

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The conversation is a social exchange. When A starts a conversation, then B responds, and then A follows up, an exchange occurs. At the same time, the exchange system is a combination of initiation, response, and follow-up. In a conversation, participants speak in each sequence in a specific order. They have the opportunity to hold or deliver a dialogue. This is called turn-taking.

Dialogue refers to collaborative activities involving two or more parties. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate. Dialogue is a human way to build interpersonal relationships. Through conversation, humans can recognize each other and recognize roles. From this, it can be concluded that dialogue consists of two or more people who obtain and exchange information. One is called the speaker and the other is called the listener. The speaker is the person who speaks or expresses ideas, and the listener is the person who listens to the speaker and waits for his turn to speak. In a conversation, the position of the participants (speaker and listener) is not fixed. This means they will alternate with each other.

Consider a sample conversation below:

A: Are you busy right now?

B: No, I'm not doing anything.

A: OK, then, can you help me carry this book? I had a hard time to carrying it

B: Yes, I can.

For example, when "A" is the speaker, "B" waits for his turn to speak. When "B" is the speaker, "A" is the listener and waits for his turn to speak. Changes in the position of the speaker to the listener and vice versa what happens in the above dialogue is called turn-taking. The basic unit of dialogue is turn. Turn is a change in the direction of verbal communication, which is a hallmark of normal dialogue.

In a conversational analysis, turn-taking is a term often used in dialogue. A basic understanding can be obtained directly from the term itself, namely the idea that people in a conversation take turns speaking. However, if examined by a sociologist, the analysis will be more in-depth, involving topics such as how people know when it is their turn to speak, how much overlap between speakers, when there is overlap, and regional or gender differences.

According to Ari Nugroho (2014), some people may have a cultural background in conversation or take turns to speak like British people, overlaps and interruptions may not be tolerated in conversation as suggested by Sacks (1974) that US English-style taking very much includes a quick speaker change and a bit of speech overlap. This means that for British men, when in a conversation they tend to minimize gaps and avoid overlap which can become an interruption of the conversation because they want each speaker to finish his speech to get complete information and this makes the conversation flow on its own. smooth.

Sack (1974) refer to this as a speech exchange system. Turn-taking analysis deals with how interaction actors take turns speaking and how who speaks when determined. According to Levinson cited by Herman, (1995: 78), "turn-taking is described as a process in which, one participant A talks, stops another. B starts talks, stops A and so we got the A-B-A-B-A-B distribution from the two participants' talk. It explains that only one speaker speaks at a time than another when the turn allows".

Sack (1974) said: "The main characteristic (of conversation) is that one must speak to at least one person at a time, and one person must respond." In fact, conversation rules are more like rules that people make for other social activities. But in reality, the participants don't always speak in turns. Sometimes, one of them is still talking while the other is still talking without waiting for their turn. This can lead to overlapping conversations (two or more participants speaking at one time). In order for the dialogue to run smoothly, participants must understand the turn-taking mechanism itself. So that the conversation can run properly.

The turn-taking mechanism aims to handle dialogue arrangements. If you follow the turn-taking mechanism, the dialogue has good organizational skills. However, the daily conversation does not always follow the rules, so some analysts will use conversation analysis to find out what happened in the conversation, what are the reversal mechanisms, overlaps, reverse guides, interruptions, etc. There is no way to avoid dialogue in everyday human activities (Face-to-face or telephone conversations). Conversation analysis is a technique used to examine and explore spoken language.

Wijaya (1996: 2) said that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language from the outside, namely how to use language in everyday communication. When there is an understanding between the speaker and the interlocutor, or in other words, the speaker can understand the meaning of the conversation, then the communication is successful. The same thing was also expressed by Leech cited by Rohmadi (2010: 2), that context plays an important role in determining the meaning of words in interactions with interlocutors. Therefore, the pragmatic meaning is contextual meaning, in other words testing the speaker's intention to understand the meaning of the interlocutor.

Mulyana (2005: 21) said that context is the background for communication. Context can be seen as the reason and cause of conversation or communication. Everything related to speech, whether related to meaning, purpose, or information. Actually depends on the context behind the events of the speech. There are several reasons for analyzing the turn taking mechanism. First, turn taking is related to the use of language in discourse, because it refers to the way language is used in a conversation for a specific purpose or by certain people in certain contexts. In addition, this study uses a conversational analysis method that emphasizes what can actually be found, rather than predicting what might or should happen. Second, the researcher hopes to show readers about the turn-taking mechanism so that they better understand and know the turn-taking mechanism and apply it in everyday life so that they can easily participate in conversations. They have conversations in their daily life to talk to each other, get information, build relationships, etc.

What is meant by the film is a drama (story) with real-time images, which means that the film is played in certain scenes, settings, and topics of discussion. Due to the presence of certain scenes, location settings, and conversation topics (which are part of the context of speech), they can play an important role in helping to understand the meaning of speech.

That's why this film can be used as an effective medium for conveying information and deserves to be studied further in turn-taking analysis. In this study, the researcher took the dialogue that took place in the conversation in the film "Cinderella" (2015), because there were many turn-takings that deserved to be studied in depth. Various turn-taking mechanisms in the film "Cinderella (2015)".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the research background, to obtain specific explanations and avoid explanations outside the desired topic, this study was limited to analysis. Taking the floor (start, interrupt,

overlap) holding the floor, yielding the floor. By analyzing the conversations of the characters in the film Cinderella (2015) based on Jacob L. Mey (2001)

1.3 Research Questions

1. What kind of turn-taking mechanism occurs in conversations in the film Cinderella (2015)
2. How the turn-taking mechanism occurred in the conversation in the film Cinderella (2015)

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on research questions, this study intends to find:

1. To explain the mechanism of turn-taking occur in the Cinderella film
2. To examine how the turn-taking mechanism occurs in conversations in Cinderella Films

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study offers several benefits as presented below:

1. The results of this study are expected to provide information and contribution for language science students, especially English, to learn language in the field of linguistics, especially turn-taking. In addition, this research is expected to provide information for readers who wish to enrich their language knowledge. This research is expected to provide other ideas for the use of films in language learning for teaching. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be a reference for other language researchers, especially those who wish to carry out further analysis in the pragmatics field.

2. It is hoped that this research can help to identify and understand the form and type of turn-taking mechanism in a work, namely film.

1.6 Methods of the Study

This type of research uses descriptive qualitative methods. Bogdan and Taylor cited by (Moleong, 2001: 3) show that qualitative research is a research procedure that can produce descriptive data about a person's written or oral expressions and observed behavior. Descriptive research only describes facts based on variables, symptoms or conditions.

1.7 Organization of the research paper

The research paper is developed in the following chapters:

Chapter I Introduction consists of background to the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the research paper.

Chapter II Review of related literature; it deals with previous studies, theory, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III Research Method explains the research design, unit of analysis, sources data, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV Findings and discussion, the writer gives answers to the research question (chapter I) and also gives some suggestions or implications from the data analysis.

Chapter V Conclusion, the writer gives the conclusion of the whole discussion.

Bab I-Rachma Nurma Gupita-16.03.52.0028-14012021

ORIGINALITY REPORT

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 7% | 5% | 0% | 2% |
| SIMILARITY INDEX | INTERNET SOURCES | PUBLICATIONS | STUDENT PAPERS |

PRIMARY SOURCES

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | eprints.ums.ac.id Internet Source | 3% |
| 2 | Submitted to Northern Regional College Student Paper | 2% |
| 3 | core.ac.uk Internet Source | 2% |

Exclude quotes On
Exclude bibliography On

