CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

The pragmatics as a branch of linguistics learns about the interaction of Semantics knowledge of words uttered by the speaker. The utterance relates the meaning of expression to the context to get the real meaning. Levinson (1983) explained that Pragmatics is the study of language use, the relation between language use and its context included.

According to Yule (2010), there are four understandings about Pragmatics. The first, Pragmatics learns about speaker's utterances meaning. Its means the Pragmatics analyze about literal meaning of the utterances. Second, Pragmatics learns about the meaning of language related to the context. The context and the utterance produce by the speaker involve the meaning acquired by the hearer. The listener interprets of utterances meaning in interaction more than what the speaker said. Third, Pragmatics explored about the way listener creates presumption about what the speaker said, so that the utterances delivered interpretation about what is the intended meaning send by the speaker. Last, Pragmatics learns about expressions related with relative distance. It explores the speaker's and the listener's assumption to establish talk interaction. Pragmatics refers to the study of communication principle in which people follow the rationally and the effectively in social environment interaction. Speaker follows the principle to apply

additional meaning into sentence. The hearer follows the principle to decide the possible meaning of an utterance in right context.

Pragmatics is one of the situations that should be considered when it gives to circumstance in which dialogue occurs. The context in a communication interaction influences the way language is expressed in the conversation between the speaker and the hearer. The context has profound influence on the way language is use. Pragmatics also uses to determine the human communication by social conditions. Pragmatics clearly explores the utterances of language with the intended meaning of people utterances. Pragmatics is associated with the implied meaning related to sign use. The speaker's utterances senses and intended meaning compliance in sentences, and the context of conversation is focuses on Pragmatics.

The context and conversation structure in Pragmatics phenomenon is related each other. According to Cutting (2001) the interpersonal relations and the situational context have a significant influence how the conversation flows. When participants in a conversation do not know each other well, conversation sometimes not run smoothly. The knowledge of each other background help participants manage their roles or status to initiate. The understanding of each other situational context and background influence how participants in conversation manage their roles. The participant knows when to speak, when to respond, and when to speak influenced by their understanding about situational context. Understanding about time to speak and to hear in conversation called

turn-taking. The definition of turn-taking will be explained more in the next sub-chapter below.

2.1.1 Turn-taking

Conversation happens if there are two people or more communicating and interacting to each other. It is essential for the participants to know when they should listen and talk. The conversation rules manage by all participants to be cooperative in a conversation and interaction. Turn-taking is the way participants manage the turn in a conversation. According to (Coulthard, 1985) turn-taking is a normal things that is considered as the basic rule in doing the conversation which the activity of that basic rule in doing the conversation which the speakers and hearers change their roles to start their own speech. The general facts of turn-taking in conversation interactions are the application of the rules by the speaker and the listener.

All participants take turn and manage turn based on the rules is definition of turn-taking. The turn-taking rules system is (a) the recent speaker chooses another speaker to take turn; the next speaker has the right and must make the next turn; (b) if the current speaker does not choose the next speaker, any participant has the right to become Next speaker. This can be regarded as self-selection; (c) The current speaker does not choose the participants to take turn, and no other participant take turn to be the next speaker, the recent speaker can continue to take turns (Sacks et al., 1974).

Cutting (2001) stated that the management of turn-taking by all participants in conversation with cooperative manner produces good conversation. The

conversation achieve goals of interaction if the turn-taking manage followed the rules. Then, he explained about general rules about turn-taking that mostly the same in all cultures. The first speaker takes turn to be speaker and the other as listener during the speaker take turn in spoken interaction. It is need to understand about when the turn should be changed and the speaker taking floor, how long are the speakers can hold the turn, and how the participants ended their turn and give chance to the others speaker.

As stated by Cook (1989) the participants of the conversation tend to give signal every time one of them will come to finish and talk so that the other participant will notice it and begin to talk Moreover, suggested that turn-taking is mechanism that governs turn-taking, and accounts for properties noted, is a set of rules with ordered options which operates on a turn-by-turn basis, and can thus be termed a local management system. In order maintain the rules of turn-taking, turn-taking strategies are involved to bring the conversation into well organize and avoid the irregular used of turn-taking in conversation.

2.1.2 Turn taking strategies

The turn taking strategies have three basic of turn-taking in conversation they are taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Based on theory of turn-taking strategies by Stenström (1994) types of the turn taking strategies divided into three. First, take the turn regards to how people start a conversation. The second is holding the turn means how people undertake and carry out in conversations. The last is yield the turn means how the first speaker provide turn and opportunity to another speaker to talk. Normally, in a general conversation

that followed the rules, to maintain well organized conversation, there must be a proper alternation between the first speakers to another. Further, detail explanation of three turn-taking strategies types is shown below.

2.1.2.1 Taking the turn

Take the turn is applied when the chance is given to the participants in conversations. When the conversations develop, all the participant have to manage their turn, when they have to start the turn, when they give turn to other, and have to take turn to begin talk or to continue the previous done by the previous speakers. The speaker and the participant must be cooperative in carry out the conversation. There is must be a turn management whose turn to be speaker and listener. By following this rule, the conversation is well organized. The response of the listener for the recently speaker are called taking the turn. In other word, taking the turn is when the participant takes turn to be a speaker in a spoken interaction. Starting up, taking over, and interruption are three parts of turn-taking strategies in part of take the turn.

A. Starting up

Starting up a conversation means turn gives to the first speaker to talk first to open the conversation and bring the topic. Sometime, the speaker has not prepared the topic for conversation well to begin the conversation. Starting up contain two types namely a hesitant start and a clean start. A hesitant start is when the speaker have not prepared but take the chance and try to begin conversation but need additional time to prepare. In contrast, a clean start is when the speaker

has prepared the material in time to begin a conversation. A conversation between speakers performs starting up is shown below.

> Jimmy : "**Aaaaa**, Cardi B, **aaaaa** where did that name come from?"
> Cardi B: "My name come from you know what my sister name is Hennessy."
>
> (Agustianto & Putera, 2020)

The conversation between Jimmy and cardy B were found in a talkshow. Jimmy acted as the speaker and cardy B as the hearer. As a presenter in that talkshow, the speaker gave some question to the hearer. The speaker tried to ask the questions, but in the middle of the sentence, the speaker forgot about the things that the speaker wanted to ask to the hearer. Then, the hearer take a few second of time to remember the thing that the speaker actually wanted to ask.

The expression "**aaaaa**" in the speaker's sentence shows a hesitant of starting up the turn-taking. The speaker did not prepare the question or statement he would like to ask to the hearer.

B. Taking over

The next speaker turn and whose turn to be speaker and respond the previous speaker defined as taking over. The connection between the first speaker and the next speaker is connected by uptakes or links. Uptakes strategy occurred when the next turn of the speaker in conversation recognizes receipt of what the current speaker said and prepare it before continuing the conversation. The next strategy in taking over is by using links. The links that realized by lexical item that used in part of taking over. The used conjunction may use and, but, cause, and so. For the example were shown below.

A: "Don't disturb me!
B: "**But** how I can tell you the information?"
                    (Sinaga, Yanti Kristina, Pangaribuan & Saputra, 2021)

In the example, the speaker was A and the hearer was B. The speaker said to the hearer to stop to disturb the speaker. The hearer followed and connected the speaker's statement by saying "but" in front of the statement. The hearer linked the answer to connected to the speaker utterance.

C. Interrupting

When a new speaker started to talk while another person had started the conversation called interrupting. Hence, interrupting strategies divided into two types namely alerts and metacomment*s*. First, alert is used to catch other the attentions of other. Particularly, alerts are indicated by the speaker's voice getting louder and produce with a higher pitch. The second is metacomments. The used of metacomments are usually in a formal conversation and this is the way people interrupting other in politely. Cutting (2001) stated that an interrupting symbolize by using equal sign (=) to show a turn that cut off by the speaker. The example of interrupting showed below.

Jokowi: "Oh, asinan bogor is delicious"
William: "**Look sir**! There are many wagons, when was the last time you rode a wagon?"
Jokowi: "It's been a long time in here."
                    (Sinaga, Yanti Kristina, Pangaribuan & Saputra, 2021)

In the conversation Jokowi acted as the speaker and William as the hearer. The speaker and the hearer walked around Bogor and Jokowi talked about some delicious food in Bogor. Before the speaker finished the utterances the hearer

disturbed by saying "look sir" with a higher tone. The way the hearer disturbed the hearer classified as interrupting.

2.1.2.2 Holding the turn

Holding the turn is when the speaker carries on spoken interaction. Holding the turn is applied when the current speakers still want to hold the chance to speak, but they are difficult to continue what to the things that they want to share and they speak at the same time (Stenström, 1994). The participant who hold the turn has right to bring conversation as well as the speaker wants. Silence in conversation should be avoided unless it is strategically placed. The speaker may have to stop talking and restart the conversation and make a new planning. In other words, the speakers must play the time and know how to manage it. Filled pauses and/or verbal filler, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start are the types of turn-taking strategies in holding the turn part.

A. Filled pauses and verbal filler

Filled pauses and verbal filler usually take to indicate that the speaker had no intention to yield the turn, but the speaker has already planning what to say next (Stenström, 1994). The example showed below.

> Dua Lipa : "Well, we went basically **umm** in Kosovo. people only really listened to hip-hop like it was so massive out there and the only artist that I guess there was such a demand for were hip-hop artist going to the Method Man and Redman show was kind of my first introduction to Wu-Tang and then when I went to my second show, which was 50 Cent, I then **umm**."
> Jimmy : "Wow"
> Dua Lipa : "Read the book, watch the movie."

The conversation occurred by Dua Lipa as the speaker and Jimmy as the hearer. The conversation happened in a talk show. The conversation shows that the hearer was a guest in the talk show and the hearer as the presenter. The hearer used "umm" to hold the turn in a few seconds to think what to talk about. The speaker applied holding the turn strategy using a field pause expression "umm" to help the speaker keep going on the turn, because of the expression "umm" the speaker can continue the sentence to answer the presenter's question. Unlike the field pause in starting up strategy which is placed at the beginning, this field pause expression is placed at the end of the conversation. The guest used the expression "umm" twice in the sentences, and the hearer responded by saying "wow" and then the guest took the turn again and continued to speak to make explanation clear.

B. Silent pauses

A silent pause can act as a turn holder. It is used as a signed to keep the listener still involve until the recent speaker finishing talking. The example showed below. According to Cutting (2001), the silent pauses in an utterance shown by symbol of second in brackets "(0.0)" to show that there are pause for a few second in the utterance before it continue to the next words. The example of silent pauses showed below.

Jimmy: "But these babies **(0.2)** you said they're good so they just don't cries.
Anthony: "They don't cry at all men the best temperament of any infant I've ever worked with man they're the happiest babies around."

(Rivai, 2019)

The conversation happened between Jimmy as the speaker and Anthony as the hearer. The speaker did not prepare when the speaker started the turn. The speaker took the turn, but needed a few second to think the next words. So, the speaker applied silent pauses to take times to finish the utterance.

C. Lexical Repetition

Lexical repetition can involve single word, clause partial, and combination of single word and clause partial in single turn. The example showed below.

> Anthony: "I can't afford you."
> Ellen   : "Alright **let's talk about, let's talk about** black is the season premiere is tomorrow and this is the musical tomorrow.
>
> (Rivai, 2019)

The conversation happened between Anthony as the speaker and Ellen as the hearer. In the utterance by the hearer, there lexical repetition of "let's talk about, let's talk about". The hearer need time to continue to next words so the hearer hold the turn by repeating the words.

D. New Start

A new start use if the speaker stuck in turn while doing a conversation. If the speaker has tried hard to do repletion to fixed the silence before, better if the speaker started a new turn than still waiting for repetition to avoid a totally lost the conversation. A new start is a best solution to avoid silence in turn. The example showed below.

> Dua lipa   : "Pronouncing, I feel like I just wanted a normal name. I was like, Sarah, Hannah, Chloe."
> Jimmy   : "Yeah."
> Dua lipa   : "Anything, I'll take it."
> Jimmy   : **"So, you spent most of your childhood in Kosovo, tough, right?"**

(Agustianto & Putera, 2020)

The conversation happened between Dua Lipa as the speaker and Jimmy as the hearer. The topic that discussed by the speaker and the hearer was the name of the speaker. But the hearer changed it to another topic about the place where the speaker spent her childhood.

2.1.2.3 Yielding the Turn

Yielding the floor is to give a turn to the next speaker. In this term, the speaker, who holds the turn, give a turn to the next speaker because the speaker wants to know the respond from the listener. To yield someone the turn can use a question and a statement. Parts of yielding the turn include; prompting, appealing, and giving up.

A. Prompting

In prompting, the participants act prompt the other participant to respond more strongly than others. Prompting consists of apologizing, greeting, inviting, offering, questioning, and requesting. The example showed below.

Ellen: "**How do you lose maybach**?"
Anthony: "Tequila."

(Rivai, 2019)

The conversation happened between Ellen as the speaker and Anthony as the hearer. The speaker had realized the speaker had no more to say then, the speaker yield the turn to the hearer by questioning. The speaker asked the hearer by saying "how do you lose maybach" to show that the speaker wanted to give turn to the hearer.

B. Appealing

Appealing means a turn which gives an explicit signal to the listener to give feedback such as; question tag, all right, right, ok, you know, and you see. The example showed below.

> Jimmy : "It's kind of feel good though, **right**?"
> Cardi B: "It does feel good. And umm it feels good, because you know, I really worked my ass off for it. And this is like I finally pays off I have been proven."
>
> (Agustianto & Putera, 2020)

The conversation happened between Jimmy as the speaker and Cardy B as the hearer. The speaker used question task "right" I the utterance to give signal to the hearer that some respond from the hearer were appropriate.

C. Giving up

In giving up strategy, the speakers realize that they do not have anything more to say and they give the chance to others by making a long paused. This strategy will push the listeners to take their turn. The example showed below.

> "A: And they sort of hand it over to the police who dispose of it in the way they think **fit- - -**
> B: It's like Ella and Henry's flick – knife."
>
> (Stenström, 1994)

The conversation happened between A as the speaker and B as the hearer. it can be seen from the speaker sentence there was a long pause as a signal to hearer. By the long pause in the speaker utterance "**…fit- - -",** it gives signal to the hearer that the speaker has over talking and will not continue with more utterance. The hearer understands the signal and continues to take the turn.

2.1.3 Turn-taking strategies functions

A. To Take the Turn

Take the turn is applied when the chance is given to the participants in conversations. When the conversations develop, all the participant have to manage their turn, when they have to start the turn, when they give turn to other, and have to take turn to begin talk or to continue the previous done by the previous speakers. The speaker and the participant must be cooperative in carry out the conversation. There is must be a turn management whose turn to be speaker and listener. By following this rule, the conversation is well organized. The response of the listener for the recently speaker are called taking the turn. In other word, taking the turn is when the participant takes turn to be a speaker in a spoken interaction. The Example showed below.

B. To yield the Turn

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

> Jimmy : "It's kind of feel good though, **right**?"
> Cardi B: "It does feel good. And umm it feels good, because you know, I really worked my ass off for it. And this is like I finally pays off I have been proven."
>
> (Agustianto & Putera, 2020)

The conversation above was happened between Jimmy as the speaker and Cardy B as the hearer. The speaker wanted to receive respond from the hearer by

mentioning question tag "right" in the end of the speaker's utterance. The speaker needed the hearer to give answer to the question. Hence, the speaker yielded the turn to the hearer. The speaker used the word bolded to yield the turn to the hearer.

C. To Hold the Turn

Holding the turn is when the speaker carries on spoken interaction. Holding the turn is applied when the current speakers still want to hold the chance to speak, but they are difficult to continue what to the things that they want to share and they speak at the same time (Stenström, 1994). The participant who hold the turn has right to bring conversation as well as the speaker wants. Silence in conversation should be avoided unless it is strategically placed. The speaker may have to stop talking and restart the conversation and make a new planning. In other words, the speakers must play the time and know how to manage it. The example showed below.

> Anthony: "I can't afford you."
> Ellen   : "Alright **let's talk about, let's talk about** black is the season premiere is tomorrow and this is the musical tomorrow.

The conversation occurred by Anthony as the speaker and Ellen as the hearer. The speaker asked the question to the hearer that means the speaker give turn to the hearer to take turn to talk. The hearer took the turn and answered the speaker question but, the hearer did not well prepare the answer. So, the hearer used lexical repetition by saying "**let's talk about, let's talk about".** the hearer need time for a few second to think the next word, but to make sure that turn still

in the hearer, lexical repetition were applied in the utterance. The function of that lexical repetition in the hearer utterance was used to hold the turn

2.2 Previous Research

Agustianto & Putera (2020) aimed to find out the types of turn-taking strategies and how the turn-taking used by the guest in TV show. The researcher applied the theory of Stenström (1994). The research applied descriptive qualitative method. The result found out that mostly all the types of turn-taking strategies applied by the presenters and the guests in the show. The purpose of used turn-taking was to arrange the time and the content, to explain other important, to keep talking, and to hold the turn.

Simbolon, Purba, & Silalahi (2021) conducted the research to find out the turn-taking strategies, the turn-taking irregularities, and the reason of turn-taking irregularities. The researchers used descriptive technique to analyze data. The research used descriptive qualitative method. The researchers identified the type of turn-taking used mostly well and followed the rules of turn-taking.

Pande et al. (2021) conducted this research to find out the turn-taking strategy used by the participant in a debate of Sunda Empire in television channel of Indonesia. The researchers used theory by Stenström (1994). This research was a qualitative research. Method of collecting data used an observational method. The result found that the most frequently strategy used was starting up strategy.

Sinaga, Yanti Kristina, Pangaribuan & Saputra (2021) examined the turn-taking strategies and the most dominant of turn-taking strategy. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used theory proposed by

Stenström (1994). The result found that the most frequently data was lexical repetition strategy that happened 11 times from total data 28.

Ashidiq (2022) investigated the turn taking strategies that used by the participants in interview with Warren Edward Buffet on Squawk Box Business. This research also conducted to find how the allocations of turn-taking strategies in that interview. This research used a qualitative descriptive method. The theory used by the researcher was Stenström (1994). The research result found that 62 data of turn-taking strategies found in that interview. This research also found that turn-taking help the conversation flow smoothly.

Silitonga, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2022) conducted the research to find out the turn-taking strategies used by the lecturers and students. Also, this research aimed to find out the dominant types of turn-taking strategies. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative research. The technique of analyzing data was by classifying data based on the types, and the data counted in each category to make the analysis more comprehensive by knowing which category ranks. This research applied theory by Stenström (1994). The result found that dominant strategy was prompting strategies.

Heraldine and Ambalegin (2023) conducted the research to discover the turn-taking strategies especially in yielding the turn which is appealing, prompting, and giving up strategy. This research applied qualitative research as the research design. The research used observational method to collect the data. In analyzing data, this research used identity method. Theory by Stenström (1994) was applied in this research. The research result found that 12 data of yielding the

turn strategies. The most frequent data is showed by appealing strategy with 6 data, and the least is the giving up strategy with only found 1 data.

There are similarities and differences among this research and the previous research. The similarities were the researcher use the same topic that is turn-taking, and the same method proposed by Stenström (1994). The present research focused on the turn-taking strategies used in data sources and the functions of turn-taking strategies. This research was expected to enrich the information about turn taking and to fulfill the information that had not analyzed by the previous studies. Furthermore, the data sources taken by the previous research were different from the data source taken by the present research. Finally, the data source of this research used movie titled The Judge 2014, conversations between all the characters in movie that show the turn-taking strategies and functions were identified in this research.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research started with a discussion of Pragmatics as the research approach. Then, Conversation Analysis as the branch of Pragmatics. The researcher analyzed turn taking. The focuses of this research were the strategies of turn-taking and the functions of turn-taking. The strategies of turn-taking applied theory proposed by Stenström (1994). The second objective of this research was to find out the turn-taking strategies functions applied the theory by Stentorm and Zimmerman and West (1975). The strategies of turn-taking and its functions analyzed by using The Judge 2014 movie as the media to collect the data.

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                    │              Pragmatics              │
                    │ Yule (2010), Levinson (1983), Cutting (2001) │
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                    │             Turn-taking             │
                    │ Cutting (2001), (Sacks et al., 1974), Stenström (1994) │
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Strategies of turn-taking	Functions of Turn-taking

Starting up   Taking over   New Start   Silent Pauses   Giving up   To take the turn   To hold the turn

Interrupting   Lexical Repetition   Prompting   Appealing   Filled pauses and verbal fillers   To Yield the turn
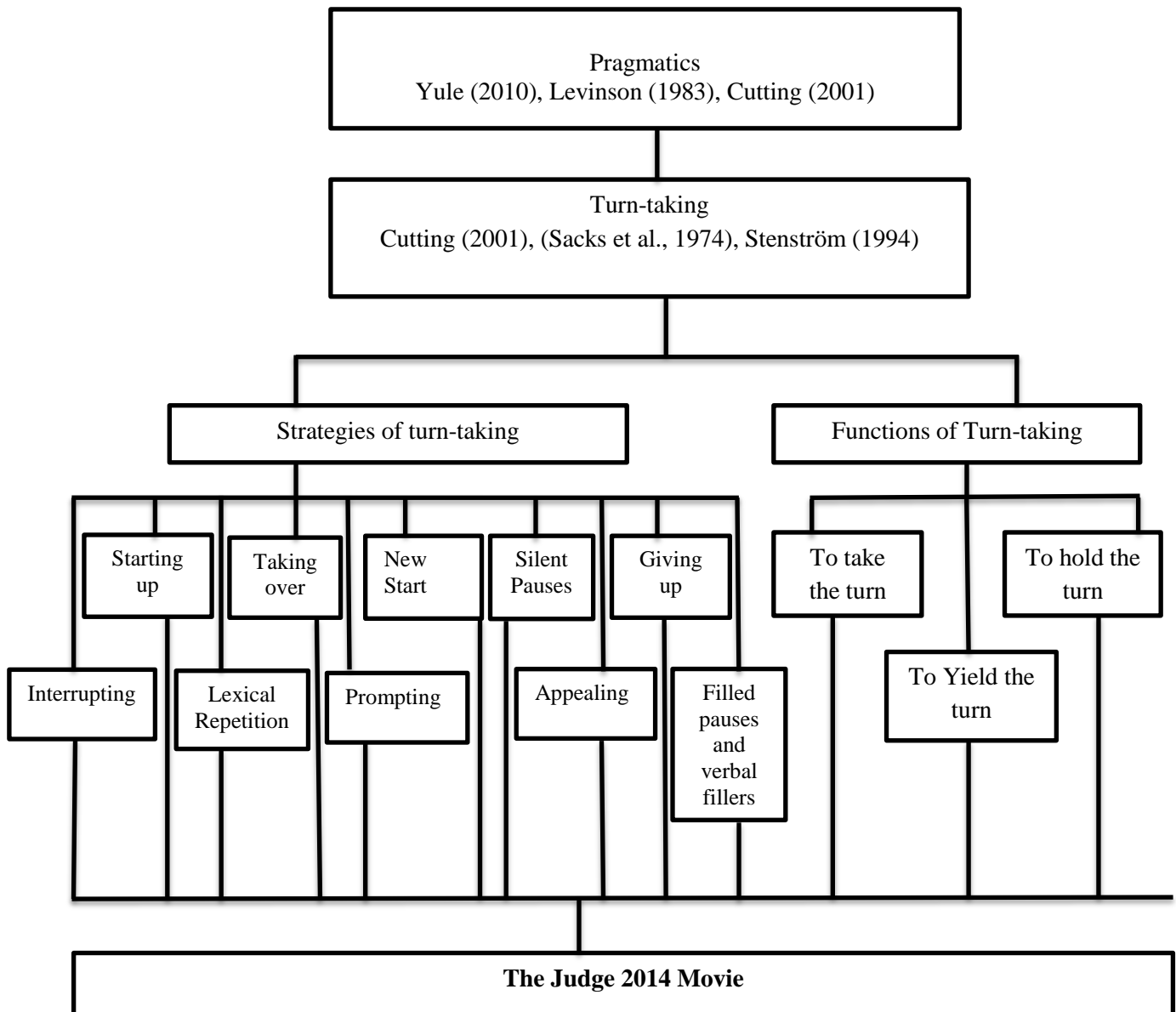
The Judge 2014 Movie

Figure 2.1 Theoretical framework