CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method that consists of research design, data source, subject/participant, data collection, instruments of the research, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used Conversation Analysis approach to analyze turn taking strategies used by the host and the guest in the talk show “The Ellen DeGeneres Show”. This research used this approach in order to get an understanding of how turn taking strategies was formed in the talk show. There are several reasons in the preference of employing this approach. First, turn taking is one of the aspects of conversational interactions. Second, the researcher tried to discover the function of turn taking strategies in talk show. Third, the researcher intended to reveal how the participants take the turns, hold the turn and yield the turn in the talk show.

This research used qualitative method to make interpretations of the data based on theory. Moreover, the researcher used this method because the data in the form of words descriptively, not in the form of a percentage or numeral. This research focused on the conversation used by the hosts and the guest in a talk show which simultaneously created in interaction and the turn taking applied in the conversation.
3.2 **Data Sources**

The data for this research was the utterance between Ellen and her guest in The Ellen DeGeneres Show. Then, the main source was the video of The Ellen DeGeneres Show that was taken from YouTube in episode 163 on 22\textsuperscript{nd} May 2014. In this episode consists of four guests in a different section. It was chosen as the data because the guests who were invited on this show was well known person and the utterance that used by the host and the guest contained of the process of turn taking.

Moreover, the dialogue in this talk show was interesting to be analyzed because it could give us an understanding of how we could guide ourselves during conversation. In this research, the transcription was also important because it gave detail of interaction that was missed by the listener before. So in this research, the video became the first data source and the transcription became the second data source.

3.3 **Subjects/participant**

This data was taken from a video in YouTube and transcribed it. The participants included host and guest who participate in talk show such as, Ellen as the host and the guests were Mario and Luigi, Jim Parsons, Sasha Alexander, Bars and Melody.

3.4 **Data Collection**

In order to collect the data, the researcher used YouTube to collect The Ellen DeGeneres video. Then, the researcher observed the conversation between

hosts and guest. The researcher also made some notes in the process of turn taking during watching the video. The researcher did it because she wants to know what are the types and the function of turn taking strategies and how the participants take their turn in their conversation in talk show. After collecting all the data, the researcher analyzed and interpreted it.

3.5 Instruments

In this research, the researcher as the main instrument. The researcher was the one who identified, observed and analyzed in this research. The researcher used some tools to support her research such as:

a. Internet : it was used to browsing some related studies
b. YouTube : it was used to get the video of “The Ellen DeGeneres Show”
c. Transcription : it was used to transcript her data and It was written by using written symbol, such as ↑↓ ( to show rising and falling shifts in intonation)

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher organized the data by reading the data transcription. Then the researcher tried to find the turn taking strategies based on data. And the researcher tried to find the process of turn taking and how the participants take the turn in their conversation. The data were analyzed by using the theory of turn taking to identify the conversation. After that the researcher started to describe the data using a qualitative approach. The researcher analyzed
the data concerning conversation between the host and the guest in talk show. The procedures of the analyzing data are followed:

1. First, the researcher watched the video in several times to comprehend the pattern of turn taking strategies that used by the participants in the talk show.

2. Then, the researcher transcribed the data based on data transcription. In this step, the researcher need some symbols by Gail Jefferson (cited in Lerner 2004) for typing the participant’s conversation such as:

   // (Double obliques): indicates the point at which a current speaker’s talk is overlapped by the talk of another

   [ (A left bracket): indicates the point of overlap onset (the currently used alternative to the double obliques)

   ] (A right bracket): indicates the point at which two overlapping utterances end

   = (Equal signs): indicates no break or gap

   (0.0) (Number in parentheses): indicates elapsed before time by tenths of seconds

   - (A dash): indicates the sharp cut-off of the prior word or sound

   :: (Colon): extended or stretched sound, syllable, or word

   (( )) (double parentheses): contain transcriber’s descriptions

   CAPS particular loudness of that part of a unit

   ? (Question Mark): rising vocal pitch

   ↑↓ (Arrows): marked rising and falling shifts in intonation
3. After transcribing the data, the researcher classified the data transcription to marked in which part the participants used Turn Taking Strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turn taking strategies</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Sub-Class</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taking the turn</td>
<td>Starting up</td>
<td>A hesitant start</td>
<td>Er:::rr we:::ll you know that…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A clean start</td>
<td>Well thanks for being here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taking over</td>
<td>Uptakes</td>
<td>Yeah I see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Links</td>
<td>And I am Luigi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interrupting</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>I know that !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metacomments</td>
<td>I couldn’t agree more ..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding the turn</td>
<td>Stalling</td>
<td>Filled pauses&amp;verbal fillers</td>
<td>Eemmmm..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silent pause</td>
<td>Ok (0.2) I want to …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lexical repetitions</td>
<td>To tell - to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New start</td>
<td>(start over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yielding the turn</td>
<td>Prompting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Where did you to met?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appealing</td>
<td></td>
<td>all right I had no idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Give up</td>
<td></td>
<td>It is easy for you to memorize the lines?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. After having the data of the turn taking strategies used by host and guest in Ellen DeGeneres show, the researcher described and interpreted the data by gave explanation based on theory.