CONVERSATION ANALYSIS IN BRITISH VOGUE INTERVIEW WITH EMMA WATSON

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi aspek-aspek interaksi percakapan dalam wawancara. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis aspek-aspek interaksi percakapan karena temuan disampaikan dalam bentuk tertulis. Tuturan yang diucapkan oleh pewawancara (Paris Lees) dan narasumber (Emma Watson) dijadikan sebagai data dalam penelitian ini. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah video wawancara *British Vogue* bersama Emma Watson yang diperoleh dari saluran *Youtube* resmi *British Vogue*. Wawancara kemudian ditranskripsi ke dalam teks tertulis. Data dikelompokkan dan dianalisis menggunakan teori Analisis Percakapan Paltridge. Berdasarkan teori Paltridge, penulis menemukan bahwa semua aspek interaksi percakapan digunakan oleh pewawancara (Paris Lees) dan narasumber (Emma Watson). Aspek-aspek percakapan tersebut adalah *opening conversation, closing conversation, turn-taking, adjacency pairs, feedback, preference organization,* dan *repair*. Pembukaan percakapan (Opening conversation) diawali dengan salam dan wawancara diakhiri (closing conversation) dengan mengajukan topik baru. Alih tutur (turn-taking) dilakukan dengan cara memberikan kesempatan kepada penutur selanjutnya untuk mengambil alih wawancara. Tanya-jawab adalah tipe pasangan berdampingan (adjacency pairs) yang sering digunakan dalam wawancara. Untuk struktur preferensi (preference organization), tanggapan setuju (preferred response) selalu digunakan Emma Watson dalam menjawab pertanyaan. Emma Watson dan pewawancara selalu menggunakan penanda tanggapan (response tokens) dalam memberikan umpan balik (feedback). Perbaikan diri sendiri (self-repair) adalah strategi perbaikan percakapan (repair) yang digunakan dalam wawancara.

Kata Kunci: Analisis percakapan, aspek interaksi percakapan, wawancara

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the aspects of conversational interaction and how those aspects are presented in the interview. In conducting this research, the writer applied a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the aspects of conversational interaction.In this study, the utterances uttred by the interviewer (Paris Lees) and interviewee (Emma Watson) serve as the data. The source of data for this study is a video of an interview in British Vogue, which was acquired from

the official British Vogue YouTube channel. The interview was then transcribed into written text. The data are classified and analyzed using Paltridge's Conversation Analysis theory. Based on the theory of Paltridge, the writer discovered that all aspects of conversational interaction are employed by both the interviewer (Paris Lees) and interviewee (Emma Watson). They are opening and closing conversations, turn-taking, adjacency pairs, feedback, preference organization, and repair. The opening started with a greeting and for the closing, the interviewer ended by initiating a new topic. The turn changed by giving nominations is often used during the interview. Question-answer became the most commonly used type of adjacency pair. For preference organization, the preferred response is used by Emma Watson. Emma and the interviewer mostly used response tokens for feedback. Self-repair is the repair strategy used during the interview.

***Keyword**s: Conversation analysis, aspects of conversational interaction, interview.*

INTRODUCTION

There are several possible forms of exchange of linguistic information, ranging from one-sided monologues to multi-stakeholder interactions. This is referred to as a conversation. According to Fairclough (2001), conversation consists of two or more people taking turns and only one person speaking at a time. Everyone has the right to speak and express opinions. Therefore, Yule (1996) defines the word "floor" or "turn" in his book, because everyone has the opportunity to say anything during their turn. Generally, when someone is speaking, the other person has to listen until the speaker has finished speaking, at that point, someone else can take over. But in reality, sometimes some parties try to dominate the conversation by taking someone else's turn and causing problems in the conversation. Within the scope of linguistics, there is an approach that studies conversation. This approach is called conversation analysis. Conversation analysis was developed by Schegloff and Jefferson in the early 1960s and originates from the discipline of sociology. As stated by Paltridge (2012) Conversation analysis is an oral discourse analysis approach that looks at how people manage their conversational interactions. Conversational analysis reveals how spoken discourse forms and develops when interactions occur. Therefore, conversational analysis tries to understand the rules, meaning, structure or aspects of conversational interaction that create order in a conversation. This is in line with Sidnell's (2016) statement that conversation analysis aims to uncover and explain (formally and specifically) the rules that underlie conversation formation.

Teluma (2019) conducted a study entitled Online Conversation Analysis as a Social Media Text Research Method: Reasons, Steps and Examples. This study tries to look at aspects of online conversations in the form of posts and comments using the theory of Tan & Tan (2011). This study found that there are several aspects of online conversations such as turn taking structures, construction of exchanges, parts-alliances-talks, problems and repairs, preferences and accountability (preferences and accountability) as well as institutional category and identity. Besides that, an aspect of online conversation that is no less important is conversational coherence which refers to connections and meaning in conversations. Another study conducted by Pande et al. (2021), Conversation Analysis: Speech Transfer in the Indonesian Lawyer Club. This qualitative study tries to see the implementation of the turn-taking strategy in the Indonesian Lawyer Club's talk show by applying the Stenstrom framework. The results of the study show that all speech switching strategies such as start up, take over, interrupt, overlap, repair, silent pause, repeating words, fill in filled pause, promoting, appealing, and giving up strategies occur in this debate.

According to Drew and Heritage (1992), conversational analysis is focused on all forms of social interaction. Including everyday conversations between friends and colleagues, interactions in medical contexts, education, mass media, "monological" interactions such as lectures and speeches. However, this study only focuses on interviews. Interviews are conversations between two individuals in which they convey information and ideas through questions and answers to construct meaning from factual information. Therefore, the interviewer must be competent and have high creativity in order to get as much information as possible. The writer chose a British Vogue interview with UN Women Godwill Ambassador, Emma Watson, as the data source because the writer believes that this interview contains some interesting topics. To differentiate from previous studies, the authors use Paltridge's theory (2012) and apply a qualitative descriptive method. According to Paltridge (2012), there are seven aspects of conversational interaction, namely opening conversation, adjacency pairs, preference structure, turn taking, feedback, repair, and closing conversation. Based on the previous explanation, this study aims todiscover aspects of conversational interaction and how those aspects are communicateduse in interviews using Paltridge's theory of conversation analysis.

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Lambert and Lambert (2013) state that the qualitative descriptive method aims to summarize comprehensively, certain events experienced by individuals or groups. In this study, the utterances spoken by the interviewer (Paris Lees) and the resource person (Emma Watson) were used as data. The author uses document analysis as a research instrument. In collecting data, the first step taken was to download the interview video from Youtube. The next step is to watch, listen carefully and transcribe the conversation. The author uses the Jefferson transcription symbol to get more detailed transcription results. The final step in data collection is selecting data that contains aspects of conversational interaction. The writer then classifies and validates the findings according to Paltridge's theory of conversational analysis. After that, the writer describes the findings into a good whole by presenting the evidence. After that, the writer makes conclusions based on the findings.

FINDINGS

The writer classifies the data based on Paltridge's theory. The writer found that the seven aspects of conversational interaction were used by Emma Watson and the interviewers. How the aspects of conversational interaction are used in interviews is also discovered by the writer. Aspects of conversational interaction contained in the interviews are as follows: 1 opening conversation and closing conversation, 135 turn-taking, 37 adjacency pairs, 216 feedback, 36 preference structures (preference organization), and 67 repairs. The discussion of the seven aspects of conversational interaction found in the British Vogue interview with Emma Watson is as follows:

a. Conversation Opening

As stated by Schegloff (in Paltridge, 2012), there are four basic actions that generally occur in opening conversations: 1) call-answer (summons–answer), 2) identification-recognition, 3) greetings, and 4) "how are you" ("how are you"). However, in the interview, the writer found that the interviewer started the interview with a greeting.

Turn 1-2
> *interviewer   : Hel:lo Emma?*
>   Hello Emma?

Emma   : *$Hi Paris$.*
                    Hi Paris.

From the data above it can be seen that the interviewer opened the interview by greeting. This is indicated by the word "hello" spoken by the interviewer and replied with "Hi" by Emma. "hi" and "hello" are two words of greeting.

b. Conversation Closing (Closing Conversation)

According to Paltridge (2012), there are several ways to close a conversation including starting a new topic, making agreements, saying goodbye and good wishes. In the interview, the writer found that the interviewer closed the interview by starting a new topic and giving good wishes.

Turns 134-135

Interviewer: *well as somebody who grew up not having a voice uhm an:d II didn't want this to be like a big you know: (.) suck- suck you up interview but I just really admire (.) I just really admire the way that you raise up other people's voices and- and u:se your platform as a force for good I think is really great a:nd keep up the good wo:rk.*
                    As someone who grew up with uhm da limitations :n I don't want this interview to be anything but contrived but I do admire the way you raise other people's voices and use the platform for good. I think it's really great and keep up the good work.

Emma   : *Thank you↓ thank you.*
                    Thank you.

Based on the data above, the interviewer closed the interview by starting a new topic. The interviewer expressed how much she admired Emma for helping others voice their opinions. The interviewer also encouraged Emma to continue doing the good things she is doing now. Symbol↓indicates a falling intonation. Falling intonation also signals the end of a conversation.

c. Speech Transfer (Turn-taking)

The basic rule of turn-taking is that only one person can talk at a time while the others listen. There are two strategies in speech switching, namely the turn changed by giving nominations and the turn changed without giving nominations.

1) Alternation of Turns with the awarding of Nominations

Turn 72-73

interviewer   :*[right]>I know what the answer to this question would be< bu:t (.) >you know< do you↑ feel comfortable with me (.) using uh you know: female toilets?.*
                    I already know the answer to this question but do you feel comfortable when I use the women's restroom?

Emma   : *Oh my go::d of cou:rse I would*
                    God, of course I feel comfortable

From the data above, the interviewer gave Emma a question. At the end of the question, the interviewer makes eye contact as a sign that he needs an answer to his question. Emma quickly took over the conversation and provided answers to the questions.

2) Change of Turn without awarding Nominations

Turn 63-63

interviewer : *They- well yeah >but it's not quite on the same level< you know: but I can get on a tra:in you know: and not be: pestered but you can't do normal thing. I could meet a guy off tinder for a drink or something.*

But this is not worth it. I can ride the train without being bothered but you can't even do something normal. I can date men from Tinder.

Emma : *>I don't wanna bring it really heavy again< but: li:ke (0.2) I↑ feeling anxious walking down the street right? I feel anxious getting on a train, I feel anxious being in public spaces because I never kno:w .hhh*

I don't want to make this a big deal but I feel anxious being in a public space because I never know what's going to happen

The interviewer ended her statement without giving Emma any hint that she wanted feedback on her statement. The period at the end of the interviewer's statement indicates dropping intonation, which is a sign that he is finished giving the statement and wants Emma to give her opinion without having to tell him. Emma quickly caught the hint and gave her response.

3) Adjacency Pairs

The writer found five types of pairs side by side in interviews, namely: requesting-agreement, assessment-agreement, question-answer, compliance-agreement and greetings. (greeting-greeting).

a) Requesting-agreement

Turns 13-14

interviewer : *Tell me about (.) how you met her, and .hh*

Tell me how you met him

Emma : *Oh my goodne:ss. She is: the dream. I did the spe:ech for the UN. This campaign that we launched called HeforShe (.) a:nd I had like a massive case of the imposter syndrome↓ because suddenly I was like (1.2) me↑ coming, coming out as this feminist was kind of concern and I was like (.) okay wow ↑ what do I (0.6) anyway↑ the imposter hit, hit ha:rd and i was kinda like i need t- to go to some people who've been doing this for a while and talk to them*

Good grief. He is a dream. I gave a speech for the UN. This campaign is called HeforShe and I have imposter syndrome because when I declared myself as a feminist my condition was very worrying and I had to meet and talk to people who are experienced in this matter.

Based on the data above, the interviewer asked Emma to tell about how she met Gloria Steinem. The phrase "tell me" indicates a request. Emma happily responded to the request and shared about her experience with Gloria Steinem.

b) Assessment-agreement

Turn 33-34

interviewer : *and you must be (0.4) >worried about that< as (0.4) I think we all a:re*

You must be worried about it and everyone else is too.

Emma : *[yeah]*

Yes

As seen in the conversation above, the interviewer made a judgment call saying that Emma and people in general must be worried about bad things happening. Emma agreed with what the interviewer said and gave her comment by saying, "yes."

1) FAQs (Question-answer)
Turn 86-87

interviewer	*: Yeah.I- I grew up feeling like tha:t↓ I grew up feeling that I was: ugly,that I was: pervert, that I was mentally ill .hhh that I wasn't you know the society wasn't, wasn't about .hhh can I? I've actually brought a book for you: actually which is quite uhm is on topic. D- do you: spe:ak french?*
	Yes. I grew up with that feeling. I grew up feeling that I was ugly, I was pervert, I was mentally ill, society wasn't. May I? Actually I brought a book for you. Can you speak French?
Emma	*: >not fluently but I do: ye:ah<*
	Not fluent but I can

In the transcript above, the interviewer is about to give Emma a book written in French. Thus, he asked Emma for information whether she could speak French or not. Emma then replied that she spoke French but not fluently.

2) Compliment-acceptance
Turn 10-11

Emma	*: And I was like (.) <Paris is really> good at taking selfies.*
	And I thought, Paris is really good at taking photos.
interviewer	*: I'm a transwoman so I know my angels (.) but yeah (.) it's it' sall about (.) >I've got like the one< if you look they're all basically the same photos.*
	I'm a waria so I know the right photo position. I have one. If you pay attention, they all look the same.

In the data above, Emma compliments the interviewer about her post on Instagram. In the interview, Emma particularly praised the interviewer's appearance because she mentioned the word "selfie", which means self-portrait. The interviewer took the compliment and said that she knows the exact position of the photos, that's the reason she looks good in every photo she posts on her Instagram.

3) Greetings (greeting-greeting)
Turn 1-2

interviewer	*: Hel:lo Emma?*
	Hello Emma?
Emma	*:$Hi Paris$.*
	Hi Paris.

In the data above, the interviewer greets Emma by saying "hello" to Emma, and in response to the greeting, Emma says "hi". In interviews, there is only a greeting at the beginning of the interview. This is because most conversations and interviews start with a greeting.

4) Preference structure (Preference organization)
Preference structure (preference organization), according to Paltridge (2000), is a pair of expressions that provide freedom in reacting to the first part of the expression, whether it is a preferred response or disagreed response.

Turn 124-125

interviewer   : *[yeah, I think that's a sign of a really emotional maturity]*
                   [Yes. I think it's a sign of emotional maturity]

Emma   :*[really↑mo:re recently: mo:re I- yea:h] and that's- I didn't think it was possible (.) and it really is posibble and it's actually gre:at.*
                   [Right. Lately, yeah] I thought it couldn't possibly happen and it did and it was actually really great.

As seen in the transcription above, the interviewer stated that it is a sign of emotional maturity as Emma is still friends with her ex-boyfriend. Emma agreed with the interviewer's statement and admitted that it was great.

Turns 102-103

interviewer   : *Bacause she: she ci:ted you: as an- as a: inspiration and I just thought .hhh uh yy-your reach is so: glo:bal↓=*
                   Because he cites you as an inspiration and I think your influence is worldwide

Emma   : *((shakes head))*
                   ((Shake his head))

In the conversation above, the interviewer made a statement by saying that Emma's influence was so great and asking Emma's opinion about it. When the interviewer says, "I'm thinking that your influence is so worldwide," Emma shook her head, which meant she didn't agree with the interviewer's statement.

5) Feedback

According to Paltridge (2012), feedback is a way for listeners to show that they are paying attention to what the speaker is saying. In this interview, the writer found that Emma and the interviewers frequently used response tokens.

Turns 88

interviewer   : *It's the first book since Ronnie's book that really blew me awa:y uhm a:nd he's- he's so young he's like twenty-si:x (0.3) a:nd (0.7)=*
                   This is the first book other than Ronnie's book that has amazed me and he is so young. She is about twenty-six years old and=

Emma   : *[oh wo:w] [I was about to say he's so young]*
                   [Oh wow] [I was about to say he's so young]

interviewer   : *=he's so young and he- he grew up in a: .hhh rural Fra:nce=*
                   =He is very young and he grew up in the French countryside =

Emma   : *[how amazing]*
                   [amazing]

From the transcription above, it can be seen that Emma gave several responses to the interviewer. Emma uses several response tokens, such as "oh wow" and "amazing". Emma also said, "I was just about to say she was really young," which is a paraphrase of what the interviewer said.

6) Repair

Conversation correction is a technique for solving communication, hearing, and comprehension problems or errors in a conversation. According to Paltrdige (2012) there are two types of improvement; self-repair and other repair.

Turns 118

interviewer : [yeah, you're out there]>I'm just wondering< how↑ how do you↑ meet.
     >Because obviously as a trans woman it's a quiet complicated meeting<.
     How do you: you can't just link man on tinder, can you?
    [yes. You're out there] I wonder how you met. Because of course being a
     waria is a complicated thing. How about you, you can't meet a guy from
     Tinder right away, right?

  The interviewer initially asked Emma how she managed to meet a man but she quickly changed the question and asked the tag question given at the end of the statement.

CONCLUSION

  Based on the research results, the authors make two conclusions. First, in relation to the first objective of this research, which is to find aspects of conversational interaction, the authors found that the seven aspects of conversational interaction: opening conversation, adjacency pairs, preference organization, speech switching turn taking), feedback, repair, and closing conversation were used by Emma Watson and the interviewer (Paris Lees). Second, regarding the second objective of this study, which is to describe how aspects of conversational interaction are used in interviews, the authors found that the interviewers opened the interview with a greeting and closed the interview by starting a new topic. For over speech (turn taking), the turn changed by giving nominations is often used during interviews. Since this is an interview, the question-answer is the most frequently used type of adjacency pair. For the preference structure (preference organization), the preferred response is always used by Emma Watson. During interviews, both Emma and the interviewer frequently use response tokens. the preferred response is always used by Emma Watson. During interviews, both Emma and the interviewer frequently use response tokens. the preferred response is always used by Emma Watson. During interviews, both Emma and the interviewer frequently use response tokens.(Paltridge, 2012)Finally, self-repair is the repair strategy used in interviews.

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