

CONVERSATIONAL STYLE IN ADA ADA AJA TALK SHOW

SKRIPSI

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By

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ABSTRACT

NOFITRI, INDAH MELIN, 1302050240 “*Conversational Style in Ada Ada Aja Talk Show*”. Skripsi, English Education Program of the Faculty of the teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). Medan 2017

This research focused on conversational style used in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. The aims of study were (1) to describe the types of conversational style used by host and co host, (2) to explain the realization of conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman and (3) to reason why the conversational style used in *Ada Ada Aja* in the way it did. The data were the utterances of Indy Barend and Tara Budiman as the host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show with duration forty five minutes of the video. The research was conducted by using qualitative content analysis. The findings showed that there are two types of conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman as the host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. They were Indy Barend used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideration style. Conversational style was classified based on the used of turn taking. Turn taking was divided into pauses, overlaps and backchannel. Indy Barend as the host used high involvement style because she was active, with almost no pausing, and some overlaps with backchannel. Tara Budiman as co host used high consideration style because he was passive, longer pausing and almost no overlaps with backchannel. Conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman were realized by the used of turn taking. The reason why Indy Barend used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideration style because they complete each other. And as a host and co host they should make the talk show active and to make their guest feel relaxed and to make her show enjoyable. It is hoped result of this study will be useful to everyone who wants to study about conversational style especially in talk show.

Key word: Conversational style, Turn taking, High involvement style, High consideration style

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Conversation is very important thing for human beings life in the world, to fulfill all needs in life, to express ideas, to express opinion, thought, and also emotion. When people talk, they communicated not only information but also images of themselves. So, information that they wanted to order must be deliver clearly. If people used wrong style to deliver what they wanted to say. It could be false mean. Everybody had different style in doing conversation. There are two types of conversational style, which are high involvement style and high considerateness style.

So, an awareness of conversational style is very important to understand. An awareness of conversational style may not prevent misunderstandings from arising, but it could help people to understand them after the fact without having to see themselves or others as crazy or mean. And it could be more helpful for the speaker to avoid misunderstanding by knowing the conversation style.

Based on the researcher's experience in daily life, most of people were not aware of conversational style, so misunderstanding can occur. For example when Ical Muhammad became guest in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show, he was confused and angry. So, he walked out from *Ada Ada Aja* talk show, because the host was very

active, almost no pausing with some overlaps, so Ical Muhammad can not answer the question clearly. The host was Irfan Hakim and the co host was Gracia Indri.

The researcher was interested in finding the types of conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. The main reason why the researcher wanted to investigate conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show was because the researcher wants to prove whether host and co host used appropriate conversational style. The host and co host in asking question to get information from guest or to deliver message must be polite so the guest can understand the question and answering the question clearly. But the host and co host sometime did not care about conversational style that they used in talk show.

Whereas, the theory of conversation is an activity which consist of a sender, a message and a recipient to share some opinions or knowledge. In the fact by using kinds of conversational style, made the guest and the audiences in talk show can not receive messages from the host. It means that the function of conversation did not run well.

A talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discussed various topics put forth by a talk show host. Talk show is television program in which a host sit down with entertainers, newsmakers and other people to talk. Nowadays, talk show has already been one of popular TV's programs which it can widen people's knowledge.

This study was focused on studying conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show, the researcher feels important to conduct the study conversational style in talk show. Because by this research the audiences will understand conversational style that used by host and co host and the function of conversation run well.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research identified as follow:

1. Many people were not aware of conversational style.
2. The host and co host sometime did not care about conversational style that they use in talk show.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope in this study focused on Pragmatic. The study was limited at the Conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. They are high involvement style and high considerateness style.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems were formulated as the following:

1. What types of conversational style used by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show?
2. How was the conversational style realized by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show?

3. Why was conversational style used by host and co host in the way it does?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as the following:

1. To describe the types of conversational style used by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.
2. To explain the realization of conversational style used by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.
3. To reason the use of conversational style by host and co host in the way it did.

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study were as the following:

1. Theoretically

This study was expected to contribute in developing pragmatic study, particularly in increasing and enriching the study about conversational style.

2. Practically

- a. For the students

This research could be useful to enrich their understanding about the types of conversational style.

- b. For the readers

The readers could get more information about conversational style and it is types especially that used on *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.

c. For the other researcher

This study could be enrich their knowledge about conversational style and can helped in doing the research about this topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In supporting the idea of the analysis, the researcher collected some journals and some books as the references which were relevant to the topic. The researcher analyzed of conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.

1. Conversation

Conversation is part of communication. According to Cutting (2008: 24), conversation tend to occur in string of related and combined utterances. According to Finegan (2012: 314), a conversation can be viewed as a series of speech acts—greetings, inquiries, congratulations, comments, invitations, requests, refusals, accusations, denials, promises, farewells. Conversation is one of the most prevalent uses of human language. 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 in Liddicoat, 2007: 1). According to Liddicoat (2007: 1), conversation is the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other. When people converse they engage in a form of

linguistic communication, but there is much more going on in a conversation than just the use of a linguistic code. Much that is important in conversation is carried out by things other than language, including eye gaze and body posture, silences and the real world context in which the talk is produced.

So, Conversation is one of the most prevalent uses of human language, can occur in string of combined utterances and can be viewed as a series of speech acts-greeting, inquiries, congratulations, comments, invitations, requests, refusals, accusations, denials, promises, farewells. It is the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other.

Pragmatic theory which discusses about conversation is Conversation Analysis. According to Fetzer 2008 (in Wolfram Bublitz 2011: 23) Pragmatics is fundamentally concerned with communicative action and it is felicity in context, investigating action with respect to the questions of what action is, what may count as action, what action is composed of, what conditions need to be satisfied for action to be felicitous, and how action is related to context.

According to Bloomer (2005: 40), conversation analysis, only ever applies to the study of spoken language. According to Cutting (2008 :24), Conversation Analysis studies about the way of speaker say which later will determine the answer or response from hearer. If the speakers speak clearly, it means the message can be delivered well so hearers can give expected responses. During the conversation, those speakers should take turn when they interact. There are many conversation types can be analyzed with this theory like talk show, everyday conversation, interview activity, and etc.

According to Cutting (2008: 25), conversation analysis, studying the way that what speakers say dictates the type of answer expected, and that speakers take turns when they interact. Conversation analysis is an approach to the study of talk in interaction which grew out of the ethnomethodological tradition in sociology developed by Harold Garfinkel (1964, 1967, 1988) in Liddicoat, 2007: 2).

So conversation analysis is the an approach to the study spoken language, talk in interaction and the way that what speakers say dictates the type of answer expected, and that speakers take turns when they interact.

2. Conversational Style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 24) conversational style is someone's style in doing conversations. According to Tannen (2005: 4), conversational style is not something extra or fancy, as if some people speak with style and others speak plainly. Rather, conversational style refers to the basic tools with which people communicate. Anything that is said must be said in some way, and that way is style. In order to understand any words spoken, you need to know how the words are meant: is the speaker joking, scolding, friendly, or rude? You need to know what the other person is trying to do by speaking those words in that way at that time. The way that these intentions are communicated are the features of conversational style: tone of voice, pausing, rate of speech, relative loudness, and so on—all of the elements that make up not only what you say but how you say it. According to Tanen (2005: 5), there are two kinds of conversational style,

which are high involvement style and high considerateness style. To classified one used high involvement style or high considerateness style is turn taking.

2.1 Turn Taking

According to Yule (2010: 146), some of the most interesting research in pragmatic area has revealed different expectations of conversational style and different strategies of participation in conversation. Some of these strategies seem to be the source of what is sometimes described by participants as ‘rudeness’ (if one speaker cuts in on another speaker) or ‘shyness’ (if one speaker keeps waiting for an opportunity to take a turn and none seems to occur). The participants characterized as ‘rude’ or ‘shy’ in this way may simply be adhering to slightly different conventions of turn-taking.

In the conversation, the speakers do not speak all at the same time. They usually wait for their turn. For example, there are two speakers in a conversation. Speaker A begins to talk and stop, then speaker B starts, talks, and stops. Thus, the rule of the conversation is A-B-A-B-A-B (Levinson 1983: 296 in Dewi, 2012: 25).

According to Cutting (2008: 29), cooperation in conversation is managed by all participants through turn taking. In most cultures, generally speaking, only one person speaks at a time: speakers take turns, first one talking and then another. All cultures have their own preferences as to how long a speaker should hold the floor, how they indicate that they have finished and another speaker can

take the floor, when a new speaker can start, whether the new speaker can overlap and interrupt, when speakers can pause and for how long.

In conversation activity usually the hearer is silent when the speaker is talking but sometimes it is hard to do it, moreover when both of hearer and speaker intend to share what they are thinking about. People should control their selves during the conversation and it can be called turn. Whereas in any situation where speakers should control their selves and they can attempt to get during conversation, this is called turn taking. So, turn taking is the change of speaker during conversation. It is from social of social action so that turn taking should accord with a local management system that is remembered of a social group. The local management system is essential set of conventions for getting turns, keeping them, or giving them away. This system is needed most at those points where there is a possible change in who has the turn. Any possible change-of-turn point is called Transition Relevance Place (TRP). According to Cutting (2008: 29) a point in conversation where a change of turn is possible is called a Transition Relevance Place or TRP.

Transition Relevance Place (TRP) is a process of a period of changing from one statement to another. It occurs any time and any where. As to TRPs, pauses, overlaps, backchannels, and latches will occur in every conversation. By analyzing the TRPs in a conversation, we can find someone's conversation style whether it is high involvement style or high considerateness style. According to Yule (2010: 146) Turn taking divide into Pauses, overlaps and backchannel.

2.1.1 Pauses

In conversation, speakers sometimes take a break from a few second. There are many reasons why speakers do that, may be run out of things to say, or simply declare his or her contribution to be finished. This condition called a pause. Pause is one of the elements in a conversation. Pause is silence between turn. Pauses may occur because of a sense of distance or an absence of familiarity.

If the normal expectation is that completion points are marked by the end of a sentence and a pause, then one way to keep the turn is to avoid having those two markers occur together. That is, do not pause at the end of sentences; make your sentences run on by using connectors like and, and then, so, but; place your pauses at points where the message is clearly incomplete; and prefer a bly- fill the pause with a hesitation marker such as (em, uh, ah). But according to Cutting (2008: 29-30), pauses can also be a culture for some people. They are used to speak with long pause between turns which intend to carry meaning, analysts call it an “attributable silence”. In the following sort of exchange:

A	: Did you have a good time last night?
B	: (3) yeah
A	: So he asked you out then?
B	: He did

B pauses for three seconds before her “yeah”, and A attributes to this silence an affirmative answer and very positive sentiments. In the cultures in which there is low level of tolerance of silence between turns, if there is a lull in the conversation extending past about ten seconds speaker tend to utter something like “um” or “so there you go”, in order to break the silence. But if speakers do

long pauses during the conversation, silence is found and it makes the conversation become awkward.

According to Cutting (2008: 30), silence can be avoided by saying “um” or “hmm”. So people who are asking know that the hearer is thinking. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 188), there are short and long pauses. *Short pauses* are marked by a dot in bracket (.), which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and *long pause* give the duration numerically in brackets for example (1.2), (2.3) etc, which is indicated the length of pause is more than a second. E.g. short pauses.

A : So (.) do you think that you will finish your assignment on time?
 B : Not really (.) but (.) I believe I will.

In the example above, B *pauses* when he wants to say the next activity that he would be able to finish his assignment on time. He thinks what to say next. B answers it by hesitation about the assignment and he makes sure that he can get it.

Below is the example of *long pause* between A and B:

A : B, what happen with you? You look worried.
 (2.3)
 A : B, is there something you're worried about?
 B : No, I just have a problem with my father. (1.8) I think I need your advice.

In the example of *long pause* above, A repeats her question to B. It is because when A is waiting for B's answer, B does not directly respond to A question. When B answers A question after A repeats it, B also does *long pause* in the middle of B's turn because B thinks what to say next.

2.1.2 Overlaps

According to Cutting (2008: 29) when hearers predict that the turn is about to be completed and they come in before it is, this is an overlaps. The meaning of overlaps is a condition where people speak at the same time. The speakers and listeners attempt to have conversation. They will miss some ideas or information in the conversation activity absolutely because when both speaker are speaking, who will listen to them. *Overlap* also happens when the next speaker thinks that current speaker's turn is completed, so the next speaker begins to speak. In other words, the current speaker has come to a point where what is being said is completely heard, it sounds like the speaker might be finished, so next speaker beginning to talk and current speaker continues to speak. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 187), if two people start at the same time, give them separate lines, beginning with a double opening square bracket ([[]]):

W : [[Take it if y
E : [[I mean (.) no I

According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 188), where one person begins when someone else is already speaking, use a single opening square bracket ([) before the new speaker's words, aligned vertically with another at the appropriate point in the established speaker's line. Here the example of *overlap*:

A: This food is delicious [Yeah, it's very delicious.
B: [What food that you eat?

In the example above, the last words of “A” is overlapped with the first word of “B”. The overlap words are heard at the same time. Speaker “B” thinks that speaker “A” turn is completed because “A” said her sense of that food. When “A” wants to emphasize that food is really delicious, speaker “B” with his curiosity wants to know the food that speaker “A” eat.

2.1.3 Backchannels

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 24), there are several signal to indicate if someone is listening to the speaker. There are many different ways of doing this, including head nods, smiles, and other facial expressions and gestures, but the most common vocal indications are called backchannel.

For example:

Caller : if you use your long distance service a lot then you'll
 Mary : uh-uh
 Caller : be interested in the discount I'm talking about because
 Mary : yeah
 Caller : it can only save you money to switch to a cheaper service
 Mary : mmm

These types of signal ('uh-uh', 'yeah', 'mmm') provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received. They normally indicate that the listener is following. By doing backchannels, the current speaker gives their opportunities to speak so as to permit the current speaker to continue. It also shows a commitment to hear what the other has to say.

3. Types of Conversational Style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25), there are two kinds of conversational style, which are high involvement style and high considerateness style.

a. High involvement style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) some individuals expect that participation in a conversation will be very active, that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between turns, and with some overlap or even completion of the other's turn. This is one conversational style. It has been called high involvement style.

So high involvement style is the part of conversational style that expect participation in conversation to be active, almost no pausing with some overlaps.

b. High consideratness style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) It differs substantially from another style in which speakers use a slower rate, expect longer pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of the other's turn. This non-interrupting, non-imposing style has been called high consideratness style.

So high consideratness style is the part of conversational style that expect participation in conversation to be passive, longer pausing with do not overlaps.

4. Talk Show

A talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show host. Talk show has been broadcast on television since the earliest days of the medium. Joe Franklin, an American radio and television personality, hosted the first television talk show. The show began in 1951 on WJZ-TV (later WABC-TV) and moved to WOR-TV (later WWOR-TV) from 1962 to 1993.

Talk show is television program in which a host sit down with entertainers, newsmakers and other people to talk. Usually, guests consist of a group of people who are learned or who have great experience in relation to whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest discusses their work or area of expertise with a host or co host. A call-in show takes live phone calls from caller listening at home, in their cars, etc. Sometimes, guests are already seated but are often introduced and enter from backstage. There have been many notable talk show hosts, in many cases, the shows have made their hosts famous.

Nowadays, talk show has already been one of popular TV's programs which it can wide people's knowledge. Talk show consists of a host that leads the show and at least one guest where during that time, both of them discuss about something. Talk show means a television or radio show in which noted people, such as authorities in a particular field, participate in discussions or are interviewed and often answer questions from viewers or listeners". Talk show is

one of good TV programs where give advantages for two three sides who are the host, guests, and audiences.

There are several major formats of talk shows. Generally, each subgenre predominates during a specific programming block during the broadcast day.

1. Breakfast chat or early morning shows that generally alternate between news summaries, political coverage, feature stories, celebrity interviews, and musical performance.
2. Late morning chat shows that feature two or more hosts or a celebrity panel, and focus on entertainment and lifestyle features.
3. Daytime talk shows, generally featuring a host, a guest or a panel of guests, and a live audience that interacts extensively with the host and the guests. These shows may feature celebrities, political commentators or “ordinary” people who present unusual or controversial topics.
4. “lifestyle” or self-help programs, which generally feature a host or hosts who are medical practitioners, therapist, or counselors, and guests who seek intervention, describe medical or psychological problems or offer advice.
5. Late night talk shows that feature celebrity guests who talk about their work and personal lives as well as their latest films, TV shows, music recordings, or the projects they would like to promote to the public. The hosts are often comedians who open the shows with comedy monologues.
6. Sunday talk or political discussion shows are a staple of network programming in North America. These shows feature elected political figures and candidates for office, commentators, and journalists.

These formats are not absolute. Syndicated “daytime” shows may appear overnight in some markets, and some afternoon programs have similar structures to late night talk shows. These formats may vary across different countries or markets.

5.1 *Ada Ada Aja* Talk Show

Ada Ada Aja talk show is celebrity talk show programs in Global TV every monday until friday at 12.00 am, live since 2013 until now, Wikipedia, accessed December 2nd, 2016, from http://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ada_Ada_Aja. in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show there is 5 segment. The first segment has “Ada Ngobrol”. “Ada Ngobrol” segment is the segment just focus to chit chat with the guests. Second segment has “Kompak Gak Loh”. “Kompak Gak Loh” segment is the segment which the host and co host give the same question to all guest star and guests star will answer these question at the same time. In third segment has “Haluin Aja” game. “Haluin Aja” game is the game which the guest star show their ability in acting. In fourth segment has “Fakta atau Nyata”. “Fakta atau Nyata” segment is the segment which co host give the guest star question about their daily live. and for the last segment has conclusion from the host. But the segment differ each episode. The host of this talk show is Indy Barend and the co host are Tara Budiman and John Martin. The co host are separate each episode, sometimes Tara Budiman but sometimes John Martin.

Before this talk show lead by Indy Barend as the host, the host always changes from Jeremy Teti, Dave Hendrik, Indra Herlambang, Irfan Hakim, Ruben

Onsu, Gracia Indri, Ayu Ting Ting, Kartika putri and many more. This talk show still survive although through many changes host. Besides a celebrity talk show, *Ada Ada Aja* talk is a good talk show, because *Ada Ada Aja* talk show has games to guest star. Indy Barend as the host now has good and interesting personality. She is funny and she can make her guests feel relaxed and it makes her show enjoyable. And Tara Budiman as a co host can make situation more enjoyable.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are some researchs had been conducted related this study. The first research is in journal of Inneke Indra Dewi (2012) vol. 3 No. 1 entitled *The Comparison Of Oprah Shows From The Theory Of Conversational Styles And Preference Structure*. This study intends to compare the conversational styles and the preference structure between Oprah shows in FRIENDS which is in a group guest and J.K. Rowling in a single guest. The data were taken from two different videos of Oprah transcribed and analysed.

In FRIENDS edition, the conversational style is high considerateness style and in J.K. Rowling edition is high involvement style. The conversation in FRIENDS edition is relatively slower than in J.K. Rowling edition. Oprah as the host uses high involvement style in both editions. In FRIENDS edition, the first part of pairs that mostly occurs is question which the second part is expected answer, while J.K. Rowling is assessment which the second part is agreement. It means that they preferusing positive response rather than negative response. The differences between the first previous research above with this research is in this

research, the researcher just focus on conversational style without preference structure.

The second research is in thesis of Aidah Fitriati (2016) English Departemen Faculty Of Arts And Humanities State Islamic University Of Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *A Study of Conversation Style In Najwa Sihab In "Mata Najwa" and Andy Flores Noya In "Kick Andy"*. Thesis. English. This research analyzed conversational style uttered by two presenters, Najwa Syihab in "Mata Najwa" and Andy Noya in "Kick Andy". This study tries to answer two research problems. First, what are the differences conversational style in Najwa Syihab in "Mata Najwa" and Andy Flores Noya in "Kick Andy"? Second what are the purpose in Najwa Syihab and Andy Flores Noya in "Kick Andy" using that style? The researcher used conversational analysis methods and use qualitative descriptive.

This case because the researcher takes the conversation to be analyzed, which is in the form video. In addition, the researcher used transcription conventional to transcribe the conversation in the text form. It is aimed to understand the differences and the purposes of conversational style used by male and female. The researcher used some steps in collecting data: 1. Searching the data on youtube 2. Downloading the data 3.Watching the videos 4.Transcribing. Then, the researcher took some procedures in analyzing the data. Those are: 1. Identifying data 2. Classifying the data 3.Determining the purposes from the data. After analyzing the data into turn taking that included into pauses, overlap and backchannel. The researcher found the differences of two presenters are Andy

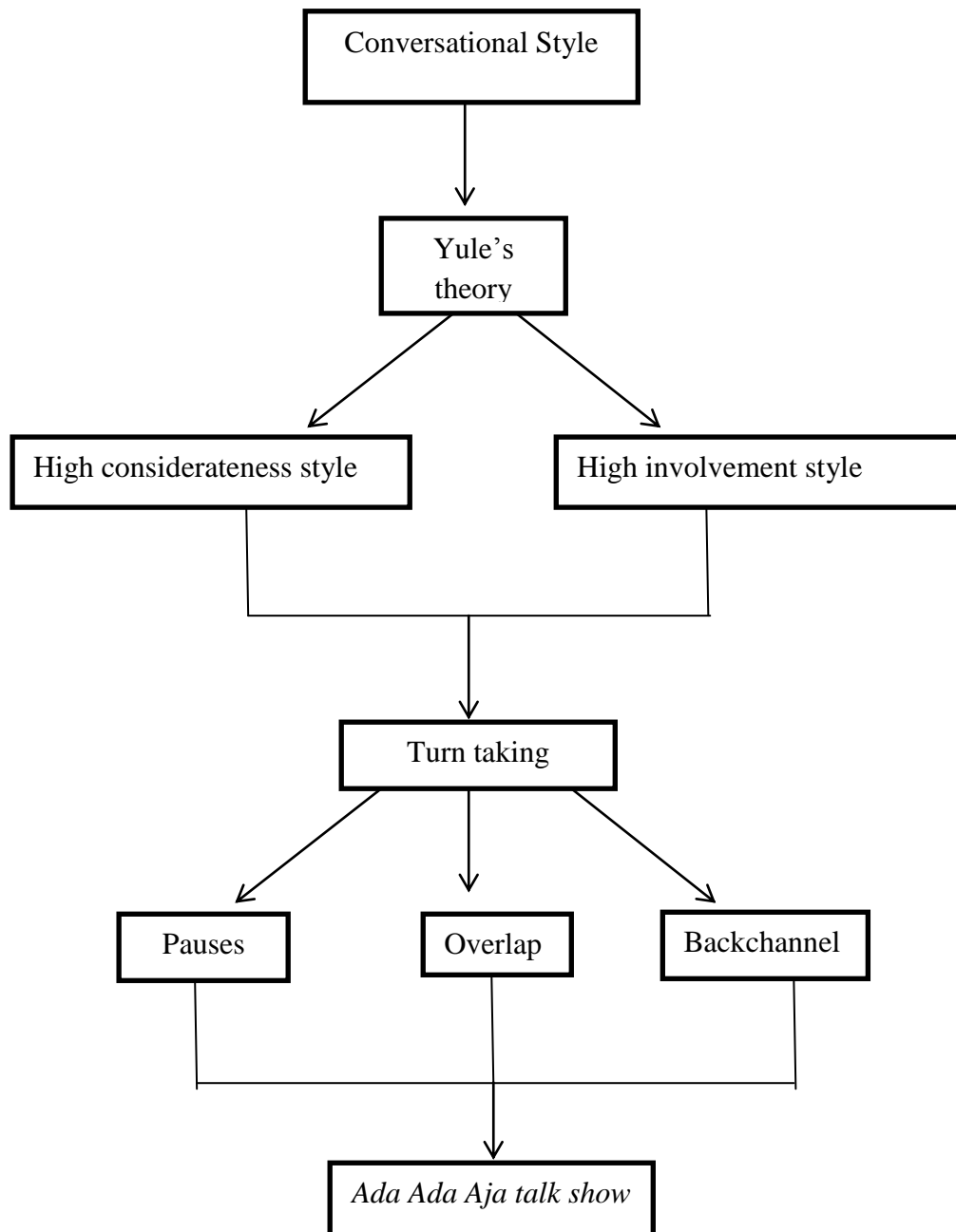
Noya more often did pauses than Najwa Syihab. Najwa Syihab more often did overlap than Andy Noya, Najwa Syihab more did backchannel than Andy Noya. So Andy Noya used high consideration style and Najwa Syihab used high involvement style. Andy Noya used high consideration style to make the conversation become relax whereas Najwa Syihab used high involvement style to make the conversation become excited and enthusiasm. The differences between second previous research above with this research is in this research, the researcher just focus on conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show while the second research focus on comparing conversation style in Najwa Sihab In “Mata Najwa” and Andy Flores Noya In “Kick Andy”.

The third related this research in thesis of Christine (2009) entitled “*Conversation Analysis on News Interview with Barack Hussein Obama: a Pragmatic Approach.*” She focused her study on conversation analysis in news interviews. She used Barack Hussein Obama as her subject of analysis. She also used library and field research to make her analysis done. She wanted to find the conversational style of Barack Hussein Obama and his responses in news interview with Bill O’ Reilly. She used four videos of interview with four topics and also transcribed the conversation of interview. She used conversation analysis theory and some elements such as pauses, overlap, backchannel, and latch to investigate conversational style of Barack Hussein Obama. As the result of her analysis, she found that the conversational style of Barack Hussein Obama is high involvement style and he used minimal responses also elaboration in answer the question which he gave direct questions to the answer. The differences

between third previous research with this research is the third research focus on conversational style of Barack Hussein Obama.

So, the differences among previous research above with this research is in this research, the researcher just focus on conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.

C. Conceptual Framework



Conversational style is someone's style in doing conversations. Conversational style would influence the atmosphere of the conversations and would determine whether the success of the purpose of the conversation in the talk show. Yule's theory divide conversational style into two, there are high involvement and high considerateness style. To found out the type of conversational style, the research used turn taking. Turn taking divide into pauses, overlap and backchannel. Therefore, this study was taken the data from *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. Talk show is television program in which a host sit down with entertainers, newsmakers and other people to talk. Nowadays, talk show has already been one of popular TV's programs which it can widen people's knowledge. *Ada Ada Aja* talk show is celebrity talk show programs in Global TV every monday until friday at 12.00 am, live since 2013 until now. Besides a celebrity talk show, *Ada Ada Aja* talk is a good talk show, Indy Barend as the host now has good and interesting personality. She is funny and she can make her guests feel relaxed and it makes her show enjoyable. And Tara Budiman as a co host can make situation more enjoyable.

The researcher analyzed conversational style using Tannen's theory. So this study focused on the type of conversational style used by host and co host in *Ada ada Aja* talk show, how is the conversational style realized by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show and then why is conversational style used by host and co host in the way it does.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using qualitative content analysis. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets texts. This research was intended to describe the conversational style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. It aimed to help the researcher make a better analysis. By using this method, the data was collected to describe type of conversational style, to explain the realization of conversational style was used and to reason the used of conversational style by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.

B. Source of the Data

The source of the data was obtained from video *Ada Ada Aja* talk show episode August 29th 2016 in youtube, accessed November 10th 2016, from <https://youtu.be/MckqSt21-OU>. With the host Indy barend, co host Tara Budiman and the guests were Indra Lesmana Brugman, Steve Emmanuel Halim, Jonathan Frizzy, Roger Danuarta and Leony Vitria Hartanti.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data research was collected through the following steps

1. Browsing and downloading video *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.
2. Watching and listening the conversation in video *Ada Ada Aja* talk show.
3. Transcribing the script of conversation.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the procedures of data was analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data was identified and classified of turn taking. Turn taking divide into pauses, overlaps and back channel. It is used as the material to be analyzed then.

2. Data Display

After reduction the data, next step was displaying the data. It was simplified the data in the form of sentences, narrative or table. In displaying data, the researcher describe data by tabulating of turn taking such as pauses, overlap and backchannel.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display was drawn of the conclusion and verification. It was used to describe all of the data, so that it became clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Collection

The data was found from having analyzed the data it obtained that there were two style of conversational style namely high involvement style and high consideratness style in video *Ada Ada Aja* talk show episode August 29th 2016 in youtube.

B. Data Analysis

1. The Classification of Conversational Style

1. 1 High Involvement Style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) some individuals expect that participation in a conversation will be very active, that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between turns, and with some overlaps or even completion of the other's turn. This is one conversational style. It has been called high involvement style. This kind of conversational style was appear in the utterance by Indy Barend as a host. To classified one used high involvement style or high considerateness style is turn taking. According to Yule (2010: 146) Turn taking devide into Pauses, overlaps and backchannel.

a. Pauses

In conversation, speakers sometimes take a break from a few second. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 188), there are short and long pauses. *Short pauses* are marked by a dot in bracket (.), which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and *long pause* give the duration numerically in brackets for example (1), (2) etc, which is indicated the length of pause is more than a second. The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

- 1) Indy Barends : ok ok **(2)** my friend said that you are FC (11 data P)
Tara Budiman : you are very very big boy band ya

- 2) Indy Barends : kalo kalian dulu, kalo jumpa suka selfie gak?
Ijong : dulu gak ada Hp
Indra : cuma dia doang yang gak ada, kita semua ada
Indy Barends : dulu gak ada Hp, tapi sekarang *Ada Ada Aja* **(2)** yang main-main udah, yang seru-seruan udah, sekarang ini karna waktunya sedikit. Jadi kita pengen ngobrol lagi tentang Leony . kan akhirnya bergabung disini, trus kalo diliat dari kalian semua setelah selesai shooting, kalo leony sendiri sering ketemu sama masing-masing diantara mereka gak sih? (97 data P)

In these example, Indy did long pauses in the middle because she was thinking what to say next.

- 3) Indy Barends : yes, of course lagi ok, what's your name? (14 data P)
(2)
Indy Barends : why are you so different now?
Guest 1 : ya

Indy did 2 second pauses in example three, because when she was waiting for the guest answer, the guest did not directly respond to Indy's question. So, Indy asked again with different question.

- 4) Indy Barends : lagi nyatok, ok, sambil nunggu yang lagi nyatok, coba kita siapkan mereka untuk bersama dengan saya di "Ada Ngobrol"
 (6) (music) (43 data P)
 Indy Barends : kalo kayak begini, tara gak bilang sih tau gitu tadi aku wig panjang iyakan,
 Audiences : hohoho

In example four Indy did 6 second pauses, because she was waiting for music.

- 5) ijong : apa sih istilahnya kalo sekarang itu?
 Indy Barends : iya, hits
 Steve : fenomenal
 Indy Barends : aih ya betul betul, jadi sebetulnya tertarik disitu karna memang bersamaan juga diadaptasi atau diambil dari Meteor Garden atau karna kalian merasa saat itu kan semua cowok-cowok main di sinetron ditahun 2002 itu masih kalo kek ada Indra Brugman ada Steve, ada Ijong itu kalo sinetron ada mereka itu langsung
 (5) (Roger comes to studio) (55 data P)
 Indy barends : ada Roger Danuarta. Hai apa kabar?
 Roger : halo

In example five, Indy did long pauses, because she was surprised that suddenly Roger come and she was waiting Roger come.

From the whole conversation, Indy barends did 8 long pauses without short pauses, in segment 1 she did 5 long pause, in segment 2 she did 1 long pauses, in segment 3 she did 1 long pauses, in segment 4 she did not pauses and in segment 5 she did 1 long pauses.

b. Overlaps

Overlaps occur when the speakers try to speak at the same time. If two people start at the same time, give them separate lines, beginning with a double opening square bracket ([[). Where one person begins when someone else is already speaking, use a single opening square bracket ([). The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

- 6) Indy Barends : your name please?
 Guest 1 : Dao Ming Shi
 Tara Budiman : [[Dao Ming Shi
 Indy Barends : [[Dao Ming Shi agak gemuk ya sekarang agak gemukan
 iya ya mungkin Dao Ming Shi suka ngemil ya (16 data O)

Indy ask guest 1 and then guest 1 answer. Guest's answer made Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time. Although they started to speak at the same time or overlaps at the same time but Indy continue to speak.

- 7) Indy Barends : pada zamannya
 Tara Budiman : iya [dizamannya yang
 Indy Barends : [ooh, ok ok, kira-kira mereka ada? (33 data O)
 Tara Budiman : ada dong

Indy overlaps Tara in example seven, because she was thinking Tara finished to speak when saying "iya".

- 8) Indy Barends : kalian ini bener-bener sudah komplit bertiga?
 Indra L. B. : sebenarnya ada satu lagi, cuma lagi masih ada diruang
 make up lagi nyatok [dia
 Indy Barends : [lagi nyatok, ok, sambil nunggu
 yang lagi nyatok, coba kita siapkan mereka untuk bersama
 dengan saya di "Ada Ngobrol" (42 data O)

Indy ask Indra and Indra answer. Indra's answer made Indy was shocked and did overlaps.

- 9) Indra : dari sinetron yang emang lagi booming pada saat itu

jadi memang [berbarengan
 Indy Barends : [maksudnya FC itu memang juga lagi
 booming ya (47 data O)

Indy overlaps Indra. She did overlaps to made sure if FC was famous in that period.

10) Fans : hai, [aku ngefans sama mereka berempat loh
 Indy Barends : [dengan siapa dimana? (73 data O)

Indy Overlaps fans in example ten, in this overlaps, actually she was not purpose to overlaps fans, because she was thinking fans just say “*hai*” to greeting the guest star.

From the whole conversation, Indy barends did 50 overlaps, in segment 1 she did 20 overlap, in segment 2 she did 5 overlaps, in segment 3 she did 8 overlaps, in segment 4 she did 5 overlaps and in segment 5 she did 12 overlaps.

c. Backchannel

There are several signal to indicate if someone is listening to the speaker. These types of signal (‘uh-uh’, ‘yeah’, ‘mmm’) provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received. Backchannel marked by underline.

The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

11) Tara Budiman : ay, katanya kan dulu kan sempat ada booming demam
 yang namanya ada F4 di Indonesia, kita juga punya F4 nya
 Indy Barends : heemm (32 data B)
 Tara Budiman : pada saat itu sih

12) Indra : sebenarnya kalo saya, Steve sama Ijong memang satu
 manajemen,
 Indy Barends : heem (76 data B)

- Indra : Terlepas dari kita main di Siapa Takut Jatuh Cinta atau tidak persahabatan kita tetep. Intensitas ketemuannya memang sering sekali.
- 13) Indra : gitukan, kalo ma Roger karna habis itu dia memang banyak kegiatan, segala macam.
 Indy Barends : heem (77 data B)
 Indra : Jadi memang kita, saya pribadi lose contact ma dia, gitu karna memang kesibukannya luar biasa setelah dia main Siapa Takut itu
- 14) Leony : jadi kalo udah kenyang pun, tiba-tiba ada bakmie didepan pun, ok.
 Indy Barends : heem (89 data B)
 Leony : kayaknya masih muet kok buat bakmie.
- 15) Roger : apa ya, banyak sih yang bagus dan itu terbukti juga yang dapat penghargaan dan lain-lain. Tapi kalo dari aku sendiri awal-awal be nice to everyone you meet when you growing up
 Indy Barends : heem (109 data B)
 Roger : soalnya itu mereka akan membantu ketika kamu [growing down ya

Indy did backchannel in these example, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.

From the whole conversation, Indy barends did 5 backchannel, in segment 1 she did 1 backchannel, in segment 2, she did not backchannel, in segment 3, she did 2 backchannel, in segment 4, she did 1 backchannel, in segment 5 she did 1 backchannel.

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) some individuals expect that participation in a conversation will be very active, that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between turns, and with

some overlaps or even completion of the other's turn. This is one conversational style. It has been called high involvement style. Indy Barends was active, with almost no pausing between turn, and with some overlaps or even completion of the other's turn with backchannel. Indy Barend used 8 times pauses, 50 times overlaps and 5 times backchannel. So, conversational style that used by Indy Barends was high involvement style.

1. 2 High Consideratness Style

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) It differs substantially from another style in which speakers use a slower rate, expect longer pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of the other's turn. This non-interrupting, non-imposing style has been called high consideratness style. This kind of conversational style was appear in the utterance by Tara Budiman as a co host. To classified one used high involvement style or high considerateness style is turn taking. According to Yule (2010: 146) Turn taking devide into Pauses, overlaps and backchannel.

a. Pauses

In conversation, speakers sometimes take a break from a few second. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006: 188), there are short and long pauses. *Short pauses* are marked by a dot in bracket (.), which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and *long pause* give the duration numerically in brackets for example (1), (2) etc, which is indicated the length of pause is more

than a second. The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

- 16) Indy Barends : kita mau nyapa semua yang ada disini di *Ada Ada Aja*.
 Tara Budiman : tapi te endi kalo kita ngomongi masalah (2) masalah masa lalu, dulu ada yang pernah tau gak kira-kira (3 data P)
 Indy Barends : tapi aku sama kamu gak ada masa lalu
- 17) Tara Budiman : aku akan mengundang (.) mereka ini scheduleny (8 data P)
 Indy Barends : berarti dari internasional ya artis internasional ya
- 18) Tara Budiman : tapi kan (.) perusahaannya banyak bangetkan? (80 data P)
 Indra : iya iya

Tara made long pauses in example sixteen, he did 2 second pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next. In example seventeen and eighteen, he did short pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next.

- 19) Tara Budiman : tadi gak sengaja di mobil aku mendengar lagu, tau F4 kan?
 (3)
 Tara Budiman : FC tau kan? Oh cuman gue doang yang tau (5 data P)
 Indy Barends : apa hubungannya F4 atau FC itu sama bintang tamu kita kali ini? Jangan-jangan mereka-mereka ini

Tara did 3 second pauses, because when he was waiting for audiences answer, audiences did not directly respond to Tara's question and he wanted to emphasize a point in his question so he asked again with the same question.

- 20) Tara Budiman : ok, langsung aja kita panggilkan ini dia FC (four Guests come to studio)
 (10)
 Tara Budiman : ini dia FC (9 data P)
 Indy Barends : ini FC? Hallo, how are you? wait, wait, wait

Tara invited the guests, after he invited the guest he did 10 second long pauses. He was waiting until four Guests come to studio and then Tara continue to speak.

From the whole conversation, Tara Budiman did 32 pauses, in segment 1 he did 17 pauses there ere 13 long pauses and 4 short pauses. In segment 2, he did 4 pauses there were 3 long pause and 1 short pauses. In segment 3 he did 5 pauses there were 2 long pauses and 3 short pauses. In segment 4 he did 4 pauses there were 2 long pauses and 2 short pauses. In segment 5 he did 2 pauses there were 1 long pauses and 1 short pauses.

b. Overlaps

Overlaps occur when the speakers try to speak at the same time. If two people start at the same time, give them separate lines, beginning with a double opening square bracket ([[). Where one person begins when someone else is already speaking, use a single opening square bracket ([). The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

- 21) Indy Barends : your name please?
 Guest 1 : Dao Ming Shi
 Tara Budiman : [[Dao Ming Shi (15 data O)
 Indy Barends : [[Dao Ming Shi agak gemuk ya sekarang agak gemukan
 iya ya mungkin Dao Ming Shi suka ngemil ya

Indy ask guest 1 then guest 1 answer. Guest's answer made Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time. Although they started to speak at the same time or overlaps at the same time but Indy continue to speak.

- 22) Indy Barends : gak tau, oh yang ini pasti lain, can you tell me about FC?
 Guest 4 : what?

Indy Barends : [[what?
 Tara Budiman : [[what? (22 data O)
 Indy Barends : I really surprised cause I thought FC is so different ya (2)
 what's your name?
 Guest 4 : Venus wo

Indy ask guest 4 and then guest 4 gave question back because he did not hear what question about. Guest's question made Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time. Both of them did it because they wanted to make a joke.

23) Tara Budiman : who, who?
 Guest 4 : me
 Tara Budiman : [[oh, ok ok (24 data O)
 Indy Barends : [[oh, kita suruh dia nyanyi aja
 Tara Budiman : boleh

Tara asked guest 4 and then guest 4 answer. After that Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time.

24) (four guests sing a song)
 Tara Budiman : [[stop, stop (26 data O)
 Indy Barends : [[cut, cut (laugh), sebentar, sebentar aku mau nanyak.

When four guests sing a song Tara and Indy did overlap at the same time. Because both of them wanted to stop the guest's sing.

25) Tara Budiman : memang adaptasi dari sinetron ya?
 Indra : iya
 Ijong : iya, iya
 Steve : iya, [iya memang, memang
 Tara Budiman : [iya kalo boleh tau ini karakternya memerankan siapa aja mungkin indra jadi siapa? (49 data O)
 Indy Barends : iya, ok ok

When Steve answer question from Tara. Tara did overlap to Steve because he was thinking Steve finished to speak when saying "iya".

From the whole conversation, Tara Budiman did 9 overlaps, in segment 1 he did 8 overlaps, in segment and in segment 4 he did 1 overlaps but in segment 2, 3 and 5 he did not overlaps.

c. Backchannel

There are several signal to indicate if someone is listening to the speaker. These types of signal ('uh-uh', 'yeah', 'mmm') provide feedback to the current speaker that the message is being received. Backchannel marked by underline.

The following examples are taken from video *Ada Ada Aja talk show*.

- 26) Indy Barends : apa hubungannya F4 atau FC itu sama bintang tamu kita kali ini? Jangan-jangan mereka-mereka ini
Tara Budiman : iihhhhh (7 data B)
Indy Barends : oh my god
- 27) Indy Barends : Dao Ming Shi agak gemuk ya sekarang agak gemukan iya ya mungkin Dao Ming Shi suka ngemil ya
Tara Budiman : heiiii (17 data B)
Indy Barends : sorry, may I know your name, please
- 28) Indy Barends : pasti boongan lagi ni, gak mau, capek-capek, udah gak usah pura-pura deh, gak usah pura-pura jadi steve, gak usah pura-pura jadi Roger, eh cakep banget yang diujung
Tara Budiman : heiii (37 data B)
Indy Barends : gak usah pura-pura jadi ijong udah deh please, tadi kan kamu udah bilang FC, boong. Ini juga boong.
- 29) Indy Barends : ok baiklah. Kalo ketemu mereka, ketemu dengan Steve, ketemu Ijong, ketemu Indra dan juga ketemu Roger. Nanyaknya udah bukan ngapain loh sekarang, tapi yang paling belakang anak loh gimana sekarang, tinggal tara yang saya tanya, tara kapan tara
Tara Budiman : heem (56 data B)
Indy Barends : iya, kalo zaman dulu kita sedikit mundur di tahun 2002 seiring dengan waktu itu, seiring dengan suksesnya Meteor Garden gak kalah juga mereka mensukseskan juga salah satu sinetron yaitu adalah Siapa Takut Jatuh Cinta, ya

- 30) Indy Barends : it is ok tara, gak usah dibantu,
 Tara Budiman : aah (62 data B)
 Indy barends : baiklah di “Kompak Gak Loh” ini, kita kan liat sejauh mana kekompakan mereka, Ijong kayaknya kamu mesti liat sana deh. Supaya, kamu gak bisa liat jawabannya. Steve ngadap sini Steve, kamu kekiri

Tara did backchannel in these example, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.

From the whole convvversation, Tara Budiman did 8, in segment 1 he did 4 backchannel, in segment 2 he did 3 backchannel, in segment 3 he did 1 backchannel but in segment 4 and 5 he did no backchannel.

According to Yule (1996: 76 in Dewi, 2012: 25) It differs substantially from another style in which speakers use a slower rate, expect longer pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of the other’s turn. This non-interrupting, non-imposing style has been called high consideratness style. Tara Budiman was passive, longer pausing with almost no overlaps with backchannel. Tara Budiman used 32 times pauses, 9 times overlaps and 8 times backchannel. So, conversational style that used by Tara Budiman was high consideratness style.

2. The way of Conversational Style in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show

After known style of conversational style used by host and co host, the researcher analysed the way of conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman.

2.1 The way of Conversational style of Indy Barends

Conversational style used by Indy Barend was realized by the used of turn taking. Indy Barends was active, with almost no pausing between turn, and with some overlaps or even completion of the other's turn with backchannel. In all segment Indy Barends used turn taking such as pauses, overlaps and backchannel.

a. Pauses

In conversation, speakers sometimes take a break from a few second. There are short and long pauses. *Short pauses* which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and *long pause* which is indicated the length of pause is more than a second. The way Indy did pauses with silence or take a break from a few second, she just did long pauses without short pauses. It can be seen in 11 data P, she did 2 second pauses. So it was called long pauses.

b. Overlaps

Overlaps occur when the speakers try to speak at the same time. The way Indy did overlaps when she try to speak at the same time. It can be seen in 16 data O when she started to speak at the same time with Tara and in 33 data O when she started to speak when Tara already speak. So, it was called overlap.

c. Backchannel

There are several signal to indicate if someone is listening to the speaker. The way Indy did backchannel when she give several signal to indicate if she is listening to the speaker. It can be seen in 32 data B when she said "heeeemm" as indicate if she is listening to Tara. So, it was called backchannel.

2.2 The way of Conversational style of Tara Budiman

Conversational style used by Tara Budiman was realized by the used of turn taking. Tara Budiman was passive, longer pausing with almost no overlaps with backchannel. In all segment Tara Budiman used turn taking such as pauses, overlaps and backchannel.

a. Pauses

In conversation, speakers sometimes take a break from a few second. There are short and long pauses. *Short pauses* which indicates the length of pause is less than a second and *long pause* which is indicated the length of pause is more than a second. The way Tara did pauses with silence or take a break from a few second, Tara did short pauses and long pauses. Tara did short pauses it can be seen in 8 data P. Tara made long pauses it can be seen in 3 data P, he did 2 second pauses in the middle.

b. Overlaps

Overlaps occur when the speakers try to speak at the same time. The way Tara did overlaps when he try to speak at the same time. It can be seen in 15 data O when he started to speak at the same time with Indy and in 49 data O when he started to speak when Steve already speak. So, it was called overlap.

c. Backchannel

There are several signal to indicate if someone is listening to the speaker. The way Tara did backchannel when he give several signal to indicate if he is listening to the speaker. It can be seen in 7 data B when he said “ihhhhh” as indicate if he is listening to. So, it was called backchannel.

3. The Reason of Conversational Style used by host and co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show

The reason why Indy barends used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideratness because they complete each other. Indy barends used high involvement style because as a host or the lead of this talk show, she should make the talk show active and to made her guest feel relaxed and to made her show enjoyable. And the most important she wanted to know information about the real relationship between the guest stars. Tara Budiman used high consideratness style because it was suitable to helped Indy Barend as host that used high involvement style. If Tara Budiman used the same conversational style with Indy Barends the guest stars was confused to answer the question from the host and co host.

C. Research Findings

After the researcher analyzed all of the data, the findings can be shown as follows:

1. The researcher focuses on frequency of pauses, overlaps and backchannel used by Indy Barends as the host and Tara Budiman as co host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. The researcher found out Indy barends used pauses 8 times and Tara Budiman used pauses 32 times. Indy Barends used overlaps 50 times and Tara Budiman used overlaps 9 times. Indy Barends used backchannel 5 times and Tara Budiman used backchannel 8 times. After

known the frequency of pauses, overlaps and backchannel the researcher classified that Indy Barend used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideratness style.

2. Conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman were realized by the used of turn taking. In all segment Indy Barends and Tara Budiman used turn taking such as pauses, overlaps and backchannel.
3. The reason why Indy barends used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideratness because they complete each other. Indy barends used high involvement style because as a host or the lead of this talk show. Tara Budiman used high consideratness style because it was suitable to helped Indy Barend as host that used high involvement style. If Tara Budiman used the same conversational style with Indy Barends the guest stars was confused to answer the question from the host and co host.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing all of the data, conclusion were drawn as the following:

1. There were two types of conversational style that found in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show. They were high involvement style and high consideratness style. Indy barends as the host in *Ada Ada Aja* talk show used high involvement style and Tara Budiman as co host used high consideratness style.
2. Conversational style used by Indy Barend and Tara Budiman were realized by the used of turn taking. In all segment Indy Barends and Tara Budiman used turn taking such as pauses, overlaps and backchannel. Indy Barends was active, with almost no pausing, and some overlaps with backchannel. So, Indy Barend used high involvement style. Tara Budiman was passive, longer pausing and almost no overlaps with backchannel. So, Tara Budiman used high consideratness style.
3. The reason why Indy barends used high involvement style and Tara Budiman used high consideratness because they complete each other. Indy barends used high involvement style because as a host or the lead of this talk show. Tara Budiman used high consideratness style because it was suitable to helped Indy Barend as host that used high involvement style. If

Tara Budiman used the same conversational style with Indy Barends the guest stars was confused to answer the question from the host and co host.

B. Suggestion

In the relation to the conclusion, suggestions were studied the following:

1. For the student, especially english department are suggested to learn more about conversational style, in order to get clear understanding and deep comprehending especially about types of conversational style. And it can also contribution for English learners.
2. And it can be a good suggested to read and understanding deeply how to speak with other people by understanding his or her conversational style.
3. And also, the researcher realized that this research still not perfection, so it is why the researcher accepted all constructive critic and suggestion from the readers for making this analysis better.

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APPENDICES

Conversation in *Ada Ada Aja Talk Show*

Table 4.3 Turn taking

No	Description of Data	Turn Taking			Code	Analysis
		P	O	B		
1	Tara : iihh kangen banget ma te endi deh (Indy Barends) ya, luar biasa cantik sekali te endi, te endi hari ini go green banget [ya. Indy : [diluar hujan macet sampe akhirnya suara saya tuh ketutup hujan. Apa kabar selamat sore.		✓		1 data O	Indy did overlaps to tara because she was thinking Tara finished to speak.
2	Tara : <u>Eemm</u>			✓	2 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
3	Tara : tapi te endi kalo kita ngomongi masalah (2) masalah masa lalu dulu ada yang pernah tau gak kira-kira	✓			3 data P	Tara made long pauses, he did 2 second pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next.
4	Tara : tapi te endi kalo kita ngomongi masalah masalah masa lalu [dulu ada yang pernah tau gak		✓		4 data O	Indy did overlaps to Tara because she wanted to emphasize that she and Tara did not have any relation in the past.

	kira-kira Indy : [tapi aku sama kamu gak ada masa lalu					
5	Tara : tadi gak sengaja di mobil aku mendengar lagu, tau F4 kan? (3) FC tau kan? Oh cuman gue doang yang tau	✓			5 data P	Tara did 3 second pauses, because when he was waiting for audiences answer, audiences did not directly respond to Tara's question and he wanted to emphasize a point in his question so he asked again with the same question.
6	Tara : tadi gak sengaja di mobil aku mendengar lagu, tau F4 kan? FC tau kan? [Oh cuman gue doang yang tau Indy : [apa hubungannya F4 atau FC itu sama bintang tamu kita kali ini? Jangan-jangan mereka-mereka ini		✓		6 data O	Indy did overlaps to Tara because she wanted to know what is the related F4 or FC with their guest star?
7	Tara : <u>lihhhhh</u>			✓	7 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
8	Tara : aku akan mengundang (.) mereka ini schedulanya	✓			8 data P	Tara did short pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next.
9	Tara : ok, langsung aja kita panggilkan ini dia FC (four Guests come to studio) (10) ini dia FC	✓			9 data P	Tara invited the guests, after he invited the guest he did 10 second long pauses. He was waiting until four Guests come to studio and then Tara continue to speak.

10	Tara : can [you Indy : [so, you are the boy band?		✓		10 data O	Indy did overlaps to Tara, actually she did not want to made overlaps.
11	Indy : ok ok (2) my friend said that you are FC	✓			11 data P	Indy did long pauses in the middle because she was thinking what to say next.
12	Indy : [[iya		✓		12 data O	Indy and Tara did overlap at the same time by saying “iya”
13	Tara : [[iya		✓		13 data O	Tara and Indy did overlap at the same time by saying “iya”
14	Indy : yes, of course lagi ok, what’s your name? (2) why are you so different now?	✓			14 data P	Indy did 2 second pauses, because when she was waiting for the guest answer, the guest did not directly respond to Indy’s question. So she asked again with different question.
15	Tara :[[Dao Ming Shi		✓		15 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time.
16	Indy : [[Dao Ming Shi agak gemuk ya sekarang agak gemukan iya ya mungkin Dao Ming Shi suka ngemil ya		✓		16 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time. Although they started to speak at the same time or overlaps at the same time but Indy continue to speak.
17	Tara: Heiiii			✓	17 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
18	Indy : [[Dao Ming Shi kw		✓		18 data O	Indy and Tara did overlaps at the same time by saying “ <i>Dao Ming Shi kw</i> ”
19	Tara : [[Dao Ming Shi kw. Ini Dao Ming Shi ini Dao Ming Shi kw		✓		19 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time by saying “ <i>Dao Ming Shi kw</i> ” but Tara continue to

						speak.
20	Tara : Dao Ming Shi kw. Ini Dao Ming Shi (1) ini Dao Ming Shi kw	✓			20 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle, because he wanted to emphasize who was Dao Ming Shi kw.
21	Indy : [[what?		✓		21 data O	Indy and Tara did overlaps at the same time. When Tara said “ <i>what</i> ” and Indy said “what” at the same time. Both of them did it because they wanted to make a joke.
22	Tara : [[what?		✓		22 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time. When Tara said “ <i>what</i> ” and Indy said “what” at the same time. Both of them did it because they wanted to make a joke.
23	Indy : I really surprised cause I thought FC is so different ya (2) what’s your name?	✓			23 data P	Indy did long pauses in the middle, because actually she wanted respond for the guest but the guest did not give respond so she gave question to the guest.
24	Tara : [[oh, ok ok		✓		24 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time.
25	Indy : [[oh, kita suruh dia nyanyi aja		✓		25 data O	Indy and Tara did overlaps at the same time.
26	Tara : [[stop, stop		✓		26 data O	When four guests sing a song, Tara and Indy did overlap at the same time. Because both of them wanted to stop the guest’s sing.
27	Indy: [[cut, cut (laugh), sebentar, sebentar aku		✓		27 data O	When four guests sing a song, Tara and Indy did overlap at the

	mau nanyak					same time. Because both of them wanted to stop the guest's sing.
28	Tara : itu San Chai, loh beneran FC [pa bukan sih? Indy : [enggak, salah ni semuanya awas ya ngaku-ngaku ya bener-bener ya		✓		28 data O	Indy did overlaps Tara because she was thinking Tara finished to speak.
29	Tara : [[iya		✓		29 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time, when Tara said "Iya"
30	Indy : [[out, out, out		✓		30 data O	Indy and Tara did overlaps at the same time, when Indy said "out, out, out"
31	Tara : ay, katanya kan dulu kan sempat ada booming demam yang namanya ada F4 (1) di Indonesia, kita juga punya F4 nya	✓			31 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle because he wanted to emphasize that F4 was very famous even in Indonesia.
32	Indy : Heeemm			✓	32 data B	Indy did backchannel, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.
33	Tara : Iya [dizamannya yang Indy : [ooh, ok ok, kira-kira mereka ada?		✓		33 data O	Indy did overlaps Tara, because she was thinking Tara finished to speak when saying "iya".
34	Tara : coba aja liat (1) langsung aja kita panggil ini dia kita panggil bintang tamu kita, silahkan.	✓			34 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize a point
35	Tara : ada (1) ada	✓			35 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize a point
36	Tara : ada (1) bener	✓			36 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize a point
37	Tara : Heiii			✓	37 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate

						that Tara was listening to the speaker.
38	Tara : coba kalo emang boong boleh disentuh mukanya (.) coba	✓			38 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next
39	Tara : emang (1) lima	✓			39 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize a point
40	Tara : tepuk tangan dong (4) silahkan	✓			40 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize a point
41	Tara : silahkan (.) ibu saya ber	✓			41 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next
42	Indra : sebenarnya ada satu lagi, cuma lagi masih ada diruang make up lagi nyatok [dia Indy : [lagi nyatok, ok, sambil nunggu yang lagi nyatok, coba kita siapkan mereka untuk bersama dengan saya di “Ada Ngobrol”		✓		42 data O	Indy shocked and did overlaps to Indra because Indra said “ <i>lagi nyatok</i> ”.
43	Indy : lagi nyatok, ok, sambil nunggu yang lagi nyatok, coba kita siapkan mereka untuk bersama dengan saya di “Ada Ngobrol” (6) (music) kalo kayak begini, tara gak bilang sih tau gitu tadi aku wig panjang iyakan	✓			43 data P	Indy did 6 second pauses, because she was waiting for music.
44	Tara : tau kenapa, jadi pada bengong (1) eh tadi ada	✓			44 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle because he wanted to emphasize a

	gue biasa aja kayaknye					point.
45	Tara : memang kek gitu buk (2) namanya	✓			45 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle because he wanted to emphasize a point.
46	Indra : ya [setahunlah kita pengerjaannya Indy : [mungkin karena kalian yang main		✓		46 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>mungkin</i> ”. Because he was thinking Indra finished to say.
47	Indra : dari sinetron yang emang lagi booming pada saat itu jadi memang [berbarengan Indy : [maksudnya FC itu memang juga lagi booming ya		✓		47 data O	Indy overlaps Indra. She did overlaps to made sure if FC was famous in that period.
48	Tara : memang (.) adaptasi dari sinetron ya?	✓			48 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next.
49	Steve : iya, [iya memang, memang Tara : [iya kalo boleh tau ini karakternya memerankan siapa aja mungkin indra jadi siapa?		✓		49 data O	Tara did overlap to Steve because he was thinking Steve finished to speak when saying “ <i>iya</i> ”.
50	Tara : iya kalo boleh tau ini karakternya memerankan siapa aja mungkin (2) indra jadi siapa?	✓			50 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize who will be answer the question.
51	Indra : di sinetron [yang FC nya itu Indy : [Meteor Garden itu		✓		51 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>Meteor Garden</i> ”

52	Indra : yang [itu Indy : [jadi rambut panjang		✓		52 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>jadi rambut panjang</i> ”
53	Steve : yang menarik ya jadi terkenal [cepet banget ya Indy : [jadi terkenal Indra Brugman apa yang menarik di sinetron itu peran kamu kah?		✓		53 data O	Indy overlaps Steve by saying “ <i>jadi terkenal</i> ”
54	Indra : yang menarik adalah kita kan satu manajemen dimana kita punya kesempatan bermain bareng [itukan Indy : [akhirnya disitu?		✓		54 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>akhirnya di situ</i> ”
55	Indy : aih ya betul betul, jadi sebetulnya tertarik disitu karna memang bersamaan juga diadaptasi atau diambil dari Meteor Garden atau karna kalian merasa saat itu kan semua cowok-cowok main di sinetron ditahun 2002 itu masih kalo kek ada Indra Brugman ada Steve, ada Ijong itu kalo sinetron ada mereka itu langsung (5) (Roger comes to studio)	✓			55 data P	Indy did long pauses, because she was surprised that suddenly Roger come and she was waiting Roger come.
	Segment 2					
56	Tara : <u>Heem</u>			✓	56 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate

						that Tara was listening to the speaker.
57	Indra : ada cinlok [cinlok Indy : [oh ada cilok, yang bumbu kacang itu ya		✓		57 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>oh ada cilok</i> ”
58	Indra : enggak enggak gak ada, Roger yang [ada Indy : [ada		✓		58 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>ada</i> ”
59	Tara : <u>Heem</u>			✓	59 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
60	Indy : Tara dan semuanya yang ada dirumah kita akan mengajak dan menguji kemampuan mereka untuk bermain di “Kompak Gak Loh” (5) (music) tolong pegang ini (spidol and board). Ini seperti daftar menu tapi kosong, ok baik ini. Cuma spidol begini yang ada di <i>Ada Ada Aja</i> .	✓			60 data P	Indy did long pauses because she was waiting the music.
61	Tara : makasih loh (1) teh endi	✓			61 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle
62	Tara : <u>Aah</u>			✓	62 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
63	Indra : biar gak [kelihatan Indy : [ini gak boleh liat ya, punggung- punggungan. Baiklah ok, langsung jawab		✓		63 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>ini gak boleh liat ya</i> ”

	pertanyaannya, saya akan bertanya					
64	Tara : pertama kali bertemu (2) kapan kalian bertemu?	✓			64 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize his question.
65	Indra : jumpa Roger tahun 2002[gitu Indy : [ini kayaknya lagi WhatsApp ya		✓		65 data O	Data showed Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>ini kayaknya whatsApp</i> ”
66	Steve : kalo berempat [ya Indy : [iya ya. Ok ini betul dan rata-rata kayaknya sama ya betul, tepuk tangan untuk jawaban yang pertama.		✓		66 data O	Indy overlaps Steve by saying “ <i>iya, ya</i> ”. Because she was thinking Steve finish to say.
67	Tara : ok (.) tahan-tahan	✓			67 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next.
68	Tara : luh (1) kayak anak sawan	✓			68 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to make a joke
	Segment 3					
69	Indy : yang paling penting semuanya itu harus senyum, gak boleh judes, karna kita ada di <i>Ada Ada Aja (5)</i> (music) kalo tadi kita ajak Indra sama Roger, sekarang giliran Ijong sama Steve di game “Halu in Aja”	✓			69 data P	that Indy did long pauses because she was waiting the music
70	Tara : kita duduk aja (.) yuk	✓			70 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next.

71	Ijong : saya sih tergantung lawan mainnya [sebenarnya Indy : [oh tergantung lawan mainnya		✓		71 data O	Indy overlaps Ijong by saying “oh”
72	Tara : Heem			✓	72 data B	Tara did backchannel, as indicate that Tara was listening to the speaker.
73	Fans : hai, [aku ngefans sama mereka berempat loh Indy : [dengan siapa dimana?		✓		73 data O	Indy Overlaps fans, in this overlaps, actually she was not purpose to overlaps fans, because she was thinking fans just say “hai” to greeting the guest star.
74	Roger : [[halo, namanya siapa? Indy : [[coba tanya Roger, coba terusin		✓		74 data O	Indy and Roger overlaps at the same time.
75	Indra : kayak suara Leony [yang nelpon ya Indy : [ngarang, loh bilang Leony, belum tentu Leony, kali aja mamanya		✓		75 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ngarang” to respond Indra’s say.
76	Indy : Heem			✓	76 data B	Indy did backchannel, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.
77	Indy : Heem			✓	77 data B	Indy did backchannel, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.
78	Tara : Berapa tahun yang lalu (.) tuh?	✓			78 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next.
79	Ijong : tiga, [tiga Indy : [tiga Ijong, Ya		✓		79 data O	Indy overlaps Ijong because she shocked when Ijong said “tiga”

	Allah. Mereka berdua sudah ada hasil, kamu Indra?					
80	Tara : tapi kan (.) perusahaannya banyak bangetkan?	✓			80 data P	Tara did short pauses because he was thinking what to say next.
81	Fans : maaf [gak kedengeran Indy : [apalagi saya, maaf kamu fansnya mereka berempat ya?		✓		81 data O	Indy did overlaps to fans by saying “ <i>apalagi saya</i> ” actually Indy did meant to give overlaps.
82	Tara : emang udah berapa lama? (3) sudah berapa lama ya?	✓			82 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize his question by give the same question.
83	Fans : itu belum lahir saya [sebenarnya Indy : [jadi ngefansnya darimana?		✓		83 data O	Indy overlaps fans by saying “ <i>jadi ngefansnya dari mana?</i> ”
84	Roger: [[namanya siapa? Indy : [[Roger nanyak		✓		84 data O	Indy and Roger did overlaps at the same time.
85	Tara : namanya siapa? (3) namanya siapa?	✓			85 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize his question by give the same question.
	Segment 4					
86	Tara : kembali lagi di “Fakta atau Nyata” (5) (music) baiklah kita akan bertanya fakta atau nyata tentang Leony. Leony fakta atau nyata suka banget makan bakmie	✓			86 data P	Tara did long pauses in the middle because he was waiting music
87	Tara : memang kebiasaanya (.)	✓			87 data P	Tara did short pauses because he

	suka makan bakmie?					was thinking what to say next.
88	Leony : sebenarnya suka makan anything, tapi kalo bakmie itu [super, Indy : [memang suka banget,		✓		88 data O	Indy overlaps Leony by saying “ <i>memang suka banget</i> ” because she wanted to emphasize a point that Leony really like bakmie.
89	Indy : Heem			✓	89 data B	Indy did backchannel, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.
90	Tara : fakta atau nyata paling gak suka di setirin orang kalo di mobil? (.) kalo naik taksi loh nyupir sendiri dong?	✓			90 data P	Tara did short pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next.
91	Leony : iya, gak pernah mau di setirin emang [nyetir sendiri. Jadi kalo Indy : [dia dorong mobilnya gak nyetir		✓		91 data O	Indy did overlaps to Leony by saying “ <i>dia dorong mobilnya gak nyetir</i> ” she did it because she wanted to make a joke.
92	Indy : [[lanjut		✓		92 data O	Indy and Tara did overlaps at the same time by saying “ <i>lanjut</i> ”
93	Tara : [[lanjut		✓		93 data O	Tara and Indy did overlaps at the same time by saying “ <i>lanjut</i> ”
94	Tara : fakta atau nyata Leony gak suka makanan manis? (1) Minum kopi aja tanpa gula	✓			94 data P	Tara did long pauses because he wanted to emphasize that Leony did not like sugar.
95	Tara : fakta atau nyata [Leony gak suka makanan manis? Minum kopi aja tanpa gula		✓		95 data O	Indy overlaps Tara by saying “ <i>berarti yang tadi fakta ya</i> ”

	Indy : [berarti yang tadi fakta ya					
96	Leony: [[itu masih SMP aku Indy : [[aku bilangnya manis bukan kopi		✓		96 data O	Indy and Leony did overlaps at the same time.
	Segment 5					
97	Indy : dulu gak ada Hp, tapi sekarang <i>Ada Ada Aja (2)</i> yang main-main udah, yang seru-seruan udah, sekarang ini karna waktunya sedikit. Jadi kita pengen ngobrol lagi tentang Leony. kan akhirnya bergabung disini, trus kalo diliat dari kalian semua setelah selesai shooting, kalo leony sendiri sering ketemu sama masing-masing diantara mereka gak sih?	✓			97 data P	Indy did long pauses because she was thinking what to say next.
98	Leony : kita, ini [apa sih? Indy : [Roger, udah ada pacar?		✓		98 data O	Indy overlaps Leony by saying “ <i>Roger, udah ada pacar?</i> ”
99	Indra : karena kita satu manajemen [jadi Indy : [oh ya karna satu manajemen itu, baik.		✓		99 data O	Indy overlaps Indra by saying “ <i>oh ya karna satu manajemen ya</i> ” because she wanted to emphasize that they were in the same agency.
100	Ijong : tapi kita sering nemenin orang pacaran [juga dulu Indy : [tuh kan		✓		100 data O	Indy did overlaps to Ijong by saying “ <i>tuh kan ada yang pacaran</i> ”. Because she wanted to

	ada yang pacaran					empasize if they were really in love relation
101	Indra: [[kalian kan lebih intens Indy : [[ya udah kalo dulu pernah sekarang terusin aja, kan masih sendiri-sendiri iya kan?		✓		101 data O	Indy and Indra did overlaps at the same time.
102	Leony : aku tuh gak ingat aku tuh memorinya kayak buat tiga bulan [kebelakang Indy : [berarti kamu enggak berbekas		✓		102 data O	Indy did overlaps to Leony by saying “ <i>berarti kamu gak berbekas</i> ” because Indy was thinking Leony finished to say.
103	Leony: indra itu antagonis banget [parah judes banget Indy : [diluar shooting pun juga?		✓		103 data O	Indy did overlaps to Leony by give a question “ <i>di luar shooting pun juga?</i> ”because she wanted to know if Indra in the real live has the same attitude with in sinetron.
104	Indra : jadi ya lucu banget pada saat satu frame sama dia dengan cemprengnya dia trus sama Steve yang susah ngafal dialog padahal dia lahir di Bandung [ya Indy : [Paris Van Java		✓		104 data O	Indy did overlaps to Indra by saying “ <i>Paris Van Java</i> ”because she was thinking Indra finish to say.
105	Indra : saya juga bahasa Indonesia saya kurang lancar karna biasanya saya bicara bahasa Sunda, tapi biasa aja pas dialog [itu		✓		105 data O	Indy did overlaps to Indra by saying “ <i>tapi gak marah-marah kan sekarang</i> ”because she was thinking Indra finish to say.

	Indy : [tapi gak marah-marah kan sekarang, kalo Ijong ada kekurangan gak sih, kalo Steve ngomongnya belepotan, kalo Indra judes, Leony cempreng, Roger belum tau tadi ya, trus apa?					
106	Indra: [[Roger Indy : [[Roger pacaran dulu gosipnya. Kalo Ijong apa yang ajaibnya dulu?		✓		106 data O	Indy and Indra did overlaps at the same time.
107	Tara : itu semua pengalaman ketika main sinetron dulu, mungkin ada pesen-pesen khusus buat temen-temen sekarang, aktor-aktor sekarang yang ingin masuk di dunia sinetron, (1) ada tips khusus gak?	✓			107 data P	Tara did long pauses, because he wanted the guest star can give tips to help a newcomer in entertainment.
108	Tara : Indra (.) indra dulu coba	✓			108 data P	Tara did short pauses in the middle because he was thinking what to say next.
109	Indy : Heem			✓	109 data B	Indy did backchannel, as indicate that Indy was listening to the speaker.
110	Roger : soalnya itu mereka akan membantu ketika kamu [growing down ya Indy : [kayak Indy barends lah ya		✓		110 data O	Indy overlaps Roger by saying “kayak Indy Barends lah ya” because she wanted to make a joke to guest star.

111	Roger: [[role model banget Indy : [[rencana kedepan ada project sama-sama gak? Bukannya Leony mau jadi produser ya?		✓		111 data O	Indy and Ijong did overlaps at the same time.
112	Ijong : cukup [cukup Indy : [oh, cukup, Steve mau nambah apa?		✓		112 data O	Indy did overlaps to Ijong by saying “ <i>oh, cukup</i> ” because she was thinking Ijong finish to say.
Total		40	59	13		

Note :**P** : pauses**O** : overlaps**B** : backchannel