chris is trying to get some of the medicine he needs. However, his way to continue speaking failed because the Host did overlaps, namely, cut off the conversation. Therefore, the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 70 is utterance in-completor.

In this conversation, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is holding the turn. This is signed by the word 'or' which indicates that Chris still wants to continue his speech. Chris explained that something he likes is that he tries to get drugs, then he continued his utterance by using the word 'or', but his utterance cannot continue because the Host overlaps him.

T75 Host : <Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> Do you  
see any solution to your situation?

T76 Chris : um, well(.) no, **but** maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help  
for me↓<

In turn 76, Chris wants to continue speaking after saying *no*, it can be seen from his utterance 'but'. The word 'but' is an utterance in-completor. In this turn, Chris wants to continue his conversation about solutions and situations in his life. He explained that he was feeling good. However, he still



hopes that there will be help supporting his life as a Schizophrenic. Therefore, the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 76 is utterance in-completor.

In this turn, the word *'but'* is utterance in-completor used to hold the turn. Then continued with *'maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help for me↓<'*. This sentence is a continuation of the previous turn *'um, well(.) no, but'*. Chris wanted to continue his turn that he can get help for his Schizophrenia. So, Chris holds the turn to deliver it.

*T99 Host : you uh we:re you open to I mean I asked you at the time if you wanted to get together with them*

*T100 Chris : um, ((looking at the interviewer and thinking)) well(0.4) I(.) got a call from him(.) **and** I was supposed to go see him,(.) **but** I didn't,↓ **and** it was(.) dumb of me(.) **but**(.) it's okay↓*

In turn 100, Chris produces the word *'and'* to chain his statement. The word *'and'* was used to add to the previous utterance, which stated that Chris had been called by his father “*well( 0.4) I(.) got a call from him(.) and I was supposed to go see him,(.)*”. Then, to keep the answer, Chris used the word *'but'*, which shows that he regrets not going to see his father, as evidenced by the phrase “*but I didn't,↓*”. After that, Chris added his words with the word *'and'* to chain the utterance and indicate that the sentence was incomplete. Chris also used the word *'but'* at the end of his utterance to reveal that his decision was not fatal and he felt fine. In this turn, the word *'but'* and *'and'* are utterance in-completor. Therefore, the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in turn 100 is utterance in-completor.

In this turn, the function of turn-taking strategies used by Chris is to hold the turn. It is signed by the word *'and'* means to tell that he was called his father. The word *'and'* used to continue his utterance *'I(.) got a call from*

him(.). Then, Chris also used the word 'but' to hold his turn. It used to continue the previous utterance which indicates that he did not come to see his father *'but I didn't,↓'*. Therefore, the function that is used by Chris is to hold the turn using the words 'and' and 'but'.

T125 Host : >you get money, where, how do you get money?↓<

T126 Chris : oh, I was stea:ling alcohol **and** clo:thes(0.6) **but** >now I just<(0.3)

In turn 126, Chris produces the word 'and' to chain his statement. It is used to keep the turn. Chris wants to add that he earns money by stealing alcohol and some clothes. This statement is the answer to the question posed by Host ' >you get money, where, how do you get money ?↓<'. To keep his statement, Chris used the word 'but'. The word 'but' is utterance in completor. Meanwhile, the utterance is spoken after the word 'but' was not successfully conveyed because the interlocutor (Host) overlapped his turn.

In this turn, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is holding the turn. This is signed by the word 'but' which indicates that Chris still wants to continue his turn. Chris explained that he was stealing alcohol and clothes to get money, he continued his utterance by using the word 'but', however his utterance cannot continue because the Host overlaps him.

### 3. Incompletion Markers

In Coulthard (1997:57), Sacks states that the speaker uses an incompletion marker to hold the turn. Incompletion markers are included 'if', 'since', 'when', and any other subordinator. This study found two turns that use incompletion markers as turn-taking strategies. It focused on utterances spoken by Chris as the interviewee (Schizophrenic).

T29 Host : <the harder drugs, that you were using,↓ you started using at what age?↓

T30 Chris : oh, (0.3) well, (0.3) doing the ac:id **when** I wa:s like 18.↑(0.4)

In turn 30, Chris uses the incompletion marker 'when' as a turn-taking strategy to complete his utterance. In this conversation, Chris answered the Host's question by saying, "oh, (0.3) well, (0.3) doing the ac:id when I wa:s like 18.↑(0.4)". From this answer, it can be seen that Chris used the word 'when' as an incompletion marker to provide additional information that he had consumed acid when he was 18 years old. Thus, in turn 30, Chris uses the incompletion marker 'when' as a turn-taking strategy.

Besides that, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to hold the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'when' in the middle of the turn. It means Chris wants to add information that he has been taking heavy drugs since he was 18 years old. Therefore, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in this turn is holding the turn.

T43 Host : was the last time you spoke to your family?↓

T44 Chris : = oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8) was uh back **when** I was in San Die:go<

In turn 44, Chris uses the incompletion marker 'when' as a turn-taking strategy to complete his utterance. In this conversation, Chris answered the Host by saying, "= oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8) was uh back when I was in San Die:go<". From this answer, it can be seen that Chris used the word 'when' as an incompletion marker to provide additional information about the last time he saw his family, especially his father, when he was in San Diego. Besides that, in this turn, there is 0.8 silence after Christ said "= oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8)". It shows that Chris still needs time to

reconnect his statement. Thus, in turn 44, Chris uses the incompleteness marker 'when' as a turn-taking strategy.

Besides that, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to hold the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'when' in the middle of the turn. It means Chris wants to add information that that Chris last communicated with his father when he was in San Diego. Therefore, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris in this turn is to hold the turn.

#### 4. Possible Pre-Closing

Possible pre-closing indicates that the speaker has nothing further to add and is willing to close the topic. Sacks and Schegloff (1973: 303-304) identified the possible pre-closing as a speech that occupies a turn without producing a new topic by giving "alright", 'okay', or finally greetings with an intonation of utterances are a characteristic of closing. This study found ten turns that use possible pre-closing as turn-taking strategies. Possible pre-closing is focused on the utterances spoken by Chris as the interviewee (Schizophrenic).

T75 Host : <Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> Do you see any any solution to your situation?

T76 Chris : um, **well**(.) no, but maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help for me↓<

In turn 76, Chris produces possible pre-closing in his utterance (*um, well( .) no, but maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help for me↓<*). It means Chris desires to close the conversation by saying 'well' and provides the entire sentence because the sign that Chris wants to end it. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'well' in the turn and the question is delivered by the Host. It means that Chris can take his turn and the turn will be ended. Thus, in turn 76, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'well' as turn-taking strategies to take the turn.

*T85 Host : respect's a good one that's impor:tant(0.3) for yourself and everyone else too*

*T86 Chris : =Alright↓*

In turn 86, Chris produces possible pre-closing by using the word 'Alright' in his utterance “=Alright↓”. This word means that Chris wants to close the topic and complete his utterance. Furthermore, Chris wants to stop his utterance, which is also marked by a decrease in the volume of the spoken tone. It can be seen from the sign (↓) at the end of the utterance.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'well' in the turn. It means that Chris accepts the advice from the Host. Then, the word 'Alright' is indicated that the turn will be ended. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'Alright' as the turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

*T87 Host : Alright Chris, well thank you for talking with me,↓ and I'm gonna try to get you some help, so maybe you can get, some medications for your Schizophrenia*

*T88 Chris : Okay alright*

In turn 88, Chris produces possible pre-closing in his utterance, “Okay alright”. In this context, Chris agrees with Host's opinion which states that he will get medicine and help if he follows Host's opinion. The word 'Okay alright' means that Chris is willing to close the topic. It also shows that Chris

wants to end his conversation immediately. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'okay alright' as turn-taking strategies.

The word '*okay alright*' is to take a turn as the function of turn-taking strategy. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's opinion and he will follow it. Besides that, the function of turn-taking strategies 'taking the turn' also indicates the completion of the utterance that the previous Host said. So, the function of turn-taking used by Chris is to take the turn.

*T119 Host : you're, I'm sure you were happi:er at one point in your life than you are today.(0.6)*

*T120 Chris : ((thinking and looking to the right)) well yeah↓(0.3)*

In turn 120, Chris produces possible pre-closing in his utterance (((*thinking and looking to the right*)) *Well yeah (0.3)*). In this turn, Chris agreed with the Host statement that Chris's life is not better than before caused now he has Schizophrenia. The use word '*well*' means that Chris is willing to close the topic. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation.

The word '*well*' is to take a turn as the function of turn-taking strategy. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's statement. Besides that, the function of turn-taking strategies 'taking the turn' also is signed by the silence for 6 seconds which indicates Chris can start to take his turn. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing '*well*' as turn-taking strategies to take the turn.

*T127 Host : your pen handling too I think*

*T128 Christ : um no(.) well I got a few dol:lars from(.) one lady.(0.3)*

In turn 128, Chris takes the turn by producing possible pre-closing with (*um no( .) well I got a few dol:lars from(.) one lady.(0.3)*). It means that Chris From the utterance, Chris wants to close the conversation by saying

'well' and provides the entire sentence as the sign that Chris wants to end it. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation. Thus, in turn 128, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'well' as turn-taking strategies.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'well' in the turn. It means that Chris got some money from one lady and he rejects the Host's statement by saying 'um no (.)'. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'well' as the turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

*T147 Host : that's great↓(.) how did that go(.) >because I know they're they're trying their best to help you↓(.) < you're hard to find I think(0.5)*

*T148 Chris : um(0.5) yeah >well it':s because I don't have a pho:ne↑*

In turn 148, Chris produces possible pre-closing in his utterance ( *um(0.5) yeah > well it':s because I don't have a pho:ne↑*). It means Chris feels hard to communicate with family because he has not a phone. In this turn, Chris will use the word 'well' and providing the entire sentence as the sign that Chris wants to end it. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation. Therefore in turn 148, Chris applies possible pre-closing 'well' as turn-taking strategies.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'well' in the turn. It means that Chris didn't have a phone to communicate with his family. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'well' as the turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

*T149 Host : maybe I can get your phone↓*

*T150 Chris : =okay*

In turn 150, Chris takes the turn by using the word 'okay' to be the sign of possible pre-closing in his utterance “=okay”. It indicates that Chris

accepts the Host's statement to get his phone. This word 'okay' means that Chris wants to close the topic and complete his utterance. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'okay' as turn-taking strategy.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'okey' in the turn. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's statement to get his phone. Besides that, the decrease of the tone used also indicates that Host has finished his utterance. Then, Chris can directly start to take his turn. So, the function of turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

*T153 Host : =and we can go from the:re and >hopefully get you guys connected some:how and maybe get you some hel:p<↓*

*T154 Chris : **Alright** that sounds go:od↓*

In turn 154, Chris produces possible pre-closing in his utterance (*Alright that sounds go:od*). The word 'Alright' at the beginning of the sentence is to take the turn. It means Chris will close the conversation by saying 'Alright' and providing the entire sentence as the sign that Chris wants to end it. Furthermore, Chris wants to stop his utterance, which is also marked by a decrease in the volume of the spoken tone. It can be seen from the sign (↓) at the end of the utterance. He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation. Therefore in turn 154, Chris applies possible pre-closing 'Alright' as a turn-taking strategy.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'Alright' in the turn. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's hope to help Chris finds ways to get help from others. Besides that, the decrease of the tone used also indicates that Host has



finished his utterance. Then, Chris can directly start to take his turn. So, the function of turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

*T155 Host : yeah, you know it'd be nice to have some change because stay:ing here where you:'re(.) at >nothing good is going to come with this I can tell you that<(.)*

*T156 Chris : **Alright**↓*

In turn 156, Chris produces possible pre-closing by using the word 'Alright' in his utterance "*Alright*↓". This word means that Chris wants to close the topic and complete his utterance. Furthermore, Chris wants to stop his utterance, which is also marked by a decrease in the volume of the spoken tone. It can be seen from the sign (↓) at the end of the utterance. Therefore, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'Alright' as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'Alright' in the turn. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's statement. Besides that, the silent (.) used also indicates that Host has finished his utterance. Then, Chris can directly start to take his turn. So, the function of turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

*T157 Host : Hi Christ, well thanks for coming b:y aga:in(.) let's go get your pho:ne and we'll uh(.) we'll put you on the phone with yo:ur dad and see what uh what kind of things we can do↓*

*T158 Chris : **okay***

In turn 158, Chris takes the turn by using the word 'okay' to be the sign of possible pre-closing in his utterance "*Okay*". This word means that Chris wants to close the topic and immediately end his conversation with the host.

He acts to close the conversation instead of the pre-closing formulation. Thus, Chris uses possible pre-closing 'okay' as a turn-taking strategy.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It is indicated by the use of 'Okay' in the turn. It means that Chris agreed with the Host's opinion to help Chris finds his phone and meet with his father. Besides that, the decrease of the tone used also indicates that Host has finished his utterance. Then, Chris can directly start to take his turn. So, the function of turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

## 5. Overlap

As Yule (1996:72) stated, the overlap is when both speakers try to speak simultaneously. When the overlap happens, one of the speakers gives the turn to the other speaker, and the speaker stops speaking. In this analysis, the researcher just focused on the overlap used by the interviewee (Schizophrenic).

T19 Host: *[what age]*

T20 Chris: *[show me back acid] uh(.) different types of [drugs]*

In turn 19-20, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when Host wants to continue his speaking "*[what age]*", Chris starts to speak "*[show me back acid] uh(.) different types of [drugs]*". In turn 20, Chris begins to talk in overlap with the Host. He is speaking to show that Christ is taking several different types of drugs. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that

Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

T49 Host: *You resell them [you sell]*

T50 Chris: *[oh]*

In turn 49-50, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when the Host tries to continue his speaking, “*You resell them [you sell]*”, Chris starts to speak “*[oh]*”. In turn 50, Chris begins to talk in overlap with the Host continuing his speaking to answer the question. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

T51 Host: *the strong items [to a fence]*

T52 Chris: *[I sell them or,] (0.7) or keep them. (0.6)*

In turns 51-52, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when Host wants to continue his speaking “*[what age]*”, Chris starts to speak “*[show me back acid] uh( .) different types of [drugs]*”. In turn 52, Chris begins to speak in overlap with the Host, continuing his speaking to explain that he sells or keeps the things he has stolen to get money. Chris also drops out of his turn. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place. Chris uses overlap to take the turn.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

T67 Host: =And are you stay :ing in a tent here in skid row [or]

T68 Chris: [no] I  
understand on the streets↓

In turns 67-68, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when Host tries to continue his speaking “[or]”, Chris starts to speak “[no] I understand on the streets↓”. It means that in turn 20, Chris begins to speak in overlap with the Host’s continuation of his speaking to show that Christ sleeps on the street. Chris uses overlap to take the turn. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

T95 Host: you know your family came out here( .) a week(.) or so [ago]

T96 Chris: [Yeah]

In turn 95-96, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when Host wants to continue his speaking “[ago]” and Chris starts to speak “[Yeah]”. In turn 20, Chris begins to speak in overlap with the Host’s continuation of his speaking to answer the questions asked. Chris uses overlap to take the turn. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

*T97 Host: looking for you and you know I I tried to(.) >find you when they were here but that didn't work out but I found you< shortly after and I've seen you [since]*

*T98 Chris: [yeah]*

In turn 97-98, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when the Host wants to continue his speaking, “*looking for you and you know I I tried to(.) >find you when they were here but that didn't work out but I found you< shortly after and I've seen you [since]*”, Chris starts to speak “[*yeah*]”. It means that in turn 98, Chris begins to speak in overlap with the Host’s continuation of his speaking to answer questions from the Host. Chris uses overlap to take the turn. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

*T107 Host: >you're getting in a lot of fights every time I see you you got a black eye or scraped up or [something<]*

*T108 Chris: [no I just got into one fight]*

In turn 107-108, Host and Chris produce an overlap in their conversation. In fact, when Host wants to continue his speaking *>you're*

*getting in a lot of fights every time I see you you got a black eye or scraped up or [something<],* Chris starts to speak [*no I just got into one fight*]. In turn 108, Chris begins to speak in overlap to continue his speaking to reject the statement put forward by the Host, then explains the reasons. Chris uses overlap to take the turn. This overlap is identified as transitional onset because Chris as the next speaker after Host orients to a possible transition relevance place.

In addition, the function of the turn-taking strategy used by Chris is to take the turn. It happens because he overlaps the Host's turn. It means that Chris started talking before the Host finished his turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy used is to take the turn.

## 6. Repair Technique

Repair organization describes how parties in conversation affect speaking, hearing, or understanding issues. Repair segments are classified by who initiates repair (self or other), resolves the matter (self or other), and how it unfolds inside a turn or a sequence of turns.

### a) Other-initiated Self-repair

Other-initiated Self-repair is when the repair is carried out by the speaker of the trouble source but initiated by the recipient. According to Schegloff et al. (1977), other initiated self-repair (OISR) occurs when the interlocutor identifies the reason for the disturbance and the speaker repairs it for the interlocutor. The interlocutor does not recognize or listen to what the speaker stated clearly in this situation.

*T7 Host* : = *How would you describe your childhood?*↑ (0.7)

*T8 Chris* : *What were you say:ing?*

In turn 8, Chris uses 'Other-initiated Self-repair' as a turn-taking strategy to take the turn by saying, "*What were you say:ing ?*". The question includes a short *WH*- phrases clarification request. In this turn, Chris delivered the repair because he didn't understand the question that the previous Host said. Therefore, other-initiated self-repair is expressed in this turn.

Besides that, the function of turn taking used by Chris in this conversation is to take and relinquish the turn. He takes the turn to respond the Host question. It indicated by the increase of tone used and the silence 7 seconds in the last of Host's turn. In this time, Chris can start to take his turn. Moreover, Chris's respond is used to relinquish the turn means that Chris didn't understand Host's question so he asked back with "*What were you say:ing ?*". It is signed that Chris need the answer of the Host. So, the function of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are taking and relinquishing the turn.

*T27 Host : just pot >and then the bath salts and the lsd↓< and the, that's acid started for you when?↑*

*T28 Chris : **what were you say:ing?**↑*

In turn 28, Chris uses repair techniques that are other-initiated self-repair by saying, "*What were you say:ing?*". It means that Chris wants to convey that he did not hear what the previous Host said, so he applied the repair technique other-initiated self-repair. Thus, the other-initiated self-repair is used by Chris as the interviewee in this turn.

Besides that, the function of turn taking used by Chris in this conversation is to take and relinquish the turn. He takes the turn to respond the Host question. It indicated by the increase of tone used. In this time, Chris can start to take his turn. Moreover, Chris's respond is

used to relinquish the turn means that Chris didn't understand Host's question so he asked back with "*What were you say:ing ?*". It is signed that Chris need the answer of the Host. So, the function of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are taking and relinquishing the turn.

*T61 Host : I think, if you're not taking the medicate:ons,↑ you can just spiral downward, (.) and makes it hard to even get your↓ LIFE together again right?*

*T62 Chris : **you were say:ing?**↑*

In turn 62, Chris uses 'Other-initiated Self-repair' as a turn-taking strategy by saying, "*You were say:ing ?↑*". It functions to take and relinquish the turn. In this turn, Chris delivered the repair because he didn't understand the question that the previous Host said. Besides that, Chris also raised his voice to show that he really didn't hear what the Host was saying. Therefore, other-initiated self-repair is expressed in this turn to take the turn.

Besides that, the function of turn taking used by Chris in this conversation is to take and relinquish the turn. He takes the turn to respond the Host question. It indicated by the question that has been completed. So, Chris can start to take his turn. Moreover, Chris's respond is used to relinquish the turn means that Chris didn't understand Host's question so he asked back with "*You were say:ing ?↑*". It is signed that Chris need the answer of the Host. So, the function of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are taking and relinquishing the turn.



*T73 Host : Do you see any hope for get:ting, off the streets,↑ and any:where↓ I mean do you see your family coming to help you or anything like that?↓*

*T74 Chris : um, >you're saying what↑ sorry↓*

In turn 74, Chris uses 'Other-initiated Self-repair' as a turn-taking strategy by saying, “*um, >you're saying what↑ sorry↓*”. In this turn, Chris delivered the repair because he didn't understand the question that the previous Host said. Besides that, Chris also raised his voice to show that he really didn't hear what the Host was saying. Therefore, other-initiated self-repair is expressed in this turn.

Besides that, the function of turn taking used by Chris in this conversation is to take and relinquish the turn. He takes the turn to respond the Host question. It indicated by the decrease of tone used. In this time, Chris can start to take his turn. Moreover, Chris's respond is used to relinquish the turn means that Chris didn't understand Host's question so he asked back with “*um, >you're saying what↑ sorry↓*”. It is signed that Chris need the answer of the Host. So, the function of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are taking and relinquishing the turn.

b) Self-initiated Self-repair

The way speaker corrects the things he says and checks what he understands in the conversation. This repair is both initiated and executed through the speakers of the problem source. It means that the speaker finds him/her phrase after a bit of pause.

*T111 Host : I me:an I see how you're living out here on the streets it's pretty,(.) it's very rough, you're basically just sitting on concrete↓*

*T112 Chris : yeah it's not rough(.) **I mean** for me it's not*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Chris expressed or made a statement by using repair, especially Self-initiated Self-repair expression. It is indicated by the words *I Mean*. Chris realized the words were still incorrect; thus, he repaired the words by himself. Therefore, in turn 112, 'Self-initiated Self-repair' is used by the interviewee (Schizophrenic).

In addition, the function of turn taking used by Chris in this conversation is to hold the turn. He holds the turn to correct his utterance. It indicated by the use of phrase '*I mean*'. It used to explain that he lives in the street is not rough for him. So, the function of turn-taking strategies that used by Chris are holding the turn.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section, the researcher discusses the data found in the video interview of Schizophrenic. This section will explain in detail the research questions that have been formulated. First, the researcher analyzed the types of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic. Second, the researcher analyzed the function of turn-taking strategies found in the video interview of Schizophrenic. Based on the data found, the researcher finds six turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic based on the theory of turn-taking strategies proposed by Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974).

### **1. The types of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic.**

In this study, in expressing the utterances, Chris uses the types of turn-taking strategies in giving and responding to the questions from the Host. There are ten types of turn-taking strategies proposed by Sacks et al. (1974). Those are address terms, adjacency pair, post completor, utterance in-completor, incompletion marker, overlap, repair techniques, self-repair, tag

question, and natural next turn-taker. However, as a Schizophrenic, Chris just used six types of turn-taking strategies which are classified as follows:

First, Chris used adjacency pairs in giving and responding to the questions. Adjacency pairs occurred 41 times in the interview, including 3 Requesting – Agreement, 29 Question – Answer, 3 Suggestion – Refusal/Acceptance, 1 Complaint – Apology, 2 Assessment – Agreement, 1 Offer – Acceptance, and 2 Compliment – Acceptance from all pairs. As stated by Sacks et al. (1977:70) that some adjacency pairs are reciprocal, such as Greeting-greeting, question-answer, invitation-acceptance/refusal, apology-acceptance/rejection, and complaint-apology/justification. The most kind of adjacency pair found in this interview is a question-answer. It happens because most conversations are used to find out some information about Schizophrenic.

Besides that, question-answer is the most common and easiest communication to do, so Schizophrenic can follow it. As the characteristics of Schizophrenic, it shows that the patient can speak continuously even though the speech is unclear and short. As stated by Tarigan et al. (2021), a Schizophrenic person can talk continuously and his chatter is only a verbal repetition of the original with the addition of little by little or minus a few sentences. From this opinion, it is evident that Schizophrenic can communicate well but the words spoken are short and repeated. Therefore, the adjacency pairs 'question-answer' is more often used by Schizophrenic because of their ability to speak and understand every question asked by the Host even with short and repetitive answers like the word 'um'. Furthermore, in the form of a question-answer, the Schizophrenic only answered each question from the Host so that he could follow it.

The researcher also found Chris' answer that did not match the question asked. As in turn 32 “*Christ: ((Christ lowered his head while wiping*

*his nose*)) >um 24 now.<". In the answer as the second pair of adjacency pairs, Chris mentions his current age, which is not the answer Host expected with the question "*Host: How do you know?*↑ (0.14)". This example shows that Schizophrenic has a disorder in concentrating so that sufferers cannot provide information clearly like normal speakers in general. Due to an unhealthy psychological condition, in the end, the information provided always uses short and disconnected sentences because the processing of verbal language is still chaotic. In addition, the Host also waited for Christ's answer for 14 seconds. Sacks (Coulthard, 1977:70) stated that "the absence of the second pair part will make people regularly complain". The Host does not complain about the absence of the second part of her question. Even the Host asked Christ another question in the next turn.

Second, Chris employed utterance in-completor to give more information and add the previous information. In Coulthard (1997:57), Sacks stated that utterance in-completor is a turn-taking strategy to continue speaking. The speaker usually used items like '*and,*' '*but,*' '*or,*' and other clause connectors to produce utterance in completor in conversation. The researcher found seven turns using utterance in-completor as a turn-taking strategy in this interview. The interviewee used three kinds of utterances in completor, including '*but,*' '*and,*' and '*or*' to continue his utterance in conversation. The interviewee uses the word '*but*' 5 times in turns 36, 76, 100 (2 times), and turn 126. Utterance in-completor '*and*' used by the interviewee four times in turn 46, 100 (two times), and turn 126. Then, the interviewee used the utterance in-completor '*or*' just two times in turns 52 and 70. The researcher found the use of utterance in-completor is not successful. As seen in turns 46 and 70, Chris wants to continue speaking, but it fails because the Host overlaps it. In Coulthard (1977:57), Sacks stated that it is not a particularly sophisticated technique because a self-selecting speaker has

waited to begin the turn. The findings show that utterance in-completor is used to hold the turn, and not all utterance in-completor can be appropriately applied depending on the interlocutor in a conversation.

Third, the turn-taking strategy used by the interviewee is an incompletion marker. It is used to continue the conversation using subordinators such as *'if,' 'since,' 'when,' 'afterwards,'* and others. The use of an incompletion marker informs the interlocutor that the speaker still wants to continue the utterance of at least two clauses. In this interview, the researcher found two incompletion markers used by the interviewee. The interviewee used the incompletion marker *'when'* as in turns 30 and 44. On the other hand, Coulthard (1997: 57-58) stated that incompletion markers could also be found in the pre structure by using the utterance *'I'd like to say two points'* or simply *'firstly'*. But in this interview, the interviewee did not use it. Therefore, the incompletion marker uses to continue the conversation even though it is only two clauses. This turn-taking strategy is used to hold the turn because the interviewee still wants to continue speaking.

Fourth, the interviewee used a possible pre-closing as a turn-taking strategy in the interview. Possible pre-closing is used to signal to the interlocutor that the speaker wants to close the utterance without producing the new topic. Sacks and Schegloff (1973: 303-304) stated that possible pre-closing is a speech that occupies a turn by giving *'alright,' 'okay,'* or closing greetings with a low intonation without producing a new topic. The researcher finds ten turns that contain possible pre-closing in the interview. There are four possible pre-closing *'well'* in turn 76, 120, 18, and 148. Possible pre-closing *'alright'* is used three times in turns 86, 154, and 156. Then, possible pre-closing *'okay'* as in turns 88, 150, and 158. Possible pre-closing in this interview is often done because the interviewee is a Schizophrenic who has a disturbance in thinking so that every time the Host asks a question, he will

mostly answer with only one clause such as 'okay', 'alright', or 'well' indicating a possible pre-closing as turn-taking strategy. Therefore, all possible pre-closing in this interview are used to take a turn.

Fifth, the turn-taking strategy used by the interviewee is overlap. Overlap is a technique that requires someone to stop talking because the interlocutor starts talking when the speaker is speaking. So, the conversation becomes breakdown because both speakers speak together. The researcher found seven turns that used overlap in the interview. It can be seen in turn (19-20), (49-50), (51-52), (67-68), (95-96), (97-98), and (107-108). Those seven overlaps are included as transition onset because the next speaker is entered into the conversation as the possible point of completion. As explained by Jefferson in Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998:55) that one of the overlap onset categories is transitional used when the next speaker orients to a possible transition-relevance place. Thus, the seven overlaps used by the interviewee are to take a turn.

The last turn-taking strategy used by the interviewee in this study is repair techniques. The interviewee uses it to correct things that have been said in conversation. Sacks et al. in Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998:61-63) explain that the repair system is a resource used to deal with diverse conversation activities and identify mistakes and make corrections. The researcher found five turns that used repair techniques in the interview. The interviewee uses other-initiated self-repair to take the turn as in turns 8, 28, 62, and 74. In those turns, the interviewee asks what the Host has said before. It means that the interviewee cannot immediately understand every question asked by the Host. It caused an interviewee is Schizophrenic who has a mental disorder that can interfere with how he thinks and understands interlocutor's words. While in turn 112, the interviewee used the self-initiated self-repair to hold the turn. Repair in this turn is used because he cannot find the correct words to

continue speaking. This repair is included as self-initiated self-repair because it is relevant to the opinion expressed by Sacks et al. in Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998:62), which stated that repair is both initiated and accomplished by the speaker who comes from the source of the problem created. Therefore, those five repair techniques take and hold the turn.

From the analysis of the study, the most widely used turn-taking strategies by Chris are adjacency pairs. It often happens because the conversations involve two people, so there will be a lot of adjacency pairs in the interview. As stated by Sacks et al. (in Collinge, 1990:253) that adjacency pairs as sequences of two utterances produced by two different speakers. Two people in conversation usually use it. Therefore, the participants in the interview often used turn-taking strategies 'adjacency pairs' in the conversation.

In addition, adjacency pair is one of the easy and common turn-taking strategies for everyone. Adjacency pair is a conversation between two people where the second part will start the conversation when the first part finishes its utterance. In this case, Schizophrenic as the second part can respond to every word spoken by the Host. However, the Schizophrenic response will be longer or even the utterances produced tend to be arbitrary and not by the speech that was intended to be conveyed due to the unstable state of comprehension and concentration of the interviewee's psyche.

In the analysis, the interviewee (Schizophrenic) uses only 6 of 10 turn-taking strategies based on Sacks et al. theory (1974), including adjacency pair, utterance in-completer, incompletion marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, and repair techniques. The Schizophrenic does not use four turn-taking strategies: address term, post completer, tag questions, and natural next turn-taker. The address term was not used because the interviewee never called the interviewer's name or title. In the interview, the Schizophrenic does not

mention the title or name of the Host because he just responds and answers the question addressed to him and he also can't call by the name or title due to his mental disorders.

Besides that, the interviewee does not use Post-completor because the interviewee is a participant who is often silent for a while to think about the answers to questions asked by the Host. It causes no post-completor in turn spoken by the interviewee. The silence done by the interviewee was caused by a language disorder that made it difficult for him to catch every word proposed by the Host. Therefore, post-completor as turn-taking strategies will not be used by Schizophrenic in an interview. The post-completor may only be used by the Host because of the long silence that the Schizophrenic maintains in response to the Host's words.

The question tag did not occur in this interview at all. It caused the Host to focus more on question-answer to get information about Schizophrenic. In addition, the Schizophrenic situation does not allow for reciprocity such as follow-up questions to the Host due to the Schizophrenic's ability to think and convey ideas. Cognitive symptoms will affect people with schizophrenia in carrying out daily activities such as problems understanding information, difficulty making choices, difficulty in concentration, and difficulty in remembering (Maramis, 2014). Therefore, the thought disorder experienced by Schizophrenic can affect his difficulty in conveying ideas to others.

Then, the natural next turn-taker is not used in the interview because this turn-taking strategy requires more than two people to apply it. So, natural-next turn-takers are not possible in an interview that only consists of 2 participants. As stated in the scope and limitation, the researcher limits that this study only consists of two participants who focus on the utterance spoken



by Schizophrenic. Therefore, if viewed from the context of the data presented, the natural next turn-taker will not be used by Schizophrenic.

In general, the non-appearance of the three turn-taking strategies described above is influenced by several factors, namely the Schizophrenic's ability to understand every utterance uttered by the Host, inappropriate responses proposed by the Schizophrenic, and silence which is often done by Schizophrenic in responding to the Host's questions during interviews. So, the Schizophrenic not applied three turn-taking strategies in this interview.

Therefore from the explanation above, there are six types of turn-taking realized in this interview. The interviewee applied the aspects of turn-taking strategies to give several information and clarification and make good communication. It could be concluded that the Schizophrenic can realize six types of turn-taking strategies in this interview.

## **2. The functions of turn-taking strategies implemented by Schizophrenic.**

After analyzing the data describing the types of turn-taking strategies, this discussion will explain the functions of turn-taking strategies used by the Schizophrenic in interviews. The function of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic are taking the turn, holding the turn, and relinquishing the turn. Each of these functions is allocated in several different types of turn-taking. It means every kind of turn-taking strategies surely has the function. In addition, taking the turn used 64 times, holding the turn is used 19 times, and relinquish the turn is used 10 times by the Schizophrenic in the interview. The adjacency pair is used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. Then, utterance in-completor is used to hold the turn, incompleteness marker is used to hold the turn, possible pre-closing is used to take the turn, the overlap is used to take the turn, and repair technique is used to take and hold the turn.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that the function of turn-taking that is widely used by Schizophrenic is taking the turn. Taking the turn

happens when the first speaker finished the turn. It means that the Schizophrenic will start his turn when the Host finished the turn. This is what often appears in conversations conducted by Schizophrenic. He will start his turn if the host signals him to start responding to his turn. Although in some of the conversations that occurred, it took the Host some time to be able to hear the answers that were uttered by the Schizophrenic. This is due to his Schizophrenic mental condition which is difficult to understand every other person's words to him. However, in most of the conversations in the interview, the Schizophrenic was able to take his turn and answer according to the questions asked. In addition, taking a turn is a very common function in an interview, so a Schizophrenic often does take his turn to start his utterance. Therefore, taking a turn is mostly used by the Schizophrenic during the interview.

From this explanation, it can be seen that the functions of turn-taking are applied to every type of turn-taking strategy. It is caused that every conversation carried out by two people will perform one of the functions mentioned above, namely take, hold, and relinquish the turn. So, the function of the turn-taking strategy is applied by Schizophrenic in this interview.

Unlike the previous studies, which analyzed more turn-taking performed by normal people; however, this study focuses on using turn-taking strategies by Schizophrenic who have mental disorder. Therefore, when viewed from the analysis results, the turn-taking strategy used by Schizophrenic is not much different from the turn-taking strategy used by normal people. So, the difference lies in the number of turn-takings used.

Fahlenafitri (2020) analyzes the turn-taking strategies used by the actor in the movie. In her thesis, she focused on exploring the types and functions of turn-taking strategies used by the main character in the film. Then, the study's result shows that the movie's main character used nine turn-

taking strategies based on Sacks et al. theory (1974). The main character in her study is a normal person who makes daily conversations in the movie. So, in contrast to the study, the number of turn-taking strategies used by normal and Schizophrenic are different. A person's circumstances will affect how he communicates with other people. In addition, when viewed from the context of data analysis, there are differences in the conversations used, where in the movie the speakers are free to take their turn according to the conditions or the scene being played, but in an interview, there is a limit where Schizophrenic will answer questions when the Host has finished the utterance. Generally, the interview is a formal activity carried out to seek more information from the interviewee so that it will be more intensive and focus on certain topics.

Besides that, this research also has similarities in the function of the turn-taking strategies used; namely, they both apply the three functions of turn-taking take, hold, and relinquish the turn based on the theory by Sacks et al. (1974). This study examined those functions to know what functions are used by the two main characters in the film. In this study, the authors did not explain clearly the functions that are often used. The author has combined both research questions in one analysis.

Besides that, one previous study is almost the same as this study by Jooj and Sherwani (2019) because this study also examined turn-taking in the interview. This study aims to analyze the turn-taking strategies used by the speakers in a British TV interview and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies. The data is classified into six types of turn-taking based on Sacks et al. (1974) perspective. The difference between the previous study and this study lies in the object of study. In this study, the researcher analyzed the turn-taking used by schizophrenic in interviews and the function of using turn-taking strategies. In contrast, Jooj and Sherwani (2019)

examined the types of turn-taking only used by interviewees who did not have mental disorders (normal conditions). Based on the result of this previous study, the researchers found several turn-taking strategies used by the participants in the interview. One of them is silence. The silence used by participants in this study is less than 10 seconds. However, the silence used by Schizophrenic is more than 10 seconds in most of the conversations in the interview. This factor distinguishes between normal people and Schizophrenic who have differences in how to respond to someone in a conversation. Therefore, the Schizophrenic is more difficult to understand the words of the interlocutor due to the mental disorder.

Besides that, the differences in this study lie in the Schizophrenic response, which is silent for a few seconds for more than 10 seconds to understand and think about the answers to the interviewer's questions. If seen from previous research, with normal people as objects, the interview will run with a bit of silence in the conversation. It happens because normal people will immediately understand well the utterance spoken by the interlocutor if they pay close attention. In contrast, a Schizophrenic does not immediately understand the word spoken by the interlocutor because he has a mental disorder that affects behavior, emotions, and communication. Therefore, the turn-taking used by Schizophrenic from normal people in two factors. Those are the number of turn-taking strategies used and the Schizophrenic response, which mostly silences in conversations.

## **BAB V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 72 turns that contain six turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic, including address term, utterance incompletor, incompleton marker, possible pre-closing, overlap, and repair techniques. Nevertheless, the researcher did not find four turn-taking strategies 'address term, post completor, tag questions, and natural next turn-taker in the utterance spoken by Schizophrenic. It is caused Schizophrenic is a person with a mental disorder who cannot easily understand the question from the host. The 'address term' was not used because the interviewee never called the interviewer's name or title. In the interview, the Schizophrenic does not mention the title or name of the Host because he just responds and answers the question addressed to him and he also can't call by the name or title due to his mental disorders. Besides that, the turn-taking strategy 'post-completor' is not found in the conversation because the Schizophrenic primarily silent, so the Schizophrenic can't use this turn-taking in this interview.

Moreover, turn-taking strategy 'tag questions' were also not found in the interview. It caused the Schizophrenic only answer the question with a few short answers without adding or asking the host again. As stated in the scope and limitation, the researcher analysis interview only consisted of 2 participants, which automatically spoke in the turn. While 'natural next turn-taker' can happen when there is a new speaker who tries to take the turn without naming. So, 'natural next turn-taker' is impossible to use in the interview.

The appearance of the three turn-taking strategies (address term, post-completor, and tag question) described above is influenced by several factors, namely the Schizophrenic's ability to understand every utterance uttered by the Host, inappropriate responses proposed by the Schizophrenic, and silence which

is often done by Schizophrenic in responding to the Host's questions during interviews.

Besides that, the dominant turn-taking strategy used is the adjacency pair, with 41 times used. Adjacency pairs consist of two-part which relate to each other. It means that adjacency pairs can make everyone to be speaker and listener. In this interview, the Host and Chris (Schizophrenic) use the adjacency pair '*Question-Answer*' more often in their conversation because the Host wants to know some information about Schizophrenic deeply. Using adjacency pairs can make the conversation between the two participants go smoothly.

The function of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic is taking the turn, holding the turn, and relinquishing the turn. Each of these functions is allocated in several different types of turn-taking. It means every kind of turn-taking has at least one of the functions. In addition, taking the turn used 64 times, holding the turn is used 19 times, and relinquish the turn is used 10 times by the Schizophrenic in the interview. The adjacency pair is used to take, hold, and relinquish the turn. Then, utterance in-completor is used to hold the turn, incompleteness marker is used to hold the turn, possible pre-closing is used to take the turn, the overlap is used to take the turn, and repair technique is used to take and hold the turn. From this explanation, it can be seen that the functions of turn-taking have applied in every types of turn-taking strategies. It is caused that every conversation carried out by two people will perform one of the functions mentioned above, namely take, hold, and relinquish the turn. So, the functions of the turn-taking strategy are applied by Schizophrenic in this interview.

Therefore, in this interview, the conversation went smoothly. However, the Schizophrenic was silent a lot to think about the answers to the questions asked by the Host, which caused the interview to take longer without obtaining complete information. It causes the turn-taking used by Schizophrenic is also less than normal people.

## **B. Suggestion**

This study discussed turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic in an interview videos. This study was conducted to find the types of turn-taking strategies and to explain the function of turn-taking strategies in the interview. After completing the analysis and providing conclusions from the data that has been presented, the researcher hopes that further research can analyze turn-taking strategies in different concepts with different theories. It caused many features of turn-taking that can be analyzed. Thus, this study can be developed, and if possible, it can be added to other parts of turn-taking strategies such as interruption, silence, and others. Caused Schizophrenic is someone who has a mental disorder, so he may do any others turn-taking strategies that are not mentioned in this study. In addition, this study limited the data from the selected dialogues, which means that not all conversations in the interview were analyzed. Because this study only focuses on the use of turn-taking strategies used by Schizophrenic, the dialogue is chosen only where the turn occurs. Furthermore, this study is also limited in the structure of the text so that the context of the text does not involve in this study.

For further researchers who are interested in the same object (Schizophrenic), they can select conversations in different concepts such as movies, daily conversations, and others. However, further researchers also suggested choosing different objects with various mental disorders to be analyzed. In addition, the researcher recommends for the next researcher investigate more of the reasons why the other four types of turn-taking were not used by Schizophrenic. Moreover, for future researchers to use other approaches that are similar to conversation analysis but also involve context there, such as interactional sociolinguistics. Therefore, the researcher expected that this study could be an

additional reference or comparison to the subject of the researcher who is interested in the same field.



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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Mufidatur Rofiqoh** was born in Pasuruan on April 24, 2000. She graduated from SMPN 2 Kraton in 2015 and MAN 2 Pasuruan in 2018. She also stayed at Al-Yasini Islamic Boarding School. While she stayed there, she actively participated in OSIM, and she also became the committee of the one of Islamic Boarding School there.

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## APPENDIX

### Data Transcription

#### VIDEO 1

- T1 Host : All right↑ Chris↓. Chris where'd you grow up↑, where are you from originally?↑
- T2 Chris : um (0.4) well >I'm from Portland Oregon.< um (0.3) what else you want to kn:ow?↑
- T3 Host : Tell me about your family, you had both your both your parents?↑
- T4 Chris : oh (0.2) [well
- T5 Host : [growing up↑ (0.2)
- T6 Chris : <My mo:m and da:d> well they were (.) >they were cool they got along pretty well< >uh my father was a bit of a drinker< my mo:m(.) likes to smoke pot (.) um (0.2) they (.) comply with each other (uh get along)
- T7 Host : = How would you describe your childhood?↑ (0.7)
- T8 Chris : What were you say:ing?
- T9 Host : <How would you describe your childhood?↑>
- T10 Chris : um it was de:cent.↓(0.5)
- T11 Host : no abu:se nothing crazy going on.↓
- T12 Chris : no abuse, >nothing crazy going on<
- T13 Host : good. How far did you go in school? ↑
- T14 Chris : um (.) went to high [sch:ool
- T15 Host : [you graduated?↑
- T16 Chris : Yeah.
- T17 Host : What'd you do after school, after high school?

T18 Chris : = um.(.) well. After high school(.) I didn't do nothing much, I worked some job:s,↓ (0.3) smoked a lot of we:ed,↓ (0.2) um, (0.3) drank alcohol tripped on↑ lsd↓(.) god

T19 Host : [what age

T20 Chris : [show me back acid uh(.) different types of [drugs

T21 Host : [what age were you when you started using drugs?↑

T22 Chris : oh 15

T23 Host : 15.

T24 Chris : no.

T25 Host : That was pot or that was the harder↑drinks?↓

T26 Chris : just pot

T27 Host : just pot >and then the bath salts and the lsd↓< and the, that's acid started for you when?↑

T28 Chris : what were you say:ing?↑

T29 Host : <the harder drugs, that you were using,↓ you started using at what age?↓

T30 Chris : oh, (0.3) well, (0.3) doing the ac:id when I wa:s like 18.↑(0.4)

T31 Host : How do you know?↑ (0.14)

T32 Chris : ((*Christ lowered his head while wiping his nose*)) >um 24 now.<

T33 Host : What drugs are you using to:day?↑

T34 Chris : um (.) >I have been using crystal me:th< for some time,↓ smoking weed st:ill, drinking alcohol, yeah

T35 Host : = < and where do you li:ve?↑> where do you st:ay?↑

T36 Chris : um, > well I was staying in san diego< on probation↓ bu:t now I came out here, I was on uh (0.5) >I was on terms with the crisis house out



there but I was getting tired of the knife out there,< going with the,↓just  
Schizophrenia.

T37 Host : =oh you have Schizophrenia?↑

T38 Chris : yeah

T39 Host : =and are you taking medications for that or, have you had  
medications for that?↑ (0.5)

T40 Chris : ((*rubbing head*)) um yeah (.) I've got exact practices for it.↓

T41 Host : Are you taking the:m, currently?↑ (0.15)

T42 Chris : oh no.

T43 Host : was the last time you spoke to your family?↓

T44 Chris : = oh, >last time I spoke to him (0.8) was uh back when I was in San  
Die:go<

T45 Host : So it's been a while?↑(.) and how do you support yourself no:w?

T46 Chris : oh (.) um, well right now(.) I'm just stealing stuff to get money↓  
stealing clo:thes, and [selling

T47 Host : [selling into a fence

T48 Chris : oh what?↑

T49 Host : You resell them [you sell

T50 Chris : [oh

T51 Host : the strong items [to a fence

T52 Chris : [I sell them or, (0.7) or keep them. (0.6)

T53 Host : You have any friends↑ Chris?↓

T54 Chris : Yeah I've got friends back in Utah.↑ <some out here in California>↓  
(.) uh

T55 Host : What's been the low:est point of your life? (0.5)

T56 Chris : um. (0.3) hhh. I would say now?↑

T57 Host : right now it'll make sense.

T58 Chris : [yeah

T59 Host : [dealing with Schizophrenia is going to be very diffi:cult righ:t?↑

T60 Chris : yeah

T61 Host : I think, if you're not taking the medicate:ons,↑ you can just spiral downward, (.) and makes it hard to even get your↓ LIFE together again right?

T62 Chris : you were say:ing?↑

T63 Host : <dealing with Schizophrenia must be very difficult especially if you're not taking the medication>

T64 Chris : oh it's not difficult to deal with↓ it can be though↑ yeah

T65 Host : are you taking the medications↑ currently?↓

T66 Chris : um, no (.)

T67 Host : =And are you stay:ing in a tent here in skid row [or

T68 Chris : [no i understand on the streets↓

T69 Host : you're just on the street without a 10.↓(.) Do you have goals↓ of what you'd like to do in your life or anything like th:at?↑ (0.8)

T70 Chris : um,(0.5) yeah, (0.3) try to get some gr,↑(.) out here (.) ryan got no id [or↑

T71 Host : [nothing government rele:ase

T72 Chris : ((*rubbing head*))

T73 Host : Do you see any hope for get:ting, off the streets,↑ and any:where↓ I mean do you see your family coming to help you or anything like that?↓

T74 Chris : um, >you're saying what↑ sorry↓

T75 Host : <Do you have any hope of getting off the streets?> Do you see any any solution to your situation?

T76 Chris : um, well(.) no, but maybe↓ >I don't know maybe there's help for me↓<

- T77 Host : yeah there's a there's quite a few mental health(.) programs >that are down here you might be able to get some help with your medications< and stabilize your life a little bit, have you considered going to one of those programs
- T78 Chris : um
- T79 Host : >you probably walk past them every day↓<
- T80 Chris : yeah(.) yeah I don't know what programs you're see:ing [like
- T81 Host : [I can direct you to some of them if you like
- T82 Chris : okay
- T83 Host : =We're done↓ What uh >what would you say is the most important thing you've learned in your life?↓< (0.17)
- T84 Chris : respect.
- T85 Host : respect's a good one that's impor:tant(0.3) for yourself and everyone else too
- T86 Chris : =Alright↓
- T87 Host : Alright Chris, well thank you for talking with me,↓ and I'm gonna try to get you some help, so maybe you can get, some medications for your Schizophrenia
- T88 Chris : Okay alright
- T89 Host : Alright, thank you very much.↑
- T90 Chris : Okey.

## **VIDEO 2 (FOLLOW UP)**

- T91 Host : Alri:ght Chris, welcome back,
- T92 Chris : Ah

T93 Host : So i found you on the str:et↓ >not far from my studio here< on skid row again,

T94 Chris : yeah.

T95 Host : you know your family came out here(.) a week(.) or so [ago

T96 Chris : [Yeah

T97 Host : looking for you and you kno:w I I tried to(.) >find you when they were here but that didn't work out but I found you< shortly after and I've seen you [since

T98 Chris : [yeah

T99 Host : you uh we:re you open to I mean I asked you at the time if you wanted to get together with them

T100 Chris : um, ((*looking at the interviewer and thinking*)) well(0.4) I(.) got a call from him(.) and I was supposed to go see him,(.) but I didn't,↓ and it was(.) dumb of me(.) but(.) it's okay↓

T101 Host : >yeah I asked you the other day< if you wanted(.) you know I could kind, of somehow connect you and your da:d, or your your fam:ily and you kind of said no, I'm good. hhh >and just walked away<

T102 Chris : yeah

T103 Host : >I me:an I understand that, maybe the mental state you're in right no:w< you you can't really make decisions↓ that are in your best interest

T104 Chris : yeah

T105 Host : >I've spoken to your da:d several ti:mes about what we could do about that↓ but(.) >are you open to any kind of help or any kind of assis:tance in getting off the street or maybe getting ba:ck together with them or into a hospital or the care of a doc:tor or anything like that?↑<

T106 Chris : oh no I don't mind standing on the streets(.)

T107 Host : >you're getting in a lot of fights every time i see you you got a black eye or scraped up or [something<

T108 Chris : [no I just got into one fight  
T109 Host : Just one?  
T110 Chris : =yeah  
T111 Host : I me:an I see how you're living out here on the streets it's pretty,(.) it's  
very rough, you're basically just sitting on concrete↓  
T112 Chris : yeah it's not rough(.) I mean for me it's not  
T113 Host : =you gotta be lonely?↑  
T114 Chris : ((*shaking his head*)) iyeh. (0.8)  
T115 Host : do you remember time in your life when you,(.) things were different  
for you?↑(.) do you long for those days?↑(0.3) do you miss those days?↑(0.4)  
T116 Chris : well I will(.) you gotta, call on, yo:ur phone  
T117 Host : I'm sorry↓(.) do you miss the days↑ when you maybe↓(.) had your  
life a little more,(.) together?↓  
T118 Chris : =um(0.3) yeah  
T119 Host : you're, I'm sure you were happi:er at one point in your life than you  
are today.(0.6)  
T120 Chris : ((*thinking and looking to the right*)) well yeah↓(0.3)  
T121 Host : what are you smo:king lately?↓  
T122 Chris : um  
T123 Host : the corner you're at is mostly spi:ce↓  
T124 Chris : spi:ce and crack,↓ crystal here and there,  
T125 Host : >you get money, where, how do you get money?↓<  
T126 Chris : oh, I was stea:ling alcohol and clo:thes(0.6) but >now I just<(0.3)  
T127 Host : your pen handling too I think  
T128 Chris : um no(.) well I got a few dol:lars from(.) one lady.(0.3)  
T129 Host : you go to the mis:sions to eat?↓  
T130 Chris : [um  
T131 Host : [where do you eat?↓

T132 Chris : =I don't eat(.)↓ regularly↓(0.4)  
T133 Host : you had a garbage or↑ stuff like that?↓  
T134 Chris : um no.  
T135 Host : no(.) are you slee:ping at all?↑  
T136 Chris : =um(.) yeah  
T137 Host : where do you sleep?↑  
T138 Chris : um in the sidewalk  
T139 Host : just on a card:board box or something like that?↑  
T140 Chris : um(.)  
T141 Host : or just on the side just on the sidewalk  
T142 Chris : either↓  
T143 Host : yeah, you spoke to your family↑ how did they reach you?↓(.)  
T144 Chris : um(.)  
T145 Host : you called them?↑  
T146 Chris : call them  
T147 Host : that's great↓(.) how did that go(.) >because I know they're they're trying their best to help you↓(.) < you're hard to find I think(0.5)  
T148 Chris : um(0.5) yeah >well it's because I don't have a pho:ne↑  
T149 Host : maybe I can get your phone↓  
T150 Chris : =okay  
T151 Host : =and then maybe you can(.) >I'll get you your dad's number if you don't have it<  
T152 Chris : oh  
T153 Host : =and we can go from the:re and >hopefully get you guys connected some:how and maybe get you some hel:p<↓  
T154 Chris : Alright that sounds go:od↓

- T155 Host : yeah, you know it'd be nice to have some change because stay:ing here where you:'re(.) at >nothing good is going to come with this I can tell you that<(.)
- T156 Chris : Alright↓
- T157 Host : Hi Christ, well thanks for coming b:y aga:in(.) let's go get your pho:ne and we'll uh(.) we'll put you on the phone with yo:ur dad and see what uh what kind of things we can do↓
- T158 Chris : okay
- T159 Host : are you op:en to go:ing back↑ staying with your family or something like that?↑
- T160 Chris : yeah
- T161 Host : you ARE↑ that's great >I think that'd be good for you<↓
- T162 Chris : um
- T163 Host : Excellent↑ It's good enough thank you so much Christ
- T164 Chris : Okey.