



SPEECH FUNCTIONS IN OPRAH WINFREY SHOW

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by
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standard.



2007

Semarang, February 15th,

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SUPERVISOR APPROVAL

This thesis, by Murti Ayu Wijayanti, entitled ‘Speech Functions in Oprah Winfrey Shows’ has been approved by the supervisors to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



APPROVAL

A Master in English Education Thesis
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To Ikhwah



Never postpone what you can do today (English proverb)

PREFACE

During the slow production of this thesis I have accumulated many debts to many people. However, only a small number of them I have space to acknowledge here. I am grateful to Director of the Graduate Program, Semarang State University, Prof. A. Maryanto, Ph.D. for his encouragement to complete my thesis. My gratitude also goes to my first advisor, Ahmad Sofwan, Ph. D. for his patient guidance in accomplishing my thesis. I owe much to my second advisor, Drs. Jan Mujiyanto, M.Hum. for his guidance and encouragement during my thesis writing.

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis is based on a study focusing on the speech functions realized by Oprah as the host and her guests in Oprah Winfrey Show. The main purposes of the study were to explain the speech functions chosen by Oprah and her guest and describe the role enactment among them.

The data were taken from two Oprah Winfrey shows. Those two shows were chosen according to the two different programs of Oprah Winfrey Show. One program was about entertainment with artists featuring Jon Stewart, and another was about ordinary people who experienced dramatic life featuring Polly Mitchell. The data were recorded from one of television stations in the form of video compact disc and were transcribed to get the written data. The written data were then identified in terms of turn and moves. The next step was analyzing the speech function of every move based on the chart provided by Eggins and Slade. The speech function choices were then interpreted synoptically to give the quantification of the discourse structure.

The results of this study show that (1) Oprah plays her role as the initiator while her guests play their roles as the supporters, (2) the status difference between the guests affect the distribution of speech function choices, (3) both guests produce higher number of moves and clauses than Oprah indicating that they get more space to speak, (4) as the host, Oprah produces higher number of registering move (encouraging her guests to speak) which becomes the reason why Oprah is considered to be a great host who can reveal the fact from her guests without threatening them, (5) both guests produce higher number of responding moves than Oprah showing that they provide information rather than seek it, (6) compared to her guests, Oprah makes more tracking move (one of rejoinder moves) by clarifying, checking and confirming indicating that she has more power to get the clearer information.

The suggestions that can be given are (1) understanding casual conversation is extremely useful for the students who study English as foreign language because without the ability to participate in casual conversation, the students will still remain excluded from social intimacy with English speakers, (2) as an example of casual conversation, talk show can be an interesting authentic material used in language learning to help the students practice English, (3) speech functions need to be introduced to the students so that they have more knowledge about the strategies to maintain successful conversation. (4) it is suggested that we need to

consider the role relationship among the interactants, (5) there will be other researchers who conduct further studies on interpersonal relationship using the same subject.



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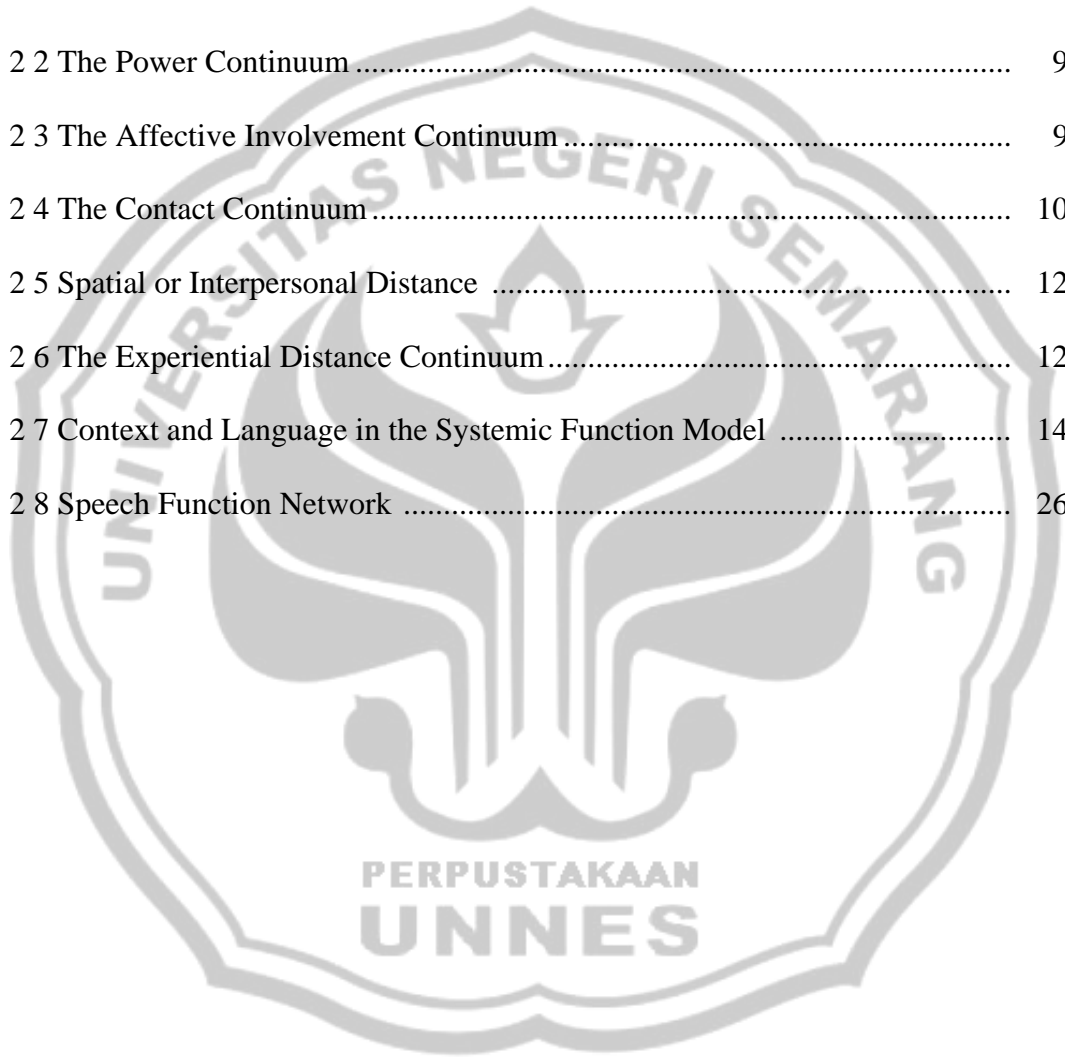
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In everyday life, language is used to share ideas and exchange meanings. By means of language, people are able to tell what they mean. Moreover, it can also make them understand what other people think about.

Language also conveys news. Pinker (1995: 83) says that for journalists, when a dog bites a man, that is not news, but when a man bites a dog, that is news. With language, the news is made. Next, the news is shared in a community that shares the same language.

There are two kinds of language, verbal and non verbal language. Verbal language is mostly used for people to communicate in modern era. However, when tracing back to the past, people used gesture or picture to interact with others. It then developed to verbal language which gave more ease to share ideas.

Fiske (1990: 67) states that non verbal communication is carried on through presentational codes such as gestures, eye movements, or quality of voice that can give message only about here and now. In the other words, people can't send message about their feelings last week.

Through verbal language, people can send message about their feeling now and last week as well. This type of communication can also be recorded and

studied. That's why, it is a good way to understand more about language through verbal language in the form of written or spoken text.

A number of studies on language whether written or spoken have been conducted, such as study on the work of popular authors, everyday conversation, and so on. It is natural since having language is part of what it means by human. Then, it is not exaggerating when people want to know about language. The reason is because they hope that this knowledge will lead them to insight about human nature (Pinker, 1995: 404).

Linguists, for the first time, paid attention to spoken text little bit late. Halliday (1994: xxii) states that communities without a written language obviously have their literacy sacred text in spoken form. Then, when writing evolves the value tends to be transferred to written language and speech is largely ignored.

Fortunately, there was a new invention, a tape recorder. Halliday finds that tape recorder which can capture every single conversation was the greatest invention in linguistics. As the result, spoken language can be easily captured and analyzed.

Halliday (1994: xxii-xxiii) also proposes two main reasons why spoken language or speech is important for the study. The first reason is because of the unconscious nature of spoken language. It is spoken language that responds continually to the small but subtle changes in its environment. The second reason is that because much of the written language which achieves lexically is achieved by the spoken language through the grammar.

Halliday (1985: 5-11) notes that the way into understanding about language lies in the study of texts. Text according to Halliday is defined as a semantic unit. It consists of words and sentences that are made of meanings. It is also as social exchange of meanings. As a form of exchange, a text is meaningful because it can be related to interaction among speakers. Another definition comes from Eggins (1994: 5). She defines a text as a complete linguistic interaction whether spoken or written, preferably from beginning to end. It is verbal or non verbal used to interact to share meanings.

In spoken text or what someone says, speech sound or voice becomes the medium. There are also two other media, such as radio and television. Those mechanical media transmit the speech sound produced by the speaker to the listeners, in this case is audience.

A television program that serves the audience with spoken text is talk show. Talk show is defined as a television or radio program in which people, especially well - known people are invited to talk in informal way about various topics (Hornby, 1995: 188). In the show, they talk spontaneously without the full script given by a scrip writer.

Talk show is an invention of twentieth century broadcasting. It takes a very old form of communication and transforms it into a low cost but highly popular form of information and entertainment through the institution, practices, and technologies of television (Timberg, *http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/talkshows.htm*).Talk show combines information and entertainment in such a way so that it can be presented to the audience.

For the last decade, a talk show that gets people's attention is Oprah Winfrey Show. It is seen by more than 49 million viewers a week in the United States and is broadcast internationally in 121 countries. It also ranks second among all U.S. talk shows (<http://www2.oprah.com>).

Television talk show is the representation of casual conversation. It is necessary for us to study how it becomes the magnet for the audience. Trying to find out what strength the talk show has from the language point of view is good for us who want to understand more about language.

1.2 Research Question

The research questions of this study are as follows:

- (1) What speech functions choices are used by Oprah Winfrey?
- (2) What speech functions choices are used by the guests in Oprah Winfrey Show?
- (3) How are the role enactment patterns realized in the show?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- (1) Describing the speech function choices used by Oprah Winfrey.
- (2) Describing the speech function choices used by the guests in Oprah Winfrey Show.
- (3) Explaining the patterns of role enactment in the show.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to contribute theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study can give more view in the study of discourse. Practically, students can learn more the example of speech functions that can be used to help them speak English. Other researchers can also get the benefit, especially those who are willing to conduct further study on discourse.

1.5 Outline of the Report

The thesis is organized in five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction of the study. It presents the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It provides theories related to the topic of the study. Chapter III presents the procedures of investigation. It consists of research method, unit of analysis, source of data, role of the researcher, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV discusses the findings and discussion consisting of the general findings and further discussion. And finally, chapter V draws conclusion of the study and provides suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

From time to time, the studies on spoken interaction have been conducted through several points of view. Analyzing conversation started from ethno methodology. It focused on common social interaction. Then the theory of Conversational Analysis (CA) emerged. It was the root of discourse analysis (Tesch, 1990: 5). Discourse analysis focused on the analysis of the text whether spoken or written.

This study is based on systemic functional linguistics approach. This is one of influenced approaches to analyzing conversation. This approach is based on the work of Halliday (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 44). He notes that people study about language in order to understand language and how it works. Moreover Eggins (1994: 2) asserts that the systemic approach tries to answer the question functionally and semantically. Functionally, it answers the questions about how people use language and how language is structured for use. Then semantically, it tries to seek answer the questions about how many different meanings we use language to make and how language is organized to make meanings.

Meanings are shared in interaction. However, not only one meaning delivered at the same time, but can be several strands of meaning simultaneously. Halliday (Halliday and hasan. 1985: 45) called these strands of meanings as

metafunctions; ideational meanings (experiential and logical), interpersonal meanings, and textual meanings.

Egins and Slade (1994: 49) give more explanations about how to analyze conversation based on the metafunctions. They are:

- (1) Ideational meanings: it focuses on the topics people talk about, when, by whom, how topic transition and closure is achieved, etc.
- (2) Interpersonal meanings: it focuses on the kinds of role relations in the conversation, the attitudes that the interactants express to each other, the way they negotiate with others, etc.
- (3) Textual meanings: it focuses on the cohesion in the conversation, different patterns of salience and foregrounding, etc.

Egins and Slade (1997: 51) then note that those three strands of meaning or tripartite structure of language is an encoding of the tripartite structure of the context of situation in which we use language. Social context of situation based on Halliday (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12) include field, tenor and mode.

2.1.1 Field

Halliday (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12) defines field as the activity or focus of the topic, whereas Gerot and Widnell (1995: 15) define field as what is going on. Meanwhile Egins (1994: 67) gives definition of the field as the situational variable that has to do with the focus of the activity in which we are engaged. Those agree that field is the thing which is going on.

The situations based on Eggins (1994: 67) may be either technical or everyday in their construction of an activity focus, as indicated by Figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1 The field continuum

(Eggin, 1994: 67)

It shows that field varies along a dimension of technicality. The field may be in the end of continuum; technical or commonsense. It can also be in the middle of the two poles.

Eggins also gives more differences between technical and everyday language in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Technical vs. Everyday Language

Technical Language	Everyday Language
technical terms - words only “insiders” understand acronyms technical action processes attributive (descriptive) process	everyday terms - words we all understand full names standard syntax identifying processes

Table 1 gives an insight that not all people can understand the words in technical language, for example the word in architecture. Only insiders or those who include in the same community will understand this technical language. It’s different from everyday language which all people understand.

2.1.2 Tenor

Tenor according to Halliday (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12) and Gerrot and Wignell (1994: 15) refers to role and role relationship, Whereas Eggins (1994: 63) defines tenor as the social role relationships played by interactants. It means that the kind of social role they are playing in a situation will effect on how they use language.

Pynton (in Eggins, 1994: 64) suggests three different continua. They are power, affective involvement, and contact. Those three will be elaborated as following.

a. Power



Figure 2.2 The power continuum
(Eggins, 1994: 64)

The power continuum describes which position situation whether people are equal or unequal. The example of equal situation is the interaction between friends while the example of unequal situation is the interaction between teacher and student.

b. Affective Involvement



Figure 2.3 The affective involvement continuum

(Eggins ,1994: 64)

Figure 2.3 schematizes the affective involvement continuum, in which situations can be positioned according to whether the roles interactants are playing

are those in which the affective involvement is high or low. In other words, the involvement of their emotion is high or low. The example of high affective involvement is between husband and wife, whereas between colleagues are not.

c. Contact



Figure 2.4 The contact continuum

(Eggins , 1994: 64)

The contact continuum describes the positions situations whether the roles we are playing frequently takes place or not. For example, the frequent contact between spouses contrasted with distant acquaintance.

Based on the three continua, Eggins (1994: 65) then formulates the contrast between two situation types, the informal and formal according to their typical tenor dimensions. The summary of the contrasts between formal and informal situation is on Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Formal vs. Informal Situations

Informal	Formal
Equal power	Unequal, hierarchic power
Frequent contact	Infrequent, or one-off, contact
High affective involvement	Low affective involvement

(Eggins , 1994: 65)

An informal situation would typically involve interactants who are equal power, who see each other frequently, and who are affectively involved. A formal situation, in contrast, would typically involve interactants who are not equal, who do not frequently see, and whose affective involvement is low.

2.1.3 Mode

Mode according to Halliday (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 12) refers to what part the language is playing whether written or spoken. Eggins (1994: 53) also defines mode as the role language is playing in interaction. Meanwhile Gerrot and Wignell (1995: 11) note that mode refers to how language is being used whether the channel of communication is spoken or written and language is being used as a mode of action or reflection.

Martin (1985) as restated by Eggins (1994: 53) has suggested that the role can be seen as involving two simultaneous continua which describe two different types of distance, spatial and experiential distance.

a. Spatial/Interpersonal Distance

Spatial/interpersonal distance is the range of situations according to the possibilities of immediate feedback between the interactants as indicated by Figure 5:

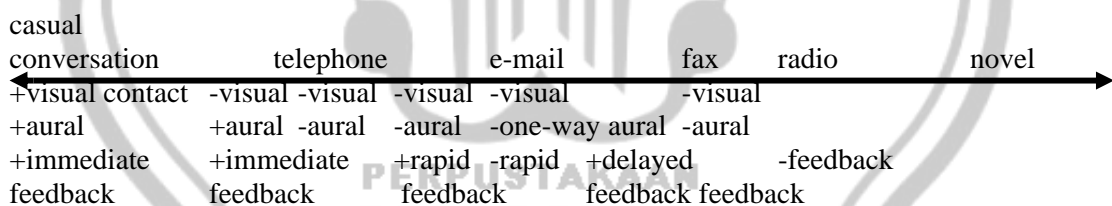


Figure 2.5 Spatial or interpersonal distance
(Eggins, 1994: 54)

In casual conversation, there are both visual contact and aural. As the result, the feedback in that situation is immediate. At the other end of the continuum is novel where there is no visual or aural contact and thus no possibility of immediate feedback. The other types of situations, such as telephone, e-mail, fax, and radio are between two poles.

b. Experiential Eistance

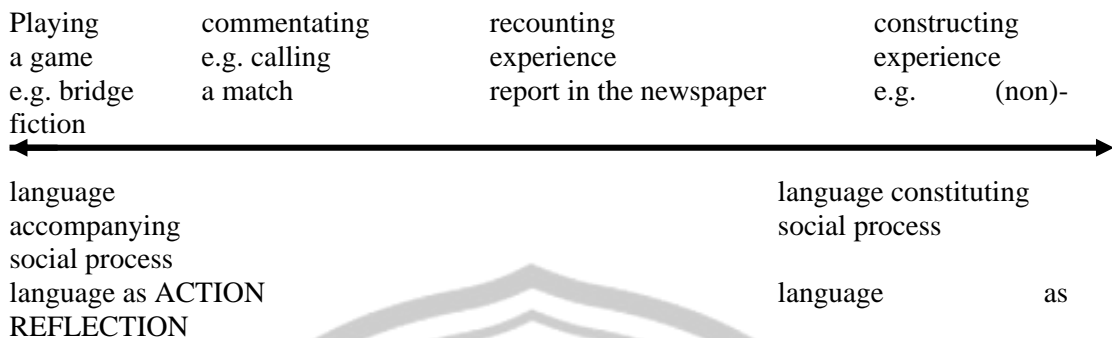


Figure 2.6 The experiential Distance Continuum
(Eggins, 1994: 54)

Figure 6 describes the second continuum of experiential distance, which ranges situations based on the social process occurring. At one pole, playing game situation for example, language is used to accompany the activity interactans are involved in. In contrast, another pole, a piece of fiction where language is all that there is. In these situations, language is being used to reflect on experience, rather than to enact it.

Eggins (1994: 55) then combines those two dimensions which can describe the characteristics of spoken and language situation. The summary is presented on Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Mode: Characteristics of Spoken/Written Language Situations

Mode: Typical Situations of Language Use	
Spoken discourse	Written text
<p>+interactive 2 or more participants</p> <p>+face-to-face In the same place at the same time</p> <p>+language as action Using language to accomplish some task</p> <p>+spontaneous Without rehearsing what is going to be said</p> <p>+casual Informal and everyday</p>	<p>Non interactive One participant</p> <p>Not face-to-face On his/her own</p> <p>Not language as action Using language to reflect</p> <p>Not spontaneous Planning, drafting and rewriting</p> <p>Not casual Formal and special occasion</p>

Table 2.3 shows that the situation is different between spoken and written text. The participant in written text is single, but there are two or more participants in spoken discourse. In spoken discourse, the participants should be in the place at the same time. In written text, however the participants are not face to face. In addition, the situation in spoken discourse is spontaneous. For example, someone responds directly to his friend's question. The situation will be different in written text which is planned, drafted, and rewritten.

As stated before, there is a link between the three metafunctions and the context of situation (Eggins and Slade, 1997: 51). Observe Figure 2.7:

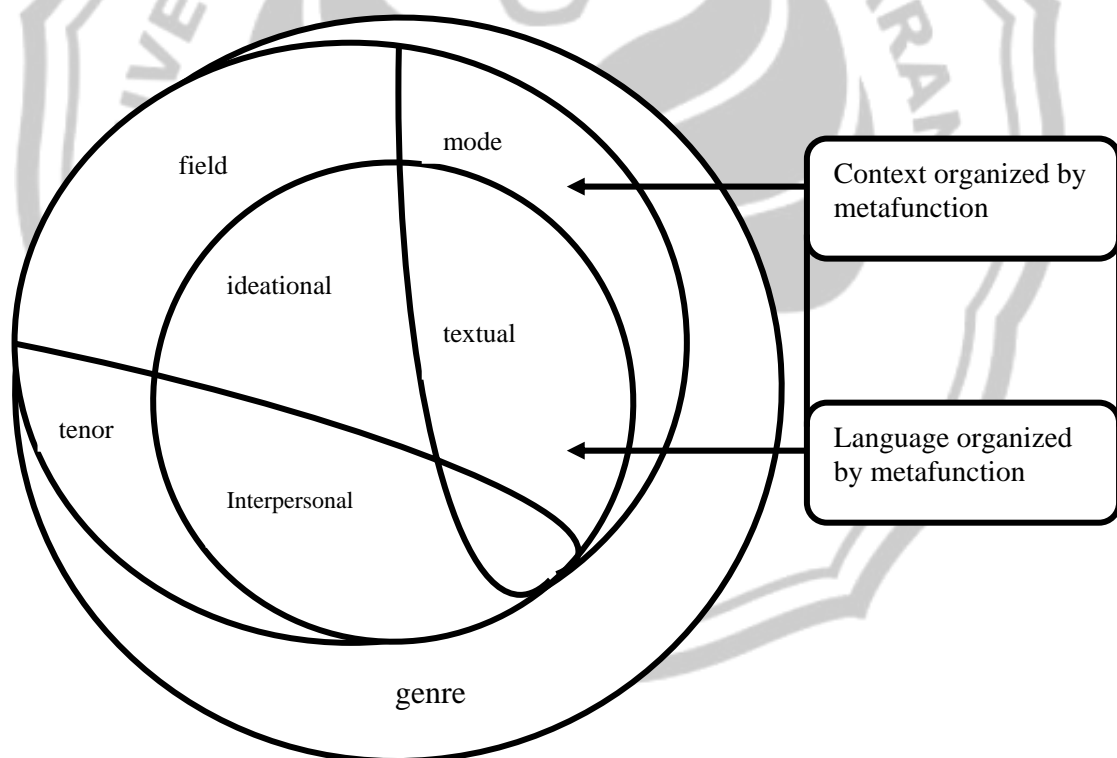


Figure 2.7: Context and language in the systemic function model
(Eggins and Slade, 1997: 51)

Figure 2.7 shows that the field is realized through the ideational metafunction. The mode is realized by the textual metafunction, whereas the tenor

is realized through interpersonal metafunction. And the whole system of language and context is included in genre.

2.2 Speech Function

In analyzing conversation, I focused on interpersonal meanings, especially the speech function. Speech function is a type of move interactants use to initiate a piece of dialogue (Egins and Slade, 1997: 180). By revealing the speech function chosen by speakers, people can get information about the role enactment pattern among them.

Every time people do interaction, they have roles and turns. Actually, there are only two role types according to Halliday (1994: 68), giving and demanding. Giving means inviting to receive and demanding means inviting to give. From these two types, Halliday elaborates four primary speech functions into offer, command, statement and question. Together with the responses, here is the table that presents those speech functions.

Table 2.4 Speech Functions and Responses

	initiation	Expected response	Discretionary alternatives
Give goods-&-services	offer	Acceptance	Rejection
Demand goods-&-services	command	Undertaking	Refusal
Give information	statement	Acknowledgement	Contradiction
Demand information	question	answer	disclaimer

(Halliday, 1994: 69)

Table 2.4 shows that there is the orientation of the exchange whether the speaker is giving or demanding. In addition, there is the commodity exchanged whether information or goods and services.

Eggins and Slade (1997: 181) state that there is a choice between initiating and responding moves. Every time speakers take their roles, they assign the listeners to take their roles too so that the conversation runs well. The listeners' roles are the response of the initiation made by the speakers.

Halliday (1994: 68) notes that the interactivity by pairing each of four basic initiating speech functions with expected response that can be verbalized or not be verbalized. However, there is also possibility for the listener to give response out of the expected one.

There is a relation between speech function and typical mood structure. It is because of the existence of the links between social context and linguistic choices. Eggins and Slade (1997: 183) propose the relation in table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Speech Function and Typical Mood in Clause

Speech function	Typical mood in clause
Statement	declarative
question	interrogative
command	imperative
offer	modulated interrogative
answer	elliptical declarative
acknowledgement	minor (or non-verbal)
accept	minor (or non-verbal)
compliance	minor (or non-verbal)

(Eggins and Slade ,1997: 183)

The table shows that every speech function is performed in its typical mood. However, we can find that in natural conversation, it is impossible for the interactants to use the predicted mood all the time. In relation with speech function and mood in clause, Halliday states that when speech function is not realized by the predicted mood, incongruent realizations of speech function occur,

and vice versa. In detail, Eggins and Slade (1997: 184) give the summary of congruent and incongruent realizations of speech functions.

Table 2.6 Congruent and Incongruent Realizations of Speech Functions

Speech function	Congruent clause mood	Incongruent clause mood
command	imperative	modulated interrogative, declarative
offer	modulated interrogative	imperative, declarative
statement	declarative	tagged declarative
question	interrogative	modulated declarative

(Eggins and Slade (1997: 184))

Table 2.6 shows that the predicted mood of a question is interrogative. However, incongruent mood of question in modulated declarative form is often found. For example:

(1) *She makes you sad, Fred?*

Example (1) shows that the question is realized in the form of declarative, instead of using interrogative: (2) *Does she make you sad, Fred?*

The second example is command. Typically, commands are expressed by imperative, but sometimes they are realized in the form of modulated interrogative or declarative. Consider (3) (4) (5):

(3) *Clean your class!* (imperative- congruent)

(4) *I hope you will clean your class.* (declarative- incongruent)

(5) *Will you clean your class, please?* (modulated interrogative- incongruent)

Another example is when someone offers something, typically the mood clause is modulated interrogative. However, in natural conversation, an offer performed in imperative or declarative is often found. Consider (6), (7), (8)

(6) *Would you like to have some sugar?* (modulated interrogative- congruent)

- (7) *Take this sugar for you.* (imperative- incongruent)
 (8) *There is some sugar for you.* (declarative- incongruent)

Analyzing speech functions in detail is needed. The reason is because it can make the subtle analysis from the data we get. Without a delicate speech function system, the analysis of conversation will not be satisfactory.

Eggs and Slade (1997: 191) elaborate the speech functions classes into opening, sustaining, responding and rejoinder speech functions. Opening functions to initiate talk, whereas sustaining functions to allow either the current speaker to keep talking or for another interactant to take over the speaker role. Next, responding means reactions which move the exchange towards completion, while rejoinders are reactions which in some way prolong the exchange.

Eggs and Slade call the speech functions and their sub classes as a speech function network. By analyzing the delicate speech function network, role relation among the interactants in conversation can be completely captured. The power relation among the interactants can also be interpreted from the analysis of dominant speech function made by them.

2.2.1 Opening Speech Function

In starting conversation, people make an opening speech function. Opening functions to initiate a sequence of talk. It indicates the claim to a degree of control the interaction. Let's observe Table 7:

Table 2.7 Speech Function Labels for Opening Moves

Speech Function	Discourse purpose	Congruent mood	Example
attending	Attention seeking	Minor, formulaic	Hey, David!

offer	give goods and services	Modulated interrogative	Would you like some more wine?
command	Demand goods and services	imperative	Look
Statement: fact	Give factual information	Full declarative; no modality; no appraisal	You met his sister.
Statement: opinion	Give individual/ evaluative information	Full declarative; modality and/or appraising lexis	This conversation needs Allenby.
Question: open: fact	Demand factual information	Wh-interrogative; no modality; no appraisal	What's Allenby doing these days?
Question: closed: fact	Demand confirmation/ agreement with factual information	Polar interrogative; no modality; no appraisal	Is Allenby living in Lodon?
Question: open: opinion	Demand opinion information	Wh-interrogative; modality/ appraisal	What do we need here?
Question: closed: opinion	Demand agreement with opinion information	Polar interrogative; modality/ appraisal	Do we need Allenby in this conversation?

(Eggin and Slade, 1997: 194)

There are two kinds of opening; attending and initiating. Someone's call, greeting, or all of which to get the hearer's attention, are called them as attending. Whereas initiating goes to the main course of interaction; giving and demanding exchanging goods, services or information as the commodities.

Demanding information or questioning can be both in the form of open or closed question. Open questions means questions which seek to elicit completion of a proposition from the addressee. Those are usually realized by wh-interrogatives. Closed questions present a complete proposition for the support or confrontation of the addressee which are realized by polar interrogatives.

Giving or demanding information can be classified into fact and opinion. The difference between them is the use of either expressions of modality or appraisal lexis in opinion. Those lead to different types of exchanges, and genres,

with opinion exchanges generating arguments, while fact exchanges often remain brief or develop into story-text.

2.2.2 Sustaining Speech Function

Sustaining moves keep negotiating the same proposition. Sustaining talk may be achieved by the speaker to continue talking (continuing speech functions) or by other speaker to give reaction (reacting speech functions). The continuing status of a move will be realized by its potential or actual elliptical status in relation to the prior move.

2.2.2.1 Continuing speech Functions

There are three kinds of continuing speech function a speaker can choose; monitoring, prolonging, and appending. Monitoring means to deploy moves in which the speaker focuses on the state of the interactive situation, such as by inviting another speaker to give response or by checking that the audience is following. Whereas prolonging moves are those where a continuing speaker adds their contribution by giving more information. Finally, appending move is midway between a continuing move and prolonging move. The summary of continuing speech functions is presented in Table 8.

Table 2.8 Summary of Continuing Speech Functions

Speech function	Discourse purpose	Congruent mood
Continue: monitor	Check that audience is still engaged	Elliptical major clause or minor clause with interrogative intonation
Prolong: elaborate	Clarify; exemplify or restate	Full declarative, linked (or linkable) by; for example, I mean, like
Prolong: extend	Offer additional or contrasting information	Full declarative, linked (or linkable) by; for example,

		excepton the other hand
Prolong: enhance	Qualify previous move by giving details of time, place, cause, condition, etc.	Full declarative, linked (or linkable) by; then, so, because
Append: elaborate	Clarify; exemplify or previous move after intervention by another speaker	Elaborating nominal group
Append: extend	Offer additional or contrasting information to previous move after intervention by another speaker	Extending nominal group
Append: enhance	Qualify previous move after intervention by another speaker	Enhancing prepositional/ adverbial phrase

(Eggs and Slade, 1997: 201)

When someone is prolonging, he may employ elaboration, extension, or enhancement of the prior move. In elaborations, a move clarifies, restate or exemplifies an immediately prior move. It can be made by inserting conjunctions such as: *for example, like, I mean*. Next, in extension, a move adds to the information in an immediately prior move, or provides contrasting information by inserting conjunctions such as: *and, but, instead, or, except*. At last, in enhancement, a move qualifies or modifies the information in an immediately prior move by providing temporal, spatial, causal or conditional detail by inserting conjunctions such as: *then, so, because*.

2.2.2.2 Reacting Speech Functions: responding

Responses are reactions which move the exchange towards completion. There are two options of responding; supporting and confronting. Supporting moves are preferred response while confronting moves are dispreferred or discretionary responses.

There are four main categories of supporting moves; developing, engaging, registering, and replying. Developing then may be sub divided into elaborating, extending, and enhancing. Then replying is sub classified into accepting, complying, agreeing, answering, acknowledging, and affirming.

Two options of confronting are disengaging and replying. Replying is then sub divided into declining, non-complying, disagreeing, withholding, disavowing, and contradicting.

Table 2.9 Summary of Sustaining Responding Speech Functions

Speech function	Discourse purpose	Congruent mood
engage	Show willingness to interact by responding to salutation. Etc.	Minor: typically “yea” or matched response
register	Display attention to the speaker	Repetition of speaker’s word (s): paralinguistic expressions such as Mmh, Uh huh; ritual exclamations, minor clauses
comply	To carry out demand or goods and services.	Non-verbal expressions of undertaking (e.g. “OK”)
accept	To accept preferred goods and services	Non-verbal; expression of thanking
agree	To indicate support of information given	Yes; positive polarity
acknowledge	To indicate knowledge of information given	Expressions of knowing
Answer	To provide information demanded	Complete missing structural elements
Affirm	To provide positive response to question	Yes; positive polarity
Disagree	To provide negative response to question	Negation of proposition
Non-comply	To indicate inability to comply with prior command	Non-verbal; no expressions of undertaking; negation of verbal command
Withhold	To indicate inability to provide demanded information	Negative elliptical declarative
Disavow	To deny acknowledgement of information	Expressions of disclaiming knowledge
contradict	To negate prior information	No; switched polarity

(Eggins and Slade, 1997: 208)

Table 9 shows that engage means to show the willingness to interact. The example of engaging is answering the salutation. When a hearer responds to someone's greeting, it means that he chooses engage speech function. Then when he wants to show his attention as the response to someone's speech, he chooses register move. For the complete explanation, see Eggins and Slade, 1997: 204 – 208.

2.2.2.3 Reacting Speech Functions: rejoinder

Rejoinder moves are moves to set underway sequences of talk that interrupt, postpone, abort, or suspend the initial speech function sequence. Rejoinder moves do not only negotiate what is already on the table but also give further explanation or demanding further details.

There are two sub classes of rejoinders; tracking and challenging. Tracking moves are supporting in the sense of delaying anticipated exchange completion without indicating disagreement with it. There are four types of tracking; checking, confirming, clarifying, and probing moves. Whereas challenging confronts prior talk by detaching, rebounding, and countering.

Table 2.10 Summary of Sustaining Rejoinder Speech Function

Speech function	Discourse purpose	Congruent mood
check	To elicit repetition of a misheard element of move	Elliptical polar interrogative
confirm	To verify information heard	Elliptical wh-interrogative; wh/element from prior move
clarify	To get additional information needed to understand prior move	Elliptical wh-interrogative; wh/new element (not in prior move)
Probe	To volunteer further details / implications for confirmation	Full clause, new subject, etc. but in logico-semantic relation with

		the moves it's tracking or tagged declarative
Resolve	To provide clarification, acquiesce with information	Elliptical declarative; mood adjunct of polarity and modality.
detach	To terminate interaction	Silence; expression of termination
Rebound	To question relevance, legitimacy, veracity of prior move.	Wh-interrogative, elliptical
Counter	To dismiss addressee's right to his/he position	Non-elliptical declarative; negation of understanding/rightness
Refute	To contradict import of a challenge	Elliptical declarative; negation
Re-challenge	To offer alternative position	Elliptical interrogative

(Eggins and Slade, 1997: 213)

When someone can't hear what his interaction partner has said, he can choose checking speech function by using elliptical polar interrogative. Confirming and clarifying moves are not similar to one another. When he only needs to verify the information, he chooses confirming move. However, when he needs more information to understand prior move, he chooses clarifying move. For the complete explanation, see Eggins and Slade, 1997: 209 – 213.

2.2.3 Speech Function Network

Eggins and Slade (1997) summarize all moves in the form of network, as shown in Figure 2.8:

Move is divided into opening, sustaining, responding and rejoinder speech functions. Opening is then subdivided into attending and initiating. Next, sustaining is subdivided into continuing and reacting. At last, reacting can be subdivided into responding and rejoinder speech functions. The complete explanation for each move, see Eggins and Slade, 1997: 192 – 213.

2.3 Mood of Clause

The next major patterns which enact roles and role relations are mood with the associated subsystems of polarity and modality (Egins and Slade, 1997: 74). Mood is the constituents in casual conversation. According to Mathiesen (1995: 391), mood is the central aspect of the grammar of exchange. It is the resources for interacting dialogically. Moreover Mathiesen notes that those resources give the clause a value as a proposition or a proposal that can be negotiated by the interactants in a dialogue. The basic types of mood that occur in casual conversation will be presented as follow.

Table 2.11 Basic Mood Types

Mood Type	Example
declarative: full declarative: elliptical imperative: full imperative: elliptical wh-interrogative: full wh-interrogative: elliptical polar interrogative: full polar interrogative: elliptic	<i>He plays the double-bass</i> <i>This year.</i> <i>Look at that man walking up there.</i> <i>Look</i> <i>When are you gonna do...all your odds' n sods subjects?</i> <i>Who?</i> <i>Yeah but what IS it?</i> <i>Does he?</i>
exclamative: full exclamative: elliptical minor	<i>What rubbish you talk, Brad!</i> <i>What rubbish!</i> <i>Right</i>

(Egins and Slade, 1997: 75)

Egins and Slade (1997: 85) state that declarative clauses are usually used to initiate conversation. They construct the speaker as taking on an active, initiatory role in talk by present both factual information or attitudinal opinion. Polar interrogative, furthermore, are typically used to initiate an exchange by

requesting information from others. Tagged declarative is the midway between the declarative and polar interrogative which functions to claim the status role of the giver of information and recognize the role of other interactants to confirm or refute the information. The next is imperatives which functions to make commands or demand someone to do something. And the last, Exclamatives are typically used to encode a judgement or evaluation of events.

Mood consists of *Subject* and *Finite* that are closely linked together. *Finite* has the function of making the proposition finite. While subject provides the rest of what it takes to form a proposition (Halliday, 1994: 74).

The other constituents in dialogue are predicator and some combinations of complements or adjuncts. Predicator gives content or representational meaning to the process the subject is engaged in. Complements, furthermore, enable the expansion of the field of negotiation. Whereas adjuncts functions to add extra information about the events expressed in the core of the proposition.

2.4 Talk Show

Talk show is defined as a television or radio program in which people, especially well-known people are invited to talk in informal way about various topics (Hornby, 1995: 188). It is always to a degree spontaneous and high structured. (Timberg, <http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/talkshows.htm>). It is not the full script but the outline of talk show given by the program director. That's way, talk show employs casual conversation which is relevant to the study.

Talk show developed out of forty years of television practice and antecedent talk traditions from radio and popular theatre (Timberg, <http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/talkshows.htm>). It developed from a very simple talk or chat program to a very popular talk show. Talk show development started from NBC with Tonight Show in 1954 hosted by Steve Allen to the very popular and modern talk show hosted by Oprah Winfrey.

To remain on the air, a talk show should give sensitive idea to get the audiences' attention. Only a show that can serve its audience will survive among other talk shows. As the consequence, good talk shows will get high rate and give influence to the audience.

2.5 Oprah Winfrey Show

Oprah Winfrey Show is one of talk shows that get people's attention. It is seen by more than 49 million viewers a week in the United States and is broadcast internationally in 121 countries. It also ranks second among all U.S. talks shows (<http://www2.oprah.com>). Moreover, this talk show wins more than 30 Emmy Awards (Raatma, 2001: 94).

In her book, Raatma (2001:83) says that most of people love Oprah Winfrey Show because they love the host. They always think that Oprah makes them relaxed. They also feel that Oprah sits with them and talks about everything.

Oprah Winfrey becomes the guest of everyone's house everyday by giving entertainment and sensitive issues. To entertain people, she has many artists reveal

their lives. She also gives more insight about the latest issues, such as children abuses, plastic surgery, and so on.

2.6 Previous Related Studies

Eggin and Slade (1997) conducted a study on some casual conversations between English native speakers. Their study has two main aims. The first aim is to develop a comprehensive set of analytical techniques for describing language patterns. The second aim is to offer a critical explanation of the role casual conversation plays in society. They found that conversation involving interactants who are close and familiar frequently has a confrontational orientation. The talk is also quite highly elliptical. However, conversation involving less intimate participants has an orientation toward consensus.

Another study on interpersonal meaning was conducted by Suprihadi (2004) in question and answer episode of a thesis examination at English Department of Muria Kudus University. The participants of this study were lecturers as the examiners and one student as the examinee. He found that the thesis examination was a collaborative supervising in which the examiners collaboratively give information to rather than demand it from the student.

Hartono (2004) studied the power relation in the radio casual conversation of the English radio program. He found that the hosts of the program were more powerful than the callers. The hosts enacted power by controlling turn – taking system and producing more imperative mood types to the callers.

Another study was conducted by Sunardi (2006) focusing on the casual conversation between a native and non - native speaker. He found that non native speaker played his role as the initiator, while the native speaker plays her role as the supporter. He also found that non native speaker showed his egocentricity in the conversation from his “I” subject and subjective modalizations.





CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Research Method

The study is regarded to be qualitative since the data used are the utterances spoken by the interactants in talk show. Miles and Huberman (1984: 15) state that qualitative data are attractive. They are a source of well grounded, rich description and explanation of processes occurring in local context.

Rich description through words was used to explain the result of the study. The interpretation also employed thick analysis of words. Searle in William (2003: 5) notes that the important characteristics of qualitative is that it is about interpreting and coming to understand the social world at micro level. The simple quantification made was only to support the study.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this study is *moves*. Mathiesen (1995: 30) states that move is unit of interaction that develops a dialogue. The moves are expressed through clauses. It is the best way to analyze speech function. Moreover, Eggins and Slade (1997: 184) say that although turn is important unit in casual talk, we can not use turn to analyze it because one turn can realize several speech functions.

3.3 Source of Data

The data were taken from Oprah Winfrey shows. There were two shows taken for the analysis. Those two shows were chosen according to the two different programs of Oprah Winfrey Show. One program was about entertainment with artists, and another was about ordinary people who have dramatic experience.

The guest of talk show with artist is John Stewart, a host of talk show on another TV broadcast in USA. He received an Emmy Winner for his success. For that success, Entertainment Weekly crowned him Entertainer of the Year. There he shared his experience imitating Oprah Winfrey Show.

Oprah Ordinary presented one guest who became news headline in USA. She was Polly Mitchell, a mother of four children who became the prisoner by her own husband in her house for almost a decade. She was locked by her husband so that she had no channel to communicate with others. At last, she found her courage to escape from her house.

Those shows were recorded from one of television stations in the form of video compact disc in order to capture the conversations together with the gestures accompanying the conversation. This record system also gave more ease to transcribe. Hopefully, the data taken were considered to be valid.

Oprah Winfrey show is a highly structured show. It also presents great clips to support the talk show. Since my focus was on the speech functions chosen by the interactants of the show, only the data in the form of dialogue were analyzed.

3.4 Role of Researcher

As a qualitative study, the role of researcher in the study was as the data collector. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1993: 6) that the researcher was the holistic gainer overview of the context under study whether its logic, explicit or implicit rules. I tried to get the complete written data by collecting them through careful transcribing.

Next, I interpreter the data gathered. Alwright and Bailey (1991: 65) assumed that qualitative research was directly upon and to interpret them. To interpret here meant to identify and analyze the data carefully.

3.5 Reliability and Validity

We know that qualitative study employs the high subjectivity of the writer. Miles (1979 in Miles and Huberman, 1993:2) gave dark question about qualitative studies:

The most serious and central difficulty in the use of qualitative data is that methods of analysis are not well formulated. For quantitative data, there are clear conventions the researcher can use. But the analyst faced with a bank of qualitative data has very few guidelines for protection against self-delusion, let alone the presentation of unreliable or invalid conclusions to scientific or policy-making audience. How can we be sure that an “earthy”, “undeniable”, “serindipitous” is not in fact, wrong?

To get the reliability of the study was by avoiding the researcher high subjectivity. Triangulation method by the colleague who has sufficient knowledge was then used to get the inter subjectivity. I had my colleague examine the study from the classification to analysis.

Moreover, to make the study valid, I tried to organize the data carefully by checking the transcription many times with my colleague. The data were also well arranged so that the data could be considered to be valid.

3.6 Technique of Data Collection

The procedures of collecting the data I have taken are following:

(1) Recording

There is one television station in our country broadcasting Oprah Winfrey's Shows. I had two shows recorded in the form of video compact disc.

(2) Transcribing

The next step was transcribing the spoken interaction carefully in order to get the valid data. I also noted the non-verbal interaction accompanying the conversation. This non-verbal interaction was differently written from the verbal one.

3.7 Technique of Data Analysis

The data gathered were then analyzed through these procedures:

(1) Identifying the turn of each speaker

After I had the data in the written form, I started to identify the turn of each speaker. This activity was done carefully since we often found many interruptions in casual conversation. Every turn was numbered in Arabic numerals: 1, 2, 3.

(2) Identifying the moves

The next step was identifying the moves in every turn. Since one turn might consist of more than one move, I labeled them in lower case letters: a, b, c to avoid confusion.

(3) Analyzing the moves

I analyzed the speech function of the moves based on the chart provided by Eggins and Slade. This chart is divided into three big speech functions; opening, continuing, and reacting. These big classes are then sub divided into their branches. Each move is identified its speech function through careful reading.

The speech function choices were then interpreted synoptically. To interpret synoptically means to give the quantification of the discourse structure. This quantification showed the number of speech function choices made by each interactant. It doesn't mean that this study becomes quantitative, but it was made only to ease the further analysis. Here is the example of synoptic interpretation of Oprah Winfrey show.

Table 3.1 Synoptic Interpretation of Text....

Speech Function	Oprah Winfrey	Guest
no. of turns no. of moves no. of clauses		
Open question: opinion state: fact state: opinion total		
Continue Monitor		

prolong: elaborate prolong: extend prolong: enhance append: elaborate Total		
React: responding register develop: elaborate develop: extend develop: enhance replying: supporting confronting Total		
React: rejoinder tracking: clarify tracking: confirm tracking: check tracking: probe reacting: resolve challenging: detach challenging: rebound challenging: counter challenging: refute challenging: re-challenge total		



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Synoptic Interpretation of Discourse Structure

Synoptic interpretation of discourse is a quantification of all speech functions choices per speaker. It gives us the overall findings in the form of numbers. As the result, we can get the information about the number of speech function choices that Oprah Winfrey and her guests made. This quantification can also help us decide the role enactment between Oprah and her guests.

4.1.1 Synoptic Interpretation of Speech Functions in Talk Show 1

The table below presents the summary of speech functions choices made by Oprah and her artist guest, Jon Stewart.

Table 4.1 Summary of Speech Function Choices in Oprah Winfrey Show (Oprah Winfrey and Jon Stewart)

Speech Function	Oprah Winfrey		Jon Stewart		%	
		%			%	
no. of turns	64		50%	64	50%	
no. of moves	113		44%	145	56%	
no. of clauses	162		44%	210	56%	
Open						
Attend	-	0%	0%	1	11%	100%
command	1	5%	33%	2	22%	67%
question: opinion	2	12%	100%	-	0%	0%
question: fact	3	18%	75%	1	11%	25%
state: fact	5	29%	71%	2	22%	29%
state: opinion	6	36%	67%	3	33%	33%
Total	17		67%	9		33%

Continue						
Monitor	8	18%	44%	10	12%	56%
prolong: elaborate	16	35%	39%	25	30%	61%
prolong: extend	13	28%	25%	38	45%	75%
prolong: enhance	4	8%	21%	9	11%	79%
append: elaborate	5	11%	71%	2	2%	29%
Total	46		35%	84		65%
React: responding						
support: engage	1	2%	100%	-	0%	0%
support: register	20	46%	77%	6	12%	23%
support: develop: elaborate	4	9%	36%	7	13%	64%
support: develop: extend	6	14%	40%	9	17%	60%
support: develop: enhance	-	0%	0%	3	6%	100%
support: replying: accept	3	7%	50%	3	6%	50%
support: replying: answer	-	0%	0%	6	12%	100%
support: replying: affirm	-	0%	0%	3	6%	100%
support: replying: agree	7	16%	37%	12	23%	63%
confront: replying: contradict	1	2%	50%	1	2%	50%
confront: replying: disagree	2	5%	50%	2	4%	50%
confront: replying: withhold	1	2%	100%	-	0%	0%
Total	44		46%	52		54%
React: rejoinder						
tracking: clarify	2	29%	100%	-	0%	0%
tracking: check	2	29%	100%	-	0%	0%
tracking: confirming	1	13%	100%	-	0%	0%
reacting: resolve	2	29%	100%	-	0%	0%
Total	7		100%	0		0%

Table 4.1 shows that the turns Oprah and Jon produce are similar to one another. Each of them produced 64 turns. It indicates that they compete for turns. Moreover, it suggests that both of them try to have the equal right.

Although both interactants had similar turns, as the guest, Jon Stewart produced more moves and clauses than Oprah. He produced 145 (56%) moves of the whole moves, whereas Oprah produced only 113 (44%) of the whole moves. Jon also produced 210 (56%) clauses higher than Oprah who produced only 162 (44%) of the whole clauses. The assumption is because Jon is the source

or information giver. As the result, he needs more space to supply the information demanded.

4.1.1.1 Opening

Table 13 shows that Oprah dominates openings. She produced 17 (67%) of the whole openings while Jon only produced 9 (33%) openings. It means that Jon is dependant on Oprah as the reaction to the Oprah's statements or questions. In other words, Jon plays as the supporter, while Oprah plays as the initiator.

Oprah, as the opener, mostly favored statements of her own opinion rather than questions. It indicates that she tries to floor the problems which take the further debate. Here are the examples of openings made by Oprah in the form of statements of her opinion:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) O:I:statement:opinion | (i) That was one nicest day(ii) I spent at your house with your family (5) |
| | (video clip) |
| (2) O:I:statement:opinion | (i) It's cute (90) |
| | (video clip) |
| (3) O:I:stetement:opinion | (i) It used a lot of works (111) |

In example (1), Oprah stated her opinion about her visit at Jon's house. She thought that her spending time in Jon's house was the nicest day. Then, in example (2), Oprah commented the video clip showing her show in which many people received cars. Her opinion was that the moment was cute. At last, in (3) Oprah also gave her opinion on Jon's work as one work which required a lot of works.

To initiate conversation, the next speech function choice made by Oprah was by stating facts which needed more clarifications from Jon. The following excerpts are the examples of Oprah's statements:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (4) O:I:statement:fact | (ii) I hear my name came up few times in daily shows. (70/b) |
| (5) O:I:statement:fact | (iii) A few weeks ago, you called my producer to say (iv) that you're so inspired (96/c) |

In example (5), Oprah told Jon the fact that she heard her name was stated many times in Jon's Daily show. She required more clarification about that from Jon. Just like in example (4), in example (5) Oprah stated that she knew that a few weeks before Jon called her producer telling that he's so inspired. Here, Oprah wanted to have Jon's respond, whether acknowledging or contradicting.

To have more information from the source, Oprah gave questions that both require answer about fact or opinion. Here are the examples of openings in the form of questions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (6) O:I:question:opinion | (i) Isn't this fun? (3) |
| (7) O:I:question:fact | (i) Where is your dog? (15) |

In example (6), Oprah tried to invite Jon's opinion about something. She asked whether the show was fun or not based on Jon's opinion. In (7), however, Oprah tried to seek answer about fact rather than opinion. She wanted to know where Jon's dog was. Of course, her question needed an answer about the fact of the dog.

Consider Jon's openings. He produced openings not as many as Oprah did. Only the half from all openings he made. However, it is surprising because usually as a guest, someone is very much dependant on the host.

To initiate conversation, Jon also produced more statements than questions. He produced 5 statements and only one question. It shows that he invites Oprah to further debate rather than demands information from her.

The following excerpts are the examples of openings made by Jon:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (8) O:I:question:fact | (i) Can I ask you this? (10) |
| (9) O:I:question:opinion | (i) How did you like our dog? (12) |
| (10) O:I:statement:opinion | (i) I'm considered as human ambience (25/a) |
| (11) O:I:statement:fact | (iii) I have to tell you this.. |
| | (iv) When Oprah came to my house |
| | (v) my wife cried (101/c) |

In (8), Jon directly asked Oprah about fact whether she could answer his question or not. It's different from example (9) which showed that Jon tried to invite Oprah's opinion about his dog.

To have further debate, Jon stated his own opinion just like in (10). There he called himself as the human ambience. This statement invited Oprah to give her opinion whether she agreed or not. However, in example (11), Jon showed the fact that his wife cried when Oprah came.

4.1.1.2 Continuing

As a guest, Jon produced more continuing speech functions than Oprah did. He produced 84 (65%) of the whole continuing speech functions while Oprah only produced 46 (35%) of the whole continuing speech functions. The reason that Jon continued more often is because as the source, he needs more space to provide the information demanded.

4.1.1.2.1 Prolonging Moves

In making continuing speech functions, both Jon and Oprah produced the high number of prolonging moves. It means that both do not want to express their mind only with single move. In prolonging, both tried to elaborate, extend, and enhance their moves.

Elaborating means expressing the same idea in other words to clarify, restate or exemplify immediately prior move. Consider example (12) b in which Jon is trying to convince Oprah about himself:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (12) a. O:I:statement:opinion | (i) I'm considered as the human ambience (25/a) |
| b. C:prolong:elaborate | (ii) That's what I am (25/b) |

In example (12) a, Jon opened the conversation by giving opinion that he's considered as the human ambience. Then in (12) b he continued his statement by elaborating the prior move. There he tried to convince Oprah by restating his statement.

(13) c is continuing speech function by elaborating made by Oprah in which she restated her own statement:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (13) a. R:resp:sup:register | (i) So cool, so cool (36/a) |
| b. O:I:statement:fact | (ii) Well, I've just to say this (iii) I heard it from some interviews (36/b) |
| c. C:prolong:elaborate | (iv) I did hear it (v) that he was comparing himself to Nelson Mandela having been in jail. (36/c) |

Both also extended prior move by adding or contrasting the information. Jon produced extending move more than Oprah does. Observe the extending move made by Jon in (14) b:

- (14) a. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate (i) We loved having you (8/a)
 b. C:prolong:extend(ii) And I have to tell you this
 (iii) What you saw is exactly
 (iv) how we really live (8/b)

Jon added his first information that Jon and his wife loved having Oprah in their house with information that what Oprah saw at that time was exactly how Jon and his wife really lived. Here, Jon uses conjunction ‘and’ to add his prior move.

The following excerpt is an example of extending move made by Oprah where she provided contrasting information to her prior move:

- (15) a. R:resp:sup:reply:agree (i) Tracy did it...(102/a)
 b. C:prolong:extend (ii) but a little bit (iii) It was not like
 a bow how (102/b)

In move (15) a, Oprah agreed what Jon has said before. However, she used conjunction ‘but’ to contrast her prior statement showing that she didn’t really agree about Jon’s statement.

The next way to make prolonging move is by enhancing the prior move. To enhance means to modify the information in an immediately prior move by providing temporal, spatial, causal or conditional detail. From all prolonging moves produced by both Jon and Oprah, only few enhancing moves were made.

Observe example (16) c in which Jon is modifying his prior move by giving temporal detail:

- (16) a. O:I:statement:opinion (i) I’m considered the human
 Ambience (25/a)
 b. C:prolong:elaborate (ii) That’s what I am (25/b)
 c. C:prolong:enhance(iii) Whenever you’re stressed
 (iv) turn me on! (25/c)

An enhancement was also made by Oprah. In (17) b, Oprah gave the reason why she's at Jon's house.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| (17) a. O:I:statement:opinion | | (i) The reason I was at Jon's house (115/a) |
| b. C:prolong:enhance | (ii) because he's gonna be on the June O Magazine (115/b) | |

4.1.1.2.2 Appending Moves

Besides prolonging, another way to continue a prior move is by appending. Appending move happens when someone loses his turn, but then when he gets his turn again, he continues his prior statement. In other words, he continues his move after being interrupted by another interactant. For example:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| (18) a. O:I:statement:opinion | Oprah | (i) That was one nicest day
(ii) I spent at your home with your family...(5) |
| b. R:resp:sup:reply:accept | Jon | (i) Thank you (6) |
| c. C:Append:elaboration | Oprah | (i) ...That was wonderful (7) |

In example (18) c, Oprah continued her prior move (18) a after being interrupted by Jon's thanking. She elaborated her prior move by restating her statement in move 5. Appending move is also made by Jon in excerpt (19)d :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| (19) a. C:prolong:extend | Jon | (iv) And she's.. (124/d)
(v) You know.. (124/e) |
| b. C:monitor | | |
| c. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Oh God! (125) |
| d. C:Append:elaborate | Jon | (i) She's.....(ii)honestly we met a lot of people (125/a) |
| e. C:prolong:extend | | (ii) But she is the most compassionate person
(iii) I find in my whole life (126/b) |

Jon in move (19) a was trying to explain about her wife, but then it's interrupted by Oprah's register showing her surprise. Then, as soon as he got his turn (19) d, he continued his statement about her wife.

4.1.1.2.3 Monitoring Moves

It is a move that the interactants use to keep the conversation. It can be employed by checking whether the one whom we talk to is still paying attention to us or not or by inviting another interactant to take his turn.

Since Jon was considered to be the source, he produced more clauses than Oprah as the host. As the consequence, he needed more monitoring moves rather than Oprah to check whether he was still being listened or not.

Observe the following excerpt:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (20) a. | (i) No (26/a) |
| R:resp:conf:disagree | (ii) You know (26/b) |
| b. C:monitor | (iii) It's inspiring and funny (26/c) |
| c. | (iv) And you've to bed with something(26/d) |
| C:prolong:elaborate | |
| d. C:prolong:extend | |

Oprah continued her statement by elaborating her prior move. She tried to make Jon keep listening to her by making monitoring move. This time she used clause 'you know' to keep the state of interaction. The similar example of monitoring was also made by Jon:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (21) | (i) His advisors are even worse (35/a) |
| a.O:I:statement:opinion | (ii) But just don't call him sick (35/b) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | (iii) You know what (35/c) |
| c. C:monitor | (iv) Somebody fifteen years ago should |
| d. C:prolong:elaborate | have said(iv) when you pay 20 million |
| | dollars to someone for child molestation |
| | (v) time to sleep overwas end (35/d) |
| | (vi) you know (35/e) |
| e. C:monitor | |

Jon in move (21) c was monitoring Oprah to check her attention. Then, he also produced monitoring move (21) e. But this time, he invited Oprah to take turn of the conversation.

4.1.1.3 React – Responding Moves

Responses are reactions which move the exchange towards completion. There are two options of responding; supporting and confronting. Supporting moves are preferred response while confronting moves are dispreferred or discretionary responses.

There are four main categories of supporting moves; developing, engaging, registering, and replying. Developing then may be sub divided into elaborating, extending, and enhancing. Then replying is sub classified into accepting, complying, agreeing, answering, acknowledging, and affirming

Two options of confronting are disengaging and replying. Replying is then sub divided into declining, non-complying, disagreeing, withholding, disavowing, and contradicting.

Table 13 shows that Jon responds more than Oprah. Again, it is because of his position as the guest. He produced 52 responses or 54%, while Oprah produced 44 or 46% from the whole responses. From all responses, Jon chose supporting moves more than confronting, and so did Oprah.

4.1.1.3.1 Registering Moves

Register move is a type of move which functions to encourage other speaker to take another turn. In addition, it doesn't introduce new material. For example:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|
| (22) a. R:resp:sup:reply:agree | Jon | (i) Right (61) |
| b. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Yeah (62) |
| c. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate | Jon | (i) It exists in universe out of Brad and Jen (63) |

Oprah showed her encouraging expression by saying ‘yeah’ as a sign that she agreed with what Jon has said. The similar example is in (23) b:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| (23) a. | Jon | (i) Aa...He’s a good man (22) |
| P:resp:sup::dev:elaborate | | |
| b. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Good man (23/a) |
| c. R:rej:sup:tract:confirm | | (ii) Did you name your baby, Nate Berkus? (23/b) |

Oprah repeated Jon’s words showing that she was registering what she had heard before. Although she then confirmed Jon about his son’s name, Oprah didn’t try to challenge Jon.

Jon also registered what he has heard from Oprah. Consider (24) c:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|
| (24) a. C:monitor | Oprah | (i) and you know what (64/a) |
| b. | | (ii) I think(ii) people who just watch the thicker (64/b) |
| O:I:statement:opinion | | |
| c. R:resp:sup:register | Jon | (i) yeah (65) |
| d. C:Append:elaborate | Oprah | (i) They just watch the thicker (66) |

From all register moves, almost all was made by Oprah. She produced 20 (77%), while Jon produced only 6 (23%). It means that as the host, Oprah tries to encourage Jon to speak more to provide enough information for her.

4.1.1.3.2 Developing Moves

Developing moves are moves to respond to previous speaker by expanding what the previous speaker has said. Just like continuing move, developing move can also be made by elaborating, extending or enhancing the previous speaker’s move.

In table 13, we can find out that Jon produced more developing moves than Oprah did. It shows that he tries to cooperate by giving responses toward Oprah's move. Observe example (25) b in which Jon developed Oprah's move by restating what Oprah has just said.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| (25) a. R:resp:conf:reply:contradict | Oprah | (i) But you have a sweetest baby (21) |
| b. P:resp:sup: dev:elaborate | Jon | (i) Aa...He's a good man (22) |

(25) b is Jon's response to Oprah's statement about his baby. He expanded what Oprah has just said. Another example of developing move occurs in (26) c which was made by Oprah to clarify Jon's previous statement about Ami Skedaris.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|
| (26) a. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate | Jon | (i) I wanna thank Amy Skedaris, A Starbuck employee, a phenomenal woman (112/a) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | | (ii) And she helped us much (112/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate | Oprah | (i) She was really good (113) |

Extending is also another strategy to develop another speaker's move. The following excerpts are the examples of extending move made by both Jon and Oprah:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| (27) a. O:I:statement:opinion | Oprah | (i) The reason I was at Jon's house (115/a) |
| b. C:prolong:enhance | | (ii) because he's gonna be on the June O Magazine (115/b) |
| c. C:prolong:extend | | (iii) And he's so kind (115/c) |
| d. R:resp:sup:dev:extend | Jon | (i) And if I may say (ii) There will be a nude of me (116) |

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|
| (28) a. R:resp:sup:reply:agree | Jon | (i) I was gonna say that (45) |
| b. R:resp:sup:dev:extend | Oprah | (i) But I didn't like he... (iii) he shouldn't be anyway using Nelson Mandela's name to compare himself! (46) |

Example (27) d is the developing move made by Jon in response to Oprah by giving more information about himself for the next O Magazine. Later, in (28) b Oprah added more information by contrasting Jon's previous move.

Another way to develop another speaker's move is by enhancing or giving temporal, causal or spatial detail. However, table 13 shows that Oprah doesn't produce this kind of developing move. Only Jon, as the guest, produced this move. Observe (29) e:

(29) a. R:resp:conf:disagree	Oprah	(i) No (26/a)
b. C:monitor		(ii) You know (26/b)
c. C:prolong:elaborate		(iii) It's inspiring and funny (26/c)
d. C:prolong:extend		(iv) And you've to bed with something...(26/d)
e. R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	Jon	(i) We're trying hard (27)

Jon in (29) e responded to Oprah's move by giving causal detail although the conjunction 'because' was implied in the move. There John gave the cause why his program became so inspiring and funny.

4.1.1.3.3 Replying Moves

Replying is another way to react someone's prior move. It can be supporting or confronting. Supporting is then sub classified into accepting, complying, agreeing, answering, acknowledging, and affirming, whereas confronting can be sub divided into declining, non-complying, disagreeing, withholding, disavowing, and contradicting.

Table 13 gave a fact that supporting reply was more chosen than confronting. There were 10 (71%) supporting replies and only 4 (29%)

confronting replies made by Oprah. Jon produced 24 (88%) supporting replies and only 3 (12%) confronting replies. It means that both Oprah and John try to agree the proposition each other.

Oprah chose only 2 (accept and agree) while Jon took 4 (accept, affirm, answer, agree) ways of supporting replies. She didn't produce affirm and answer replies. It indicates that Jon has more space to provide his supporting responses instead of seeking those replies from Oprah. Consider example (30) b in which Jon affirmed Oprah's question:

(30) a. O:I:question:opinion	Oprah	(i) Isn't this fun?(3)
b. R:resr:sup:reply:affirm	Jon	(i) Yeah (4)

(31) a. R:rej:sup:tract:clarify	Oprah	(i) What is the rule? (84)
b.R:resp:sup:reply:answer	Jon	(i) The rule is the audience is supposed to be treated poorly. (85)

In (31) a Oprah asked Jon about the rule of a show. The question was then answered directly by Jon in the form of opinion.

Both Jon and Oprah chose accepting and agreeing speech functions to reply.

Excerpts (32) d and (33) d are the examples of accepting made by Jon and Oprah:

(32) a. R:resp:sup:reply:resolve	Oprah	(i) Yeah (119/a)
b. O:I:statement:fact		(ii) When I left your home(iii) Gayle and I walkedout with my editor (119/b)
c. C:prolong:enhance		(iv) Then I said(v) God, that was the real deal. (v) What I felt between you... (119/c)
d. R:resp:sup:reply:accept	Jon	(i) Thank you. (120)
(33) a. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	Jon	(i) She cried(ii) She cried (iii)because she's happyto have you there(103/a)
b. C:prolong:elaborate		(iv) She cried (103/b)
c. C:prolong:enhance		(v) because she felt so much respect to you (103/c)
d. R:resp:sup:reply:accept	Oprah	(i) Thank you (104)

Example (32) d shows the accepting speech function made by Jon toward Oprah's compliment. And the same thing happened in example (33) d in which Oprah accepted Jon's compliment by giving thanking expression.

4.1.1.4 React – Rejoinder Moves

All rejoinder moves were produced by Oprah as the host of the show. She chose tracking and reacting moves. In tracking, Oprah used clarifying, checking, and confirming moves. And in reacting, she used only resolving move.

4.1.1.4.1 Tracking Moves

One way of tracking Oprah employs was clarifying. It means that she tries to find out additional information to understand the prior move made by Jon. Observe example (34) e:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| (34) a. resp:sup:reply:answer | Jon | (i) When you go to the Sears (ii) you find the pictures on the desk (83/a) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | | (iii) and the family likes playing tennis. (83/b) |
| c. C:prolong:extend | | (iv) This audience is the people on the picture cube (83/c) |
| d. C:prolong:extend | | (v) but what you're doing (vi) You broke the rule (83/d) |
| e. R:rej:sup:tract:clarify | Oprah | (i) What is the rule? (84) |

Oprah responded Jon's move by seeking more information from him. She asked Jon about the rule Jon has said before. It indicates that Oprah clarifies what she has heard from Jon.

Besides clarifying, Oprah also used confirming move. Confirming means verifying the information heard. Here is an example of confirming move made by

Oprah:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|
| (35) a. P:resp:sup::dev:elaborate | Jon | (i) Aa...He's a good man(22) |
| b. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Good man (23/a) |
| c. R:rej:sup:tract:confim | | (ii) Did you name your baby, Nate Berkus? (23/b) |

Example (35) b shows that Oprah wanted to get Jon's confirmation about what she had heard about Jon's son. She needed to know whether Jon named his son Nate Berkus or not.

Next, observe the last way of tracking chosen by Oprah; checking. To check means to elicit repetition of a misheard element of move. Example (36) c is the example of checking Oprah uses:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| (36) a. C:monitor | Jon | (i) You know (81/a) |
| b. C:prolong:elaborate | | (ii) your audience looks like... (81/b) |
| c. R:rej:sup:tract:check | Oprah | (i) What? (81/c) |

Oprah tried to demand Jon's response to repeat his word before. She missed words Jon has said. By checking, Oprah hoped to get the misheard word produced by Jon.

4.1.1.4.2 Reacting Moves

Oprah only chose resolving move to react. To resolve means to provide clarification, acquiesce with information. Let's observe example (36) d:

(36) a. R:resp:sup:register b. C:prolong:extend	Oprah	(i) No! (117/a) (ii) but I have to say(iii) I mean obviously (iv) that you're so smart and interesting (117/b)
c. R:resp:sup:register	Jon	(i) oh! (118)
d.R:resp:sup:reply:resolve e. O:I:statement:fact	Oprah	(i) Yeah (119/a) (ii) When I left your home(iii) Gayle and I walked out with my editor (119/b)
f. C:prolong:enhance		(iv) Then I said(v) God, that was the real deal. (v) What I felt between you... (119/c)

Example (36) d told us that as the reaction of Jon's move, Oprah provided clarification by giving positive polarity 'yeah'. It also meant that Oprah wanted to end the debate by resolving.

4.1.2 Synoptic Interpretation of Speech Functions in Talk Show 2

The second Oprah Winfrey show that I will analyze is featuring Polly Mitchell as the guest. As I have mentioned before, Polly is not an artist, but only a mother of four children who became her husband's prisoner for almost a decade.

Table 4.2 presents the summary of speech functions choices made by Oprah and her guest, Polly Mitchell.

Table 4.2 Summary of Speech Function Choices in Oprah Winfrey Show (Oprah Winfrey and Polly Mitchell)

Speech Function	Oprah Winfrey	%	Polly Mitchell	%	
no. of turns	56		53	49%	
no. of moves	93		105	53%	
no. of clauses	120		134	53%	
Open					
question: opinion	7	12%	100%	-	0%
question: fact	12	55%	100%	-	0%
state: fact	1	4%	100%	-	0%
state: opinion	2	9%	100%	-	0%
Total	22		100%	0	0%
Continue					

Monitor	-	0%	0%	1	1%	100%
prolong: elaborate	8	29%	23%	26	42%	77%
prolong: extend	11	44%	38%	19	31%	62%
prolong: enhance	3	11%	25%	9	14%	75%
append: elaborate	4	16%	50%	4	7%	50%
append: extend	-	0%	0%	3	5%	100%
Total	26		29	61		71
React: responding	25	74%	100%	-	0%	0%
support: register	2	6%	67%	-	0%	33%
support: develop: elaborate	1	2%	100%	-	0%	0%
support: develop: extend	4	12%	80%	2	4%	20%
support: develop: enhance	-	3%	50%	1	2%	50%
support: replying: accept	-	0%	0%	10	23%	100%
support: replying: answer	-	0%	0%	7	17%	100%
support: replying: affirm	-	0%	0%	17	40%	100%
support: replying: agree	-	3%	14%	6	14%	86%
Total	32		44%	43		56%
React: rejoinder						
tracking: check	3	28%	100%	-	0%	0%
tracking: confirm	8	63%	100%	-	0%	0%
tracking: clarify	1	9%	100%	-	0%	0%
reacting: resolve	-		0%	1	100%	100%
Total	12		93	1		7

Table 4.2 shows that the turns Oprah produces are almost the same as Polly does. Oprah produced 56 turns, whereas Polly produced 53 turns. We can say that they try to have the equal right.

Just like the first show (Oprah Winfrey and Jon Stewart), the guest, Polly produced more moves and clauses than Oprah. She produced 105 (53%) moves of the whole moves, whereas Oprah produced only 93 (47%) of the whole moves. Polly also produced 134 (53%) clauses higher than Oprah who produced only 120 (44%) of the whole clauses. Again, the assumption is because as the

source or information giver, Polly has more space to provide information demanded by the host.

4.1.2.1 Opening

This time, Oprah is the only opener in the conversation. She produced all openings or 22 (100%) of the whole openings while Polly never opens. Oprah dominated the conversation by being the initiator, whereas Polly was completely dependant on Oprah.

As the single opener in the show, Oprah preferred choosing questions to statements. It's different from the first show in which she produced more statements than questions to initiate. It can be concluded that she tries to seek more information from the source rather than floor problem to invite further debate.

Table 14 also shows that the Oprah chooses questions which require fact than opinion. Here are the examples of openings made by Oprah in the form of questions which require a fact as the answer:

- (37) O:I:question:fact Oprah (i) And what kinds of thing did he do to you? (13/b)
- (38) O:I:question:fact Oprah (i) Did he ever say to you(ii) never saying anything to your parents or yourfamily? (35/a)
- (39) O:I:question:fact Oprah (i) So you always tried to protect him from being discovered? (49)

Oprah Example (37) wanted to know what Polly's husband had done to her. She needed to get the fact from Polly as the answer. The same case happened in example (38) in which Oprah asked Polly whether Polly's husband forbid her

to say something to her parents. At last, in (39) Oprah also asked Polly whether she tried to protect her husband or not. Those three examples require facts as the answers.

Oprah also chose questions requiring Polly's opinion. Observe examples (40) and (41):

(40) O:I:question:opinion Oprah (i) What was life for you living with your husband (1)

(41) O:I:question:opinion Oprah (i) What was it like (ii) taking the first step out of the window?(51)

In example (40), Oprah tried to have Polly's opinion about her life with her husband. Then in example (41), just the same as example (40), Oprah made Polly to give her opinion about her experience when the first time she stepped out of her house.

In initiating, Oprah also used statements of fact and opinion although they were only few compared to questions that she made. Observe examples (42) and (43):

(42) O:I:statement:fact Oprah (i) And the turning point was seeing your son. (65/a)

(43) O:I:statement:opinion Oprah (ii) Now, this was fascinating to me. (17/b)

Oprah in (42) stated the fact that Polly's turning point was seeing his son so that she had enough courage to escape. Here, Oprah needed Polly to clarify her statement whether Polly agreed or not. Then in (43), Oprah stated her opinion that Polly's problem fascinated her. She invites further debate because she floors a problem.

4.1.2.2 *Continuing*

Just like the first talk show, as the guest, Polly produced more continuing speech function than Oprah did. Polly made 61(70%) of the whole continuing speech functions while Oprah only produced 27 (30%). Again, the reason is because Polly, as the guest, needs to express her mind.

There were three kinds of continuing move chosen by Polly; prolonging, monitoring, and appending. Whereas Oprah produced only prolonging and appending. She didn't produce any monitoring move.

4.1.2.2.1 Prolonging Moves

Both Oprah and Polly made three kinds of prolonging: elaborating, extending, and enhancing. It gives a view that they express their mind in more than a single sentence.

Observe example (44) b in which Oprah elaborated her move:

- (44) a. O:I:statement:opinion (ii) Now this was fascinating to me. (17/b)
 b. C:prolong:elaborate (iii) And I mean(iv) It's fascinating in that (vi) hard to believethat (vii) you were beaten(vii) while you were datin'. (17/c)

Oprah in (44) a initiated the conversation by stating her opinion. Then in (44) b, she restated her prior move by saying, 'I mean'. It showed that she wanted to elaborate her prior move. Then observe also elaborating move made by Polly in (45) b:

- (45) a. C:app:extend (i) And I just sat with my two babies.(6/a)
 b. C:prolong:elaborate (ii) They were babies at that time. (6/b)

Polly in (45) a said that she was just with her two babies. Then in (43) b, she repeated her prior sentence to elaborate her former move.

The second way of prolonging is extending. As I have mentioned before, extending means giving more information to the prior move whether adding or contrasting. This kind of move was the highest number chosen by Oprah compared to other two prolonging moves. Observe (46) b:

- (46) a. R:resp:sup:dev:enhance (i) Because the doors were locked. (7/a)
 b. C:prolong:extend (ii) And you couldn't get out. (7/b)

Oprah in (46) b used conjunction 'and' to add her prior move. It shows that she wants to extend it. Next, check the extending move made by Polly in example (47) b:

- (47) a. C:prolong:enhance (iii) The doors were locked. (8/b)
 b. C:prolong:extend (iv) And the windows were nail shut and covered.(8/c)

Polly added the fact she mentioned before by telling that her husband also locked the windows. Just like Oprah, Polly also used conjunction 'and' to provide more information from her prior move.

The third way of prolonging is enhancing. This was the smallest number of prolonging chosen by both Oprah and Polly. Here is the example of enhancing made by Oprah:

- (48) a. O:I:question:fact (ii) And what kinds of thing did he do to you?
 (13/b)
 b. C:prolong:enhance (iii) Like we heard(iv) that in a tapeyou said
 (v) you were beaten from three o'clock in the
 afternoon to ten in the morning. (13/c)

Here Oprah's second move (48) b was implicitly related to the first move as a causal explanation. The reason is because actually there should be the causal word 'because' as the conjunction. Next, example (49) b was the enhancing move made by Polly in which she gave the reason to qualify her previous move

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (49) a. R:resp:sup:reply:affirm | (i) Yes, I believed him. (40/a) |
| b. C:prolong:enhance | (ii) Only because there were times I was looking at him, (iii) he would come up (iii) and he would beat me. (40/b) |

In (49), Polly explicitly related her first move with the second move by conjunction 'because'. She modified her statement that she believed her husband by giving the reason why she did so.

4.1.2.2.2 Appending Move

Besides prolonging, another way to continue a prior move is by appending. It happens when someone continues his move after being interrupted by another interactant. In appending, elaborating and extending moves were chosen by Polly, and only elaborating was chosen by Oprah.

Here is an excerpt of elaborating made by Oprah to append her prior move:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|
| (50) a. R:resp:sup:dev:enhance | Oprah | (i) Because it sounds to me like
(ii) this person living in this house was dead...(91) |
| b. R:resp:sup:reply:agree | Polly | (i) Yeah. (92) |
| c. C:app:elaborate | Oprah | (ii) This isn't the life of life person. (93/a) |

In (50) a Oprah stated her opinion about Polly's life. Then she continued her statement after being interrupted by Polly's agreement. In (50) b she restated her statement to elaborate her interrupted prior move. The same thing happened in (51) c in which Polly's move was interrupted and she then continued speaking by elaborating move:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|
| (51) a. R:resp:sup:reply:agree | Polly | (i) No, I think...(24) |
| b. R:resp:supp:dev:enhance | Oprah | (i) Until your first boy friend beat you.
(25/a) |
| c. C:prolong:extend | | (ii) And you think that was O.K? (25/b) |
| d. C:app:elaborate | Polly | (i) Well, I think that was because he told
me. (26/a) |
| e. C:prolong:elaborate | | (ii) He told me(iii) if he didn't love me
(iv) he wouldn't have done it. (26/b) |

Polly in (51) responded Oprah's statement by showing her agreement. However, her agreement was interrupted by Oprah who tried to develop Polly's move. Then Polly continued her statement by restating her interrupted prior move.

The second type of appending used in the talk show is extending move. Only Polly did this kind of appending in her conversation. Observe example (52) c:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--|
| (52) a. C:app:elaborate | Polly | (i) Well, I think that was because he told
me. (26/a) |
| b. C:prolong:elaborate | | (ii) He told me(iii) if he didn't love me
(iv) he wouldn't have done it. (26/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) O.K. (27) |
| d. C:app:extend | Polly | (i) And if he didn't love me,(ii)he
wouldn't be jealous (28) |

In (52) a and (52) b Polly stated her opinion about her husband which was then interrupted by Oprah's register. Then in (52) d Polly continued her interrupted move by adding more information.

4.1.2.2.3 Monitoring Move

Monitoring, as I have mentioned before is checking whether the one whom we talk to is still paying attention to us or not. In this talk show, only Polly who monitored. The reason is because as the guest, Polly produces more clauses than Oprah as the host. As the result, she monitored Oprah whether she is still being listened or not. Observe example (53) d:

- (53) a. R:resp:sup:reply:affirm (i) Yes, I believed him. (40/a)
 b. C:prolong:enhance (ii) Only because there were times I was looking at him, (iii) he would come up (40/b) (iii) and he would beat me. (40/c)
 c. C:prolong:enhance (iv) So he would back up his words,
 d. C:monitor (v) you know (40/d)

(53) d was monitor move made by Polly after giving many information to Oprah. She tried to check Oprah's attention by saying 'you know'.

4.1.2.3 React – Responding Moves

In responding, both Oprah and Polly used either positive or negative response. There are four main categories of supporting moves; developing, engaging, registering, and replying. Polly produced developing and replying, while Oprah only made developing move. Finally, only Polly who produced confronting move by disagreeing.

4.1.2.3.1 Registering Moves

Registering is encouraging other speaker to take another turn. This move doesn't introduce new material. Only Oprah who produced registering move in this show,. She made 25 (100%) register while Polly never registered.

Here are the examples of registering move made by Oprah:

- (54) a. R:resp:sup:register (i) Okay. (17/a)
 b. O:I:statement:opinion (ii) Now this was fascinating to me. (17/b)
- (55) a. R:resp:sup:register (i) Mhm... (41/a)
 b. O:I:question:fact (ii) So you've lived like this for how long? (41/b)

As the host, Oprah has to try hard to encourage the talk show guest to tell the fact. That is why; she produces many registering moves by adding the words 'OK, uhum, or mhm'.

4.1.2.3.2 Developing Moves

Developing or responding to previous speaker by expanding what the previous speaker has said was also used by both Oprah and Polly. Just like continuing speech function, developing move is also divided into three categories; elaborating, extending, and enhancing moves. Table 14 shows that Oprah makes all categories of developing move while Polly makes only enhancing move.

Observe (56) c in which Oprah develops Polly's move by elaborating move:

(56) a. O:I:question:fact	Oprah	(ii) So you've lived like this for how long? (41/b)
b. R:resp:sup:reply:answer	Polly	(i) Ten years. (42)
c. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	Oprah	(i) Ten years is a very long time. (43/b)

In response to Polly's answer, Oprah restated Polly's answer. She gave more stress by repeating Polly's answer. It indicates that she develops Polly's move by elaborating.

Oprah also developed Polly's move by extending. Example (57) b showsthis kind of developing move:

(57) a.R:resp:sup:reply:agree	Polly	(i) This isn't the life. (94)
b. R:resp:sup:dev:extend	Oprah	(i) And you might feed your kids, (95/a)
c. C: prolong:extend		(ii) you might make sure (iii) your kids gottobed. (95/b)
d. C:prolong:extend		(iv) But at the same time it wasn't being a mother to your kids. (95/c)

Oprah in (57) b responded Polly's agreement about her life by providing more information to describe Polly's life. To develop Polly's move, Oprah used conjunction 'and'.

The last type of developing move is enhancing. I have stated before that both Oprah and Polly produced this move. Here are the examples of this move made by Oprah and Polly:

(58) a. R:resp:sup:reply:agree	Polly	(i) No, I think... (24)
b. R:resp:supp:dev:enhance	Oprah	(i) Until your first boy friend beat you. (25/a)
c. C:prolong:extend		(ii) And you think that was O.K? (25/b)
(59) a. C:resp:sup:reply:affirm	Polly	(i) Yeah. (54/a)
b. C:prolong:elaborate		(ii) I planned it basically (54/b)
c. C:prolong:extend		(iii) And until that day, I didn't know
d. R:rej:sup:track:check	Oprah	(iv) I wanted to do that or not. (54/c)
e. R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	Polly	(i) You did not. (55)
		(i) I was scared. (56)

(58) b shows that Oprah responds Polly's move by giving temporal detail. The word 'until' was chosen by Oprah to specify Polly's move. Then in (59) d, Polly responded Oprah's checking move by giving causal detail implicitly. She stated that she's scared as the reason why she didn't know whether she wanted to escape or not.

4.1.2.3.3 Replying Moves

This move is another way to react someone's prior move. It can be either supporting or confronting. Table 14 shows that only Polly who produces this kind of move, while Oprah never replies. It is natural since as the guest; Polly is the one who provides information to the host.

In giving supporting reply, Polly made accepting, answering, affirming and agreeing moves. Here are the examples for each move:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|
| (60) a. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) O'K. (29/a) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | | (ii) And you said that (iii) jealousy was a good thing. (29/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:reply:agree | Polly | (i) Oh, yeah. (30) |
| (61) a. O:I:question:fact | Oprah | (i) Did he ever say to you(ii) never saying anything to your parents or your family? (35/a) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | | (iii) Or was that understood? (35/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:reply:answer | Polly | (i) It was implied and said (36) |
| (62) a. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Uhum. (39/a) |
| b. R:rej:sup:track:confirm | | (ii) You believed that (iii) you would be killed? (39/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:reply:affirm | Polly | (i) Yes, I believed him. (40) |
| (63) a. R:resp:sup:register | Oprah | (i) Mhm..... (107/a) |
| b. R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate | | (ii) Out of Nebraska. (108/b) |
| c. R:resp:sup:reply:accept | Polly | (i) Thank you. (109) |

Example (60) c showed that Polly agreed what Oprah had said before. She agreed that jealousy was a good thing. Then in (62) c Polly answered Oprah's question. She provided an answer Oprah demands. And in example (62) c, Polly provided positive answer telling that she believed her husband would kill her. Finally, Polly accepted Oprah's favor who listened to her story by thanking her.

Confronting reply was also found in the show. From two interactants in the talk show, only Polly made confronting reply. She used disagreeing move to confront Oprah's move. Observe (64) c

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| (64) a. R:rej:sup:track:confirm | Oprah | (i) So, you made that statement. (89/a) |
| b. C:prolong:extend | | (ii)and you think it's worse. (89/b) |
| c. R:resp:conf:reply:disagree | Polly | (i) No, I don't think(ii) it's worse. (90/a) |
| d. C:prolong:elaborate | | (iii)I just know (iv)I have more responsibility now than I did. (90/b) |

e. C:prolong:extend
 f. C:prolong:elaborate
 g. C:prolong:enhance

(v) But this is not a bad thing. (90/c)
 (vi) I mean I love it. (90/d)
 (vii) It's good for my kids and me (90/e)

Oprah in (64) a and (64) b confirmed Polly whether Polly's life became worse or not. It was then responded by Polly by giving disagreeing move telling that her life was not worse. She also gave more information clarifying her condition.

4.1.2.4 React – Rejoinder Moves

Almost all rejoinder moves were produced by Oprah as the host of the show. Polly only made 1 (9%) of the whole rejoinder moves. I have mentioned before that there are two kinds of rejoinder moves; tracking and reacting. Only tracking moves found in this show. In tracking, Oprah used clarifying, checking, and confirming moves, while Polly didn't. Polly only made one reacting move by resolving which Oprah didn't produce.

Oprah made several tracking moves. Observe the examples of each move:

(65) a. R:resp:sup:register	Oprah	(i) O'K. (29/a)
b. R:rej:sup:track:confirm		(ii) And you said that
		(iii) jealousy was a good thing. (59/b)
c. R:resp:sup:reply:agree	Polly	(i) Oh, yeah. (30)
d. R:rej:sup:track:clarify	Oprah	(i) Yes, because it meant what? (31)
e. R:resp:sup:reply:answer	Polly	(i) It meant he cared about me (32/a)

In (65) b, Oprah confirmed Polly about jealousy. Her confirmation was then agreed by Polly. It's different from (65) d in which Oprah clarified Polly about what she had heard before. She needed more information to qualify Polly's move. Finally, observe example (66) d in which Oprah produced checking move:

(66) a. R:resp:sup:register	Oprah	(i) Okay, (19/a)
b. O:I:question:fact		(ii) But what obviously something in you life made you think that (iii) it was O.K for somebody to beat you. (19/b)
		(iv) or were you beaten as a child?(19/c)
c. R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	Polly	(i) No. (20)
d. R:rej:sup:track:check	Oprah	(ii) No? (21)
e. R:resp:sup:reply:agree	Polly	(i) No, I wasn't (22)

We see that (66) b Oprah asked Polly whether she was beaten as a child or not. Then Polly responded it by confronting it. This confronting move was then checked by Oprah by restating Polly's move.

4.2 Summary of Analysis

In both talk shows, Oprah Winfrey and her guests (Jon and Polly) produced almost similar turn. However, the number of moves and clauses produced by the guests were higher than Oprah. The assumption is because as the guests; Jon and Polly provide a lot of information to the host. As the consequence, the moves and clauses produced by them were more than Oprah.

Oprah dominated openings in both talk shows with Jon made small number of openings and Polly never made opening. It shows that Jon and Polly are dependant to Oprah. Jon as we can see has more power to initiate (make opening) than Polly. The assumption is because Jon is an artist who has more bargaining position toward Oprah compared to Polly who is just an ordinary person.

In the first show (Oprah Winfrey and Jon Stewart), Oprah chose more statements that required more clarification or further debate rather than questions. However, we can see that in the second show (Oprah and Polly), Oprah mostly

chose questions. The analysis is again because of the status difference of the two guests. Oprah considers Jon as a partner because Jon is also a host of another show. And Polly, for Oprah is completely considered as the information source, so that Oprah chooses more questioning than giving statement to initiate the conversation.

In producing continuing speech functions, all interactants used prolonging, appending and monitoring. However, as the guests, Jon and Polly continued more often than Oprah. They continued by either prolonging or appending. It indicates that as the sources, they do not express their mind in single sentence.

Jon Stewart mostly chose extending move to prolong his moves. It indicates that he wants to make his statements clear by adding more explanation or contrasting his own statements. However, in producing prolonging, Polly mostly chose elaborating move. She restated and exemplified her statements to make her statements clear.

In the terms of responding moves, all interactants chose more supporting speech functions by registering, replying, and developing rather than confronting speech function. It means that they try to agree the proposition each other.

The guests in both talk shows produced more moves than Oprah. It is natural since of course, as the guests they provided information rather than seek it. As the result, they gave more react – responding move than the host.

There was a striking difference of Oprah's react – responding moves in two talk shows. In the first show, in which Jon was as the guest, Oprah produced replying move, while in the second show, she never replied. It shows us that Jon

demands Oprah's reply. It seems strange because it should be Oprah who demands the reply. Again, the reason is because Jon as an artist seems to have the same status as Oprah, so that he can produce question or statement which demands Oprah's reply.

Registering move or encouraging another speaker to talk in both talk shows was mostly produced by Oprah. The assumption is as the host, Oprah needs to give more support to her guests to talk more. It also gives the reason why Oprah's guests feel free to talk to her. They are given more opportunity to share their feelings to the audience.

Finally, in both talk shows, only Oprah who produced tracking move by checking, clarifying, and confirming. She used those three kinds of tracking to make everything clear. This situation is natural because as the host, she has the right to make all information from her guests clear.

4.3 Pedagogical Implication

As one of four English skills, speaking skill has to be mastered by students. It becomes crucial because this skill is important for the students to express their minds to others. Another reason is because it also becomes one of requirements for every one to exist in this globalization era.

It is important for the students to know how to communicate in English well. One of the ways is by making them understand how to maintain good conversation. By giving them understanding about casual conversation, the students are expected to know the strategies to keep the conversation run smoothly.

As one example of casual conversation, this study can be a good example for the students to learn about the strategies used to maintain good conversation. The way a host to encourage the guest to talk or registering is one example that the students can learn from this study. As the result, they can apply it to keep their conversation. Another example is opening speech function by which someone initiates conversation. The students can learn that initiating conversation can be done either by giving question or statement. They can also learn that either question or statement can be both in the form of fact and opinion.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from this study are as follow:

- (1) Speech functions choices used by Oprah Winfrey can be described as the following:
 - a. In both talk shows Oprah dominated the openings. It indicates that she plays as the initiator, while the guests play as the supporters. Furthermore, in producing openings, she chose both questions and statements.
 - b. Oprah produced less number of continuing than the guests. In continuing, she chose prolonging, appending, and monitoring moves.
 - c. In terms of responding, Oprah produced mostly supporting speech functions by registering (providing encouragement), replying and developing. Only a small number of confronting speech functions were found.
 - d. Oprah dominated the rejoinder moves. She mostly chose tracking moves by checking, clarifying, and confirming. It happens because as the host, she has more right to get the clear information from her guests.

(2) Speech functions choices used by the guests in Oprah Winfrey show can be described as the following:

- a. In general, the guests played their roles as supporters. In talk show 1, Jon produced several openings. However, in talk show 2, Polly didn't produce any openings. It indicates that they have different roles in their conversation.
- b. Both guests continued more often than Oprah. The assumption is because as the information resource, they are given more chance to speak.
- c. The guests in both talk shows produced more responding moves than Oprah. It happens because they provide information rather than seek it. In producing responding moves, they chose more supporting speech functions by registering, replying, and developing rather than confronting speech functions. It means that they try to agree the proposition each other.
- d. Rejoinder moves by using tracking move were not produced by both guests. It indicates that they have no power to make the information clear.

(3) The patterns of role enactment realized in the show can be explained as the following:

- a. As the host, Oprah has more power to initiate and control the conversation. In the other words, both guests are dependant to her.

- b. The status difference between Jon and Polly affect the distribution of the speech functions. For example, Jon made openings while Polly didn't.

5.2 Suggestion

The following suggestions are given based on the conclusions above:

- (1) Understanding casual conversation is extremely useful for the students who study English as foreign language. The reason is because without the ability to participate in casual conversation, the students will still remain excluded from social intimacy with English speakers.
- (2) As an example of casual conversation, talk show can be an interesting authentic material that can be used in language learning. By studying this authentic material, the students are expected to be better in practicing English.
- (3) Speech functions needs to be introduced to the students so that they have more knowledge about the strategies to maintain successful conversation.
- (4) It is suggested that we need to consider the role relationship among the interactants.
- (5) There will be other researchers who conduct further studies on interpersonal relationship with different subjects.

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Appendix 1

Transcript of Talk Show 1 (Oprah Winfrey and Jon Stewart)

Turn	Speaker	
1	Oprah	Have a seat!
2	Jon	Thank you very much
3	Oprah	Isn't this fun?
4	Jon	Yeah
5	Oprah	That was one nicest day ,I spent at your home with your family...==
6	Jon	Thank you
7	Oprah	.==That was wonderful
8	Jon	We loved having you And I have to tell you this .What you saw is exactly how we really live. We didn't change. I told my wifeOprah is coming over.But she didn't do anything. My wife just sent me out and had me clean it.
9	Oprah	Oh!It's so Christine. Flowers match the pillows..==
10	Jon	Can I ask you this?
11	Oprah	==The decoration match the chocolate cake
12	Jon	How did you like our dog?
13	Oprah	I didn't see your dog
14	Jon	Exactly!
15	Oprah	Where's your dog?
16	Jon	We have a dog. It's a crazy beautiful dog.A dog which weights 60 pounds.. And my wife thought, "Let's seeif we lift it somewhere else todaywhen Oprah is coming over.
17	Oprah	There was no dog
18	Jon	There was no dog. There were pictures of the dog
19	Oprah	Beautifully placed
20	Jon	But there was no dog
21	Oprah	But you have a sweetest baby
22	Jon	Aa...He's a good man
23	Oprah	Good man.Did you name your baby, Nate Berkus?
24	Jon	We name it actually after my grand who actually was named after Nate Berkus
25	Jon	I'm considered the human ambient. That's what I am.Whenever you'restressed,turn me on!
26	Oprah	No! You know.. It's inspiring and funny.And you've to bed with something...
27	Jon	We're trying hard
28	Oprah	You're trying hard,doing well
29	Jon	Video clip That's not right. You know

- 30/ Oprah You guys must have a feeling. You know. Actually I suddenly thought about you when I saw on the front page. I was in California. When I saw Michael Jackson in the front page with aa.. his pajamas. Actually I thought of you. I thought Wherever you are in this moment you can't even believe this has just happened!
- 31 Jon And they said, he's not feeling well. And I thought ,Oh my God He called him sick to the child molestation trial. What point in your world are you allowed to go, I have a stomachache .I'm not thinking. I 'm going in today.
- 32 Oprah Who is advising you? Who is advising him to say? You know
- 33 Jon Hey, listen
- 34 Oprah hey
- 35 Jon His advisors are even worse, But just don't call him sick. You know what, somebody fifteen years ago should have said, "When you pay 20 million dollars to someone for child molestation time to sleep over was end. You know
- 36 Oprah So cool, so cool. Well, I've just to say this. I heard it from some interviews. I did hear it hat he was comparing himself to Nelson Mandela having been in jail. I just heard about that. Did you hear about this?
- 37 Jon Yeah, it was talking about conspiracy. It was in radio. I think it's in Jesse Jackson Show ...==
- 38 Oprah ==Yeah
- 39 Jon And he was describing how in his whatever voice that he uses, "You know. It's just the most loving thing you can do to share your bed with the boys between the ages of ten to fourteen
- 40 Oprah No! And everybody should do it
- 41 Jon And I have to tell ya. When you look at the history of it. It's Macaulay Culkin, Webster. It's not Punky Brewster. Like it is. It's all young boys. There's the pattern in there. And you do think somebody...==
- 42 Oprah == Should have said
- 43 Jon yeah
- 44 Oprah Take the boys out of the bed
- 45 Jon I was gonna say that
- 46 Oprah But I didn't like he ..he shouldn't be anyway using Nelson Mandela's name to compare himself!
- 47 Jon It's interesting. It's a whole thing now.
- 48 Oprah You know. I wanna stay out of it. I don't wanna....But when I heard he said he'd been prosecuted like Nelson Mandela, Oh babe, please
- 49 Jon That's the go to know

- 50 Oprah Yeah
- 51 Jon You know, Mandela struggled) or the other side is when you wanna throw sort of the body of someone, you bring out the Nazi world
- 52 Oprah Yeah
- 53 Jon yeah
- 54 Oprah What do you really make up the obsession with the Brad and Jen? What is that?
- 55 Jon I honestly don't know. I think it is... You know. In some respect, I think living in L.A is similarly living in Washington for politics. There is a lost perspective. Because the town currency is a unit dimensional that people begin to and really to believe Brad and Jen had broken up. How do we make butter? They don't know whether there is a world out there. And I was just saying that when we're in the break
- 56 Oprah There were few women back there were like that. You know, my staff said what they are gonna do
- 57 Jon Exactly
- 58 Oprah No. I know. 'm telling you. You met my friend, Gayle. Gaile was at the house with Jon, Tracey and Nate. And Gayle called me and said when they broke up. Oh my God, it's on CNN crawl
- 59 Jon Although the CNN crawl .. Let's face fact. You know. The people who watch CNN, Fox as much as I do. They add twenty four hour thicker. It adds absolutely. This has literally happened. When Uday and Qusay Husein in Iraq. When they had been killed. And you saw really graciously images. And it was a reporter going on nonstop in Baghdad. And on the crawl underneath it. I kid you not. Came across the scene "Beyonce no longer like the word Botylicious." And it was juxtaposed with this unbelievable graciously images. And you just thought yourself Isn't the thicker guy watching CNN? What is he doing? The thicker has no bearing ..
- 60 Oprah On what else that's program
- 61 Jon Right
- 62 Oprah Yeah
- 63 Jon It exists in universe out of Brad and Jen
- 64 Oprah and you know what. I think people who just watched the thicker==
- 65 Jon == yeah
- 66 Oprah They just watch the thicker
- 67 Jon yeah
- 68 Oprah They just watch the thicker
- 69 Jon Yeah, maybe it's just for the people at gym to get the news. You know
- 70 Oprah O.K. hear my name came up few times in the Daily Show.
- 71 Jon Yes, came up
- 72 Oprah O.K. I wasn't watching

- 73 Jon I can tell you. Here is the context. I host a show. And we have an audience. And you had broken...==
- 76 Oprah ==Jon's audience doesn't look like it.
- 77 Jon No. No audience who is like this
- 78 Oprah O.K,
- 79 Jon This is the most employable looking audience I've ever seen. I mean. Literally this is insane.
- 80 Oprah Yeah. And they come here looking like this
- 81 Jon You know. Your audience looks like...==
- 82 Oprah ==What?
- 83 Jon When you go to the Sears, you find the pictures on the desk. And the family likes playing tennis. This audience is the people on the picture cube. But what you're doing. You broke the rule.
- 84 Oprah What is the rule?
- 85 Jon The rule is the audience is supposed to be treated poorly.
- 86 Oprah Where did the rule come from?
- 87 Jon The rule comes from...
- 88 Oprah O.K
- 89 Jon You know. This show is on basic cable. You come to the show at 54 and 10. You come down there from medical clinic or wherever you're coming from. And you're gonna see the show in 22 minutes. And your audience were walking in as they say, "Check your expectation.". Then Oprah said Look under your chair. It's a motorcycle. You can't be that. Then they come into my show. I have literally audience member said, "What are you gonna give us?" " Oh, hold on...Nothing.."
Video clip
- 90 Oprah It's cute
- 91 Jon Yeah
- 92 Oprah That was the great moment. The car moment was..
- 93 Jon And car moment put the kind of pressure to other talk show host because they will not be above it
- 94/c Oprah Oh... Some people are trying. Have you given anything?
- 95 Jon I guess, my heart
- 96 Oprah Your heart. That's the best....Very sweet. A few weeks ago, you called my producer to say that you've been so inspired..
- 97 Jon Yes
- 98 Oprah By our... I'm looking on your face. And I'm not thinking. It's true
- 99 Jon No, it's true. My dream bus came true.

- 100 Oprah O.K. You want to do it your own.
- 101 Jon You guys have dramatic source.OK.I have to tell you this. When Oprah came to my house my wife cried.Because she really...==
- 102 Oprah ==Tracy did it... but a little bit.It was not like a bow how...
- 103 Jon She cried....She cried because she's happy to have you there.She criedbecause she felt so much respect to you.
- 104 Oprah Thank you
- 105 Jon And even you do that in the waythat I don't understand. But I do now.
- 106 Oprah You do now?
- 107 Jon Yeah
- 108 Oprah But not everybody has the same source to get the bus dream game. And the point isthat you don't have to have the resources. You just do what you can do.
- 109 Jon Now you tell me. You'll see . I went out using your model.I did the bestthat I could
- 110 Oprah O.K.
Video clip
- 111 Oprah It used a lot of works
- 112 Jon I wanna thank Amy Skedaris , A Starbuck employee, a phenomenal woman.
- 113 Oprah She was really good
- 114 Jon She was really funny
- 115 Oprah The reason I was at Jon's house because he's gonna be on the June O Magazine. And he's so kind
- 116 Jon And ifI may say. There will be a nude of me
- 117 Oprah No!Bt I have to say. Imean obviouslythat you're so smart and interesting
- 118 Jon Oh!
- 119 Oprah Yeah.When I left your home Gayle and I walked out with my editor. Then I said, "God, that was the real deal.What I felt between you...==
- 120 Jon ==Thank you
- 121 Oprah But when you, Trace, and Nate. The way you looked at her.And the way she looked at you. And the way you both looked at your little boy.It was the sweetest thing and dearest thing. You know...
- 122 Jon And again,that's how we are
- 123 Oprah No. You know what it is.When you looked at Nateand you said, "How is he babe?"You know.That's the way guys saythey call theirwives 'babe'.
- 124 Jon Well, honestly I just for a second could not remember her name.That's the reason. I mean. You've met her. And she's... You know...

- 125 Oprah [laughter] Oh God!
- 125 Jon She's honestly... We met a lot of people. ut she is the most
compassionate personI find in my whole life
- 127 Oprah Yeah.She's wonderful
- 128 Jon Yeah, very nice. And that's also the way we dress every day.Every
time I say ,“Honey, do you want some waffle?”. “Yeah, I put my
gown on.”
- 129 Oprah It's very nice...so fun.Thanks
- 130 Jon Thanks so much.



Appendix 2

Transcript of Talk Show 2 (Oprah Winfrey and Jon Polly Mitchell)

Turn	Speaker	
1	Oprah	What was life for you living with your husband?
2	Polly	It was hell.
3	Oprah	Mhm....
6	Polly	And I just sat with my two babies.They were babies at that time. And I just sat. And I remarked them. And I prayed that wouldn't be a fireor they didn't hurt themselves.
7	Oprah	Because the doors were locked. And you couldn't get out.
8	Polly	No, I couldn't get out of my door. The doors were locked. And the windows were nail shut and covered.
9	Oprah	And there was a phone?
10	Polly	No.
11	Oprah	No phone available.
12	Polly	No.
13	Oprah	Okay. And what kinds of thing did he do to ya?Like we heardthat in a tape you said you were beaten from three o'clock in the afternoon to ten in the morning. How was a person surviving from three in the afternoon.....
14	Polly	What I mean was that it wasn't continuous. I mean ... I got up like sessions, whatever.And then the whole night I was sitting on the bed crying, naked.
15	Oprah	And he's beating you naked?
16	Polly	Yes.
17	Oprah	Okay. Now this was fascinating to me. And I mean... It's fascinating in that hard to believethat you were beatenwhile you were datin'.
18	Polly	Yes. That was the first beating. But I still stayed with him because he told me that wouldn't beat me if he did not love me.
19	Oprah	Okay, But what obviously something in you life made you think that it was O.K for somebody to beat you or were you beaten as a child?
20.	Polly	No.
21	Oprah	No?
22	Polly	No, I wasn't
23	Oprah	No.
24	Polly	No, I think...
25	Oprah	Until your first boy friend beat you. And you think that was O.K?
26	Polly	Well, I think that was because he told me. He told meif he didn't love me he wouldn't have done it.
27	Oprah	O.K.
28	Polly	And if he didn't love me,he wouldn't be jealous
29	Oprah	O'K. And you said that jealousy was a good thing.
30	Polly	Oh, yeah.
31.	Oprah	Yes, because it made what?

- 32 Polly It meant he cared about me. It meant he cared about what I did. And he cared about who talked to me.
- 33 Oprah O'K. So when you got married, how soon after you're married does he start locking you in a house?
- 34 Polly He started locking me before we were married. It was the first time he beat me. That over night beating, he locked the door at that time.
- 35 Oprah Did he ever say to you never saying anything to your parents or your family? Or was that understood?
- 36 Polly It was implied and said
- 37 Oprah Uhum...
- 38 Polly And he told me f I ever try to send secret note or whisper to my mom,then he would kill me.
- 39 Oprah Uhum. You believed that you would be killed?
- 40 Polly Yes, I believed him. Only because there were times I was looking at him, he would come up and he would beat me. So he would back up his words, you know
- 41 Oprah Mhm.So you've lived like this for how long?
- 42 Polly Ten years.
- 43 Oprah Ten years is a very long time. A lot of things happened around the world. Did you have access to television?
- 44 Polly Yeah, I watched TV.
- 45 Oprah Did you ever watch Oprah Show?
[laughter]
- 46 Oprah No, Seriously I meanin ten years you never had an access to any informationthat made you think that it was not O.K.
- 47 Polly Absolutely. At the end of three years I was thinking. But that's about it. I was scared.
- 48 Oprah Mhm...
(Video clips)
- 49 Oprah So you always tried to protect him from being discovered?
- 50 Polly Yes,always had an excuse.
(video clips)
- 51 Oprah What was it liketaking the first step out of the window?
- 52 Polly Oh, it was scary. But at the same time, it was liberating.
- 53 Oprah So, the police were there. You made a call and took a month to what?
(iv) Organize your plan? Get the courage?
- 54 Polly Yeah. I planned it basically.And until that day, I didn't knowwanted to do that or not.
- 55 Oprah You did not.
- 56 Polly I was scared.
- 57 Oprah Mhm...
- 58 Polly I was really scared
- 59 Oprah And so every night you went and back reattached the fax machine to the computer?
- 60 Polly Before he came home from work
- 61 Oprah And were you afraid from being discovered, somehow?
- 62 Polly Yes.
- 63 Oprah Uhum...

- 64 Polly I was afraid somebody in my family slipping and saying something or one of my kids repeating something that they heard in my saying on the telephone.
- 65 Oprah And the turning point was seeing your son. Seeing the behavior being mimic to husband had demonstrated to you these years. It was mimicked by your son
- 66 Polly Yes, he strangled my three year old daughter. When I came into the room, she was purple.
- 67 Oprah Wow!
- 68 Polly Yeah, it scared me to death. And I was like...oh no...
- 69 Oprah But what points were you realized you see your son doing it? Doing all this time, your husband was beating and beating you naked. And he's beating you in front of your children. Were you thinking at the end of those times that this is affecting my kids?
- 70 Polly Yes, I was.
- 71 Oprah Mhm...
- 72 Polly I was. There was a point when I was going to be beaten; I tried to make them go to their room. Because all he could do was just looked at me. And I knew. And I tried to make them go to their room, but my eldest daughter. She insisted to stay there.
- 73 Oprah And your children at what ages?
- 74 Polly Nine, seven, four and three.
- 75 Oprah So, at whole their lives, they watched you
- 76 Polly Their whole lives. Yeah, they watched him.
- 77 Oprah Yeah. Never said to the family, the kids did?
- 78 Polly Never.
- 79 Oprah Was that an unspoken? Or did he tell them?
- 80 Polly Well, unspoken, implied, and said. He told them that if they said anything to anybody at school, Grammy, it would be worse
- 81 Oprah So, your kids were in fear at him. Did he ever beat the kids?
- 82 Polly Well, he bowed them with a belt. I did it too. Because I thought it was accepted. I thought that was an acceptable punishment. Yeah, we bow them.
- 83 Oprah What is life like to be free?
- 84 Polly I think ... it's harder now.
- 85 Oprah It's harder now. O.K.
- 86 Polly When I was there, I had to look after of my kids. But I didn't have to think about the bills. I didn't have to worry about many things. What I had to think was about my kids and David's mood. Now I have to worry about many things
- 87 Oprah O.K. In court, you had told this written statement that) David changed you into a different person "I couldn't think, speak, eat or sleep by my self. I had to think about what would happen. If I stay there actually I know what's going to happen is about his mood. He would kill me. Like he had taken my life away and everything that meant anything to me, friend, family, money, self reward, and the most of all, my freedom."
- 88 Polly Right.

- 89 Oprah So, you made that statement.and you think it's worse.
 90 Polly No, I don't think it's worse. I just know I have more responsibility now than I did. But this is not a bad thing. I mean I love it. It's good for my kids and me
- 91 Oprah Because it sounds to me like this person living in this house was dead.
 92 Polly [laughter] Yeah.
 93 Oprah This isn't the life of life person. This isn't the life.
 94 Polly This isn't the life.
 95 Oprah And you might feed your kids,)you might make sure your kids got to bed. But at the same time it wasn't being a mother to your kids.
- 96 Polly No.
 97 Oprah So, you are enjoying your life now?
 98 Polly Yeah, I love it.Don't give me wrong. I do love it. [laughter]
 99 Oprah [laughter]O.K, Because I was about to say
 100 Polly No. [laughter]
- 101 Oprah Polly's husband will finally know what it's like to be locked himself. Because on March 23rd, David Mitchell was sent to 14-20years after pleading no confess terrorist prisoner.And two case abuses for terrorizing Polly in front of her children. Are you still afraid of him?
- 102 Polly Yes.
 103 Oprah Because after 14 years...
 104 Polly == Yes, I'm still.
 105 Oprah He'll be out one day.
 106 Polly Yeah, he'll be outand hopefully by then I'll be out of Nebraska.
 107 Oprah Mhm..... Out of Nebraska. Thank you for sharing your story.
 109 Polly Thank you.
 109 Oprah Thank you for being here.

Appendix 3 Analysis of Speech Function in Talk Show 1

Speech function	Turn/Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
O:I:Command	1	Oprah	(i) Have a seat!
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	2	Jon	(i) Thank you very much
O:I:question:opinion	3	Oprah	(i) Isn't this fun?
R:resr:sup:reply:affirm	4	Jon	(i) Yeah
O:I:statement:opinion	5	Oprah	(i) That was one nicest day (ii) I spent at your home with your family...
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	6	Jon	(i) Thank you
C:Append:elaboration	7	Oprah	(i) ...That was wonderful
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	8/a	Jon	(i) We loved having you
C:prolong:extend	8/b		(ii) And I have to tell you this (iii) What you saw is exactly(iv) how we really live
C:prolong:extend	8/c		(v) we didn't change
C:prolong:extend	8/d		(vi) I told my wife(vii) Oprah is coming over
C:prolong:extend	8/e		(viii) But she didn't do anything
C:prolong:extend	8/f		(ix) My wife just sent me out and had me clean it.
R:resp:sup:register	9/a	Oprah	(i) Oh
C:prolong:elaborate	9/b		(ii) It's so Christine(iii) flowers match the pillows...
O:I:question:fact	10	Jon	(i) Can I ask you this?
C:Append:extend	11	Oprah	(i) The decoration match the chocolate cake
O:I:question:opinion	12	Jon	(i) How did you like our dog?
R:resp:confront:reply:contradict	13	Oprah	(i) I didn't see your dog
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	14	Jon	(i) Exactly!
O:I:question:fact	15	Oprah	(i) Where's your dog?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	16/a	Jon	(i) We have a dog
C:prolong:elaborate	16/b		(ii) It's a crazy beautiful dog

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	16/c 16/d		(iii) A dog which weights 60 pounds (iv) And my wife thought (v) Let's see (vi) if we lift it somewhere else today (vii) when Oprah is coming over
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	17	Oprah	(i) There was no dog
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	18/a 18/b	Jon	(i) There was no dog (ii) there were pictures of the dog
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	19	Oprah	(i) Beautifully placed
R:resp:conf:reply:contradict	20	Jon	(i) But there was no dog
R:resp:conf:reply:contradict	21	Oprah	(i)But you have a sweetest baby
P:resp:sup::dev:elaborate	22	Jon	(i) Aa...He's a good man
R:resp:sup:register R:rej:sup:tract:confirm	23	Oprah	(i) Good man (ii) Did you name your baby, Nate Berkus?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	24	Jon	(i) We name it actually after my grand father (ii) who actually was named after Nate Berkus
O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	25/a 25/b 25/c	Jon	(i) I'm considered the human ambien (ii) That's what I am (iii) Whenever you're stressed (iv) turn me on!
R:resp:conf:disagree C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	26/a 26/b 26/c 26/d	Oprah	(i) No (ii) You know (iii) It's inspiring and funny (iv) And you've to bed with something...
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	27	Jon	(i) We're trying hard
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	28	Oprah	(i) You're trying hard,(ii) doing well
			Video clip
O:I:statement:opinion	29/a	Jon	(i) That's not right.

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:monitor	29/b		(i) you know
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	30/a	Oprah	(i) You guys must have a feeling
C:monitor	30/b		(ii) You know
C:prolong:elaborate	30/c		(iii) Actually I suddenly thought about you(iv) When I saw on the front page (v) I was in California
C:prolong:enhance	30/d		(vi) When I saw Michael Jackson in the front page with aa.. his pajamas (vii) Actually I thought of you
C:prolong:elaborate	30/e		(viii) I thought(ix) Wherever you are in this moment (x) you can't even believe(xi) This has just happened!
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	31/a	Jon	(i) And they said (ii) he's not feeling well
C:prolong:extend	31/b		(iii) And I thought (iv) Oh my God(v) He called him sick to the child molestation trial.
C:prolong:enhance	31/c		(vi) What point in your worldare you allowed to go
C:prolong:extend	31/d		(vii) I have a stomachache(viii) I'm not thinking(ix) I 'm going in today
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	32/a	Oprah	(i) Who is advising you?(ii) Who is advising him to say?
C:monitor	32/b		(iii) you know
O:Attend	33/a	Jon	(i) Hey,
O:I:command	33/b		(ii) listen
R:resp:sup:engage	34	Oprah	(i) hey
O:I:statement:opinion	35/a	Jon	(i) His advisors are even worse
C:prolong:extend	35/b		(ii) But just don't call him sick
C:monitor	35/c		(iii) You know what
C:prolong:elaborate	35/d		(iv) Somebody fifteen years ago should have said(iv) when you pay 20 million dollars to someone for child molestation(v) time to sleep overwas end (vi) you know
C:monitor	35/e		

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate O:I:question:fact	36/a 36/b 36/c 36/d 36/d	Oprah	(i) So cool, so cool (ii) Well, I've just to say this (iii) I heard it from some interviews (iv) I did hear it(v) that he was comparing himself to Nelson Mandela having been in jail (vi) I just heard about that (vi) Did you hear about this?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	37/a 37/b 37/c 37/d	Jon	(i) Yeah (ii) it was talking about conspiracy (iii) It was in radio (iv) I think it's in Jesse Jackson Show ...
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	38	Oprah	(i)Yeah
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	39	Jon	(i) And he was describing how (ii) in his whatever voice that he uses (vii) you know(viii) It's just the most loving thing (ix) you can do to share your bed with the boys between the ages of ten to fourteen
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	40/a 40/b	Oprah	(i) No! (ii) and everybody should do it
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	41/a 41/b 41/c 41/d 41/e	Jon	(i) And I have to tell ya(ii) when you look at the history of it (iii) It's Macaulay Culkin, Webster (iv) It's not Punky Brewster (viii) Like it is (ix) It's all young boys (x) There's the pattern in there (xi) And you do think somebody...
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	42	Oprah	(i) Should have said
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	43	Jon	(i) yeah
C:Append:extend	44	Oprah	(i) Take the boys out of the bed

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	45	Jon	(i) I was gonna say that
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	46	Oprah	(i) But I didn't like he(iii)he shouldn't be anyway using Nelson Mandela's name to compare himself!
O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:elaborate	47/a 47/b	Jon	(i) It's interesting (ii) It's a whole thing now.
C:monitor R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:extend R:resp:sup:register	48/a 48/b 48/c 48/d	Oprah	(i) You know (ii) I wanna stay out of it (ii) I don't wanna.. (iv) but when I heard (v) he said(vi) he'd been prosecuted like Nelson Mandela, (vii) Oh babe, please
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	49	Jon	(i) That's the go to know
R:resp:sup:reply:resolve	50	Oprah	(i) Yeah
C:monitor O:I:statement:fact C:prolong:extend	51/a 51/b 51/c	Jon	(i) you know (ii) Mandela struggled (iii) or the other side is (v) when you wanna throw sort of the body of someone(vi) you bring out the Nazi world
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	52	Oprah	(i) Yeah
R:resp:sup:register	53	Jon	(i) yeah
O:I:question:opinion C:prolong:elaborate	54/a 54/b	Oprah	(i) What do you really make up the obsession with the Brad and Jen?(ii) What is that?
R:resp:conf:reply:withhold C:prolong:elaborate C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	55/a 55/b 55/c 55/d 55/e	Jon	(i) I honestly don't know (ii) I think it is... (iii) You know (iv) In some respect, I think(v) living in L.A is similarly living in Washington for politics (vi) There is a lost perspective (vii) Because the town currency is a unit dimensional(viii) that people begin to and really to believe (ix) Brad and Jen had broken up

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	55/f 55/g		(x) How do we make butter? (xi) They don't know(xii) whether there is a world out there. (xiii) and I was just saying that (xiv) when we're in the break
O:I:statement:fact C:monitor	56/a 56/b	Oprah	(i) Three were few women back there were like that (iii) You know (iv) My staff said(v) What they are gonna do
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	57	Jon	(i) Exactly
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	58/a 58/b 58/c 58/d 58/e	Oprah	(i) No, (ii) I know. (iii) I'm telling you. (iv)You met my friend, Gayle. (v) Gaile was at the house with Jon, Tracey and Nate. (vii) And Gayle called me and said(viii) when they broke up (ix) Oh my God, it's on CNN crawl
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	59/a 59/b 59/c 59/d 59/e 59/f 59/g 59/h 59/i 59/j	Jon	(i) Although the CNN crawl(ii) Let's face fact (iii) You know (iv) the people who watch CNN, Fox as much as I do (vi) They add twenty four hour thicker (vii) It adds absolutely.. (viii) This has literally happened (ix) When Uday and Qusay Husein in Iraq(x) when they had been killed (xi) and you saw really graciously images. (xii) and it was a reporter going on nonstop in Baghdad (xii) and on the crawl underneath it (xiii) I kid you not. (xiv) came across the scene(xv) Beyonce no longer like the word Botylicious (xvi) And it was juxtaposed with thisunbelievable graciously images (xvii) and you just thought yourself(xviii) Isn't the thicker guy watching CNN? (xix) What is he doing? (xx) the thicker has no bearing ..
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	60	Oprah	(i) On what else that's program

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	61	Jon	(i) Right
R:resp:sup:register	62	Oprah	(i) Yeah
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	63	Jon	(i) It exists in universe out of Brad and Jen
C:monitor O:I:statement:opinion	64/a 64/b	Oprah	(i) and you know what (ii) I think(ii) people who just watched the thicker
R:resp:sup:register	65	Jon	(i) yeah
C:Append:elaborate	66	Oprah	(i) They just watch the thicker
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	67	Jon	(i) yeah
R:resp:sup:register	68	Oprah	(i) They just watch the thicker
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:monitor	69/a 69/b 69/c	Jon	(i) Yeah, (ii) maybe it's just for the people at gym to get the news (ii) you know
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact	70/a 70/b	Oprah	(i) O.K (ii) I hear my name came up few times in the Daily Show
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	71	Jon	(i) Yes, came up
R:resp:sup:register C:Append:elaborate	72/a 72/b	Oprah	(i) O.K (ii) I wasn't watching
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	73/a 73/b 73/c 74/d 75/d	Jon	(i) I can tell you (ii) Here is the context (iii) I host a show (iv) and we have an audience (v) And you had broken...
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	76	Oprah	(i) Jon's audience doesn't look like it.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	77/a 77/b	Jon	(i) No (ii) no audience who is like this
R:resp:sup:register	78	Oprah	(i) O.K,
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	79/a	Jon	(i) This is the most employable looking audience (ii) I've ever seen

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:elaborate	79/b		(iii) I mean(iv) literally this is insane
R:resp:sup:agree	80/a	Oprah	(i) Yeah
C:prolong:extend	80/b		(ii) and they come here looking like this
C:monitor	81/a	Jon	(i)You know
C:prolong:elaborate	81/b		(ii) your audience looks like...
R:rej:sup:tract:check	82	Oprah	(i) What?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	83/a	Jon	(i) When you go to the Sears(ii) you find the pictures on the desk(iii) and the family likes playing tennis.
C:prolong:extend	83/b		(iv) This audience is the people on the picture cube
C:prolong:extend	83/c		(v) but what you're doing(vi) You broke the rule
C:prolong:extend	83/d		
R:rej:sup:tract:clarify	84	Oprah	(i) What is the rule?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	85	Jon	(i) The rule is the audience is supposed to be treated poorly.
R:rej:sup:tract:clarify	86	Oprah	(i) Where did the rule come from?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	87	Jon	(i) The rule comes from...
R:resp:sup:register	88	Oprah	(i) O.K
C:monitor	89/a	Jon	(i) You know
C:Append:elaborate	89/b		(ii) this show is on basic cable
C:prolong:elaborate	89/c		(iii) you come to the show at 54 and 10.
C:prolong:extend	89/d		(iv) you come down there from medical clinic or wherever you're coming from
C:prolong:extend	89/e		(v) and you're gonna see the show in 22 minutes
C:prolong:extend	89/e		(vi) and your audience were walking in (vii) as they say(viii) check your expectation
C:prolong:enhance	89/f		(viii) Then Oprah said(ix) Look under your chair(x) It's a motorcycle (xi) You can't be that
C:prolong:elaborate	89/g		(xii) then they come into my show
C:prolong:enhance	89/h		(xiii) I have literally audience member said(xiv) What are you gonna give us?

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:extend	89/i		(xv) Oh, hold on...(xvi) nothing..
C:prolong:enhance	89/j		
			Video clip
O:I:stetement:opinion	90	Oprah	(i) It's cute
R:resp:sup:agree	91	Jon	(i) Yeah
C:Append:elaborate	92/a	Oprah	(i) That was the great moment
C:prolong:elaborate	92/b		(ii) the car moment was..
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	93/a 93/b	Jon	(i) And car moment put the kind of pressure to other talk show host (ii) because they will not above it
R:resp:sup:register	94/a	Oprah	(i) Oh,
C:prolong:extend	94/b		(ii) Some people are trying
O:I:question:fact	94/c		(iii) Have you given anything?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	95	Jon	(i) I guess, my heart
R:resp:sup:register	96/a	Oprah	(i) your heart,
C:prolong:extend	96/b		(ii) that's the best(iii) very sweet
O:I:statenment:fact	96/c		(iii) A few weeks ago, you called my producer to say(iv) that you've so inspired..
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	97	Jon	(i) Yes
C:App:elaborate	98/a	Oprah	(i) By our... (ii) I'm looking on your face
C:prolong:extend	98/b		(iii) And I'm not thinking(iv) It's true
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	99/a	Jon	(i) No, it's true
C:prolong:elaborate	99/b		(ii) My dream bus came true
R:resp:sup:register	100/a	Oprah	(i) O.K
C:prolong:enhance	100/b		(ii) You want to do it your own
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborte	101/a	Jon	(i) You guys have dramatic source

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact	101/b 101/c		(ii) Ok (iii) I have to tell you this(iv) When Oprah came to my house(v) my wife cried (v) Because she really...
C:prolong:extend	101/d		
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:extend	102/a 102/b	Oprah	(i) Tracy did it... (ii) but a little bit(iii) It was not like a bow how
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	103/a 103/b 103/c	Jon	(i) She cried(ii) She cried (iii)because she's happy to have you there (iv) She cried (v) because she felt so much respect to you
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	104	Oprah	(i) Thank you
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:extend	105	Jon	(i) And even you do that in the way(ii) that I don't understand (iii) But I do now.
R:rej:sup:track:check	106	Oprah	(i) You do now?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	107	Jon	(i) Yeah
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	108/a 108/b 108/c	Oprah	(i) But not everybody has the same source to get the bus dream game (ii) and the point is(iii) that you don't have to have the resources (iv) You just do(v) what you can do
O:I:command C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	109/a 109/b 109/c	Jon	(i) Now you tell me (ii) You'll see(iii) I went out using your model (iv) I did the best(v) that I could
R:resp:sup:register	110	Oprah	(i) O.K.
			Video clip
O:I;statement:opinion	111	Oprah	(i) It used a lot of works
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:extend	112/a 112/b	Jon	(i) I wanna thank Amy Skedaris , A Starbuck employee, a phenomenal woman (ii) And she helped us much
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	113	Oprah	(i) She was really good

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	114	Jon	(i) She was really funny
O:I:statement:opinion	115/a	Oprah	(i) The reason I was at Jon's house
C:prolong:enhance	115/b		(ii) because he's gonna be on the June O Magazine
C:prolong:extend	115/c		(iii) And he's so kind
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	116	Jon	(i) And if I may say(ii) There will be a nude of me
R:resp:sup:register	117/a	Oprah	(i) No!
C:prolong:extend	117/b		(ii) but I have to say(iii) I mean obviously(iv) that you're so smart and interesting
R:resp:sup:register	118	Jon	(i) oh
R:resp:sup:reply:resolve	119/a	Oprah	(i) Yeah
O:I:statement:fact	119/b		(ii) When I left your home(iii) Gayle and I walked out with my editor
C:prolong:enhance	119/c		(iv) Then I said(v) God, that was the real deal.(v) What I felt between you...
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	120	Jon	(i) Thank you
C:Append:extend	121/a	Oprah	(i) But when you, Trace, and Nate.(ii) The way you looked at her
C:prolong:extend	121/b		(iii) And the way she looked at you
C:prolong:extend	121/c		(iv) And the way you both looked at your little boy
C:prolong:elaborate	121/d		(v) It was the sweetest thing and dearest thing.
C:monitor	121/d		(v) you know
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	122	Jon	(i) And again,(ii) That's how we are
R:resp:sup:register	123/a	Oprah	(i) No
C:prolong:extend	123/b		(ii) You know what it is
C:prolong:elaborate	123/c		(iii) When you looked at Nate(iv) and you said(v) How is he babe?
C:monitor	123/d		(v) You know
C:prolong:elaborate	123/e		(vi) That's the way guys say(vii) they call theirwives babe
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	124/a	Jon	(i) Well, honestly I just for a second could not remember her name
C:prolong:elaborate	124/b		(ii) That's the reason
C:prolong:elaborate	124/c		(iii) I mean(iv) You've met her

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:extend C:monitor	124/d 124/e		(iv) And she's.. (v) You know..
R:resp:sup:register	125	Oprah	(i) Oh God!
C:Append:elaborate C:prolong:extend	125/e 126/b	Jon	(i) She's honestly..(ii) we met a lot of people (ii) But she is the most compassionate person(iii) I find in my whole life
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	127/a 127/b	Oprah	(i) Yeah (ii) She's wonderful
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	128/a 128/b 128/c	Jon	(i) Yeah, very nice (ii) And that's also the way we dress every day (iii) Every time I say(iv) Honey, do you want some waffle?(v) Yeah, I put my gown on.
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:elaborate R:resp:sup:reply:accept	129/a 129/b 129/c	Oprah	(i) It's very nice (ii) so fun (iii) Thanks
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	130	Jon	(i) Thanks so much.

Analysis of Speech Function in Talk Show 2

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
O:I:question:opinion	1	Oprah	(i) What was life for you living with your husband?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	2	Polly	(i) It was hell.
R:resp:sup:register	3	Oprah	(i)Mhm....
C:app:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	6/a 6/b 6/c 6/d 6/e	Polly	(i) And I just sat with my two babies. (ii) They were babies at that time. (iii)And I just sat. (iv)And I remarked them. (v) And I prayed(vi) that wouldn't be a fire (vii)or they didn't hurt themselves.
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance C:prolong:extend	7/a 7/b	Oprah	(i) Because the doors were locked. (ii) And you couldn't get out.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	8/a 8/b 8/c	Polly	(i) No, (ii) I couldn't get out of my door. (iii) The doors were locked. (iv) And the windows were nail shut and covered.
O:I:question:fact	9	Oprah	(i) And there was a phone?
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	10	Polly	(i) No.
R:resp:sup:register	11	Oprah	(i) No phone available.
R:rej: sup:response:resolve	12	Polly	(i)No.
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:enhance	13/a 13/b 13/c 13/d	Oprah	(i) Okay. (ii) And what kinds of thing did he do to ya? (iii) Like we heard(iv) that in a tape you said (v) you were beaten from three o'clock in the afternoon to ten in the morning. (vi) How was a person surviving from three in the afternoon.....
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	14/a	Polly	(i) What I mean was that (ii) it wasn't continuous.

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	14/b 14/c		(iii) I mean(iv) I got up like sessions, whatever. (v) And then the whole night I was sitting on the bed crying, naked.
R:rej:sup:track:confirm	15	Oprah	(i) And he's beating you naked?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	16	Polly	(i) Yes.
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:elaborate	17/a 17/b 17/c	Oprah	(i) Okay. (ii) Now this was fascinating to me. (iii) And I mean(iv) It's fascinating in that (vi) hard to believethat (vii) you were beaten(vii) while you were datin'.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:enhance	18/a 18/b 18/c 18/d	Polly	(i)Yes. (ii) That was the first beating. (iii) But I still stayed with him (iv)because he told me that (v) he wouldn't beat me if he did not love me.
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact	19/a 19/b	Oprah	(i) Okay, (ii) But what obviously something in you life made you think that (iii) it was O.K for somebody to beat you.(iv) or were you beaten as a child?
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	20.	Polly	(i) No.
R:rej:sup:track:check	21	Oprah	(ii) No?
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	22	Polly	(i) No, I wasn't
R:resp:sup:register	23	Oprah	(i) No.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	24	Polly	(i) No, I think...
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance C:prolong:extend	25/a 25/b	Oprah	(i) Until your first boy friend beat you. (ii) And you think that was O.K?
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	26/a 26/b	Polly	(i) Well, I think that was because he told me. (ii) He told me(iii) if he didn't love me(iv) he wouldn't have done it.
R:resp:sup:register	27	Oprah	(i) O.K.
C:app:extend	28	Polly	(i) And if he didn't love me,(ii)he wouldn't be jealous

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	29/a 29/b	Oprah	(i) O'K. (ii) And you said that (iii) jealousy was a good thing.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	30	Polly	(i) Oh, yeah.
R:rej:sup:track:clarify	31.	Oprah	(i) Yes, because it made what?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	32/a 32/b 32/c	Polly	(i) It meant he cared about me (ii) It meant he cared about what I did. (iii) And he cared about who talked to me.
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact	33/a 33/b	Oprah	(i) O'K. (ii) So when you got married (iii) how soon after you're married does he start locking you in a house?
R:resp:sup:answer:reply C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	34/a 34/b 34/c	Polly	(i) He started locking me (ii) before we were married. (iii) It was the first time he beat me. (iv) That over night beating, (v) he locked the door at that time.
O:I:question:fact C:prolong:extend	35/a 35/b	Oprah	(i) Did he ever say to you (ii) never saying anything to your parents or your family? (iii) Or was that understood?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	36	Polly	(i) It was implied and said
R:resp:sup:register	37	Oprah	(i) Uhum...
C:app:extend	38	Polly	(i) And he told me (ii) if I ever try to send secret note or whisper to my mom, (iii) then he would kill me.
R:resp:sup:register R:rej:sup:track:confirm	39/a 39/b	Oprah	(i) Uhum. (ii) You believed that (iii) you would be killed?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:enhance C:monitor	40/a 40/b 40/c 40/d	Polly	(i) Yes, I believed him. (ii) Only because there were times I was looking at him, (iii) he would come up (iii) and he would beat me. (iv) So he would back up his words, (v) you know
R:resp:sup:register	41/a	Oprah	(i) Mhm.

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
O:I:question:fact	41/b		(ii) So you've lived like this for how long?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	42	Polly	(i) Ten years.
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	43/a	Oprah	(i) Ten years is a very long time.
C:prolong:elaborate	44/b		(ii) A lot of things happened around the world.
O:I:question:fact	44/c		(iii) Did you have access to television?
R:resp:sup:reply:afirm	44/a	Polly	(i) Yeah,
C:prolong:elaborate	44/b		(ii) I watched TV.
O:I:question:fact	45	Oprah	(i) Did you ever watch Oprah Show?
R:resp:sup: register	46/a	Oprah	(i) No,
C:prolong:elaborate	46/b		(ii) Seriously I mean(iii) in ten years you never had an access to any information (iv)that made you think that it was not O.K.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	47/a	Polly	(i) Absolutely.
C:prolong:elaborate	47/b		(ii) At the end of three years I was thinking.
C:prolong:extend	47/c		(iii) But that's about it.
C:prolong:enhance	47/c		(iv)I was scared.
R:resp:sup:register	48	Oprah	(i) Mhm...
			(Video clips)
O:I:question:fact	49	Oprah	(i) So you always tried to protect him from being discovered?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	50/a	Polly	(i) Yes,
C:prolong:elaborate	50/b		(ii) I always had an excuse.
			(video clips)
O:I:question:opinion	51	Oprah	(i) What was it like(ii) taking the first step out of the window?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	52/a	Polly	(i) Oh, it was scary.
C:prolong:extend	52/b		(ii) But at the same time, it was liberating.
R:rej:sup:confirm	53/a	Oprah	(i) So, the police were there.
C:prolong:elaborate	53/b		(ii) You made a call
C:prolong:extend	53/c		(iii) and took a month to what?
C:prolong:extend	53/d		(iv) Organize your plan?

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:extend	53/e		(v) Get the courage?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	54/a	Polly	(i) Yeah.
C:prolong:elaborate	54/b		(ii) I planned it basically
C:prolong:extend	54/c		(iii) And until that day, I didn't know(iv) I wanted to do that or not.
R:rej:sup:track:check	55	Oprah	(i) You did not.
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	56	Polly	(i) I was scared.
R:resp:sup:register	57	Oprah	(i) Mhm...
C:app:elaborate	58	Polly	(i) I was really scared
O:I:question:fact	59	Oprah	(i)And so every night you went and back reattached the fax machine to the computer?
R:resp:sup:rely:agree	60	Polly	(i) Before he came home from work
O:I:question:opinion	61	Oprah	(i) And were you afraid from being discovered, somehow?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	62	Polly	(i)Yes.
R:resp:sup:register	63	Oprah	(i)Uhum...
C:app:elaborate	64/a	Polly	(i) I was afraid somebody in my family slipping
C:prolong:extend	64/b		(ii)and saying something
C:prolong:extend	64/c		(iii) or one of my kids repeating something that(iv) they heard in my saying on the telephone.
O:I:statement:fact	65/a	Oprah	(i) And the turning point was seeing your son.
C:prolong:elaborate	65/b		(ii) Seeing the behavior being mimic to husband had demonstrated to you these years.
C:prolong:elaborate	65/c		(iii)It was mimicked by your son
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	66/a	Polly	(i) Yes,
C:prolong:elaborate	66/b		(ii) he strangled my three year old daughter.
C:prolong:enhance			(ii) When I came into the room,(iii) she was purple.
R:resp:sup:register	67	Oprah	(i) Wow!
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	68/a	Polly	(i) Yeah,
C:prolong:elaborate	68/b		(ii) it scared me to death.

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
C:prolong:extend	68/c		(iii) And I was like, (iv) oh no...
		Oprah	(i) This is what you know. (ii) This is going to be(iii)I think...(iii)for a lot of women who are in maybe not as a prisoner situation, (iv) but certainly in abusive situation (v)see them self. (vi) Hopefully, by watching you today.
O:I:question:opinion C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	69	Oprah	(i) But what points were you realized you see your son doing it? (ii) Doing all this time, your husband was beating and beating you naked. (iii) And he's beating you in front of your children. (iv)Were you thinking at the end of those times that(v) this is affecting my kids?
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	70/a 70/b	Polly	(i) Yes, (ii) I was.
R:resp:sup:register	71	Oprah	(i) Mhm...
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	72/a 72/b 72/c 72/c 72/d 72/e	Polly	(i) I was. (ii) There was a point when I was going to be beaten; (iii) I tried to make them go to their room. (iv)Because all he could do was just looked at me (v) And I knew. (vi)And I tried to make them go to their room, (vi)but my eldest daughter. (v) She insisted to stay there.
O:L:question:fact	73	Oprah	(i) And your children at what ages?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	74	Polly	(i) Nine, seven, four and three.
R:rej:sup:tract:confirm	75	Oprah	(i) So, at whole their lives, they watched you
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	76/a 76/b	Polly	(i) Their whole lives. (ii) Yeah, (iii) they watched him.
R:resp:sup:register	77/a	Oprah	(i) Yeah.

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
R:resp:sup:tract:confirm	77/b		(ii) Never said to the family, the kids did?
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	78	Polly	(i) Never.
R:rej:sup:track:confirm	79/a	Oprah	(i) Was that an unspoken?
C:prolong:extend	79/b		(ii) Or did he tell them?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	80/a	Polly	(i) Well, unspoken, implied, and said.
C:prolong:elaborate	80/b		(ii) He told them that (iii) if they said anything to anybody at school, Grammy, (iv) it would be worse
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	81/a	Oprah	(i) So, your kids were in fear at him.
O:I:question:fact	81/b		(ii) Did he ever beat the kids?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	82/a	Polly	(i) Well, he bowed them with the belt.
C:prolong:extend	82/b		(ii) I did it too.
C:prolong:enhance	82/c		(iii) Because I thought it was accepted.
C:prolong:elaborate	82/d		(iv) I thought that was an acceptable punishment.
C:prolong:elaborate	82/e		(v) Yeah, we bow them.
O:L:question:opinion	83	Oprah	(i) What is life like to be free?
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	84	Polly	(i) I think (ii) it's harder now.
R:resp:sup:register	85/a	Oprah	(i) It's harder now.
R:resp:sup:register	85/b		(ii) O.K
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	86/a	Polly	(i) When I was there, (ii) I had to look after of my kids.
C:prolong:extend	86/b		(iii) But I didn't have to think about the bills.
C:prolong:elaborate	86/c		(iv) I didn't have to worry about many things.
C:prolong:enhance	86/d		(v) What I had to think was about my kids and David's mood. (vi) Now I have to worry about many things
R:resp:sup:register	87/a	Oprah	(i) O.K.
R:rej:sup:track:confirm	87/b		(ii) In court, you had told this written statement that (ii) David changed you into a different person, (iii) "I couldn't think, speak, eat or sleep by myself. (iv) I had to think about what would happen. (v) If I stay there actually (vi) I know what's going to happen is about his mood. (vii) He would kill me

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
			(viii) like he had taken my life away and everything that(ix) meant anything to me, friend, family, money, self reward, and the most of all, my freedom.”
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	88	Polly	(i) Right.
R:rej:sup:track:confirm C:prolong:extend	89/a 89/b	Oprah	(i) So, you made that statement. (ii)and you think it’s worse.
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	90/a 90/b 90/c 90/d 90/e	Polly	(i) No, I don’t think (ii) it’s worse. (iii)I just know (iv)I have more responsibility now than I did. (v) But this is not a bad thing. (vi) I mean I love it. (vii) It’s good for my kids and me
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	91	Oprah	(i) Because it sounds to me like (ii) this person living in this house was dead.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	92	Polly	(i) Yeah.
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	93/a 93/b	Oprah	(ii)This isn’t the life of life person. (iii) This isn’t the life.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	94	Polly	(i) This isn’t the life.
R:resp:sup:dev:extend Prolongextend C:peolong:extend	95/a 95/b 95/c	Oprah	(i) And you might feed your kids, (ii)you might make sure (iii) your kids got to bed. (iv) But at the same time it wasn’t being a mother to your kids.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	96	Polly	(i)No.
O:I:question:opinion.	97	Oprah	(i) So, you are enjoying your life now?
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	98/a 98/b 98/c	Polly	(i) Yeah, (ii) I love it. (ii) Don’t give me wrong. (iii) I do love it.
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:enhance	99/a 99/b	Oprah	(i)O.K, (ii) Because I was about to say
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	100	Polly	(i) No. (laughter)

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)
O:I:question:opinion	101	Oprah	(i) Polly's husband will finally know(ii)what it's like to be locked himself. (iii) Because on March 23 rd , David Mitchell was sent to 14-20years(iv) after pleading no confess terrorist prisoner. (v) And two case abuses for terrorizing Polly in front of her children. (v)Are you still afraid of him?
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	102	Polly	(i) Yes.
R:resp:sup:dev:ehance	103	Oprah	(ii) Because after 14 years...
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	104	Polly	==(i) Yes, I'm still.
C:app:elaborate	105	Oprah	(i) He'll be out one day.
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	106/a	Polly	(i) Yeah,
C:prolong:elaborate	106/b		(ii) he'll be out
C:prolong:extend	106/c		(iii) and hopefully by then I'll be out of Nebraska.
R:resp:sup:register	107/a	Oprah	(i) Mhm.....
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	108/b		(ii) Out of Nebraska.
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	108/b		(iii) Thank you for sharing your story.
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	109	Polly	(i) Thank you.
C:app:elaborate	109	Oprah	(i) Thank you for being here.

**TRIANGULATION OF THE SPEECH FUNCTION ANALYSIS IN OPRAH WINFREY SHOW
(OPRAH WINFREY AND JON STEWART)**

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
O:I:Command	1	Oprah	(i) Have a seat!	
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	2	Jon	(i) Thank you very much	
O:I:question:opinion	3	Oprah	(i) Isn't this fun?	
R:resr:sup:reply:affirm	4	Jon	(i) Yeah	
O:I:statement:opinion	5	Oprah	(i) That was one nicest day (ii) I spent at your home with your family...	
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	6	Jon	(i) Thank you	
C:Append:elaboration	7	Oprah	(i) ...That was wonderful	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	8/a	Jon	(i) We loved having you	
C:prolong:extend	8/b		(ii) And I have to tell you this (iii) What you saw is exactly (iv) how we really live (v) we didn't change	
C:prolong:extend	8/c		(vi) I told my wife(vii) Oprah is coming over	
C:prolong:extend	8/d		(viii) But she didn't do anything	
C:prolong:extend	8/e		(ix) My wife just sent me out and had me clean it.	
C:prolong:extend	8/f			
R:resp:sup:register	9/a	Oprah	(i) Oh	
C:prolong:elaborate	9/b		(ii) It's so Christine(iii) flowers match the pillows...	
O:I:question:fact	10	Jon	(i) Can I ask you this?	
C:Append:extend	11	Oprah	(i) The decoration match the chocolate cake	
O:I:question:opinion	12	Jon	(i) How did you like our dog?	
R:resp:confront:reply:contradict	13	Oprah	(i) I didn't see your dog	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	14	Jon	(i) Exactly!	
O:I:question:fact	15	Oprah	(i) Where's your dog?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	16/a	Jon	(i) We have a dog	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	16/b 16/c 16/d		(ii) It's a crazy beautiful dog (iii) A dog which weights 60 pounds (iv) And my wife thought (v) Let's see (vi) if we lift it somewhere else today (vii) when Oprah is coming over	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	17	Oprah	(i) There was no dog	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	18/a 18/b	Jon	(i) There was no dog (ii) there were pictures of the dog	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	19	Oprah	(i) Beautifully placed	
R:resp:conf:reply:contradict	20	Jon	(i) But there was no dog	
R:resp:conf:reply:contradict	21	Oprah	(i)But you have a sweetest baby	
P:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	22	Jon	(i) Aa...He's a good man	
R:resp:sup:register R:rej:sup:tract:confirm	23	Oprah	(i) Good man (ii) Did you name your baby, Nate Berkus?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	24	Jon	(i) We name it actually after my grand father (ii) who actually was named after Nate Berkus	
O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	25/a 25/b 25/c	Jon	(i) I'm considered the human ambien (ii) That's what I am (iii) Whenever you're stressed (iv) turn me on!	
R:resp:conf:disagree C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	26/a 26/b 26/c 26/d	Oprah	(i) No (ii) You know (iii) It's inspiring and funny (iv) And you've to bed with something...	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	27	Jon	(i) We're trying hard	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	28	Oprah	(i) You're trying hard,(ii) doing well	
			Video clip	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
O:I:statement:opinion C:monitor	29/a 29/b	Jon	(i) That's not right. (i) you know what	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	30/a 30/b 30/c 30/d 30/e	Oprah	(i) You guys must have a feeling (ii) You know (iii) Actually I suddenly thought about you (iv) When I saw on the front page (v) I was in California (vi) When I saw Michael Jackson in the front page with aa.. his pajamas (vii) Actually I thought of you (viii) I thought(ix) Wherever you are in this moment (x) you can't even believe(xi) This has just happened!	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	31/a 31/b 31/c 31/d	Jon	(i) And they said (ii) he's not feeling well (iii) And I thought (iv) Oh my God(v) He called him sick to the child molestation trial. (vi) What point in your worldare you allowed to go (vii) I have a stomachache(viii) I'm not thinking(ix) I 'm going in today	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:monitor	32/a 32/b	Oprah	(i) Who is advising you?(ii) Who is advising him to say? (iii) you know	
O:Attend O:I:command	33/a 33/b	Jon	(i) Hey, (ii) listen	
R:resp:sup:engage	34	Oprah	(i) hey	
O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:extend C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate	35/a 35/b 35/c 35/d	Jon	(i) His advisors are even worse (ii) But just don't call him sick (iii) You know what (iv) Somebody fifteen years ago should have said(iv) when you pay 20 million dollars to someone for child molestation(v) time to sleep overwas end	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:monitor	35/e		(vi) you know	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate O:I:question:fact	36/a 36/b 36/c 36/d 36/d	Oprah	(i) So cool, so cool (ii) Well, I've just to say this (iii) I heard it from some interviews (iv) I did hear it(v) that he was comparing himself to Nelson Mandela having been in jail (vi) I just heard about that (vi) Did you hear about this?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	37/a 37/b 37/c 37/d	Jon	(i) Yeah (ii) it was talking about conspiracy (iii) It was in radio (iv) I think it's in Jesse Jackson Show ...	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	38	Oprah	(i)Yeah	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	39	Jon	(i) And he was describing how (ii) in his whatever voice that he uses (vii) you know(viii) It's just the most loving thing (ix) you can do to share your bed with the boys between the ages of ten to fourteen	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	40/a 40/b	Oprah	(i) No! (ii) and everybody should do it	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	41/a 41/b 41/c 41/d 41/e	Jon	(i) And I have to tell ya(ii) when you look at the history of it (iii) It's Macaulay Culkin, Webster (iv) It's not Punky Brewster (viii) Like it is (ix) It's all young boys (x) There's the pattern in there (xi) And you do think somebody...	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	42	Oprah	(i) Should have said	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	43	Jon	(i) yeah	
C:Append:extend	44	Oprah	(i) Take the boys out of the bed	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	45	Jon	(i) I was gonna say that	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	46	Oprah	(i) But I didn't like he(iii)he shouldn't be anyway using Nelson Mandela's name to compare himself!	
O:I:statement:opinion	47/a	Jon	(i) It's interesting	
C:prolong:elaborate	47/b		(ii) It's a whole thing now.	
C:monitor	48/a	Oprah	(i) You know	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	48/b		(ii) I wanna stay out of it (ii) I don't wanna..	
C:prolong:extend	48/c		(iv) but when I heard (v) he said(vi) he'd been prosecuted like Nelson Mandela,	
R:resp:sup:register	48/d		(vii) Oh babe, please	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	49	Jon	(i) That's the go to know	
R:resp:sup:reply:resolve	50	Oprah	(i) Yeah	
C:monitor	51/a	Jon	(i) you know	
O:I:statement:fact	51/b		(ii) Mandela struggled	
C:prolong:extend	51/c		(iii) or the other side is (v) when you wanna throw sort of the body of someone(vi) you bring out the Nazi world	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	52	Oprah	(i) Yeah	
R:resp:sup:register	53	Jon	(i) yeah	
O:I:question:opinion	54/a	Oprah	(i) What do you really make up the obsession with the Brad and Jen?(ii) What is that?	
C:prolong:elaborate	54/b			
R:resp:conf:reply:withold	55/a	Jon	(i) I honestly don't know	
C:prolong:elaborate	55/b		(ii) I think it is...	
C:monitor	55/c		(iii) You know	
C:prolong:elaborate	55/d		(iv) In some respect, I think(v) living in L.A is similarly living in Washington for politics	
C:prolong:elaborate	55/e		(vi) There is a lost perspective	

Speech function	Turn/Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	55/f 55/g		(vii) Because the town currency is a unit dimensional(viii) that people begin to and really to believe (ix) Brad and Jen had broken up (x) How do we make butter? (xi) They don't know(xii) whether there is a world out there. (xiii) and I was just saying that (xiv) when we're in the break	
O:I:statement:fact C:monitor	56/a 56/b	Oprah	(i) Three were few women back there were like that (iii) You know (iv) My staff said(v) What they are gonna do	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	57	Jon	(i) Exactly	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	58/a 58/b 58/c 58/d 58/e	Oprah	(i) No, (ii) I know. (iii) I'm telling you. (iv)You met my friend, Gayle. (v) Gaile was at the house with Jon, Tracey and Nate. (vii) And Gayle called me and said(viii) when they broke up (ix) Oh my God, it's on CNN crawl	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	59/a 59/b 59/c 59/d 59/e 59/f 59/g 59/h 59/i 59/j	Jon	(i) Although the CNN crawl(ii) Let's face fact (iii) You know (iv) the people who watch CNN, Fox as much as I do (vi) They add twenty four hour thicker (vii) It adds absolutely.. (viii) This has literally happened (ix) When Uday and Qusay Husein in Iraq(x) when they had been killed (xi) and you saw really graciously images. (xii) and it was a reporter going on nonstop in Baghdad (xii) and on the crawl underneath it (xiii) I kid you not. (xiv) came across the scene(xv) Beyonce no longer like the word Botylicious (xvi) And it was juxtaposed with thisunbelievable graciously images	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
			(xvii) and you just thought yourself(xviii) Isn't the thicker guy watching CNN? (xix) What is he doing? (xx) the thicker has no bearing ..	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	60	Oprah	(i) On what else that's program	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	61	Jon	(i) Right	
R:resp:sup:register	62	Oprah	(i) Yeah	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	63	Jon	(i) It exists in universe out of Brad and Jen	
C:monitor O:I:statement:opinion	64/a 64/b	Oprah	(i) and you know what (ii) I think(ii) people who just watched the thicker	
R:resp:sup:register	65	Jon	(i) yeah	
C:Append:elaborate	66	Oprah	(i) They just watch the thicker	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	67	Jon	(i) yeah	
R:resp:sup:register	68	Oprah	(i) They just watch the thicker	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:monitor	69/a 69/b 69/c	Jon	(i) Yeah, (ii)maybe it's just for the people at gym to get the news (ii) you know	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact	70/a 70/b	Oprah	(i) O.K (ii)I hear my name came up few times in the Daily Show	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	71	Jon	(i)Yes, came up	
R:resp:sup:register C:Append:elaborate	72/a 72/b	Oprah	(i) O.K (ii) I wasn't watching	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	73/a 73/b 73/c 74/d 75/d	Jon	(i) I can tell you (ii) Here is the context (iii) I host a show (iv) and we have an audience (v) And you had broken...	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	76	Oprah	(i) Jon's audience doesn't look like it.	

Speech function	Turn/Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	77/a 77/b	Jon	(i) No (ii) no audience who is like this	
R:resp:sup:register	78	Oprah	(i) O.K,	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	79/a 79/b	Jon	(i)This is the most employable looking audience (ii) I've ever seen (iii) I mean(iv) literally this is insane	
R:resp:sup:agree C:prolong:extend	80/a 80/b	Oprah	(i) Yeah (ii) and they come here looking like this	
C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate	81/a 81/b	Jon	(i)You know (ii) your audience looks like...	
R:rej:sup:tract:check	82	Oprah	(i) What?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	83/a 83/b 83/c 83/d	Jon	(i) When you go to the Sears(ii) you find the pictures on the (iii) and the family desk likes playing tennis. (iv) This audience is the people on the picture cube (v) but what you're doing(vi) You broke the rule	
R:rej:sup:tract:clarify	84	Oprah	(i) What is the rule?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	85	Jon	(i) The rule is the audience is supposed to be treated poorly.	
R:rej:sup:tract:clarify	86	Oprah	(i) Where did the rule come from?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	87	Jon	(i) The rule comes from...	
R:resp:sup:register	88	Oprah	(i) O.K	
C:monitor C:Append:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	89/a 89/b 89/c 89/d 89/e	Jon	(i) You know (ii) this show is on basic cable (iii) you come to the show at 54 and 10. (iv) you come down there from medical clinic or wherever you're coming from (v) and you're gonna see the show in 22 minutes	

Speech function	Turn/Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:extend	89/e		(vi) and your audience were walking in (vii) as they say(viii) check your expectation	
C:prolong:enhance	89/f		(viii) Then Oprah said(ix) Look under your chair(x) It's a motorcycle	
C:prolong:elaborate	89/g		(xi) You can't be that	
C:prolong:enhance	89/h		(xii) then they come into my show	
C:prolong:extend	89/i		(xiii) I have literally audience member said(xiv) What are you gonna give us?	
C:prolong:enhance	89/j		(xv) Oh, hold on...(xvi) nothing..	
			Video clip	
O:I:stetement:opinion	90	Oprah	(i) It's cute	
R:resp:sup:agree	91	Jon	(i) Yeah	
C:Append:elaborate	92/a	Oprah	(i) That was the great moment	
C:prolong:elaborate	92/b		(ii) the car moment was..	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	93/a	Jon	(i) And car moment put the kind of pressure to other talk show host	
	93/b		(ii) because they will not above it	
R:resp:sup:register	94/a	Oprah	(i) Oh,	
C:prolong:extend	94/b		(ii) Some people are trying	
O:I:question:fact	94/c		(iii) Have you given anything?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	95	Jon	(i) I guess, my heart	
R:resp:sup:register	96/a	Oprah	(i) your heart,	
C:prolong:extend	96/b		(ii) that's the best(iii) very sweet	
O:I:statenment:fact	96/c		(iii) A few weeks ago, you called my producer to say(iv) that you've so inspired..	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	97	Jon	(i) Yes	
C:App:elaborate	98/a	Oprah	(i) By our... (ii) I'm looking on your face	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:extend	98/b		(iii) And I'm not thinking(iv) It's true	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree C:prolong:elaborate	99/a 99/b	Jon	(i) No, it's true (ii) My dream bus came true	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:enhance	100/a 100/b	Oprah	(i) O.K (ii) You want to do it your own	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:fact C:prolong:extend	101/a 101/b 101/c 101/d	Jon	(i) You guys have dramatic source (ii) Ok (iii) I have to tell you this(iv) When Oprah came to my house(v) my wife cried (v) Because she really...	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:extend	102	Oprah	(i) Tracy did it... (ii) but a little bit(iii) It was not like a bow how	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	103/a 103/b 103/c	Jon	(i) She cried(ii) She cried (iii)because she's happy to have you there (iv) She cried (v) because she felt so much respect to you	
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	104	Oprah	(i) Thank you	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:extend	105	Jon	(i) And even you do that in the way(ii) that I don't understand (iii) But I do now.	
R:rej:sup:track:check	106	Oprah	(i) You do now?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	107	Jon	(i) Yeah	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	108/a 108/b 108/c	Oprah	(i) But not everybody has the same source to get the bus dream game (ii) and the point is(iii) that you don't have to have the resources (iv) You just do(v) what you can do	
O:I:command	109/a	Jon	(i) Now you tell me	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	109/b 109/c		(ii) You'll see(iii) I went out using your model (iv) I did the best(v) that I could	
R:resp:sup:register	110	Oprah	(i) O.K. Video clip	
O:I;statement:opinion	111	Oprah	(i) It used a lot of works	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:extend	112/a 112/b	Jon	(i) I wanna thank Amy Skedaris , A Starbuck employee, a phenomenal woman (ii) And she helped us much	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	113	Oprah	(i) She was really good	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	114	Jon	(i) She was really funny	
O:I;statement:opinion C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend	115/a 115/b 115/c	Oprah	(i) The reason I was at Jon's house (ii) because he's gonna be on the June O Magazine (iii) And he's so kind	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	116	Jon	(i) And ifI may say(ii) There will be a nude of me	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	117/a 117/b	Oprah	(i) No! (ii) but I have to say(iii) I mean obviously(iv) that you're so smart and interesting	
R:resp:sup:register	118	Jon	(i) oh	
R:resp:sup:reply:resolve O:I;statement:fact C:prolong:enhance	119/a 119/b 119/c	Oprah	(i) Yeah (ii) When I left your home(iii) Gayle and I walked out with my editor (iv) Then I said(v) God, that was the real deal.(v) What I felt between you...	
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	120	Jon	(i) Thank you	
C:Append:extend C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	121/a 121/b 121/c	Oprah	(i) But when you, Trace, and Nate.(ii) The way you looked at her (iii) And the way she looked at you	

Speech function	Turn/Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:elaborate C:monitor	121/d 121/d		(iv) And the way you both looked at your little boy (v) It was the sweetest thing and dearest thing. (v) you know	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	122	Jon	(i) And again,(ii) That's how we are	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:monitor C:prolong:elaborate	123/a 123/b 123/c 123/d 123/e	Oprah	(i) No (ii) You know what it is (iii) When you looked at Nate(iv) and you said(v) How is he babe? (v) You know (vi) That's the way guys say(vii) they call theirwives babe	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:monitor	124/a 124/b 124/c 124/d 124/e	Jon	(i) Well, honestly I just for a second could not remember her name (ii) That's the reason (iii) I mean(iv) You've met her (iv) And she's.. (v) You know..	
R:resp:sup:register	125	Oprah	(i) Oh God!	
C:Append:elaborate C:prolong:extend	125/e 126/b	Jon	(i) She's honestly..(ii) we met a lot of people (ii) But she is the most compassionate person(iii) I find in my whole life	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	127/a 127/b	Oprah	(i) Yeah (ii) She's wonderful	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	128/a 128/b 128/c	Jon	(i) Yeah, very nice (ii) And that's also the way we dress every day (iii) Every time I say(iv) Honey, do you want some waffle?(v) Yeah, I put my gown on.	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:elaborate	129/a 129/b	Oprah	(i) It's very nice (ii) so fun	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	129/c		(iii) Thanks	
R:resp:sup:rteply:accept	130	Jon	(i) Thanks so much.	



**TRIANGULATION OF THE SPEECH FUNCTION ANALYSIS IN TALK SHOW 2
(OPRAH WINFREY AND POLLY MITCHELL)**

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
O:I:question:opinion	1	Oprah	(i) What was life for you living with your husband?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	2	Polly	(i) It was hell.	
R:resp:sup:register	3	Oprah	(i)Mhm....	
C:app:extend	6/a	Polly	(i) And I just sat with my two babies.	
C:prolong:elaborate	6/b		(ii) They were babies at that time.	
C:prolong:extend	6/c		(iii)And I just sat.	
C:prolong:extend	6/d		(iv)And I remarked them.	
C:prolong:extend	6/e		(v) And I prayed(vi) that wouldn't be a fire (vii)or they didn't hurt themselves.	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	7/a	Oprah	(i) Because the doors were locked.	
C:prolong:extend	7/b		(ii) And you couldn't get out.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	8/a	Polly	(i) No, (ii) I couldn't get out of my door.	
C:prolong:enhance	8/b		(iii) The doors were locked.	
C:prolong:extend	8/c		(iv) And the windows were nail shut and covered.	
O:I:question:fact	9	Oprah	(i) And there was a phone?	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	10	Polly	(i) No.	
R:resp:sup:register	11	Oprah	(i) No phone available.	
R:rej: sup:response:resolve	12	Polly	(i)No.	
R:resp:sup:register	13/a	Oprah	(i) Okay.	
O:I:question:fact	13/b		(ii) And what kinds of thing did he do to ya?	
C:prolong:enhance	13/c		(iii) Like we heard(iv) that in a tape you said (v) you were beaten from three o'clock in the afternoon to ten in the morning.	
C:prolong:enhance	13/d		(vi) How was a person surviving from three in the afternoon.....	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	14/a 14/b 14/c	Polly	(i) What I mean was that (ii) it wasn't continuous. (iii) I mean(iv) I got up like sessions, whatever. (v) And then the whole night I was sitting on the bed crying, naked.	
R:rej:sup:track:confirm	15	Oprah	(i) And he's beating you naked?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	16	Polly	(i) Yes.	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:statement:opinion C:prolong:elaborate	17/a 17/b 17/c	Oprah	(i) Okay. (ii) Now this was fascinating to me. (iii) And I mean(iv) It's fascinating in that (vi) hard to believe that (vii) you were beaten(vii) while you were datin'.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:enhance	18/a 18/b 18/c 18/d	Polly	(i) Yes. (ii) That was the first beating. (iii) But I still stayed with him (iv) because he told me that (v) he wouldn't beat me if he did not love me.	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact	19/a 19/b	Oprah	(i) Okay, (ii) But what obviously something in you life made you think that (iii) it was O.K for somebody to beat you.(iv) or were you beaten as a child?	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	20.	Polly	(i) No.	
R:rej:sup:track:check	21	Oprah	(ii) No?	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	22	Polly	(i) No, I wasn't	
R:resp:sup:register	23	Oprah	(i) No.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	24	Polly	(i) No, I think...	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance C:prolong:extend	25/a 25/b	Oprah	(i) Until your first boy friend beat you. (ii) And you think that was O.K?	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	26/a 26/b	Polly	(i) Well, I think that was because he told me. (ii) He told me(iii) if he didn't love me(iv) he wouldn't have done it.	
R:resp:sup:register	27	Oprah	(i) O.K.	
C:app:extend	28	Polly	(i) And if he didn't love me,(ii)he wouldn't be jealous	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:extend	29/a 29/b	Oprah	(i) O'K. (ii) And you said that (iii) jealousy was a good thing.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	30	Polly	(i) Oh, yeah.	
R:rej:sup:track:clarify	31.	Oprah	(i) Yes, because it made what?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	32/a 32/b 32/c	Polly	(i) It meant he cared about me (ii) It meant he cared about what I did. (iii)And he cared about who talked to me.	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact	33/a 33/b	Oprah	(i) O'K. (ii) So when you got married (iii)how soon after you're married does he start locking you in a house?	
R:resp:sup:answer:reply C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	34/a 34/b 34/c	Polly	(i) He started locking me(ii) before we were married. (iii) It was the first time he beat me. (iv) That over night beating, (v) he locked the door at that time.	
O:I:question:fact C:prolong:extend	35/a 35/b	Oprah	(i) Did he ever say to you(ii) never saying anything to your parents or your family? (iii) Or was that understood?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	36	Polly	(i) It was implied and said	
R:resp:sup:register	37	Oprah	(i) Uhum...	
C:app:extend	38	Polly	(i) And he told me(ii)if I ever try to send secret note or whisper to my mom, (iii) then he would kill me.	
R:resp:sup:register R:rej:sup:track:confirm	39/a 39/b	Oprah	(i) Uhum. (ii) You believed that (iii) you would be killed?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	40/a	Polly	(i) Yes, I believed him.	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:enhance	40/b		(ii) Only because there were times I was looking at him, (iii)he would come up (iii) and he would beat me.	
C:prolong:enhance C:monitor	40/c 40/d		(iv) So he would back up his words, (v) you know	
R:resp:sup:register O:I:question:fact	41/a 41/b	Oprah	(i) Mhm. (ii) So you've lived like this for how long?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	42	Polly	(i) Ten years.	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate O:I:question:fact	43/a 44/b 44/c	Oprah	(i) Ten years is a very long time. (ii) A lot of things happened around the world. (iii) Did you have access to television?	
R:resp:sup:reply:afirm C:prolong:elaborate	44/a 44/b	Polly	(i) Yeah, (ii) I watched TV.	
O:I:question:fact	45	Oprah	(i) Did you ever watch Oprah Show?	
R:resp:sup: register C:prolong:elaborate	46/a 46/b	Oprah	(i) No, (ii) Seriously I mean(iii) in ten years you never had an access to any information (iv)that made you think that it was not O.K.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:enhance	47/a 47/b 47/c 47/c	Polly	(i) Absolutely. (ii) At the end of three years I was thinking. (iii) But that's about it. (iv)I was scared.	
R:resp:sup:register	48	Oprah	(i) Mhm...	
			(Video clips)	
O:I:question:fact	49	Oprah	(i) So you always tried to protect him from being discovered?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm C:prolong:elaborate	50/a 50/b	Polly	(i) Yes, (ii) I always had an excuse.	
			(video clips)	
O:I:question:opinion	51	Oprah	(i) What was it like(ii) taking the first step out of the window?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	52/a	Polly	(i) Oh, it was scary.	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:extend	52/b		(ii) But at the same time, it was liberating.	
R:rej:sup:confirm	53/a	Oprah	(i) So, the police were there.	
C:prolong:elaborate	53/b		(ii) You made a call	
C:prolong:extend	53/c		(iii) and took a month to what?	
C:prolong:extend	53/d		(iv) Organize your plan?	
C:prolong:extend	53/e		(v) Get the courage?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	54/a	Polly	(i) Yeah.	
C:prolong:elaborate	54/b		(ii) I planned it basically	
C:prolong:extend	54/c		(iii) And until that day, I didn't know(iv) I wanted to do that or not.	
R:rej:sup:track:check	55	Oprah	(i) You did not.	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	56	Polly	(i) I was scared.	
R:resp:sup:register	57	Oprah	(i) Mhm...	
C:app:elaborate	58	Polly	(i) I was really scared	
O:I:question:fact	59	Oprah	(i)And so every night you went and back reattached the fax machine to the computer?	
R:resp:sup:rely:agree	60	Polly	(i) Before he came home from work	
O:I:question:opinion	61	Oprah	(i) And were you afraid from being discovered, somehow?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	62	Polly	(i)Yes.	
R:resp:sup:register	63	Oprah	(i)Uhum...	
C:app:elaborate	64/a	Polly	(i) I was afraid somebody in my family slipping	
C:prolong:extend	64/b		(ii)and saying something	
C:prolong:extend	64/c		(iii) or one of my kids repeating something that(iv) they heard in my saying on the telephone.	
O:I:statement:fact	65/a	Oprah	(i) And the turning point was seeing your son.	
C:prolong:elaborate	65/b		(ii) Seeing the behavior being mimic to husband had demonstrated to you these years.	
C:prolong:elaborate	65/c		(iii)It was mimicked by your son	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	66/a 66/b	Polly	(i) Yes, (ii) he strangled my three year old daughter. (ii) When I came into the room,(iii) she was purple.	
R:resp:sup:register	67	Oprah	(i) Wow!	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	68/a 68/b 68/c	Polly	(i) Yeah, (ii) it scared me to death. (iii) And I was like, (iv) oh no...	
		Oprah	(i) This is what you know. (ii) This is going to be(iii)I think...(iii)for a lot of women who are in maybe not as a prisoner situation, (iv) but certainly in abusive situation (v)see them self. (vi) Hopefully, by watching you today.	
O:I:question:opinion C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate	69	Oprah	(i) But what points were you realized you see your son doing it? (ii) Doing all this time, your husband was beating and beating you naked. (iii) And he's beating you in front of your children. (iv)Were you thinking at the end of those times that(v) this is affecting my kids?	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	70/a 70/b	Polly	(i) Yes, (ii) I was.	
R:resp:sup:register	71	Oprah	(i) Mhm...	
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:extend C:prolong:extend	72/a 72/b 72/c 72/c 72/d	Polly	(i) I was. (ii) There was a point when I was going to be beaten; (iii) I tried to make them go to their room. (iv)Because all he could do was just looked at me (v) And I knew. (vi)And I tried to make them go to their room, (vi)but my	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:elaborate	72/e		eldest daughter. (v) She insisted to stay there.	
O:L:question:fact	73	Oprah	(i) And your children at what ages?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	74	Polly	(i) Nine, seven, four and three.	
R:rej:sup:tract:confirm	75	Oprah	(i) So, at whole their lives, they watched you	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate	76/a 76/b	Polly	(i) Their whole lives. (ii) Yeah, (iii) they watched him.	
R:resp:sup:register R:resp:sup:tract:confirm	77/a 77/b	Oprah	(i) Yeah. (ii) Never said to the family, the kids did?	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	78	Polly	(i) Never.	
R:rej:sup:track:confirm C:prolong:extend	79/a 79/b	Oprah	(i) Was that an unspoken? (ii) Or did he tell them?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer C:prolong:elaborate	80/a 80/b	Polly	(i) Well, unspoken, implied, and said. (ii) He told them that (iii) if they said anything to anybody at school, grammy, (iv) it would be worse	
R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate O:I:question:fact	81/a 81/b	Oprah	(i) So, your kids were in fear at him. (ii) Did he ever beat the kids?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer C:prolong:extend C:prolong:enhance C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	82/a 82/b 82/c 82/d 82/e	Polly	(i) Well, he bowed them with e belt. (ii) I did it too. (iii) Because I thought it was accepted. (iv) I thought that was an acceptable punishment. (v) Yeah, we bow them.	
O:L:question:opinion	83	Oprah	(i) What is life like to be free?	
R:resp:sup:reply:answer	84	Polly	(i) I think ... (ii) it's harder now.	
R:resp:sup:register R:resp:sup:register	85/a 85/b	Oprah	(i) It's harder now. (ii) O.K	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	86/a	Polly	(i) When I was there, (ii) I had to look after of my kids.	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elabotrate C:prolong:enhance	86/b 86/c 86/d		(iii) But I didn't have to think about the bills. (iv) I didn't have to worry about many things. (v)What I had to think was about my kids and David's mood. (vi) Now I have to worry about many things	
R:resp:sup:register R:rej:sup:track:confirm	87/a 87/b	Oprah	(i) O.K. (ii) In court, you had told this written statement that(ii) David changed you into a different person, (iii)"I couldn't think, speak, eat or sleep by my self.(iv)I had to think about what would happen.(v)If I stay there actually(vi) I know what's going to happen is about his mood.(vii)He would kill me (viii) like he had taken my life away and everything that(ix) meant anything to me, friend, family, money, self reward, and the most of all, my freedom."	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	88	Polly	(i) Right.	
R:rej:sup:track:confirm C:prolong:extend	89/a 89/b	Oprah	(i) So, you made that statement. (ii)and you think it's worse.	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:enhance	90/a 90/b 90/c 90/d 90/e	Polly	(i) No, I don't think (ii) it's worse. (iii)I just know (iv)I have more responsibility now than I did. (v) But this is not a bad thing. (vi) I mean I love it. (vii) It's good for my kids and me	
R:resp:sup:dev:enhance	91	Oprah	(i) Because it sounds to me like (ii) this person living in this house was dead.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	92	Polly	(i) Yeah.	
C:app:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	93/a 93/b	Oprah	(ii)This isn't the life of life person. (iii) This isn't the life.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	94	Polly	(i) This isn't the life.	
R:resp:sup:dev:extend	95/a	Oprah	(i) And you might feed your kids,	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
Prolongextend C:peolong:extend	95/b 95/c		(ii)you might make sure (iii) your kids got to bed. (iv) But at the same time it wasn't being a mother to your kids.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	96	Polly	(i)No.	
O:I:question:opinion.	97	Oprah	(i) So, you are enjoying your life now?	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:elaborate	98/a 98/b 98/c	Polly	(i) Yeah, (ii) I love it. (ii) Don't give me wrong. (iii) I do love it.	
R:resp:sup:register C:prolong:enhance	99/a 99/b	Oprah	(i)O.K, (ii) Because I was about to say	
R:resp:conf:reply:disagree	100	Polly	(i) No. (laughter)	
O:I:question:opinion	101	Oprah	(i) Polly's husband will finally know(ii)what it's like to be locked himself. (iii) Because on March 23 rd , David Mitchell was sent to 14-20years(iv) after pleading no confess terrorist prisoner. (v) And two case abuses for terrorizing Polly in front of her children. (v)Are you still afraid of him?	
R:resp:sup:reply:affirm	102	Polly	(i) Yes.	
R:resp:sup:dev:ehance	103	Oprah	(ii) Because after 14 years...	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree	104	Polly	==(i) Yes, I'm still.	
C:app:elaborate	105	Oprah	(i) He'll be out one day.	
R:resp:sup:reply:agree C:prolong:elaborate C:prolong:extend	106/a 106/b 106/c	Polly	(i) Yeah, (ii) he'll be out (iii) and hopefully by then I'll be out of Nebraska.	
R:resp:sup:register R:resp:sup:dev:elaborate	107/a 108/b	Oprah	(i) Mhm..... (ii) Out of Nebraska.	

Speech function	Turn/ Move	Speaker	Text (Numbered clause)	Colleague
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	108/b		(iii) Thank you for sharing your story.	
R:resp:sup:reply:accept	109	Polly	(i) Thank you.	
C:app:elaborate	109	Oprah	(i) Thank you for being here.	

