

A STUDY OF CONVERSATIONAL STRUCTURE IN TELEVISION TALK SHOW “THE TALK”

Siti Fadlilah*

Susie Chrismalia Garnida**

Abstrak. Studi ini membahas struktur percakapan dalam program *talkshow* televisi berjudul “The Talk.” Studi ini menggunakan gagasan Halliday dan Kong Rui (1994) tentang struktur percakapan yang melibatkan dua unsur utama: *opening moves* and *sustaining moves*. Studi ini hendak menjawab pertanyaan berikut: (1) Apakah unsur-unsur struktural percakapan dalam program *talkshow* televisi berjudul “The Talk”? (2) Apakah organisasi struktural percakapan dalam program *talkshow* televisi berjudul “The Talk”? Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Sumber data melibatkan satu episode acara tanggal 3 November 2014 yang meliputi enam bagian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 41 unsur variasi pada bagian opening, sustaining dan closing. Penelitian juga menemukan pola umum seluruh percakapan dalam “The Talk”: {**Opening**:Attend ^ I:Givefact^I:question}^ {**Sustaining**:R:Develop^ C:Prolong}^ [R:reply^C: Prolong^ {**Closing**:Temporary leave-taking^farewell}].

Keyword : *conversational structure, talk show*

INTRODUCTION

Research of spoken language have a very wide range of topics as an attempt to cover various functions of spoken language. There are speech act, implicature, turn-taking, sequences, adjacency pairs, exchange structure, casual conversation, conversational moves, and many others. These topics are various elements of the structure of speech communication. In studying the structure of conversation or spoken language in general, the study focuses on observing and identifying the minimal elements of conversation, that is utterance. A special focus is given to those utterances that create a shift in the discourse role that is called conversational structure. These utterances are often described as achieving distinct speaker communicative goals. These moves can be identified and interpreted without reference to speaking's underlying intent for an utterance.

Sinclair and Coulthard (1975) state that the combination of moves in the IRF structure is known as the exchange. The exchange is the series or chain of moves in

the interaction. An exchange as the minimal interactive unit, comprising at least an initiating (I) from one speaker and a respond (R) from another. McCarthy (1991) points out that discourse analysis of spoken language may begin with examining the minimal exchange structure. Spoken discourse can be found in a simple exchange structure as greetings and farewell, television or radio programs, casual conversation and discourse in various professions. The speaker says something by producing statement, question or request to the listener in order to get response. Then the listener gives a response to the speaker's statement, question or request in order to response the speaker.

A talk show is a television or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show host. 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

* Siti Fadlilah, S.S. adalah alumnus Prodi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra Universitas 17 Agustus 1945

** Dra. Susie Chrismalia Garnida, M.Pd., adalah dosen Prodi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra Universitas 17 Agustus 1945

work or area of expertise with a host or co-hosts.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk_show).

The show host, usually a media personality, is monitoring most of the discussion by stimulating, guiding, and facilitating the participants' roles and contributions to the program (for information exchange, confrontation, and entertainment). Each episode of the program focuses on particular topic of social, political, or personal concern. Confrontation and conflicting opinions are usually guaranteed by the selection of topics and participant (Llie, 2006, p:490).

The focus of the present study is the structural elements of conversation in television talk show. It specifically identifies the structural elements of conversation between talk show's hosts, guests and other participants. The data of the study are taken from the conversations in television talk show "The Talk".

"The Talk" is an American talk show created by actress Sara Gilbert, who also serves as the executive producer. The show premiered on October 18, 2010, and airs on CBS as a part of CBS Daytime. Along with Gilbert, the show features Julie Chen, Sheryl, Aisha, and Sharon discussing the day's latest headlines. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Talk_TV_series). "The Talk" is a talk show presented by five female presenters, however, one of them has the role as moderator who controls the whole conversations. Discussing some topics which becomes controversy. The moderator describes the topics before asking a question and other participants response by giving their opinions. The show plays a video which gives more detailed background information about the man on topic. The Talk also contains celebrity interviews and cooking segment.

"The Talk" is chosen as the sources of data for several reasons. First, the participants are sharing about interesting topics that have been booming at the time. Both of the participants and the writer should get any information about the topics. Second, the conversation is very communicative, so it is interesting to examine how the structure of conversation is constructed in the show.

There have been several studies that similar with this study. Armianti Kartiwi (2006) studies the conversation between characters in fictional writings. Rizky Aprilia Aristi (2011) studied the structure of conversation in service encounters in traditional markets in Surabaya. Riskha Fidhiya Aulia (2013) analyzed the exchange structure between host and the caller of Metro TV's "After Hours" Program. The present study, however, is different from the previous existed studies in terms of the data and the theory. In television talk show, the speakers have face-to-face interaction, and the conversation is natural.

The problems to be answered in the present study are: (1) What are the structural elements of conversation in television talk show "The Talk"? and (2) What is the structural organization of television talk show "The Talk"?

The advantages of the study is analyzing the structural elements of moves in conversations of television talk show "The Talk". Considering that in the talk show, the hosts, guests and other participants should use the direct speech in the whole conversation during the interview, its showing a natural conversation or face to face conversation. So the outcome of elements of move that occur in the conversation can be varied and unpredictable. This situation provides the writer in finding the data.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Spoken Discourse and Conversation Analysis

The present study belongs to the area of face-to-face interaction which is a part of spoken discourse, whose field of study is called discourse analysis (Cook, 1989). According to Stubbs (1983:1), discourse analysis is the linguistic analysis of naturally occurring connected spoken or written discourse. Discourse analysis includes the study of conversational exchange.

Spoken language produces in spontaneous form, tends to convey subjective information, including the speaker and audience. Spoken language has many forms, such as; casual conversations, lectures, speech, doctor-patient consultations, interactions in the classroom, news interviews, etc. Spoken language can also occur in other forms of situation such as in a television talk show.

Conversation can be described as an activity in which two or more people take turns at speaking. There are some reasons that cause a conversation; where the conversation takes place, who is involved in conversation, what is the relationship of participants or how well they know each other and what topics are discussed. In conversation, a speaker and hearer are supposed to respond to each other in their turn and exchange with the needed information that benefits to both of them. By giving information, they can understand each others utterances, then the result of their conversation become smooth (McCarthy, 1991).

Conversation analysis is an approach to the analysis of spoken discourse that looks at the way in which people manage their everyday conversational interactions. Conversation analysis studies the

organization and orderliness of social interaction. Conversation analysis examines how speakers' conduct displays a sensitivity to the normative expectations associated with sequential organisations, such as paired action sequences (Wooffitt, 2005:35). Conversation involves participants that each of them is interested in what the other has to say.

Conversation analysis has the aspects of spoken discourse such as sequences of related utterance (adjacency pairs), preferences for particular combinations of utterance, turn taking, exchange structure, overlap, backchannel, repairs. One aspect of spoken discourse that the writer uses in this study is the conversational structure.

2. Elements of Moves

This study uses Halliday's theory of the elements of structural conversation that appear in television talk show "The Talk". Halliday (1994) suggests that the discourse patterns of speech function are expressed through moves. A move is a unit after which speaker change occur without turn transfer being seen as an interruption (Eggins & Slade, 1997:186). Moves and acts in discourse are very similar to words and morphemes in grammar. By definition, move is the smallest free unit although it has a structure in terms of acts. Just as there are bound morphemes which cannot alone realize words, so there are bound acts which cannot alone realize moves (Coulthard, 1994:04).

Halliday divides the moves into two elements. There are opening and sustaining moves. *Opening moves* are used to initiate talk around a proposition. Because they involve a speaker in proposing terms for the interaction, they are generally assertive moves to make, indicating a claim to a degree of control over the interaction. Opening moves may be further distinguished into some more specific sub-

moves: attend and initiate. Initiate is further distinguished into: give, (fact or opinion), demand, goods and services, question (either open or close questions).

Sustaining moves keep negotiating the same proposition. Sustaining talk may be achieved either by the speaker who has just been talking (continuing speech functions), or by other speakers talking a turn (reacting speech functions). Thus, sustaining moves are mainly divided into: continuing moves and reacting moves.

Continuing moves are further divided into: monitoring moves, prolonging moves (either by elaboration, extension or enhancement), appending moves (also either by elaboration, extension or enhancement)

Reacting moves are also mainly divided into: responding moves and rejoinding moves. Rejoinding moves can either be supporting (by developing through elaboration, extension and enhancement), engaging, registering, reply (through some more detailed moves). Rejoinder can be classified into: support (by track and response), confront (by challenge and response) (for more detailed classification, see Eggins and Slade, 1997:169-215).

The above classification is used as the starting point of analysis. It is possible that the data may show different or additional features such as closing or leave-taking, as commonly occurring in spoken interaction. Kong Rui (2014) states that a successful closing should be naturally transitioned from body in order to make guest(s) prepare for the termination and lead audience to endless aftertaste. A whole closing includes topic bounding, pre-closing and final closing.

RESEARCH METHOD

The analysis adopts the qualitative method since it concerns with the collecting and analyzing data in many forms, chiefly non-numeric form (Blaxter, 1966: 60). It

means that this study is studying in real world situation. The study applies descriptive qualitative method, as it concerns with collecting data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers, and describes the subject as accurately as possible (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992:30). The source of the data is the conversations in television talk show “The Talk”, adownloaded from Youtube. The duration of this program is 38.14 minutes. The writer uses an episode on the program which airs on November 3rd, 2014 as the data. This episode has six topics: (1) Chris Rock’s jokes about the Boston Marathon bombings, (2) Wayne Brady opens up about his battle with depression, (3) A relationship expert causes controversy, (4) A movie “*Fifty Shades of Grey*” gets full frontal controversy, (5) Roseanne Barr’s birthday party and *Roseanne*’s family reunion, (6) The brand-new cooking competition “The Talk Chef”. This program is presented by five female hosts; Julie Chen, Sara Gilbert, Sharon Osbourne, Aisha Tyler, Sheryl Underwood. However, the main hosts is Julie Chen who also becomes the moderator.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This analysis in structural elements and structural organization of “The Talk” can be divided into two sections: structural element and structural organization.

1. Structural Elements of Conversation

The result of the analysis shows that each topic has three major elements: opening, sustaining and closing. Each of these moves is then divided into more specific moves. Below is the illustration of the analysis of the kinds of structural elements in the data.

DATA 1

Topic : Chris Rock’s jokes about 9/11 and the Boston Marathon bombings.

Speakers : Julie Chen (the main host), Sara Gilbert, Sharon Osbourne, Aisha Tyler, Sheryl Underwood
Main moves: opening, sustaining and closing

Moves	Sub moves	Text
Opening	Attend: to greet the audience	(Data 1.1: move 1/a) Julie : <i>Hello, hello everyone and welcome, welcome to The Talk.</i>
	Initiate:	
	-demand	(Data 1.2: move 1/b) Julie: <i>Let’s get talk with Chris Rock and the fire for joking about 9/11, and the Boston Marathon bombings.</i>
	-give fact	(Data 1.3: move 1/c) Julie: <i>A 49-year-old comedian sparked a social media backlash over the weekend for the monologue he performed on Saturday Night Live.</i>
	-question	(Data 1.6: move 2/b) Julie : <i>What do you think?</i>
Sustaining	Continue	
	-prolong: elaboration	(Data 1.8: move 3/b): <i>We all know that she pushed the envy with everything.</i>
	-prolong: extend	(Data 1.10: move 3/d): <i>And the one thing I have to agree with him on “you wouldn’t get my ass in that building”.</i>
	-prolong: enhance	(Data 1.20: move 8/d,e) Aisha: <i>And I think when he’s talking about the Freedom Tower, he talked about his own feelings which he is entitled to me</i>
	-append: elaboration	(Data 1.16: move 7) Sara: <i>I mean that is comedian coping mechanisms, and we can always cry about things to match we have to laugh</i>
	React	
	-respond: support: develop: elaborate	(Data 1.7: move 3/a) Sharon: <i>I always remember this, that Joan Rivers used to say when whenever people used to complain about her humor.</i>
	-respond: support: develop: extend	(Data 1.13: move 5/a) Sara: <i>And I think came in- our own lives, it’s not fair to say he would do it if his mother was involved.</i>
	-respond: support: reply: agree	(Data 1.12: move 4) Julie: <i>Yeah, right-right</i>
	-respond: support: reply: reaffirm	(Data 1.24: move 10/a) Aisha: <i>Yes</i>

Compared to Data 1, Data 2 shows more variations in the Reacting move, particularly the rejoinder, as illustrated below. The topic in Data 2 is Wayne Brady

opens up about his battle with depression, and the speakers comprise Julie Chen (main host), Sara Gilbert, Sharon Osbourne, Aisha Tyler, and Sheryl Underwood.

Moves	Sub moves	Text
sustaining	React	
	-rejoinder support: track: confirm	(Data 2.27: move 26) Aisha: <i>Really?</i>
	-rejoinder support: track: check	(Data 2.36: move 33) Julie: <i>But you got health?</i>
	-rejoinder support: response: resolve	(Data 2.38: move 35) Julie: <i>There is help when you speak up</i>

Data 2, 3, and 4 also have the Closing element, indicating a temporary leave taking, as illustrated below:

Data 2.40: move 35/c) Julie : *We'll be right back.*

In Data 4 5, and 6, the Closing move is marked with a pre-closing move, where the host thanks the guests for their presence, reviews the emphasis of the guest's participation and invites the audience to watch a new program, as shown in the excerpt below.

Data 4.45/move 78) Julie : *Thank you for coming, Allen K from the Ryan Seacrest.*

Data 5.98: move 131/d) Julie: *Roseanne will be performing live is parted "Lipshtick" at the Venetian Hotel in Las Vegas this Friday and Saturday night on November 7 and 8. You can take this all of information on thetalk.com.*

(Data 6.86: move 183/b,c) Julie : *Thank you for coming everybody. Thank you Gail.You can see Gail Simmons on "Top Chef" at Bravo Ted Allen Show.*

Data 6 shows another kind of Closing move, marked with reference to the topic, or topic bound:

Data 6.76: move 179/b) Julie : *Don't go away. Gail will reveal the winner of "The Talk Chef".*

The last type of Closing is the final closing that ends the show.

Data 6.89: move 183/e) Julie : *Bye-bye! See you next time.*

2. Structural Organizations of Conversation

The result of the data analysis on the occurrence and order of structural elements of conversation of each data may be presented as follows.

DATA 1

{**Opening**}[O:Attend]^[O:I:demand]^[O:I:givefact]^[O:I:demand]^[O:I:givefact]^[O:I:question]^{**Sustaining**}[R:s:D:elaborate]^[C:P:elaborate]^[C:P:elaborate]^[C:P:extend]^[R:NV₁]^[R:s:reply:agree]^[R:s:D:extend]^[C:P:extend]^[C:P:extend]^[R:s:reply:agree]^[C:A:elaborate]^[R:D:elaborate]^[C:P:elaborate]^[C:P:elaborate]^[C:P:extend]^[C:P:enhance]^[C:P:elaborate]^[R:s:track:confirm]^[R:s:reply:affirm]^[C:P:extend]^[C:P:enhance]^

[R:s:reply:agree]^ [C:A:extend] ^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [R:s:D:elaborate]^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:extend] ^ [R:s:reply:agree] ^
 [:A:elaborate] ^ [C:P:enhance] ^ [R:NV₂] ^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:enhance]^ [R:NV₃] ^ { **Op
 ening** } [O:I:give-fact] ^ [O:I:demand] ^
 [O:I:give-fact] ^ [C:P:enhance] ^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:extend].

Based on the structural organization of data 1 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening Moves:

OPENING: (Attend): O:Attend

OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:demand,

O:I:give fact, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C: P:elaborate,

C:P:extend, C:P:enhance,

C:A:elaborate, C:A:extend.

SUSTAINING: (React): R:D:elaborate,

R:reply:agree, R:reply:affirm,

R:track:confirm, and R:NV.

DATA 2

{ **Opening** } [O:I:givefact] ^ [C:P:elaborate]
 ^ [O:I:demand] ^ [O:I:givefact] ^
 [O:I:demand]^ [O:I:question]^ { **Sustaining** }
 [R:s:reply:affirm]^ [R:s:reply:answer]^ [R:N
 V₄] ^ [C:A:elaborate] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:extend] ^ [C:P:enhance] ^
 [C:P:extend] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [R:NV₅] ^
 [R:s:D:extend] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:elaborate] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [C:P:elaborate] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [C:P:enhance] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [C:P:extend] ^
 [R:c:reply:contradict]^ [R:track:confirm] ^
 [R:NV₆] ^ [R:s:D:extend] ^
 [R:s:D:enhance] ^ [R:s:response:resolve] ^
 [R:s:reply:answer] ^ [R:s:register] ^
 [C:A:elaborate] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [R:c:track:check] ^ [R:s:reply:affirm] ^

[R:s:reply:agree]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 { **Closing** } [C:final closing: temporary
 leave-taking].

Based on the structural organization of data 2 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening:

OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:give fact,

O:I:demand, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C:P:elaborate,

C:P:extend, C:P:enhance, C:A:elaborate.

SUSTAINING: (React): R:D:extend,

R:D:enhance, R:register, R:s:reply:affirm,

R:s:reply:answer, R:s:reply:agree,

R:c:reply:contradict, R:track:confirm,

R:track:check, R:s:response:resolve and

R:NV.

The variation of Closing:

FINAL CLOSING: C:final closing:

temporary leave-taking

DATA 3

{ **Opening** } [O:I:givefact] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [C:P:elaborate] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [O:I:question] ^ { **Sustaining** }
 [R:s:reply:answer] ^ [R:NV₇] ^
 [R:s:track:clarify] ^ [R:s:D:elaboarte] ^
 [C:P:enhance] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [R:NV₈] ^ [R:
 c:reply:contradict] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [R:c:re
 ply:contradict] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:extend] ^ [R:s:reply:acknowledge] ^
 [C:A:elaborate] ^ [C:P:extend] ^ [R:NV₉] ^
 [R:s:response:resolve] ^ [I:question] ^
 [R:s:reply:answer] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [C:P:enhance] ^ [C:P:extend] ^
 [R:s:track:confirm] ^ [R:s:reply:affirm] ^
 [R:NV₁₀] ^ [R:s:response:resolve] ^
 { **Opening** } [O:I:givefact] ^ [O:I:demand] ^
 [O:I:demand] ^ { **Closing** } [C:final closing:
 temporary leave-taking].

Based on the structural organization of data 3 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening:

OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:give fact, O:I:demand, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C:P:elaborate, C:P:extend, C:P:enhance, C:A:elaborate.

SUSTAINING: (React): R:D:elaborate, R:s:reply:answer, R:s:reply:affirm, R:s:reply:agree, R:s:reply:acknowledge, R:s:reply:contradict, R:track:clarify, R:s:response:resolve and R:NV.

The variation of Closing:

FINAL CLOSING: C:final closing: temporary leave-taking

DATA 4

{ **Opening** } [O:I:give fact] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [O:Attend] ^ [R:s:engage] ^ [O:I:question]^ { **Sustaining** } [R:s:reply:answer] ^ [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance] ^ [R:c:reply:disagree]^ [R:s:reply:acknowledge]^ [C:A:elaborate] ^ [R:s:register] ^ [R:s:D:extend]^ [C:Monitor]^ [R:c:reply:disavow]^ [R:s:track:check]^ { **Opening** } [O:I:givefact]^ [O:I:question]^ { **Sustaining** } [R:s:reply:affirm]^ [R:s:track:clarify] ^ [R:s:response:resolve] ^ [R:s:response:resolve] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [C:P:extend] ^ [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate]^ [R:c:response:resolve]^ [NV11]^ [R:s:D:extend] ^ [NV12] ^ [C:A:extend]^ [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [C:P:extend]^ [R:s:register] ^ [R:s:reply:agree] ^ [R:s:track:confirm]^ [R:s:reply:affirm] ^ [R:s:D:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate]^ { **Closing** } [C:pre-closing] ^ [C:final closing: temporary leave-taking].

Based on the structural organization of data 4 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening:

OPENING: (Attend): O:Attend

OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:give fact, O:I:demand, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C:Monitor, C:P:elaborate, C:P:extend, C:P:enhance, C:A:elaborate, C:A:extend.

SUSTAINING: (React): R:Engage, R:register, R:D:elaborate, R:D:extend, R:s:reply:answer, R:s:reply:affirm, R:s:reply:agree, R:s:reply:acknowledge, R:s:reply:accept, R:c:reply:disagree, R:c:reply:contradict, R:track:confirm, R:track:clarify, R:s:response:resolve, R:c:response:disavow and R:NV.

The variation of Closing:

FINAL CLOSING: C:pre-closing and C:final closing: temporary leave-taking

DATA 5

{ **Opening** } [O:I:give opinion] ^ [O:I:give fact] ^ [O:I:demand] ^ [O:Attend] ^ { **Sustaining** } [R:s:reply:accept] ^ [R:s:D:extend] ^ [R:s:reply:acknowledge] ^ [NV₁₃] ^ [R:s:reply:accept] ^ [R:s:D:elaborate] ^ [R:s:reply:answer] ^ [R:NV₁₄] ^ { **Opening** } [O:I:question]^ { **Sustaining** } [R:c:challenge:rebound]^ [R:s:track:clarify]^ [R:c:reply:contradict]^ [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:extend] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^ [R:NV₁₅] ^ { **Opening** } [O:I:givefact]^ { **Sustaining** } [R:s:reply:acknowledge]^ [R:NV₁₆] ^ [C:P:enhance]^ [C:A:elaborate]^ [R:s:acknowledge]^ [C:A:extend]^ [R:s:D:enhance]^ [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:elaborate]^ [R:NV₁₇] ^ [R:s:response:resolve]^ { **Opening** } [O:I:givefact]^ [O:I:question]^ { **Sustaining** } [R:s:reply:answer]^ [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance] ^ [C:P:extend] ^ [R:s:response:resolve] ^ { **Closing** } [C:topic-bounding]^ [C:final closing: temporary leave-taking].

{**Opening**} [O:I:givefact]^ [O:I:question]^
 {**Sustaining**} [R:s:reply:answer]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:givefact]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 [O:I:demand]^ {**Sustaining**}
 [R:s:reply:answer]^ [C:P:extend]^
 [C:P:enhance]^
 [C:P:enhance]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 [R:NV18]^ {**Opening**} [O:I:givefact]^ {**Sustaining**}
 [R:s:reply:acknowledge]^
 [C:A:elaboration]^ [R:s:register]^
 [R:s:D:elaborate]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance]^ [R:s:reply:accept]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:giveopinion]^
 [O:Attend]^ {**Sustaining**} [R:s:register]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [R:s:reply:resolve]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:question]^ {**Sustaining**} [R:s:reply:answer]^
 [R:NV19]^ [R:NV20]^
 [C:A:elaborate]^ [R:s:reply:acknowledge]^
 [C:A:elaborate]^ [R:s:D:elaborate]^
 [C:A:extend]^ [C:A:enhance]^ [R:NV21]^
 [R:s:reply:agree]^ {**Opening**}
 [O:I:givefact]^ [O:I:question]^
 {**Sustaining**} [R:s:reply:affirm]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^
 [R:s:reply:agree]^ [R:s:D:elaborate]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:extend]^
 [R:reply:acknowledge]^ [R:NV22]^ [R:s:reply:resolve]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:givefact]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 {**Closing**} [C:final closing: temporary leave-taking].

Based on the structural organization of data 5 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening:

OPENING: (Attend): O:Attend

OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:give fact,

O:I:demand, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C:P:elaborate,

C:P:extend, C:P:enhance, C:A:elaborate,

C:A:extend, C:A:enhance.

SUSTAINING: (React): R:register,

R:D:elaborate, R:D:extend, R:D:enhance,

R:s:reply:answer, R:s:reply:affirm,
 R:s:reply:agree, R:s:reply:acknowledge,
 R:s:reply:accept, R:c:reply:disagree,
 R:c:reply:contradict, R:track:clarify,
 R:s:response:resolve,
 R:c:challenge:rebound and R:NV.

The variation of Closing:

FINAL CLOSING: C:topic bounding,
 C:final closing: temporary leave-taking

DATA 6

{**Opening**} [O:I:give fact]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 [O:I:demand]^ [O:Attend]^ {**Sustaining**}
 [R:s:engage]^ [R:s:D:elaborate]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:question]^ {**Sustaining**}
 [R:s:reply:answer]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:extend]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:givefact]^ [C:P:elaborate]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 {**Sustaining**} [R:s:track:check]^
 [R:s:reply:affirm]^
 [C:P:elaboration]^ [R:c:response:refute]^
 [R:s:reply:resolve]^ [R:s:track:check]^
 [R:s:reply:affirm]^ [R:s:D:elaborate]^ [C:P:extend]^
 {**Opening**} [O:I:demand]^
 [O:Attend]^ {**Sustaining**} [R:s:engage]^
 [R:s:D:elaborate]^ [C:P:extend]^
 [R:c:challenge:detach]^ [R:c:reply:noncomp]^
 [R:s:reply:resolve]^ [C:A:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 [R:c:response:disavow]^ [R:s:track:confirm]^
 [R:s:reply:affirm]^ {**Opening**}
 [O:I:giveopinion]^ [R:c:response:refute]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [C:P:extend]^ {**Sustaining**}
 [R:s:D:elaborate]^ [C:A:elaborate]^
 [R:c:reply:contradict]^
 [R:c:response:refute]^ [C:P:extend]^ [R:NV23]^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [R:s:D:elaborate]^
 [R:s:D:extend]^ [R:c:reply:disagree]^
 [R:c:challenge:detach]^ {**Opening**}
 [O:I:givefact]^ {**Sustaining**} [R:c:reply:disagree]^
 [C:A:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 [R:s:response:resolve]^ [C:A:enhance]^ [C:P:enhance]^
 [R:s:response:repair]^
 [R:D:elaborate]^ [C:P:enhance]^

[R:s:reply:acknowledge]^ [R:s:reply:agree]
 ^ [R:c:challenge:detach] ^ {Opening}
 [O:I:giveopinion] ^ [C:P:enhance] ^
 [C:P:elaborate] ^ {Sustaining}
 [R:s:track:clarify] ^ [R:s:reply:affirm] ^
 [C:P:elaborate] ^ [R:s:reply:accept] ^
 [R:s:D:elaborate] ^ {Closing} [C:topic-
 bounding] ^ [C:final closing: temporary
 leave-taking].
 {Opening}[O:I:givefact] ^ [C:P:elaborate] ^
 {Sustaining} [R:s:D:elaborate] ^
 [C:P:elaborate]^ [C:P:extend]^
 [C:P:extend]^ [R:s:register]^
 [R:s:D:elaborate]^ {Closing} [C:pre-
 closing]^ [C:pre-closing]^ [C:pre-
 closing]^ [C:final closing: farewell].

Based on the structural organization of data 6 above, the variations of elements are describe below:

The variations of Opening:

OPENING: (Attend): O:Attend
 OPENING: (Initiate): O:I:give fact,
 O:I:demand, O:I:question

The variations of Sustaining:

SUSTAINING: (Continue): C:P:elaborate,
 C:P:extend, C:P:enhance, C:A:elaborate,
 C:A:extend, C:A:enhance.
 SUSTAINING: (React): R:register,
 R:Engage, R:D:elaborate, R:D:extend,
 R:D:enhance, R:s:reply:answer,
 R:s:reply:affirm, R:s:reply:agree,
 R:s:reply:acknowledge, R::reply:accept,
 R:c:reply:disagree, R:c:reply:contradict,
 R:c:reply:non-comply, R:track:clarify,
 R:track:check, R:s:response:resolve,
 R:s:response:repair R:c:response:disavow,
 R:c:response:refute, R:c:challenge:detach
 and R:NV.

The variation of Closing:

FINAL CLOSING: C:topic bounding,
 C:pre-closing, C:final closing: temporary
 leave-taking and C:final closing:farewell.

Based on the variations elements of conversation above, the general pattern of

organization of television talk show “The Talk” can be presented as follows:

{Opening: Attend ^ I:Give fact ^
 I:question} ^ {Sustaining: R:Develop ^
 C:Prolong} ^ [R:reply ^ C:Prolong} ^
 {Closing: Temporary leave-taking ^
 farewell}.

In sum, the pattern shows that in opening the host always produces attending move to greet the other participants before giving the factual information as topic and asking a question related with the topic. Then, the participants react to the host by producing R:develop or R:reply together with their prolonging moves. Closing:temporary leave taking almost occurs in every section except in the first and last sections, and the show is closed by final closing farewell.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the conversation in television “The Talk” talk show has 41 variation elements of opening, sustaining and closing, produced by the host, guests and other participants. They are:

Opening has 8 variation elements

Attend (1)

Initiate: 7 elements (give fact, give opinion, demand, question:open:opinion, question:open:fact, question:close:opinion, question:close:fact.

Sustaining has 29 variation elements

Continue: 7 elements (C:monitor, P:elaborate, P:extend, P:enhance, A:elaborate, A:extend, A:enhance)

1) React: Respond: 14 elements

(s:D:elaborate, s:D:extend, s:D:enhance, s:Engage, s:Register, s:R:accept, s:R:agree, s:R:answer, s:R:acknowledge, s:R:affirm, c:R:non-comply, c:R:disagree, c:R:disavow, c:R:contradict).

2) React:Rejoinder: 8 elements

(S:track:check, s:track:confirm,

s:track:clarify, s:response:resolve,
s:response:repair, c:challenge:detach,
c:challenge:rebound, c:response:refute.

3. Closing has four variation elements

a. Topic bounding (1)

b. Pre-closing (1)

c. Final closing : temporary leave taking and farewell.

In the opening moves, the variations which most often occur are: Attending move, initiating give fact, initiating demand and initiating question. In sustaining moves, the variations which most often occur are: Continuing prolong (elaborate, extend and enhance), reacting develop (elaborate, extend and enhance), reacting reply: support (answer, affirm, agree, accept, acknowledge) and confront (contradict and disagree) reacting track (check, clarify and confirm) and response (resolve). In closing the elements that most often occur are C:final closing:temporary leave-taking and C:final closing:farewell.

Based on the variation elements of conversation in the data, the general pattern of the whole conversation has been identified as follows.

{ **Opening:** Attend ^ I:Give fact ^ I:question } ^ { **Sustaining:** R:Develop ^ C:Prolong } ^ [R:reply ^ C:Prolong] ^ { **Closing:** Temporary leave-taking ^ farewell }.

This general pattern comes from the similar elements which are produced by the hosts, guests and other participants of television talk show “The Talk” in each section. The result of the analysis in structural organization shows that every section has similar pattern so that it can be form as this general pattern.

REFERENCES

- Blexter, Loraine. 1998. *How to Research*, Buckingham: Open University Press. Second edition.
- Brown, G. and Yule, G. (1983) *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. 1998. *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- Cook, G. 1990. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford Univ Press.
- Coulthard, Malcolm.1992. *Advances in Spoken Discourse Analysis*. London: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane.
- Eggs, Suzanne. and Slade, Diana. 1997. *Analysing Casual Conversation*. London: Wellington House.
- Llie, C. 2006. *Talk Shows*, Sweden: Orebro University. Elsevier Ltd.
- M. McCarthy. 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*; CUP.
- Non-personal article, 15 January 2015, The Talk (TV Series), Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Talk_TV_series, accessed on January 18, 2014)
- Reichman, Rachel. 1985. *Getting Computers to Talk Like You and Me: Discourse Context, Focus, and Semantics (an ATN Model)*. US:The Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Rui, Kong. 2014. *An Analysis of Conversation Structure in Ellen Show*. China: Foreign Languages School, Shanxi Normal University, Linfen. Published online on 26 Oktober 2014.
- Stubbs. 1983. *Discourse and Language*. Cambridge University Press.
- The Talk Official Fan Page, 04 November 2014, The Talk November 3rd 2014 Full Episode, Youtube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e>

ahaY1cf2kw accessed on November
12, 2014.
Wooffitt, Robin. 2005. *Conversation
Analysis & Discourse Analysis: A*

*Comparative and Critical
Introduction.* London: SAGE
Publications Ltd.