

CONVERSATION ANALYSIS BETWEEN SHAKIRA AND JIMMY FALLON “SHAKIRA’S MUSIC TEACHER WOULDN’T LET HER JOIN THE SCHOOL CHOIR” AT THE TONIGHT SHOW

Anggara Dina Meilany¹, Raden Arief Nugroho²

¹Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, anggaradina412@gmail.com

²Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, arief.nugroho@dsn.dinus.ac.id

Received: 10 February 2024

Reviewed: 6 March 2024

Published: 29 March 2024

ABSTRACT

Conversation analysis is a method for analyzing a conversation that involves two or more people. This analysis is required to determine what types of aspects are used during the conversation's occurrence. This research entitled “Conversation Analysis between Shakira and Jimmy Fallon in the episode” Shakira’s Music Teacher Wouldn’t Let Her Join the School Choir” is aimed to analyze and describes the aspects of conversation analysis used in the talk show conversation. The researcher used qualitative descriptive as the analysis method based on the theory of Paltridge. The data source were taken from Youtube video on The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon Channel. This research resulted that there are five aspects of the conversation analysis applied such as opening, adjacency pairs, topic management, turn-taking, and feedback. The most dominant aspect of Conversation Analysis discovered in the talk show was turn-taking aspect. Therefore, there were not closing, preference organization, and repair in the talk show.

Key Words: *Aspects of Contrastive Analysis, Conversation, Talk Show.*

ABSTRAK

Analisis percakapan adalah metode untuk menganalisis percakapan yang melibatkan dua orang atau lebih. Analisis ini diperlukan untuk menentukan jenis aspek apa yang digunakan selama terjadinya percakapan. Penelitian yang berjudul “Analisis Percakapan antara Shakira dan Jimmy Fallon dalam episode” Guru Musik Shakira Tidak Membiarkan Dia Bergabung dengan Paduan Suara Sekolah” bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan aspek-aspek analisis percakapan yang digunakan dalam percakapan talk show. Peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai metode analisis berdasarkan teori Paltridge. Sumber data diambil dari video Youtube di The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon Channel. Penelitian ini menghasilkan lima aspek analisis percakapan yang diterapkan seperti pembukaan, pasangan kedekatan, pengelolaan topik, pengambilan giliran, dan umpan balik. Aspek Analisis Percakapan yang paling dominan ditemukan dalam talkshow tersebut adalah aspek turn-taking. Oleh karena itu, tidak ada penutupan, pengorganisasian preferensi, dan perbaikan dalam gelar wicara tersebut.

Kata kunci: *Aspek-aspek analisis percakapan, Percakapan, Gelar Wicara.*

INTRODUCTION

The Latin root of the word “communication” is *communicare*, it means to share, or to make familiar (Weekly, 1967). Definition of communication is the process of giving, accepting and sharing information (Pearson & Nelson, 2000). At the focus of our communication activities are relationship including interactions between participants. This definition works well because it maintains the process of effectively understanding and sharing the perspectives of others. The general point of communication is that it is an interaction in social context. Participants achieve mutual information that goes beyond mere coding and decoding of information, messages, ideas and emotions. Creating and sharing the meaning of the message being conveyed is also important (Daniel I. , 2013). Based on (Richards, J. C., & Platt, H., 1992, p. 196) argues language a system of human communication in which sounds or written are arranged in a structured manner into larger units. Language as a tool of self-expression, as a means of communication, as a tool for organizing and adapting social integration in environments and situations, as a tool of social control (Gorys, 1997:3). The situation for communication is the participation of two or more of people talking to another. In this condition, the dialogue or conversation process is emphasized to enable the exchange of feedback between the speaker and the hearer and etc.

Discourse analysis is a study of language in use. Discourse analysis and conversational analysis are often confused, as are pragmatics and speech act theory (Tannen, D., Hamilton, H. E. & Schiffrin, D. , 2015). Discourse analysis discusses simply the scope of applied linguistics with regard to language and education so that the reader understands the aim of discourse analysis. One approach to discourse analysis is conversation analysis. According to Fairclough (2001:9), Conversation has organized systems, and evidence suggests that participants are drawn to these systems when creating their own dialogue turns and reactions to others. Moreover, Stenstrom (1994: 189), conversation can also described as a social activity in which two or more people talk about specific topics. Conversations can be used for a variety of reasons, including building relationships with a large number of friends or colleagues, sharing information, making a deal, or even doing harm to others. Based on Prihastuti (2018), there are two types of relationships in conversation analysis: institutional and ordinary. In ordinary

conversation, it is known as informal or casual conversation with no definite purpose, such as family interaction, whereas in institutional conversation, it is referred to as institution's practice, such as talk show or news interview. Based on Paltridge (2000:85) by Burns and Joyce, there are three section of conversation, which are the opening scene, the middle scene, and the closing scene. These parts indicate the every part of a conversation. The opening scene is the start of a conversation, the middle scene is an exploration of topics that can be discussed, and the closing stage is the signal that conversation will soon come to an end.

In this research, the research uses an interview with Shakira and Jimmy Fallon. The video with duration of 8 minutes 26 seconds becomes the main data analysis because the researcher discover that the topic of discussion can inspire many people. Shakira as the guest star, had experienced bullying by her teacher. The teacher said that Shakira's voice is like a goat. The topic also contains about Shakira's latest video clip idea. The video was taken from a talk show of a YouTube channel The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon entitled "*Shakira's Music Teacher Wouldn't Let Her Join the School Choir*". This video was published in May 17th 2022. Because Conversation Analysis focuses more specifically on everyday talked interaction, the researcher chose to analyze a conversation involving everyday talked interaction, specifically an interview in talk show. The conversation evaluation identified in this research is based on Paltridge's theory.

One of the most significant approaches in linguistic research is conversation analysis. Conversation analysis enables people to improve their interaction skills when conversing with others. Arifin & Suprayitno (2015) argues that conversation has evolved into one of the most widely used language forms in everyday life. Good interaction results in them enjoying and relaxing communication. Conversation analysis is a method for studying human interaction in society (Gee, J.P. & Handford, M., 2013). The study of the organization and discipline of social interaction is known as conversation analysis (Anthony, 2008: 6). Conversation analysis is the study of real-

world, positioned, contextualized conversation (Anthony, 2008: 7). Conversation analysis is a distinct method of studying language and social interaction (Wong and Waring, 2010: 5). Conversation analysis is a method of studying social and interpersonal interactions that focuses on speaking in real-life situations.

According to Paltridge (2012: 90), the implementing process of conversations analysis has seven aspects. They are (1) Openings and Closings, (2) Adjacency Pairs, (3) Topic Management, (4) Turn- Taking, (5) Preference Organization, (6) Feedback, (7) Repair.

Opening and closing utterances play an important role in conversation. It plays a significant role in determining how the conversation will begin and end, as well as how the conversation will progress.

Another main aspect of conversation is Adjacency Pairs. An adjacency pair is a conversational unit that consist of two speakers exchanging one turn each. The turns are functionally connected so that the first turn necessitates certain kinds or varieties of types of second turns. Adjacency Pairs is the primary way of communicating and interpreting the purpose of conversation (Paltridge, 2012: 97). According to Paltridge (2000: 91: 99) there are various types of adjacency pairs, including requesting-agreement, offer/invite, assessment, question, greeting-greeting, compliment-acceptance, and other adjacency pairs.

One of the most important aspects of conversation is topic management. The way the speaker maintains the topic during the conversation has a connection to the social culture in which the speaker appears. Related to Paltridge (2000: 93), recognizing how speakers deal with topic changes, keep the topic, and fix interactions when miscommunication occurs is also part of topic management.

A turn occurs in conversation when a speaker takes the opportunity to speak. Turn-taking allows speakers to have a smooth conversation, eliminating the need for a dominant speaker. The first speaker says something, which is then followed by another. It may hold a conversation at the same time. Based on Paltridge (2000: 90), Preference organization in conversation refers to the responses of one speaker to another that are dependent on them and maybe preferred or dispreferred responses. Such as delay, invitation, preface, rejection, or account.

Feedback demonstrates how the listener reacts to what the speaker is saying. Feedback can be given verbally or nonverbally, depending on the response. Feedback varies across cultures as well. Such as “Oh”, “Yes”, “I am listening to what you are saying”, “huh”. Repair is a correction of what the speaker said about the previous statement they made during the conversation. For example, Rara: *“I’m going to the movies tomorrow...I mean the opera”. Or..*

A : “I’m going to that mall we went to last week. You know the mall one in Brunswick Street?”

B : *“You mean Dam Square Street, don’t you?”*

This research used Qualitative Descriptive method in analyzing the Conversation Analysis based on Paltridge (2012) theory where Jimmy Fallon (the interviewer) and Shakira (the interviewee) as the subject. Qualitative research is an enormously varied set of practices that encompasses an ever-expanding subject-disciplinary range (Seale, Gobo, Bubrium, and Silverman, 2004: 2). Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2003:3) argued that qualitative method is a research approach that produces qualitative data in the form of people and other behaviors that can be analyzed, including spoken and written data. Ary, et al. (2010) defines Qualitative research is concerned with comprehending social phenomena from the human perspective as subjects in natural settings. Qualitative research methods were developed to address the complexities of meaning in social contexts (Davies and Elder, 2004: 141). The qualitative descriptive is applied because the purpose of this research is to identify and describes the seven chosen aspects of conversation analysis in the talk show. The data were taken by some steps, first the researcher watched the video (talk show) in 3 times, then transcribing the dialogues applied by the interviewer and the interviewee, the data analyzed to be identified and classified into the seven aspects of conversation analysis. The source data is only 8 minutes 26 seconds of the conversation transcripts.

DISCUSSIONS

There are several aspects identified in the interview conversation. According to the findings of the study, both interviewer (Jimmy Fallon) and interviewee (Shakira) used opening, adjacency pairs, topic management, turn-taking, and feedback. The researcher did not found preference organization and repair aspect in this conversation. The aspects of the conversation analysis preferred by Paltridge theory (2012) were discussed in this section:

No.	Aspects of Conversation Analysis	Σ
1.	Opening	1
2.	Adjacency Pairs	26
3.	Topic Management	2
4.	Turn-Taking	112
5.	Feedback	35
	Total	176

As shown in table, the total number of aspects of conversation analysis discovered in the interview is 176.

The interview extracts and discussion of the five aspects are researched based on Paltridge (2012) as the followings:

1. Opening

The first aspect is opening. This aspect showed hospitality to the guest star (Shakira). It contained greeting and thanks from the interviewer to the guest stars for coming to the talk show. Because the duration of video just 8 minutes and 26 seconds. The researcher did not found closing aspect in this part.

Excerpt 1

Jimmy: *Welcome back and thank you for being here. Nice to see you.*

2. Adjacency Pairs

The second aspect is Adjacency Pairs. This aspect included the various utterances made by the interviewer and the interviewee in the conversation. In this talk show, there

are 4 types of adjacency pairs discovered, those are question-unexpected answer, question-answer, compliment-acceptance, and assessment-agreement.

a. Question- unexpected answer

The aim of a question and unexpected answer in this talk show is to entertain the guest star and the audience.

Jimmy: *Do people even dance, or do they just leave the room?*

Shakira: *They do your moves (laugh).*

From the example above, it can be concluded that the interviewer gave a question to entertain the interviewee. It happened in the beginning of the talk show to give more introduction to the interviewee.

b. Question- answer

The purpose of the question- answer is to know about something, to provide more information, to maintain their attention and to support their participation. Because this is an interview conversation, there are 14 questions and answers found.

Excerpt 1:

Jimmy: *“Where did the concept of the video come from?”*

Shakira: *“Actually, you know, the creators of the video are my kids.”*

From the example above, the interviewer gave question to the interviewee about the concept of the new Shakira’s video. The interviewee responded that the creator of her video was her kids.

Excerpt 2:

Jimmy: *“I heard when you were little, you almost did not get into choir or something. Is that true?”*

Shakira: *“That’s true. Sadly. Yeah.”*

From the example above, the interviewer asked question that aimed to clarify the issue that Shakira did not get into choir by her music teacher. The interviewee responded that the issue was true.

c. Assessment- agreement

The primary goal of assessment is to determine the level of knowledge and understanding of the learners. This aspect can be expressed as a comment or an opinion

seek, about another speaker's opinion or agreement on something. The provided responses are referred to as agreement or opinion.

Excerpt 1:

Shakira: *"I think it was a way of bullying, you know?"*

Jimmy: *"Sure"*

From the example above, the interviewee (Shakira) gave an opinion based on her experienced to the interviewer about the condition of her life at that same time and the interviewer (Jimmy Fallon) agreed with her opinion.

d. Compliment- Acceptance

People usually give compliments for a variety of reasons, including respect, admiration, praise, and so on. There is found 10 compliments in the talk show.

Excerpt 1:

Jimmy: *"Now, you are the G.O.A.T., so there you go. You did it".*

Shakira: *"Thank you"*.

From the example above, the interviewer gave the interviewee the compliment that means Greatest of All Time (G.O.A.T. as an international singer). Then, the interviewee gave acceptance by said *"thank you"*.

3. Topic Management

This is the most important aspect of a conversation because the way the speaker maintains the topic during a conversation or an interview must be related to the background of the speaker's. In this talk show, the researcher found 2 topic, first, the concept video of Shakira's latest album entitled "Te Felicito". The concept for the video clip comes from her two kids, Milan and Sasha, who gave the idea for the robot dance in the video clip. Second, discussing the story when Shakira was little girl. In the past, Shakira was not allowed by her music teacher to join the choir because his voice is considered like a goat.

4. Turn-Taking

In the talk show, there found 112 turn-takings in the analyzed part which was taken from 8 minutes and 26 seconds of the video. It is pointed out that Shakira requires more turns as the interviewee than Jimmy Fallon as the interviewer. This happens because the information that the interviewer wants to ask is quite a lot so that the

interviewee gets more turn-taking to answered all questions. The numbers of the turn-takings discovered in the interviewer (Jimmy Fallon) is 48 times and the interviewee (Shakira) is 64 times.

5. Feedback

In the talk show, there found 36 feedbacks form each participants in the conversation. the word that is used the most in this section is the word “yeah” as much as 34 times, then the word "yes" is used 1 time when Shakira as a guest star is asked to give a message that contains inspiration for all the audience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the closing, preference organization, and repair aspects did not identify in the interview. The reason of this is because first, the duration of video is just 8 minutes and 26 seconds, second the information obtained comes from the person concerned where the person actually experienced the event, third the interview was designed without rejection, invitation, even preface because it is talk show event on the television. The main topic in this interview is the concept video and Shakira is not allowed to join the choir. Moreover, there are found 1 opening, 26 adjacency pairs consist of 1 data of question-unexpected answer, 14 data of question-answer, 10 data of compliment- acceptance, and 1 data of assessment-agreement. In the turn-takings aspect, the researcher found 112 data, which is 48 times from the interviewer (Jimmy Fallon) and 64 times form the interviewee (Shakira). For the feedback aspect, the researcher discovered 36 data. Most of the used the word “yeah” as the showed their respond and only one the word “yes” as the Shakira’s respond.

REFERENCES

- Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C. & Sorensen, C. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education* (8th ed.). Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.
- Daniel. (2013). Communication as socio-cultural meaning exchange. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 173-177.

- Daniel, I. (2013). Communication as socio-cultural meaning exchange. The example of Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature.*, 173-177.
- Gee, J.P. & Handford, M. (2013). *The Routledge Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. New York: Routledge.
- Giffin, K. & B. R. Patten. (1976). *Basic Readings in Interpersonal Communication: Theory and application*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Gorys, K. (1997:3). *Komposisi*. Ende-Flores: Nusa Indah.
- Paltridge, B. (2000). *Making Sense of Discourse Analysis*. Queensland: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Paltridge, B. (2012). *Discourse Analysis an Introduction Second Edition*. London: Continuum.
- Pearson & Nelson. (2000). *An introduction to human communication: Understanding and sharing*. Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill.
- Richards, J. C., & Platt, H. (1992). *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Richards, J. C., & Platt, H. (1992). *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Seale, C., Gobo, G., Gubrium, J.F. & Silverman, D. (2004). *Qualitative Research*. London: Sage.
- Tannen, D., Hamilton, H.E. & Schiffrin, D. (2015). *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. Malden: Blackwell.
- Verderber, R. (1999). *Speech for Effective Communication*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
- Weekly, E. (1967). *An etymological dictionary of modern English* (Vol. 1). New York, NY: Dover Publications.
- Wong, J. & Waring, H.Z. (2010). *Conversation Analysis and Second Language Pedagogy. A Guide for ESL/EFL Teachers*. London: Routledge.