

A THESIS
AN ANALYSIS OF OPENING AND CLOSING SEQUENCES
IN RACHAEL RAY'S SHOW

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas struktur pembuka dan penutup percakapan pada talk show. Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari kita melakukan kegiatan interaksi dengan orang lain melalui percakapan. Hal ini juga dapat kita lihat dalam talk show. Misalnya, ketika memulai dan mengakhiri percakapan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Analisis ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe rangkaian percakapan, bagaimana tindak tutur memulai dan mengakhiri percakapannya tersebut, berdasarkan teori percakapan.

Data di dapat dari video internet (www.rachaelrayshow.com-<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xi0-sRLGoYY&feature=channel>) kemudian dianalisis dengan mengacu kepada teori percakapan dan struktur percakapan, yaitu teori Schegloff dan Sacks (1973) dengan menggunakan metode analisis kata atau kalimat yang diucapkan oleh penutur yang bila diucapkan akan menimbulkan reaksi tindakan tertentu dari mitra tutur.

Dari 15 percakapan ditemukan 47 ujaran yang termasuk kepada struktur pembuka dan penutup percakapan, terbagi dalam 12 kali (25.53%) percakapan yang dimulai dengan *pre-conversation sequence*, 3 ujaran (6.38%) menggunakan *identification*, 6 (12.76%) menggunakan *greeting*, dan 1 kali (2.12%) dengan *exchange of how are you sequence*. Sedangkan untuk pengakhiran ada 10 ujaran (21.27%) menggunakan *topic bounding sequence with shutting down topic technique*, 6 kali (12.76%) menggunakan *initiating a closing section sequence*, 6 kali (12.76%) dengan *pre-closing sequence* dan 3 ujaran (6.38%) telah menggunakan *terminal exchange sequence*. Dari analisis tersebut penulis hanya menemukan 1 percakapan yang menggunakan penutup percakapan yang lengkap, yaitu memakai empat struktur dalam penutupan percakapan, sedangkan untuk pembuka tidak ditemukan sama sekali. Hal ini terjadi karena percakapan yang dianalisis oleh penulis adalah percakapan langsung secara tatap muka. Percakapan ini biasanya dalam penuturan percakapan penutur tidak terlalu memperhatikan struktur pembuka dan penutup percakapan tersebut, sehingga banyak struktur pembuka atau penutup percakapan yang tidak lengkap dalam satu percakapan.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is an important element in human's life. Human, as a part of social life, they need to interact with others and communicate their ideas. We spend almost all the times in our life to communicate with others both in the form of spoken and written interactions. Between these two types of human interaction, the former is the most frequent one. (Fromkin, 1990). There are several forms of spoken interaction, for example; debates, talk shows, interviews, lectures and conversations. Conversation is a form of communication, which uses language as its media. People usually interact with others whose background may be different. They also have to use the same language in order to get a smooth conversation or to avoid misunderstanding.

Conversation occurs based on the situation. It can be occurred in common situations such as, when someone meets with a person that she or he knows, so that he or she will start a conversation with that person. It can occur in a place where people want to break the silence, especially when someone feels the situation begins colder. Conversation can also be occurred in other situation like in a television talk show, where the host of the show asks some questions to the guest in the show of conversation.

A conversation must have certain topic depending on the context. Topic can grow larger which cannot be separated from the background of the speaker, whether the background of the speaker's or the knowledge of language. In talk-show, the topic may grow larger, but it is restricted based on the framework of the show, so that the conversation between the host and the guest runs smoothly.

Conversation has a structural organization, thus we need to know this organization toward conversational analysis. Reay (1998:54) states that conversational analysis is a technique developed for examining and exploring spoken language. Through Conversational Analysis (CA) it is possible to find out the common observable rules, procedures by which participants organize and manage their conversation behavior, for example who get to speak next, when, and how they get to speak and so on. In other words, conversation analysis is an approach to the study of natural conversation, especially to determine the following aspects: participants' methods of turn-taking, constructing sequences of utterances across turns, identifying and repairing problems.

Renkema (1993:112) states that conversational sequence is a systematic succession of turns. In analysis the sequences, the focus has been primarily on the adjacency pair. This term refers to the phenomena that, in a conversation, an utterance has a role in determining the subsequent utterance or at least in raising expectations concerning its contents. For example: speaker A asks speaker B 'How do you like college?' then speaker B responds with 'Well, what can I say?'. This is called adjacency pair 'question-answer'.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed all the data, the writer finds out the types of opening and closing sequence in Rachael Ray's Show. In opening sequence like pre-conversation sequence '**Welcome...welcome...welcome...**' and other participant responds '**Thank you**', identification (and or recognition) sequence with utter '**Hillary Swink**' by one participant and other respond with '**Yes**', greeting terms '**Hi**'/ '**Hi**', the exchange of how-are-you sequence '**What do you think of the day?.**' While in closing sequence like, topic bounding sequence such as '**Okay you look..**'/ '**Okay**', initiating a closing section such as '**Okay**'/'**Okay**', pre-conversation sequence such as '**Yeah I call you first**'/ '**All right**', and terminal exchange sequence such as '**Okay**'/ '**Ready... go**'.

Based on the 47 data of 15 conversation, the writer finds; 12 data that begin with pre-conversation sequence and other like identification 3 data, greeting sequence 6 data, and the exchange of how-are-you sequence 1 data, but there is no data that has complete opening. While in closing, they are; 10 data in topic bounding sequence with shutting down topic technique, 6 data in initiating a closing section sequence, 6 data in pre-closing sequence, and 3 data in terminal exchange sequence.

In these data analysis, there are most of conversation using with pre-conversation sequence, and no conversation using complete sequence in opening, it is

happened because the participants do not care about the complete structure of opening sequence in natural face to face conversation.

As Bardovi-Harlig et al (1991) pointed out; many dialogues finish before the terminal exchanges because the purpose of the dialogues is to introduce new topics or expressions. There are many other possible pre-closings and shutting down of the topics without terminal closings but they are not included. This is happened in the data of the writer that just end in topic bounding sequence and initiating a closing section sequence.

The total numbers of complete closing, 'closing with shutting down the topic, initiating a closing section sequence, pre-closing sequence, and terminal exchange sequence' is found in a datum. It is clear that there are many conversations that have been ended without terminal exchange sequence.

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