

**CONVERSATION ANALYSIS IN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MEGAN YOUNG
AND TV PRESENTER BASED ON BRIAN PALTRIDGE PERSPECTIVE**

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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

MALANG

2014

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THESIS

Presented to

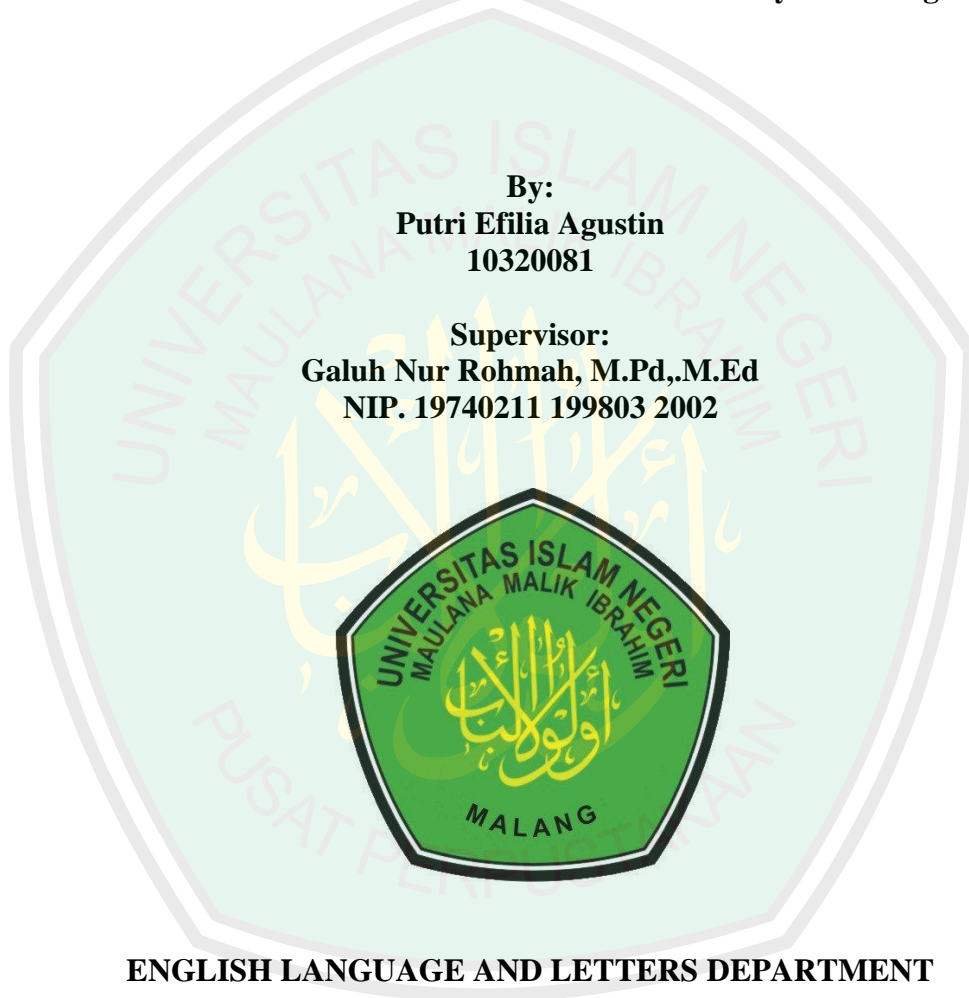
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MALANG

2014

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

This is to state that the thesis under the title *Conversation Analysis in Interview Between Megan Young And TV Presenter Based on Brian Paltridge Perspective* is truthfully my original work to fulfill the requirement for degree of Sarjana Sastra, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. I am the only person who is fully responsible for the thesis if there are any opposition and claim from other people.

Malang, 5 Juni 2014

Putri Efilia Agustin

APPROVAL SHEET

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Conversation Analysis in Interview Between Megan Young And TV Presenter
Based on Brian Paltridge Perspective

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MOTTO

***Live without Pretending, Love without Depending, Listen
without Defending, Speak without Offending***



DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved mother Kalistiana and my beloved father Mustofa, thank you so much for all spirits and supports me. May Allah bless both of them. For my beloved husband, Yoga Eddi Pangestu, who always support me and thank you for the faithfulness.

I love you all even more...

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Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim

Praise be to Allah SWT. The Lord of the World, who always guides and blesses me. Therefore, I could finish my thesis entitled *Conversation Analysis In Interview Between Megan Young And TV Presenter based on Brian Paltridge Perspective* as well. May Peace and Blessings are also delivered to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guidance us to be good moslem.

This research cannot be finished without some involvements and supports from all people around me. Therefore, I deeply thank my advisor Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed who has spent her time in correcting, guiding and giving suggestion and critic to this thesis, thank you so much.

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For my friend in English Department especially koplowners (Shiva, Ana, Tahta, Radit, Rojikin, Sofian, Jihad, Safii, and Wawan) thanks for all togetherness, you are always give me supports, also thanks for being my friends in happiness and sadness. You are the best friends I ever have, then for my friends in dormitory, Titis, Anjar, Ossi, Faradila for cheerfulness, and all my friends in English Language and Letters Departments 2010, for all of the happiness and togetherness for 4 years.

Finally I invite the reader's suggestion and criticism to make this thesis better. Moreover, this thesis is expected not only useful for me but also for the readers and further researchers who need it.

Malang, 04 April 2014

Putri Efilia Agustin



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ABSTRACT

Agustin, Putri Efilia. 2014. *Conversation Analysis In Interview Between Megan Young And TV Presenter based on Brian Paltridge Perspective*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Supervisor: Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, sequences and structure, interview

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

The purpose of this study is to find out the sequences and the structure of conversation that used in the interview between Megan Young and TV Presenter. Besides that the researcher want to analyze the sequences and the structure of conversation illustrated in the conversation interview between Megan Young and TV Presenters.

This research classifies into descriptive qualitative research since the data are form of words. The researcher takes the data from video interview between Megan Young and TV presenters from three different TV stations, after that she transcribed the conversation interview into text transcription. After all, the researcher analyses and classifies the six parts of the sequences based on Paltridge's perspective, those are opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs, and closing of conversation.

After doing the analysis, the researcher found that the six parts of the sequences, those are opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs and closing used in the interview conversation between Megan Young and TV Presenters. Then the structure of the sequences worked well in the interview between Megan Young and TV presenters. Finally, depends on the research, the researcher suggests the next researcher to investigate other literary works from the same objects or analyze the same works from different point of view.

ABSTRACT

Agustin, Putri Efilia. 2014. *Analisis Percakapan wawancara antara Megan Young dan presenter TV Berdasarkan perspektif Brian Paltridge*. skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed
Keywords: analisis percakapan, urutan dan struktur, wawancara

Skripsi ini menganalisis penggunaan urutan dan struktur dari analisis percakapan yang didasarkan pada perspektif Brian Paltridge. Penelitian ini mendiskusikan tentang percakapan wawancara antara Megan Young sebagai pemenang Miss World 2013 dan pembawa acara dari tiga stasiun TV berbeda. Penelitian ini fokus pada urutan dan struktur dari analisis percakapan yaitu pembuka pembicaraan, Tanya jawab, timbal balik, pembenahan, tanya jawab, penutup percakapan.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui urutan serta struktur yang digunakan dalam wawancara antara Megan Young dan pembawa acara. Disamping itu, peneliti juga ingin menganalisa urutan dan struktur percakapan yang digambarkan didalam percakapan antara Megan Young dan pembawa acara.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif deskriptif karena data yang dianalisa tersusun atas kata-kata. Peneliti mengambil data dari video yang menampilkan wawancara antara Megan Young dan pembawa acara dari tiga stasiun TV yang berbeda. Kemudian dia mentranskrip percakapan wawancara yang terjadi. Setelah itu, peneliti menganalisis dan mengelompokkannya kedalam 6 urutan percakapan berdasarkan teori dari Brian Paltridge, yaitu pembuka pembicaraan, Tanya jawab, timbal balik, pembenahan, tanya jawab, penutup percakapan.

Setelah melakukan analisis, peneliti menemukan enam bagian urutan dalam percakapan. Pembuka pembicaraan, Tanya jawab, timbal balik, pembenahan, tanya jawab, penutup percakapan digunakan dalam wawancara antara Megan Young dan pembawa acara. Kemudian struktur dari percakapan juga tergambarkan dengan jelas didalam percakapan antara Megan Young dan pembawa acara. Akhirnya berdasarkan pada penelitian tersebut, peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisa literatur lain dari objek yang sama atau menganalisa literature yang sama tetapi dari sudut pandang yang berbeda.

ABSTRACT

Agustin, Putri Efilia. 2014. *Conversation Analysis In Interview Between Megan Young And TV Presenter based on Brian Paltridge Perspective*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Supervisor: Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, definition of key term, research method, research design, research subject, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Conversation due in any situation in our life, for example having chats with close family, friends, society, and etc. Furthermore, doing conversation makes people know each others and everything that they want to know. When people anger, happy, sad and other feel, they can express their emotion by having communication and saying everything they feel.

Conversation is the unique phenomena in social interaction. Conversation informs people how to understand well about the main topic or the aims of the conversation. In the society, conversation is the representation of social interaction (Paltridge, 2010:106). When people talks to their friend in the same age, they use casual language. It is different when children talk to their parents or the other person who older then them. They use politeness language to respect to the older.

In doing conversation, there are conversation strategies that must be being attentions. This strategy appears in the conversation to find out the different kinds of conversation interaction. For example, when people try to start the conversation they have uses greeting as the opening of the conversation. Then, when people having conversation they have given feed back to reply each other questions and comments.

This day, there are so many people discusses about conversation, which is known as '*Conversation Analysis*'. Conversation analysis takes apart in conversation discourse. Conversation analysis originated in the early 1960 by Schegloff and Jeferson and originally comes from the field of Sociology.

The ways in doing conversation shows the people how conversation can interpret each other. Seedhouse (2005:166) said that CA in conversation can interpret each other, action and develop shared understanding of the progress of the interaction. According to Drew and Heritage (1992), CA concerned with "all forms of spoken interaction including not only everyday conversations between friends and acquaintances, but also interactions in medical, educational, mass media, and sociolegal contexts, 'monologic' interactions such as lecturing or speech-making, and technologically complex interactions such as web-based multiparty communication (1992:1).

Conversation analysis has the sequences and structure. Those sequences are opening conversation, closing conversation, turn taking, and adjacency pairs, repairs and feed back (Paltridge , 2010:107). The researcher tries to find out the six

sequences which are opening conversation, closing conversation, turn taking, and adjacency pairs, repairs and feed back used in the interview. Then analyzes the structure of the conversation illustrated in interview between Megan and TV presenter based on the data taken by the researcher.

Interview means a conversation in which one person (the interviewer) elicits information from another person (the subject of interviewee). In doing interview the interviewer must prepare the best question to find out the main point of the topic. The interviewer need to demonstrate the skill is go beyond asking simple questions. The interviewee is the subject of the questions to be answered.

There are a lot of interview situation, one of them is interview on TV station. The researcher choose to analyze the interview on TV station because it is a simple ask questions of people on the street or it can be as involved as a one-on-one, or sit down discussion with the president. Getting good answers in TV interview makes a news story come to life and build the reputation as a probing journalist.

Interview on TV station happens because of some such great events in the latest day. In this term the researcher wants to analyze the conversation interview between the TV presenter and the winner of Miss World 2013, Miss Megan Young. Miss World pageant beauty event is the contest of the ladies around the world who gather to compete about their smartness, inner beauty, skills and their competence to be a Miss world. The researcher chooses to analyze the interview of Miss World

event because Miss World itself is one of the prestigious beauty event held once in a year. This event held in September 28th 2013.

The researcher takes the data of interview from three different TV stations. There are BBC, RCTI, and ABC TV. The researcher takes the data from those TV station because she has several reasons. This three TV stations, BBC, RCTI, and ABC, showed the interview between Megan Young and TV presenter. The three TV stations used English as the native language of Megan Young and TV presenters. The native English speaker as the data was suitable to do the research in the field of conversation analysis. Furthermore, the native TV station made the researcher easy to transcript.

Besides the data is appropriate with the study take by the researcher, the data interview between TV presenter and Megan Young is kind of linguistics phenomena. The researcher believes that during the interview between TV presenter and Megan Young is kind of phenomena that must be appropriate to analyze by conversation analysis.

Then, conversation analysis as the branch of discourse has interest for many researchers. Conversation analysis have been conducted in large areas and have ultimately given new attachment for it; *Conversation analysis as rigorous science* (Segerdahl, 2003); *sequence in Conversation analysis* (Paltridge, 2006); *Conversation Analysis and Discourse* (Wooffit, 2005); *Sequence Organization in Interaction* (Schegloff, 2007); *Turn taking in CA* (Liddicoat, 2007); and etc. From

those reasons the researcher does the interview analysis based on Conversation Analysis (conversation, sequence) study.

Conversation Analysis has become an evaluation for the conversation and gives many positive contributions to those extends, in which it is occurred in legal discourse such as *Conversation Analysis as Discourse Approaches to Teaching EFL Speaking* (Qi &Tian, 2010) that focused on the basis for Conversation analysis and explored the feasibility of applying a discourse approach to speaking in teaching group of learners, continue to *Conversation analysis 'doctor-patient interaction and medical communication'* (Maynard &Heritage, 2005) that focused on the approach of CA in medical term interview between doctor-patient, then *Conversation Analysis and the study of bilingual interaction* (Steensig, 2003) that focused on the relation between 'CA' and the study of bilingual interaction.

There have been many researcher studies about Conversation Analysis, but there have not been yet do the analysis on interview conversation based on Conversation Analysis point of view. From these references makes the researcher conduct this study to analyze the conversation between Megan Young and TV presenter focuses on the six sequences and the structure of Conversation Analysis based on Brian Paltridge perspective those are opening conversation, closing conversation, turn taking, and adjacency pairs, repairs and feedback.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background of study, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the sequences and the structure used in the interview between Megan Young and TV Presenter?
2. How are the sequences and structure of conversation illustrated in the interview between Megan Young and the TV presenter?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To find out the sequences and the structure of conversation that used in the interview between Megan Young and TV Presenter.
2. To analyze the sequences and the structure of conversation illustrated in the conversation interview between Megan Young and TV Presenters.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study gives both theoretical and practical contributions to the readers. Theoretically, the result of this research has benefits and contributions in linguistics, especially in the development of ‘Conversation Analysis’ study. Practically, this research gives the real example of

conversation that happen in interview events for the readers. Moreover, this research becomes one of the references for the readers when doing discourse and conversation analysis, especially for the students of English Language and Letters Department.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research discusses about the conversation interview between Miss World 2013, Megan Young, and TV presenter based on conversation analysis study. This research uses the theory from Brian Paltridge who is expert in conversation analysis term. This research talks about the sequences and the structure, those are opening conversation, closing conversation, turn taking, repairs, feedback and adjacency pairs. There is no other theory that used in this research because it only concern in conversation analysis of sequences and structure.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

This study focuses on conversation analysis happen between TV presenter and Megan Young. These are the key terms of the study:

- **Conversation analysis.** Conversation analysis the first time introduced by Schegloff and Jeferson in the early 1960s. At the first time conversation

analysis was come from the field of sociology. By the day, Conversation analysis is known by every people and there are so many people learn about it. One of them is Brian Paltridge which is classified CA becomes opening, closing, repairs, turn taking and adjacency pairs. In his book he explains about CA in easy ways to understand. So that the researcher use the theory of Paltridge in doing her analysis.

- **Sequence and Structure of Conversation.** Based on Paltridge aspect of conversational interaction that have been examined from this perspective include conversational opening and closing, turn taking, sequences of related utterances (adjacency pairs), preferences for particular combinations of utterances (preference organization), feed back and conversational 'repair'.
- **Opening Conversation.** Opening conversation are places in the first part of conversation. the opening in usually communication starts from saying 'hello'; 'hi'; etc. one area where conversational opening have been examined in detail is in the area of telephone conversation.
- **Closing Conversation.** This term is the aspect that classified by Paltridge. In this term, closing conversation, is kind conversation to ending the conversation. Schegloff and Sacks (1973) have also looked at conversational closing. Such kinds of closing conversation that often to closing the conversation are 'good bye'; 'uhm'; 'OK'; etc.

- **Turn Taking.** The basic rule in English conversation is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker, or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated (Sacks et al,1974; Sacks,2004).
- **Repairs.** That is the way speakers correct things they or someone else has said. Check what they have understood in a conversation. repair is often done through self repairs and other repairs.
- **Feedback.** It is the ways in which listeners show they are attending to what is being said.
- **Adjacency Pairs.** Based on Schegloff and Sacks (1973:295-96), Basic unexpanded form an adjacency pair is characterized by certain features. It is: *a.)* Composed of two turns; *b.)* By different speakers; *c.)* Adjacently placed, that is; one after the other; *d.)* This two turns are relatively ordered; that is, they are differentiated into “first pair parts” (FPP’s or Fs for short) and “second pair parts” (SPPs or Ss for short). First pair parts are utterance types such as question, request, offer, invitation, announcement, etc. second pair parts are utterance types such as answer, grant, reject, accept, decline, agree/disagree, acknowledge, etc. ; *e.)* Pair-type related; that is, not every second pair parts can properly follow any first pair parts. Adjacency pair composes pair types; types are exchanges such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, offer-accept/decline, and the like.

1.7 Research Method

This research method discusses about the research method including research design, research subject, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

This study is classified into a descriptive qualitative since the data form of words. This research as the qualitative research because the researcher uses the recording video data, to take the data of the research. Moreover this research is about the study of conversation interview on TV programs.

It is descriptive data because uses the words and sentences rather than a number as in quantitative research. The data of the research are recording videos from the interview program on several TV station. The researcher transcribes the data and analyze it. This research focuses on the sequences and the structure of the conversation analysis based on Brian Paltridge's perspective used in interview conversation between Megan Young and TV presenter. From those categories, qualitative descriptive design is relevant to be applied in this study.

1.7.2 Research Subject

The research subject for this study is conversation interview between TV presenter and Miss World 2013, Megan Young. This conversation takes from the starts date on October, 5th, 2013. The conversation interviews takes from three TV station, those are, BBC, RCTI and ABC TV.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

The researcher uses human instrument in this study. It means that the researcher herself is the main instrument to collect and analyze the data. Because only human who can understand, and describe the phenomena around the world. Human describes every part in the world using the language and the expression of the body. Thus reason makes the researcher to use human instrument because this research can be done well by the human supports.

1.7.4 Data and Data Source

The data of the research are video interview which take from three different TV stations, these are BBC, RCTI, and ABC news online. The duration of the conversation interview between Megan Young and the TV

presenter is around seven minutes for each program. Then the data of interview from BBC takes on October 5, 2013, talk about the winning of Megan Young as the Miss World 2013. The second takes from RCTI which is TV station in Indonesia as supporting media of Miss World held in Indonesia. The data takes on September 30, 2013. They talk about Megan Young as the winner of Miss World. Then, data interview takes from ABC news online on November 19, 2013 in the good morning America programs. They talked about disaster in Philippine.

There are some reasons for those interview is qualified become the data source in this research. From the first reason, the video have been watching by a lot of people around the world. Second, the three of data shows the interview between Megan Young and TV presenters. Third, the three of TV station present the interview of Megan Young. So there are the reasons for the researcher to choose this three of data interview.

1.7.5 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does some steps. Firstly, the researcher collects the data video from TV online via *youtube.com*. Then the researcher selects the TV interview program about conversation interview between Megan Young and the TV presenter. After collecting the data of conversation interview, the next step is transcribes all of video interview.

Then she needs to analyze based on the six sequences and the structure of conversation analysis those are opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs and closing conversation.

1.7.6 Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes the data with these following processes: Firstly, the researcher collects the data of conversation interview between Megan Young and the TV presenter takes from three different TV station those are, BBC, RCTI, and ABC TV online. Secondly, after collecting the data of conversation interview, the researcher transcribes based on the video interview. Finally the researcher analyzes and classifies the transcribing data of interview based on the Paltridge's theory in conversational analysis, those are opening conversation, closing conversation, turn taking, adjacency pairs, repairs, and feed back.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the basic concept of Conversation Analysis including the definition of Conversation Analysis, the history of Conversation Analysis, the figures of Conversation Analysis, the sequences and the structures of Conversation Analysis based on Brian Paltridge point of view and the interview as the site of Conversation Analysis.

2.1 The Basic Concept of Conversation Analysis

Conversation does in everyday social interactions. Conversation is called by informal talk with or without having face to face. Liddicoat (2007) says that conversation is the ways in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other. Conversation is one of the most prevalent uses of human language (ibid).

All human beings engage in conversational interaction and human society depends on conversation in order to function: Social interaction is the primordial means through which the business of the social world is transacted, the identities of its participants are affirmed or denied, and its cultures are transmitted, renewed and modified (C. Goodwin and Heritage, 1990: 283). Furthermore, Liddicoat (2007: 1) argue that such approach to conversation show little about conversation as a normal everyday human activity, but frame

conversation as an elite activity governed by the conventions of 'polite society'.

Conversation Analysis emerges because of the effect of conversation interaction in society and guiding Conversation Analysis to the discourse analysis field to be analyzed. The aim of CA itself is generally understood as the uncovering of the interactional organization of social activities (Hutchby and Wooffitt 1998: 14). The goal, then, is to find the machinery/structure or the rules that both produce and constitute the organization (Kati, 2011: 11).

According to Psathas (1995: 2), CA studies “the order/organization/orderliness of social action, particularly those social actions that are located in everyday interaction, in discursive practices, in the sayings/telling/doings of members of society”. There are a lot of people argue about the definition of Conversation Analysis or usually call ‘CA’. Paltridge (2010; 106) says that Conversation Analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversational interaction. Then, Conversation analysis studies the organization and orderliness of social interaction (Liddicoat, 2007;5).

Conversation Analysis is an approach to discourse dealing with the linguistic analysis of conversation, and strongly associated with ethno methodology (Johnson and Johnson, 1998: 89). Schegloff explained that

Conversation Analysis broader provenance extends to the study of talk and other forms of conduct (including the disposition of the body in gesture, postures, facial expression, and ongoing activities in the setting) in all forms of talk in interaction.

Conversation analysis began to emerge from sociology as an independent area of enquiry oriented towards understanding the organizational structure of talk which has influenced a number of the social science disciplines concerned with human communication (Liddicoat, 2007; 4).

Based on Schegloff and Jefferson with the work of Sacks says that Conversation Analysis originated in the early 1960s at the University of California (Paltridge, 2006; 107). CA comes from the field of Sociology. Take less of a linguistics view of spoken discourse than some other forms of discourse analysis. Conversation Analysis has tight relation with spoken discourse than discourse analysis. From a fine grained analysis of the conversation, how people manage their interactions, also looks at how social relation are developed through the use of spoken discourse (Paltridge, 2006: 106).

Based on the explanation before, there are a lot of definitions of Conversation Analysis, moreover there are a lot of father figures of

Conversation Analysis. First father founders are Schegloff and Jefferson that classified the conversation analysis in Sociology field. The second is Robin Woffitt as the next founder, continued by Anthony J. Liddicoat and finally Brian Paltridge as the newest figure in conversation analysis study. Most of the figures of conversation analysis show about talk interaction happen in the society.

Emanuel Schegloff is a co-originator (with the late Harvey Sacks and Gail Jefferson) and the leading contemporary authority in the field which has come to be known as 'conversation analysis' (henceforth, CA). First found published expression in Schegloff's "Sequencing in Conversational Openings" (1968). Schegloff and Jefferson talk about conversation that happens in telephone interaction. They talk about sequential organization (Schegloff, 2007; 2). Schegloff (2007; 2) also says that overall structural organization is a type of sequential organization; by reference to its shape, some types of actions / utterances are positioned early in a conversation (e.g., greetings) and others late in conversations (e.g., arrangement-making, farewells). Schegloff explains in his book about talk in interaction, that means the organization of turn taking.

Then is Robin Woffitt who is the next figure for Conversation Analysis. Robin Woffitt in his book talks about the transformation of our understanding of how people interact together when they are talking. There

are a historical account of Sacks first came to study conversational interaction and a brief description of the key development within the field since then, focusing on the distinctive character of CA's methodological orientations (Woffitt, 2005; 3).

Next is Anthony J. Liddicoat as the figure who expert in Conversation Analysis. In his book he talks about the converse happen in society have engage in a form of linguistic communication (Liddicoat, 2007; 1). On his book he also talks about the sequences in the communication interaction. The study of Conversation Analysis in this book also talks about turn taking, repairs and also adjacency pairs.

The next figure of Conversation Analysis is Brian Paltridge. On his book he talks about the sequences of Conversation Analysis. Brian Paltridge discusses about the sequences and the structures happen in social communication. Different from others, Brian Paltridge divides the sequence and the structure of conversation into several specific parts of sequences and structure of conversation. Those are, opening conversation, turn taking, repairs, feed back, adjacency pairs and closing conversation. This research deals with the aspect proposed by Brian Paltridge in analyzing the conversation interview between Megan Young and TV presenter.

2.2 Sequences and Structures of Conversation

Paltridge classifies Conversation Analysis becomes six parts. All of them are explore as follow:

1.2.1 Opening Conversation

One area where conversational opening that has been examined in detail is in area of telephone conversation. O'Loughlin (1989) stated that in Australia found a similar pattern of opening the telephone conversation. Yang (1997) in Mandarin Chinese opening conversation began their calls with summons /answer. Usually in the opening of conversation there are greeting such as 'hello, hai, good morning or good afternoon, etc'. In telephone openings, participants address and align themselves with respect to four basic actions, that is, four sequence types, which typically occur in the following order: (a) summons–answer, (b) identification–recognition, (c) greeting, and (d) “how are you” (Schegloff 1986). In particular, the opening of a telephone conversation is done by participants who do not have access to nonverbal cues which rely on visual aspects of communication (eye gaze, expressions, etc.) and everything has to be done through sound (Liddicoat, 2007: 213). The opening of conversation delivers for starting the conversation between two or more people in chatting. Bellows is the typical example of the opening of

telephone call in Chinese. The double brackets surrounding the ring of the telephone indicate a sound that is not transcribed:

	((ring))		<i>summons</i>
<i>Recipient:</i>	<i>wei?</i>	<i>[hello]</i>	<i>answer</i>
<i>Caller :</i>	<i>jinghong.</i>	<i>[jinghong]</i>	<i>identification</i>
<i>Recipient:</i>	<i>Ei.</i>	<i>[yes]</i>	<i>recognition</i>

Yang 1997: 25

The following example from a radio call in program illustrates a further way of opening a conversation:

<i>Announcer:</i>	<i>for husband Bruce of twenty-six years Carol has this dedication (.) so how are things going.</i>
<i>Caller:</i>	<i>absolu::tely wonderful.</i>
<i>Announcer:</i>	<i>that's great to hear you're still happy.</i>
<i>Caller:</i>	<i>oh yes (.5) very much so.</i>
<i>Announcer:</i>	<i>and what's your dedication all about for Bruce.</i>
<i>Caller:</i>	<i>well:: we are going away tomorrow to the Whitsunday (.) and (.5) umm:: I'm looking forward to it very much and I know he is too:: for a break.</i>

In this conversation the announcer opens the conversation by saying that is on the line and what the conversation will be about (Paltridge, 2006: 112).

2.2.2 Turn Taking

Conversation Analysis has also examined how people take and manage turns in spoken interactions (Paltridge, 2006: 113). Turn-taking is investigated to look at “the shape of the turn-taking organization device and how it affects the distribution of turns for the activities on which it operates” (Sacks et al., 1974: 696). Turn taking concern in when and how the speakers have turn in a chatting. Turn-taking behavior is socially constructed behavior, not the result of an inevitable process (Liddicoat, 2007: 51). Liddicoat (2007: 54) said that a model of turn-taking can only account for the facts of turn-taking if it deals with the 'randomness' of turn-taking in terms of what is said, for how long and by whom.

The basic rule in English conversation is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker, or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated (Sacks et al 1974; Sacks 2004). Building on the Paltridge, there are several characteristics of turn taking. There are no pausing too long at the end of an utterance and starting straight away with saying something else. Also hold on to a turn by pausing during an

utterance rather than at the end of it. May increase the volume of what is said by extending a syllable or a vowel. The organization of turn-taking is fundamental to talk in interaction: understanding how turn-taking works is an essential prerequisite for CA research (Hyland & Paltridge, 2011). Turn taking also depends on factors such as the topic of conversation, whether the interaction is relatively co-operative, how well the speakers know each other, and the relationship between, and relative status of the speakers (Paltridge, 2006: 114 cited in Gardner 2004).

2.2.3 Feed Back

Paltridge (2006: 119) said that another aspect that must be being attention by conversation analyst is feedback. Definition of feedback itself is the way in which listeners show they are attending to what is being said (Paltridge, 2006: 119). Usually use response tokens such as ‘mmm’ or ‘yeah’. These are the examples of feedback based on Paltridge (2006:119):

Lecturer : And the middle one (.) i:s:.

Tadashi : co[mmunity?] [Community].

kylie : [community]?

kylie : community, I think it is?

Tadashi : o yeah o.=

Kylie : =yeah,=

2.2.4 Repairs

Other ways in which speakers repair their own talk include, for example, replacement (replacing one word or phrase with another), deletion (removing a word from a turn-in-progress), and reformatting (Schegloff et al. 1977). Repairs are corrected the error that happen in the conversation. Besides that, Liddicoat (2007) said that Repair refers to the processes available to speakers through which they can deal with the problems which arise in talk. It is quite common for speakers to treat what they are saying as problematic in some way and to stop what they are saying in order to fix the problem (Hyland and Paltridge, 2011). Other ways in which speakers repair their own talk include, for example, replacement (replacing one word or phrase with another), deletion (removing a word from a turn-in-progress), and reformatting (Schegloff et al. 1977). Repairs are corrected the error that happen in the conversation.

In conversation there are self repairs and other repairs (Paltridge, 2006; 119). There is the example of repairs based on Oshannessy's study of barrister-client interactions shows an instance of self repairs:

Client : because (1.0) he's got a girlfriend – oh (0.5) a woman and ah (0.5)

Then is the example of other repairs:

Barrister : Michael is employed as an apprentice butcher.=

Client : oh not Michael, ALLan=

2.2.5 Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency pairs are fundamental units of conversational organization and a key way in which meanings are communicated and interpreted in conversation (Paltridge, 2006). Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow up to that utterance.

Based on Schegloff and Sacks (1973:295-96), Basic unexpanded form an adjacency pair is characterized by certain features. It is: *a.)* Composed of two turns; *b.)* By different speakers; *c.)* Adjacentlly placed, that is; one after the other; *d.)* This two turns are relatively ordered; that is, they are differentiated into “first pair parts” (FPP’s or Fs for short) and “second pair parts” (SPPs or Ss for short). First pair parts are utterance types such as question, request, offer, invitation, announcement, etc. second pair parts are utterance types such as answer, grant, reject, accept, decline, agree/disagree, acknowledge, etc. ; *e.)* Pair-type related; that is, not every second pair parts can properly follow any first pair parts. Adjacency pair composes pair types;

types are exchanges such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, offer-accept/decline, and the like.

2.2.6 Closing Conversation

Closing conversation is the last part on the sequences of the conversation. The closing of conversation present the end of the conversation. The closing may also be preceded by a number of pre-sequences, such as the making of an arrangement, referring back to the something previously said in the conversation, the initiation of a new topic, good wishes (Paltridge, 2006: 112). Closing conversation at the telephone points out that telephone close go over four turn of talks. The pre-closing is often made up by two turn, 'OK' or 'Alright' with fall intonation. Closing the telephone conversation has two or more further units such as 'goodbye' or 'bye-bye'. Closing are, thus, complex interactional unit which are sensitive to the speaker's orientation to continuing, closing (or not wanting to close) the conversation (Button, 1987; Thurnborrow, 2001)

2.3 Interview as the Site of Conversation Analysis

Conversation is social interaction which can not be avoided in daily life. Every single person needs to have chat to others. As Goffman (1964: 65) says that talk is socially organized, not merely in terms of who speaks to whom in what language, but as a little system of mutually ratified and ritually governed face-to-face action, a social encounter. Conversation can happen among people everywhere. It can happen in the house, school, office, etc. Conversation also happens in any situation, such as in formal or non-formal discussions, share the information, even on the interview.

There are so many kinds of interview, such as job interview, TV interview and so on. In this term the researcher wants to discuss about interview which is analyzed by Brian Paltridge's Conversation Analysis perspective. In interview term, Seidman (1998: 49) point out that there are some steps in doing interview, 1) listening 2) ask question 3) be respectful of boundaries 4) be wary of leading the question 5) do not interrupt 6) make the participant feel comfort.

Interview means a conversation between two or more people where questions are asked by the interviewer to elicit facts or statements from the interviewee (ibid). Interview is kinds of journalist activities which can include in the qualitative research. Interview are also divided into several types, these

are: 1) Informal, conversational interview: no predetermined questions are asked, in order to remain as open and adaptable as possible to the interviewee's nature and priorities; during the interview the interviewer "goes with the flow". ; 2) General interview guide approach intended to ensure that the same general areas of information are collected from each interviewee; this provides more focus than the conversational approach, but still allows a degree of freedom and adaptability in getting the information from the interviewee. ; 3) Standardized, open-ended interview. The same open-ended questions are asked to all interviewees; this approach facilitates faster interviews that can be more easily analyzed and compared. ; 4) Closed, fixed-response interview: All interviewees are asked the same questions and asked to choose answers from among the same set of alternatives. This format is useful for those not practiced in interviewing (ibid, 2012).

2.4 Previous Study

The following are some studies used similar theory and methodology with the presented theory. First is *Conversation Analysis as Discourse Approaches to Teaching EFL Speaking* (Qi & Tian, 2010) that focused on the basis for Conversation analysis and explored the feasibility of applying a discourse approach to speaking in teaching group of learners, then

Conversation analysis 'doctor–patient interaction and medical communication' (Maynard & Heritage, 2005) that focused on the approach of CA in medical term interview between doctor-patient, the next is *Conversation Analysis and the study of bilingual interaction* (Steensig, 2003) that focused on the relation between 'CA' and the study of bilingual interaction. Then is *Self Repairs in Persian Conversation* (Mehrabi, 2001) that focus on TCU (Turn Contractional Units) based on Schegloff and talk about self repair in Persian conversation. The next is *A Breakfast: Conversation Analysis* (Walker, 2009) which told about conversation analysis that happens between wife and husband in their breakfast. This research talks about the relation between conversation analysis and gender that happen between wife and husband.

From all those previous study, there are no studies talked about conversation analysis in interview terms. From those reason has been inspiring the researcher to do the analysis in interview terms based on conversation analysis study. The researcher believes that doing the analysis in interview between Megan Young and TV presenters gives new references and contribution for other researcher, especially in doing conversation analysis study.

CHAPTER III

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents data and data analysis. The data analysis of this chapter is done to answer the research problems as in chapter one. This study is proposed to describe and find out the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis in interview between Megan Young TV presenters based on Paltridge's perspective.

3.1 Data

Interview is standard part of journalism and media reporting. There are some kinds of interviews, such as interview on job vacancy, interview on radio and also interview on TV program. In interview term, conversation means there are two or more people where questions are asked by the interviewer to elicit facts or statements from the interviewee (ibid).

Interview on TV program is such kind of interesting conversation. We can hear the conversation and see the body languages from both of the interviewer and the interviewee. There have been so many interview communications in the world, such as interview with presidents, politicians, and soon. Those kinds of attractive interview among the famous people, makes the researcher has an interest of doing interview analysis based on

conversation analysis study. The researcher has curiosity with the interview between Megan Young as the winner of Miss World 2013 and TV presenters.

The researcher analyzes the interview based on the sequences and the structures of conversation analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses Brian Paltridge perspective on conversation analysis study. The data analyzed based on the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis that divided into six parts, these are opening conversation, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs, and closing conversation.

Datum 1

The first data of interview takes from RCTI TV station at September 30, 2013. This interview happens between TV presenter and Miss World 2013, Megan Young.

A. Opening Conversation

One area where conversational openings have been examined in detail is in the area of telephone conversation. Schegloff analyze a large data set of telephone (Paltridge, 2006: 110). This study, about the conversation happens between the TV presenter and Miss World 2013 that does not analyze yet in

the previous. Greeting sequence are inseparable from the work of identification and recognition (Schegloff, 1986). The way you open a conversation depends on your relationship to the other person or people. Here are the four most common ways to open a conversation. Greeting are sometimes but not always given before them.

This data is based on the transcript of conversation interview that happen between Megan Young and TV presenter in RCTI TV station:

A → (Eye gaze to Megan) OK, congratulations ↑, now you are crown as Miss World 2013, (0.5) how you predict before ↑?

B (Eye gaze)well ↑, I just do in a competition ↓, come to () and show them what I had ↑ and show ↑ them that I had talk ↓ to be miss world ↑ and (1.5) now ↑ I am here ↑(.)hehehe (laughing)

Analysis

Based on the transcript takes from the first data of the interview conversation happen in RCTI TV station, describe that the opening in this interview conversation begins without saying greeting such as *hei, hello* and does not use identification for the opening. In the openings, participants address and align themselves with respect to four basic actions, that is, four sequence types. This data shows that it is immediately use question sentences.

Besides the use of question mark in the opening of the interview, the researcher recognition there is summons-answer as the opening conversation.

One of them is body languages. In the opening sequences, there are verbal and non-verbal language. Verbal language such kinds of conversation that transcript in a text, but non-verbal language is kinds of language that can not identifies with language, usually use eye gaze, body gesture, etc. Then the way of TV presenter looks at Megan Young by *eye gaze* classified into body communication of the opening conversation.

B. Turn taking

Transcript based on the conversation interview in RCTI TV station.

The transcriptions for turn taking are below:

A *so↓, - how does it feel to be Miss World?*

B *ehm (1.5) you know what really shock↑(0.5) but I am really excited ↑to (0.5) do↑the activities↑we have for miss world (.) now I am just enjoying the moment↓, to see my family and friends(.) and (1.5) I just (0.5) you know I am just a simple Megan↓, well ::: some people seeing not so simple, hehehe (laughing) you know ↓/ I am just :: I :: I :: the people that I know and people close to me know, how I am , as a person (.) and (0.5) I am excited ↑for the world to see that as long(.)*

A→ *so, what you wanndo↑as a miss world↓?*

B *well::: actually my (0.5) ehm:: my beauty purpose , was helping out the victims in Philippines flood happens in every single years↓(.) and people get a bad fall by that (.) beside that, I want↑people educated↑ , how they can do prevent, how they can help out in certain↑situation (.) ehm:: beauty with the purpose before all that↑I emphasize↑the important of education ↑in Phillipines (.) uhm:: education and any form can be like school wise↑or just letting people be inform (.)*

- A OK, last but not least ↓, so many people asking me , please ↑, ask her about this, ok you are pretty ↑, you are now miss world 2013 and you are smart ↑, clever , everything (0.5) do you have ↑ any boyfriend ↓?
- B oh::: £ my goodness £ (0.5) NO ↑, I don't actually ↑, so I think how I am going to just focus on: what I need to be doing here , and I want to be gone , for a year (0.5) so:: my focus now and my boyfriend anyway is £ miss world organization £(.)hehehe

Analysis

Based on the transcript shows us the turn detail is visible. Turn taking seen by identify voice intonation when TV presenter and Megan Young doing chat.

A → so, what you wanndo ↑ as a miss world ↓?

From site of interviewer, we can see the gaps that show the turn in the conversation by intonation. More over based on Paltridge (2006: 114) a turn may also be signaled through eye contact, body position, movement and voice pitch.

The other extract in A and B interaction also shows the turn that happen in this interview:

- A → OK, last but not least ↓, so many people asking me , please ↑, ask her about this, ok you are pretty ↑, you are now miss world 2013 and you are smart ↑, clever , everything ↑(0.5) do you have ↑ any boyfriend ↓?
- B → oh::: £ my goodness £ (0.5) NO ↑, I don't actually ↑, so I think how I am going to just focus on: what I need to be doing here , and I want to be gone , for a year (0.5) so:: my focus now and my boyfriend anyway is £ miss world organization £(.)hehehe

Identification does based on this conversation exhibit that turn taking in this interview happen because of the pauses. This pauses as the gap in turn taking terms for the other to do the overlapping. Besides that, high pitch also appears in this conversation. This makes people argues that interview happen equally between TV presenter and Megan Young.

C. *Feed Back*

Data takes from the first transcription on RCTI TV station.

A *so↓, - how does it feel to be Miss World?*

B→ *ehm (1.5) you know what really shock ↑(0.5) but I am really excited ↑to (0.5) do ↑the activities↓ we have for miss world (.) now I am just enjoying the moment↓, to see my family and friends(.) and (1.5) I just (0.5) you know I am just a simple Megan↓, well ::: some people seeing not so simple, hehehe (laughing) you know, I am just :: I :: I :: the people that I know and people close to me know, how I am , as a person (.) and (0.5) I am excited ↑for the world to see that as long(.*

Analysis

In the *feedback* can be done, for the example, by the use of response tokens such as ‘mmm’ and ‘yeah’. The researcher finds the indication of feedback appears in this conversation. Based on the transcript above tell us about the feedback that delivers by Megan Young in responses the question

from TV presenter. The body gesture appears by Megan Young shows the ways she try to give feedback to the interviewer.

D. Repairs

Data in line 03 and line 04 of the first data takes from conversation interview happen in RCTI TV station.

A → *so↓, - how does it feel to be Miss World?*

B → *ehm (1.5) you know what really shock↑(0.5) but I am really excited↑to (0.5) do↑ the activities↑ we have for miss world (.) now I am just enjoying the moment↓, to see my family and friends(.) and (1.5) I just (0.5) you know I am just a simple Megan↓, well ::: some people seeing not so simple, hehehe (laughing) you know↓, I am just :: I :: I :: the people that I know and people close to me know, how I am , as a person (.) and (0.5) I am excited↑for the world to see that as long(.)*

Analysis

From the extract above show the researcher that there are just several repairs that appears in this conversation. so far the researcher finds one repairs the use of ‘you know↑, I am just :: I :: I :: the people that I know and people close to me know, how I am , as a person (.) and (0.5) I am excited↑for the world to see that as long(.)’ indicate the use of *self-repairs* in the conversation.

E. Adjacency Pairs

This term analyze adjacency pairs that happen in the data 1.

A : *OK , so it is a good news ↑ for the boys out there ↓ right ↓ ?* point of view
 B : *NO ↑ they are gonna have to go ↓ to state ↑ (.)hehehehe* responses

Analysis

Interview is kind of conversation that happen in face to face interaction. In doing interview, between interviewer and interviewee must have balancing in giving both questions and answers. Based on the transcript on data one says that this kinds of arguments show a similar pattern in that once a point of view has been expressed, a possible follow-up is a ‘challenge’ follow by a ‘response’ (Paltridge, 2006:115).

A : → *OK, thank you ↑ so much ↑ Megan Young ↓* point of view
 B : *£ terimakasih £* responses

This term are also shows the adjacency pairs happen in this data. Those kinds of pairs are the same with the previous adjacency pairs that use point of view and responses.

F. Closing Conversation

Data from the first conversation interview

A :→ OK, thank you ↑so much ↑Megan Young↓ [eye gaze]

B : £ *terimakasih* £

A : congratulations↓

Analysis

Based on the extract above, indicate closing sequence present on the interview conversation. Liddicoat (2007: 255) says that in closing sequence divided into several terms, these are: terminal sequence which usually use in telephone conversation. in this terminal sequences shows the researcher how to end up the conversation that usually use by saying *good bye*. Besides the usage of saying *goodbye*, Liddicoat (2007: 256) argue that Terminal components may be expanded with other tokens, such as tag-positioned address terms and endearments.

After terminal sequences, there are also pre-closing sequences. This talk usually takes the form of a short turn such as okay, alright or right with falling intonation, possibly with a tag positioned address term of endearment (Liddicoat, 2007: 257). Specifically, pre-closings are placed at the analyzable end of a topic (Schegloff and Sacks, 1973). More over, pre-closing component

provides for speaker change and passes the talk to an interlocutor, who may at this point introduce some new mentionable into the conversation (Liddicoat, 2007: 258). In the closing sequences that shared above, the researcher identifies pre-closing conversation happen to their conversation. The researcher see the way of TV presenter try to end up the conversation by saying 'OK' for the beginning. After saying 'OK' the she say 'thank you' that makes the researcher sure that it is the closing of the interview that happen between TV presenter and Megan Young.

Datum 2

The second data takes from the conversation interview that happens in BBC TV in London.

A. Opening Conversation

Data takes from the conversation interview happens in BBC TV which is the native TV station places in London.

A : *now ↓ we got some glad ↑ for you ↑, I am join here in the studio with Miss World ↑ that was crowned ↑ at the weekend in Bali ↑, this is the pageant that did cross ↑ quiet ↑ eastern ↑ Indonesia because of the protest of Muslim group who complaint ↑ the competition was amoral ↑ and pornographic ↑ (1.5) well, before we speak to Miss World 2013 ↑, lets take a look at that winning moment ↓ (.)*

→Well :: I am join here in the studio , HAI Miss Philipine Megan
Young ↑crown as you can say a new Miss World↓, congratulation ↑(.)

B :→ £ thank you £ [smile]

Analysis

In the opening of conversation that happens in BBC TV station it is a little different the previous data. In this data shows us that in this opening use the introduction up to come to the *opening sequence*.

→now↓ we got some glad ↑for you↑ , I am join here in the studio with Miss World ↑that was crowned ↑at the weekend in Bali ↑, this is the pageant that did cross ↑quiet ↑eastern ↑Indonesia because of the protest of Muslim group who complaint ↑the competition was amoral ↑and pornographic ↑(1.5) well, before we speak to Miss World 2013 ↑,lets take a look ↓at that winning moment↓(.)

This transcription indicates the introduction that presents by the TV presenter on BBC TV. This introduction aim is to make the interviewer and interviewee feel comfort. Then another transcription that shows by bow mark shares the opening of the conversation that happen in interview. It is shows by the usage of 'HAI' in the conversation. it is kind of *greeting-opening-conversation*. The word of 'HAI' is kind of greeting in the opening of conversation.

There are also the researcher indicates the other kinds of opening that happen in that transcription. Those are *summon-answer* which show in above:

A :→ *Well:: I am join here in the studio , HAI↑ Miss Philipine, Megan
Young↑crown ↑ as you can say a new Miss World↓
 ,congratulation↑(.)* } summons

B :→ *£ thank you £ [smile]* Answer

The transcription shows indicates of summon-answer, it describes by the use of 'well' and 'congratulation'. There is another non-verbal (*eye gaze*) language that delivers by TV presenter and then follows by the answer from Megan Young by saying 'thank you' and non-verbal language that is smile.

B. Turn Taking

This term talks about turn taking that consist in the conversation interview.

A : *we watch that together , and all my seems to me that all shock in yet(.)*

B : *it :: it actually shocking ↑yet and this is actually my second time to watch
 that video ↑and I saw fell I £ crying £ when I £ watch it £(.) [smile]*

A :→ *how was it that , that moment when you hear , (0.5) when your name ,
 Miss Philipine called out↓?*

B : *I was surely↑ , actually , because I (0.5) was ready preparing my self↑
 than all my be ↓ , I want get it↑ , but , sometimes preparing my self
 because , I just (0.5) want to have , if I win it , then it will be spectacular ,
 if I don't , then , its fine with me↓(0.5) I didn't want :: I want ↑ to be a
 good support that name ↑(.)*

Analysis

In this term, the researcher sees that there is some pausing happen in the conversation. Such as in the conversation that pointed out by bow mark.

A :→ how was it that , that moment when you hear , (0.5) when your name , Miss Philipine called out↓?

In this term, we can see there is pause indication happen during delivers the question. It makes the interviewee have chance to give turn, but in fact there is another words that delivers by the interviewer.

Then, the next is the usage of increase and down volume in delivering the conversation can shows in this conversation. Such as in this following conversation based on the conversation interviews in the previous pages.

A :→ how was it that , that moment when you hear , (0.5) when your name , Miss Philipine called out↓?

B : I was surely↑ , actually , because I (0.5) was ready preparing my self↑ than all my be ↓ , I want get it↑ , but , sometimes preparing my self because , I just (0.5) want to have , if I win it , then it will be spectacular , if I don't , then , its fine with me↓(0.5) I didn't want :: I want ↑ to be a good support that name ↑(.)

It is identified with bow mark (↑↓) that as a marks of voice tones in conversation. Based on the conversation that presents, shows that there are so

much bow mark presents in the conversation. It indicates that in this conversation use *turn taking sequences* in this conversation.

C. Feedback

In this chapter discusses about feedback that appears in this conversation.

- A : on the last day ↓ you still on the front page of the newspaper in the Philipine , we actually has been unbelievable, how does it feel ↓ ?
- B : → [hehehe] ehm :: its hard warning , for me ↑ , because (0.5) we have a lot issues going on for the past month (0.5) back home with the tragedies that had been happening ↑ , and , for me to be that , spark of hope inspiration back home , for me ↑ to be being able to applied ↑ the spirit of my Philipine is :: is owner actually (.)

Analysis

Feedback is the way in which listener show their attending to what is being said (Paltridge, 2006: 119). Based on this conversation interview, the researcher also finds *feedback* that used by Megan Young in answer the question from the TV presenter. ‘Laughing’ answer is one of indicates that *feedback* happens in this conversation. Even though there is no words that indicates feedback such as in the sample of Paltridge, there are non-verbal

language that indicate Megan Young try to attending and respect to the question that delivers by TV presenter.

Besides that, there is still another turn taking which is use token 'mmm' or 'yeah' in the conversation interview.

A : *I am very quickly / as we know miss islamia who was the winner / that was crowned and she said to us that she would be watching the competition as well / do ↑ you (even) the fact that was the competition ↓ went home on the sight on Miss World ↓ ?*

B : → *yes ↑ I, I had heard about that and I think its very respectable ↑, ehm:: a competition because they show how they are , as , as an Islamic ↑, and their islam , ehm:: society and how they can show , the ways I heard that they have qur' an ↑ its one way showing people how they can achieve ↑ that , that title and same ↑ thing with Miss World because we also have beauty ↑ with the purpose which is supporting charities ↑ so , we each have a ways of showing people , how to be beautiful and with Miss World its (0.5) to the heart (.)*

This conversation presents feedback token 'ehm' that done by Megan Young to respond the question that delivers by TV presenter.

D. Repairs

Data takes from second conversation interview that happens in BBC TV in London. The data is below:

Data A:

A : how was it that , that moment when you hear , when your name , Miss Philippine called out ↓ ?

B : I was surely ↑ , actually , because I (0.5) was ready preparing my self ↑ than all my be ↓ , I want get it ↑ , but , sometimes preparing my self because , I just (0.5) want to have , if I win it , then it will be spectacular → , if I don't , then , its fine with me ↓ (0.5) I didn't want :: I want ↑ to be a good support that name ↑ (.)

Data B:

A : why ↓ did you desain enters on the first place ↓ ?

B : well :: its funny ↓ because I was tall people , and I told this to the judges at the interview that , I did think that pageant ↑ as very supervision , that the reason why I ↑ didn't join before ↓ , even tough people constantly telling me 'Megan you should ↑ join, you should ↑ join' but (0.5) I can see ↑ any accents in joining that , what would I get outfit that would be my purpose ↑ in it ↑ and (0.5) some point of Miss World ↑ because I have been hearing about it for , a time , and (0.5) the fact ↑ that it mean focus is charities ↑ which is to be the purpose really → hit me because I knew that may ↑ be , what , : that was I want it , and (0.5) it was not about glitz and glamour at all ↑ , its more how (where) you are ↑ as a good ↑ present ↓ (.)

Data C:

A : how do you take criticism from those hard-liners Muslim in Indonesia which made Jakarta move ↑ to Bali ↑ (0.5) competition is here at those just a competition and as an object of women , how that beauty on that being Muslim important ↑ thing ↓ ?

B : first , you (can) please any one that's one fact that we probable know , → understand and :: and that's what :: that's my goal is here , my goal here to prove to people what ↑ Miss World does , what is it purposes and that is helping other people and reaching out (.)

Analysis

This data takes from BBC TV, which is one of one TV online in internet. Based on the data, repair also occurs in this term. In data A the researcher makes a bow mark to show the repairs that do by Megan Young. In this case, Megan Young makes *self repairs* methods to repairs her conversation. She does reformatting process '*I didn't want*' become '*I want*'. Before she does repair, there is pausing around half second and also makes space. It is shows by the use of '...' in the conversation.

The second data also shows repairs. In this case, the researcher finds another repairs method. In this case Megan uses *replacement* on the data B. Megan replace '*what*' become '*that was I want it*'. Same as the data A, before repairs happen, there are space in the conversation.

Besides that there is another repairs appears in conversation. The usage of *replacement* method in conversation, use in '*that's what*' become '*that's my goal is here*'. In this term, Megan uses replacement repairs to arrange her conversation.

E. Adjacency Pairs

Data presents below:

- A : → *because some people question ↓ (place) a miss world now ↓ and , the more than (eleven) , do you think it is relevant ↓?* Point of view
- B : → *I think ↑ it is ↑, I think ↑ it is to relevant , no matter where you go ↑ , no matter what time ↑ you are , in the world , people always need help ↑ they concept to need help , and that what is the purpose of Miss World is ↑, it is to reach ↓ out the people ↑, to reach ↑ out to the last privilege ↓ and my goal ↑ is here as not only do , that but (0.5) let the people know what they can do the help is well ↓ (.)* responses
- A : → *how do you take criticism from those hard-liners Muslim in Indonesia which made Jakarta move ↑ to Bali ↑ (0.5) competition is here at those just a competition and as an object of women , how that beauty on that being Muslim important ↑ thing ↓?* Point of view
- B : → *first , you (can) please any one that's one fact that we probable know , understand and :: and that's what :: that's my goal is here , my goal here to prove to people what ↑ Miss World does , what is i purposes and that is helping other people and reaching out (.)* responses

Analysis

Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow-up to that utterance (Partlidge, 2006: 115).

This conversation presents a good adjacency pairs. This conversation presents *summons-answer* method in adjacency pairs. It is indicates by the conversation success, there are good answer in respond the question that delivers by TV presenter.

F. Closing Conversation

This term discusses about closing conversation based on the data below:

- A : → *megan*thank you so much ↑ *for coming on our studio* (0.5) *I just says* congratulation ↑, *we incredible proud of* you ↑, *so thank you so* much ↑ *for joining back in the studio* ↓ (.)
- B : → *[thank you]* ↑ £ *thank you* £

Analysis

This conversation shows the closing sequence that begins from the TV presenter. The usage of 'Thank You' indicates that the conversation come to the end. The responds from Megan are also give the sign of closing conversation. Besides the use of language between Megan Young and TV presenter, there are also non-verbal language that use in this conversation, that is *shacking hands*. After saying thank you they are shacking hands each others to make sure that the conversation is end and there is no other question or answer that must they delivers in their interview TV program.

Datum 3

Data in this third datum, takes from the conversation happen between Megan Young as Miss World 2013 and TV presenters in ABC TV station on the program of '*Good Morning America*'. The sequences and structures are analyzes in this parts below:

A. Opening Conversation

The data of conversation is below:

A :→ PLEASE ↑help me welcome Miss ↑World Megan Young ↑, come
in ↑(1.5)

B :→ [hello] good morning [smile]

A :→ Wel ↑come [shack hands]

B :→ £ thank you £ [shack hands]

Analysis

Based on the data conversation, those are kinds of opening sequences deliver by TV presenter to welcome Megan Young. For the begin of the opening starts from Megan Young who say greeting '*good morning*' at the first time she come. Yet, in this transcription shows that there is different replying to respond Megan's greeting. TV presenter reply with saying '*welcome*' and he standing up with shacking Megan's hands. This is shows

how opening conversation can be reply by using verbal and non-verbal language.

B. Turn taking

The researcher classifies the conversation that can be categorize in turn taking sequences.

Data A

A : → Wel ↑ come [shack hands]

B : → £ thank you £ [shack hands]

Data B

A : → Megan , eh :: Megan ↑ first of all thank you , you were born ↑ in the US ↑ but you moved to the Philipines at the young ↑ age ↓ (.)

B : yes ↑ , I moved to the Philipines when I was around ten ↑ and I was born ↑ in Virginia , so I went ↑ there , for my elementary days ↓ (.)

Analysis

Based on the data A shows the researcher that in this conversation there is non-verbal turns. It can sees from the usage of shack hands by the TV presenter in welcome Megan Young. It kinds of successful turns, because

between TV presenter and Megan Young gives a good respond in the turn taking turn.

Besides, the usage of non-verbal language in this conversation, in data B the researcher finds the other form of turn taking. It indicates turn taking by the usage of voice tones or may be by increasing the volume of what is said by extending a syllable or a vowel. In data B, the researcher finds the usage of increasing volume in their conversation. We can see based on the bow mark that given by the researcher. In the end of conversation from each parts shows a low-bow-mark that indicates Megan have turn.

C. Feedback

Data of feedback shows in the transcript below:

- A : *we stated that time afear ↑, I mean , how ↑ do people help , because when I start reporting , that things first ↑ people asked , the people are good in nature [smile] (.5) how would be the best ↑ help , we can know from you now would be greater than , asking other ↓*
- B : → *well::: you know for alike I mean a lot of students office wanna help , and you know::: you think that all may be , a dollar would be too little of five dollars be to little , but actually five dollars can (.5) give a home ↑ family water ↑ , rice supplies for a good period time and that is a lot ↑ to them and :: they can easy just go to the website of philipines. co. ph and they can see the details there on how can donate themselves , you know its simple thing like that actually go away (.)*
- A : *you can use your ↑ considerable exposure for the power of good , what is alike for you personally to be able ehm ::: to do this in trouble place like*

India , now you are actually ↑ narrowly avoid the boarding collapses there (.5) what does it like ↓ ?

B : → well ::: we actually thought through the path from around ten feet you can see the food in here right ↑ ? before we about to fall through that and (.5) you know we were there for the orphanage and same at the orphanage you know its not something that you know home people and place we actually felt with the twenty kinds with the organization ↑ of Miss World and two people got ehm ::: the surgery because of that and (.5) you know it makes we realize that in the snap anything good happen (.5) same with Philipines , you know in the snap the water just raising and then people suddenly didn't get out the house , they didn't know to get out or go to the rooms or go find the other shulter , you know makes we realize things can happen in just a second but what can we do I mean its just the help out when thing like this happens (.)

Analysis

Data of feedback come to this transcription a lot. Based on the definition of feedback itself 'is the way in which listeners show they are attending to what is being said (Paltridge, 2006: 119)'. Based on the data above, the researcher finds some *feedback* happens in this case. In this conversation the researcher finds *feedback* that given by Megan Young in responding the questions from TV presenter. She uses 'well' to give feedback to the TV presenter.

D. Repairs

Data takes from the interview between TV presenter and Megan

Young as Miss World 2013 in ABC TV. The data is below:

A : you know in the days ↑ living ↑ up to this weather advance we has video rolls just said this forming (.5) and you see ↑ what may be had in that way ↓, in those last ↑ that day ↑ an hour for you ↑, you saw was heading to Philipines , what was actually ↑ watch ↓?

B : → I mean you don't really know (.5) I mean office tv , we don't :: a lot people don't really know what the storm search is that (.5) the water just come in :: in the area ↑, with the houses they have , you know that material that aren't steady and (.5) site from the storm ↑ surgery also had wind that could be as strong as tornado (.5) so you have this two ↑ elements that come in together ↑ (.5) and it just wipe sudden area , no body had any idea that it bring many damage ↑ to the area ↓(.)

Analysis

This conversation is happen between TV presenter and Megan Young. They talks about Hainan typhoon disaster that happen in Philipines. This data shows to see *repairs sequences* happens in this conversation. Conversation is full of errors and mistakes because of synchronous qualities of this type of interaction; and since there is not enough time to plan each utterance in advance, and instead people make repairs and corrections.

This case of conversation shows the *repairs sequences* that occur during the conversation interview. In this case, the researcher finds the use of *repairs* in the conversation. Sign the bow mark, in that line there is *self-repairs* that done by Megan Young. The researcher identified this *self-repairs* in a word 'we don't really know' become 'I mean office tv' . Based on (Schegloff et al. 1997) for this case *repairs* that used in this conversation is

replacement. For the next data shows 'we don't' become 'a lot people don't' is kinds of *repairs* too which finds by the researcher. In this case, the *repairs* that use in this conversation is kinds of *self-repairs* too but have different term in *repairs*, this case use *reformatting repairs*.

E. Adjacency Pairs

Data of conversation is below:

Data A:

A : → Megan , eh :: Megan ↑ first of all thank you , you were born ↑ in the US ↑ but you moved to the Philipines at the young ↑

Question

B : → yes ↑ , I moved to the Philipines when I was around ten ↑ and I was born ↑ in Virginia , so I went ↑ there , for my elementary days ↓ (.)

answer

A : → you know in the days ↑ living ↑ up to this weather advance we has video rolls just said this forming (.5) and you see ↑ what may be had in that way ↓ , in those last ↑ that day ↑ an hour for you ↑ , you saw was heading to Philipines , what was actually ↑ watch ↓?

Question

B : → I mean you don't really know (.5) I mean office tv , we don't :: a lot people don't really know what the storm search is that (.5) the water just come in :: in the area ↑ , with the houses they have , you know that material that aren't steady and (.5) site from the storm ↑ surgery also had wind that could be as strong as tornado (.5) so you have this two ↑ elements that come in together ↑ (.5) and it just wipe sudden area , no body had any idea that it bring many damage ↑ to the area ↓ (.)

answer

Data B:

B :→ [hello] good morning [smile]

A :→ Wel ↑come [shack hands]

B :→ £ thank you £ [shack hands]

Analysis

Based on both data transcription shows that in adjacency pairs there are two part of pairs. They are *first pair part* and *second pair part*. In both of transcription have the *first pair parts* and also the *second pair parts*. It is indicates that the conversation occurs in this interview equally. For the data A shows that it is kinds of *questions – answer* in adjacency pairs.

Then in the next data, the researcher finds the other adjacency pairs presents in this conversation. This kinds of *greeting – greeting*. Greeting in this case includes in the adjacency pairs term because there are balancing answer. This turn is classified as adjacency pairs.

F. Closing Conversation

Data of conversation analysis in term of closing conversation:

A :→ well :: we appreciate and shortly ↑ there is work just to beginning we continue for long-long time (.5) thank you Megan [smile]

B : £ thank you £

A : thank you so much ↑

Analysis

Based on the data of closing sequence, in this conversation interview are also have closing sequences. It is mark by the usage of 'well' that delivers by TV presenter after the answer from Megan Young is delivered. Then after TV presenter saying 'well' in his conversation, continued by saying 'thank you'. It makes the researcher believes that it is the end of the conversation. Besides the usage of verbal language, TV presenter also shows non-verbal language by giving smile to Megan Young. This is the way for the researcher to analyze the closing sequences based on this conversation interview.

3.2 Discussion

Conversation is the unique phenomena in social life. For people without conversation they are not able to share their feeling and their opinion.

Based on the data and data analysis above, the researcher makes the discussion about the sequences and the structures in conversation TV interview between Megan Young and TV presenter.

Based on the three data and data analysis took by the researcher, the study shows that there are opening sequences in every data. In the first data shows summons-answer conversation as the opening of conversation. *Summons-answer* is kinds of opening presents by Liddicoat (2007). For the second and the third data also showed the opening sequences in terms of greeting-greeting sequences.

The next sequence is turn taking. Turn taking concern in when and how the speaker has turn in chatting and indicates the success of conversation. From the three sample data shows that there are the same turn taking. In the three of data, show that all of the conversation use turn taking as well. It is the one factor conducts good turn taking in conversation TV interview.

Then is feedback gives by Megan Young in the conversation. Feedback is the way in which listener show they are attending to what is being said (Paltridge, 2006: 119). From the three data, the researcher sees there are feedbacks that always given by Megan Young. The use of feedback 'well', 'mmm', and also body gesture appears in the conversation.

After sees feedback, the next is repairs. Repairs itself is the way speakers correct thing they or someone else has said and check what they have understood in a conversation (Paltridge, 2006: 119). Paltridge also divided repairs become two, those are *self-repairs* and *other repairs*. Based on the researcher, the three conversations use *self-repairs*. In that data also shows that Megan Young always does repairs in the conversation TV interview.

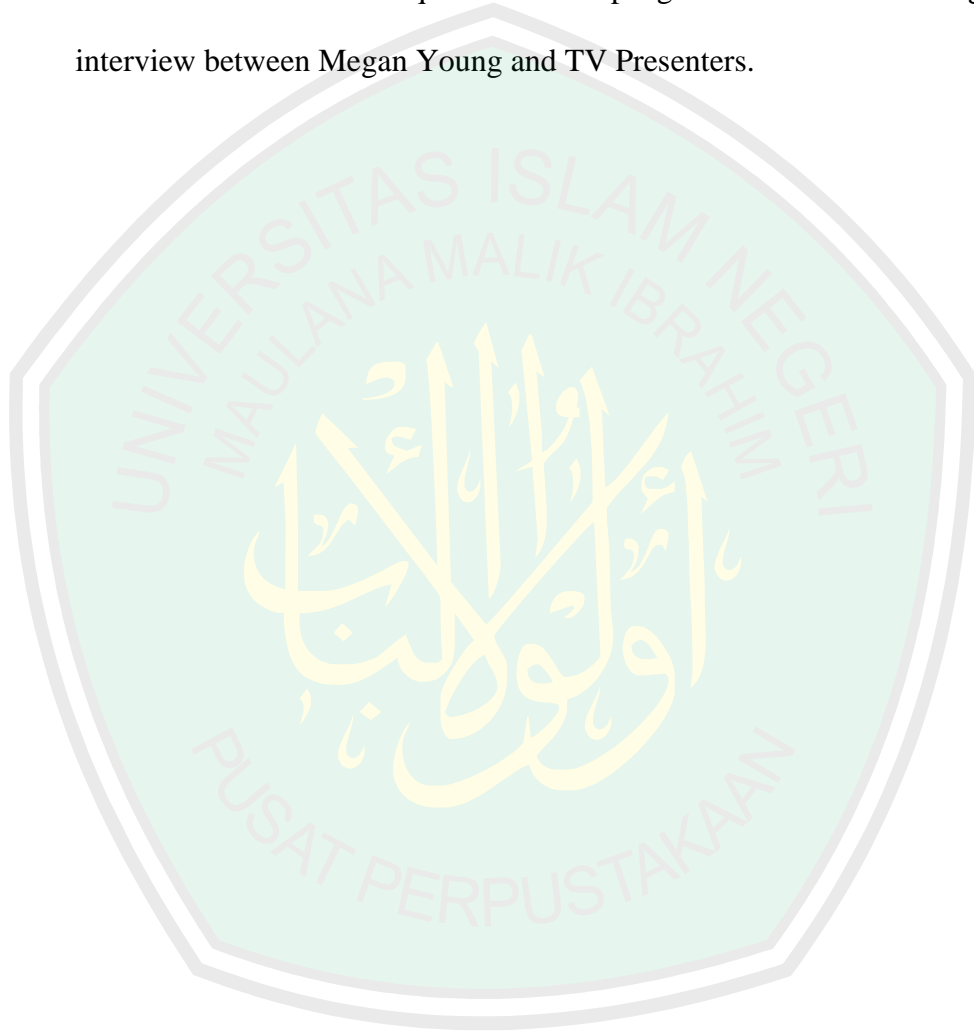
There are also adjacency pairs in the three of conversations.

Adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two successive speakers in a way that the second utterance is identified as related to the first one as an expected follow up to that utterance. Adjacency pair composes pair types; types are exchanges such as greeting-greeting, question-answer, offer-accept/decline, and the like. In the three of data shows there are also adjacency pairs in the conversation.

The closing may also be preceded by a number of pre-sequences, such as the making of an arrangement, referring back to the something previously said in the conversation, the initiation of a new topic, good wishes (Paltridge, 2006: 112). In the three of data analysis indicates the use of closing sequences in conversation. Most of them are always use 'thank you' in the beginning or in the end of closing conversation.

Sequences and the structures based on Paltridge are already shows in the conversation TV interview between Megan Young and TV presenter. The

six parts of sequences (opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs, closing) described and used well in the three of the data. It makes the researcher believes that sequences build up a good conversation during the interview between Megan Young and TV Presenters.





CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestion of the analysis of the conversation interview. This conclusion to answer the research problems formulates in this research. What are the sequences and the structure used in interview between Megan Young and TV presenters? How are the sequences and the structure of conversation illustrate in the interview between Megan Young and TV presenter?

4.1 Conclusion

As Goffman (1964: 65) says that talk is socially organized, not merely in terms of who speaks to who in what language, but as a little system of mutually ratified and ritually governed face-to-face action, a social encounter. Conversation happens in every situation, likes in casual chatting, discussion, and also in interview. Interview has so many kinds of it. There are job interview, radio interview and also TV interview. In this thesis, the researcher tries to link the conversation interview in Conversation Analysis point of view. The researcher takes the data of interview between TV presenter and Megan Young who is the winner of Miss World 2013. This thesis analyzes the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis.

Based on the conversation interview that analyzed by the researcher, she proposed to describe and identify the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis based on Paltridge's perspective. The researcher collects three data of conversation interview of Megan Young and TV presenters.

In conclusion, after doing the analysis of the three data to answer the research question of the research, the researchers finally conduct two conclusion of the research analysis. The first conclusion shows the three data analysis used the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis based on Brian Paltridge's perspective those are opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs and closing conversation.

Second conclusion of the research explains the process of the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis describe in the three of data. Parts of the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis describe very well in the data. The structures of the sequences presented in the conversation interview run well. All of those sequences begin from the opening, then turn taking, feedback, also repairs, then adjacency pairs and finally closing of conversation describe clearly.

4.2 Suggestion

After analyzing and concluding the analysis, the researcher would like to convey her suggestion and hope in this part. The researcher has analyzed *Conversation Analysis in Interview between Megan Young and TV Presenter based on Brian Paltridge perspective*. This research was analyze the conversation that happen in interview phenomena between Megan Young, Miss World 2013, and TV presenters. Based on the result of the analysis, presents the sequences and the structure of conversation analysis are well applied in their interview communication. The six parts of the sequences and the structure (opening, turn taking, feedback, repairs, adjacency pairs, and closing conversation) of conversation analysis by Paltridge are done in their conversation.

Finally, after doing the analysis, the researcher suggests for the next researcher to investigate other literary works from similar objects or analyze the same work from different point of view. For the next researcher, the researcher hopes this conversation interview can be analyzed more detail and use theory more than one point of view. The researcher also suggests for the next researcher who conduct the similar thesis, should study with more complete data and discussion. Finally, the researcher hopes this thesis will be useful for the researcher herself, the readers, and other researchers.

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APPENDIXES



TRANSCRIPTION SYMBOLS

- 1, 2 All lines are numbered so that they easily can be referred to in the text.
- A: Name of speaker (anonymised and often abbreviated) + colon show who is the speaker (or who performs the action).
- A?: If the speaker's identity is unclear, the name of the speaker is followed by a question mark.
- Arrows in the left margin indicate the lines which are in focus in the text.
- (.) (1.5) Pauses are shown in tenths of a second in brackets. If pauses are shorter than one fourth of a second, a dot enclosed in brackets indicates such a "micropause".
- = Equal signs indicate that talk is latched onto prior talk without any gap or lapses in between. Most often used in order to indicate close time connection.

Hel[lo]	Square brackets indicate overlapping talk. The start of the overlap
[hi]	is always marked precisely, and if possible the end of the overlap too.
>text<	Arrow brackets that point towards the text mark talk delivered at fast pace.
>>text<<	Double arrow brackets mark talk delivered at an especially quick pace.
<text>	Arrow brackets that point away from the text mark talk delivered at slow pace.
no:	A colon indicates that the preceding sound (here 'o') is extended.
no:::	If there are more colons, the sound is prolonged even more.
(what)	It cannot be heard whether 'what' is being said or not.
()	It cannot be heard what is being said.
((nods))	Comments on what happens or how something is done or said.
so-	A dash indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior word or sound.
.hh .hyes	A dot prior to a sound or word marks hearable in-breath.
hh yeahh	A marks hearable out-breath.
.mtl .tk	A dot and combinations of t's and other letters indicate a smack like

those that appear just before one is about to say something or when one is about to mark disagreement.

heh heh Laughter is written down more or less the way it sounds.

yeah An asterisk indicates that the following (or the words in between) are pronounced in a creaky voice.

£smile£ Pound signs mark words that are pronounced in smile voice.

emphasis Underlining indicates speaker emphasis.

emphasis The more letters underlined, the more speaker emphasis is there.

↑high Pointed arrow upwards indicate a marked rising intonational shift.

↓low Pointed arrow downwards indicate a marked falling intonational shift.

↓low word↓ In some places arrows are placed around a longer piece of talk that is pronounced with especially low (or high) intonation.

°quiet° Degree signs are placed around words to mark low volume.

°°quiet°° More degree signs mark very low volume.

LOUD Capital letters indicate high volume.

. ? ; ,

Full stop marks that intonation falls to low, question mark indicates rise to high, semicolon marks fall to mid low, upside down question mark indicates rise to mid high, and comma indicates ‘continuing’ even intonation (or maybe slightly upward).



Transcript 1

A : TV presenter

B : Megan Young

Interview in RCTI TV station Indonesia at September 30, 2013

*A → (Eye gaze to Megan)OK, congratulations ↑, now you are crown as Miss World 2013,
(0.5) how you predict before ↑?*

*B (Eye gaze)well ↑, I just do in a competition ↓, come to () and show them what I
had ↑ and show ↑ them that I had talk ↓ to be miss world ↑ and (1.5) now ↑ I am
here ↑(.) hehehe (laughing)*

A so ↓, - how does it feel to be Miss World?

*B ehm (1.5) you know what really shock ↑ (0.5) but I am really excited ↑ to (0.5) do ↑
the activities ↑ we have for miss world (.) now I am just enjoying the moment ↓, to see
my family and friends(.) and (1.5) I just (0.5) you know I am just a simple Megan ↓,
well ::: some people seeing not so simple, hehehe (laughing) you know ↓ / I am just
:: I :: I :: the people that I know and people close to me know, how I am , as a person
(.) and (0.5) I am excited ↑ for the world to see that as long(.)*

A → so, what you wanndo ↑ as a miss world ↓?

B well::: actually my (0.5) ehm:: my beauty purpose , was helping out the victims in Philippines flood happens in every single years ↓(.) and people get a bad fall by that (.) beside that, I want ↑ people educated ↑ , how they can do prevent, how they can help out in certain ↑ situation (.) ehm:: beauty with the purpose before all that ↑ I emphasize ↑ the important of education ↑ in Phillipines (.) uhm:: education and any form can be like school wise ↑ or just letting people be inform (.)

A OK, last but not least ↓, so many people asking me , please , ask her about this, ok you are pretty ↑, you are now miss world 2013 and you are smart ↑, clever , everything (0.5) do you have ↑ any boyfriend ↓?

B oh::: £ my goodness £ (0.5) NO ↑, I don't actually ↑, so I think how I am going to just focus on: what I need to be doing here , and I want to be gone , for a year (0.5) so:: my focus now and my boyfriend anyway is £ miss world organization £(.) hehehe

A : OK , so it is a good news ↑ for the boys out there ↓ right ↓ ?

B : NO ↑ they are gonna have to go ↓ to state ↑ (.) hehehehe

A :→ OK, thank you ↑ so much ↑ Megan Young ↓

B : £ terimakasih £

A : congratulations ↓

Transcript 2

A : TV presenter on BBC TV

B : Megan Young

interview in BBC TV London at October 5, 2013

A : now ↓we got some glad ↑for you ↑, I am join here in the studio with Miss World ↑that was crowned ↑at the weekend in Bali ↑, this is the pageant that did cross ↑quiet ↑eastern ↑Indonesia because of the protest of Muslim group who complaint ↑the competition was amoral ↑and pornographic ↑(1.5) well , before we speak to Miss World 2013 ↑, lets take a look ↑at that winning moment ↓(.)

Well :: I am join here in the studio , HAI Miss Philipine Megan Young ↑crown ↑ as you can say a new Miss World ↓, congratulation ↑(.)

B : £ thank you £ [smile]

A :→ we watch that together , and all my seems to me that all shock in yet(.)

B :→ it :: it actually shocking ↑yet and this is actually my second time to watch that video ↑and I saw fell I £ crying £ when I £ watch it £(.) [smile]

A : how was it that , that moment when you hear , when your name , Miss Philipine called out ↓?

B : I was surely ↑, actually , because I (0.5) was ready preparing my self ↑than all my be ↓, I want get it ↑, but , sometimes preparing my self because , I just (0.5) want to

have , if I win it , then it will be spectacular , if I don't , then , its fine with me ↓(0.5) I didn't want :: I want ↑ to be a good support that name ↑(.)

A : on the last day ↓ you still on the front page of the newspaper in the Philipine , we actually has been unbelievable, how does it feel ↓ ?

B : → [hehehe] ehm ::: its hard warning , for me ↑ , because (0.5) we have a lot issues going on for the past month (0.5) back home with the tragedies that had been happening ↑ , and , for me to be that , spark of hope inspiration back home , for me ↑ to be being able to applied ↑ the spirit of my Philipine is :: is owner actually (.)

A : why ↓ did you desain enters on the first place ↓ ?

B : well ::: its funny ↓ because I was tall people , and I told this to the judges at the interview that , I did think that pageant ↑ as very supervision , that the reason why I ↑ didn't join before ↓ , even tough people constantly telling me 'Megan you should ↑ join, you should ↑ join' but (0.5) I can see ↑ any accents in joining that , what would I get outfit that would be my purpose ↑ in it ↑ and (0.5) some point of Miss World ↑ because I have been hearing about it for , a time , and (0.5) the fact ↑ that it mean focus is charities ↑ which is to be the purpose really → hit me because I knew that may ↑ be , what , :: that was I want it , and (0.5) it was not about glitz and glamour at all ↑ , its more how (where) you are ↑ as a good ↑ present ↓ (.)

A :→ because some people question ↓(place) a miss world now ↓ and , the more than (eleven) , do you think it is relevant ↓?

B : → I think ↑ it is ↑, I think ↑ it is to relevant , no matter where you go ↑, no matter what time ↑ you are , in the world , people always need help ↑ they concept to need help , and that what is the purpose of Miss World is ↑, it is to reach ↓ out the people ↑, to reach ↑ out to the last privilege ↓ and my goal ↑ is here as not only do , that but (0.5) let the people know what they can do the help is well ↓(.)

A :→ how do you take criticism from those hard-liners Muslim in Indonesia which made Jakarta move ↑ to Bali ↑(0.5) competition is here at those just a competition and as an object of women , how that beauty on that being Muslim important ↑thing ↓?

B : → first , you (can) please any one that's one fact that we probable know , understand and:: and that's what :: that's my goal is here , my goal here to prove to people what ↑ Miss World does , what is it purposes and that is helping other people and reaching out(.)

A : you have ↑ to be young and beautiful to be Miss World and help the people but is...

B : [hehehe]

A : curse to be beauty ↑, beauty with the purpose

B : [hehehe] (.5) [yes] ↑

A : you could past from over ↑ one hundred women , we are here on bbc world , and I want to say Philipine is one of the country in the world with men and women almost equal ↑(.5) did you feel that when you growing up ↓ ?

B : well ::: one thing I can show ↑ you as I did not feel that was different between , you know ↑ that there is spare between men and women , and (0.5) I find ↑ that really great ↑ because , you know ↑ where , actually they makes us grow ↑ up in the way that its be some skill if you can do something , if you can show people that , you capable on doing something than you'll success in life ↑ , its not about who ↑ you are like for men or women , or you have different provinces in life or , you know ↑ if you lives in the street , it is just about how you can achieve ↑ things(.)

A : I am very quickly , as we know miss islamia who was the winner , that was crowned and she said to us that she ↑ would be watching the competition as well (.5) do ↑ you (even) the fact that was the competition ↓ went home on the sight on Miss World ↓ ?

B : yes ↑ I :: I had heard about that and I think its very respectable ↑ , ehm:: a competition because hey show how they are , as ::as an Islamic ↑ , and their islam , ehm:: society and how they can show , the ways I heard that they have qur' an ↑ its one way showing people how they can achieve ↑ that / that title and same ↑ thing with Miss World because we also have beauty with the purpose which is supporting charities ↑ so, we each have a ways of showing people , how to be beautiful and with Miss World ↑ its, to the heart ↓(.)

A : → meganthank you so much ↑for coming on our studio (0.5) I just says
congratulation↑, we incredible proud of you↑, so thank you so much↑for joining
back in the studio↓(.)

B :→ [thank you] ↑£ thank you £



Transcript 3

A : TV presenter

B : Megan Young

Interview in ABC TV "Good Morning America" at November 19, 2013

A : PLEASE ↑help me welcome Miss ↑World Megan Young ↓, come on in ↓(.)

B : [hello] good morning

A : Well ↑come

B : £ thank you £

A : Megan , ehmm :: Megan ↑first of all thank you , you were born ↑in the US ↑but you moved to the Philipines at the young ↑age(.)

B : yes ↑, I moved to the Philipines when I was around ten ↑and I was born ↑in Virginia , so I went ↑there , for my elementary days ↓(.)

A : you know in the days ↑living ↑up to this weather advance we has video rolls just said this forming (.5) and you see ↑what may be had in that way ↓, in those last ↑that day ↑an hour for you ↑, you saw was heading to Philipines , what was actually ↑watch ↓?

B : I mean you don't really know (.5) I mean office tv , we don't :: a lot people don't really know what the storm search is that (.5) the water just come in :: in the area ↑,

with the houses they have , you know that material that aren't steady and (.5) site from the storm ↑ surgery also had wind that could be as strong as tornado (.5) so you have this two ↑ elements that come in together ↑ (.5) and it just wipe sudden area , no body had any idea that it bring many damage ↑ to the area ↓ (.)

A : its not like the first time and something are deals ↑ with it (.)

B : exactly I think some people may have underestimated , like (.5) even like some of us , we see the storm before, you know it past get but we didn't mention that ↑ it would be as terror (.)

A : we stated that time afear ↑, I mean , how ↑ do people help , because when I start reporting , that things first ↑ people asked , the people are good in nature [smile] (.5) how would be the best ↑ help , we can know from you now would be greater than , asking other ↓

B : well::: you know for alike I mean a lot of students office wanna help , and you know:: you think that all may be , a dollar would be too little of five dollars be to little , but actually five dollars can (.5) give a home ↑ family water ↑, rice supplies for a good period time and that is a lot ↑ to them and :: they can easy just go to the website of philipines. co. ph and they can see the details there on how can donate themselves , you know its simple thing like that actually go away (.)

A : you can use your ↑ considerable exposure for the power of good , what is alike for you personally to be able ehm ::: to do this in trouble place like India , now you are actually ↑ narrowly avoid the boarding collapses there (.5) what does it like ↓ ?

B : well ::: we actually thought through the path from around ten feet you can see the food in here right ↑ ? before we about to fall through that and (.5) you know we were there for the orphanage and same at the orphanage you know its not something that you know home people and place we actually felt with the twenty kinds with the organization ↑ of Miss World and two people got ehm ::: the surgery because of that and (.5) you know it makes we realize that in the snap anything good happen (.5) same with Philipines , you know in the snap the water just raising and then people suddenly didn't get out the house , they didn't know to get out or go to the rooms or go find the other shulter , you know makes we realize things can happen in just a second but what can we do I mean its just the help out when thing like this happens (.)

A : well :: we appreciate and shortly ↑ there is work just to beginning we continue for long-long time (.5) thank you Megan [smile]

B : £ thank you £

A : thank you so much ↑