

TURN TAKING VARIETIES IN “TV ONE ILC” TALKSHOW



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Surakarta, 17th November, 2019

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Abstrak

Dalam sebuah diskusi, percakapan yang terjadi antara partisipan merupakan pertukaran gagasan atau argument satu sama lain yang tentunya di moderatori oleh seseorang sehingga percakapan terjadi diatur suatu urutan yang telah ditentukan. Akan tetapi, meskipun telah diatur urutan percakapannya, para partisipan pasti ada saja yang melanggar atau menyela dalam suatu urutan tersebut. Hal ini wajar saja didalam sebuah forum diskusi sehingga argumen-argumen yang didapatkan akan bervariasi dan menarik untuk diteliti. Berdasarkan teori Sack (1974) ada tiga macam giliran bicara yaitu (1) *Taking the floor*, (2) *Holding the floor*, (3) *Yielding the floor*, dan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe turn taking yang digunakan dalam talkshow Indonesia Lawyer’s Club, dan (2) Mendiskripsikan strategi giliran bicara yang digunakan dalam talkshow Indonesia Lawyer’s Club.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskripsi kualitatif karena peneliti menganalisa data menggunakan teknik mencari, mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasikan, menganalisa data, menginterpretasikan data, dan terakhir membuat kesimpulan (Surakhman, 1994: 139) dan juga pemaparan data dalam bentuk penjelasan dan narasi singkat (Sugiono, 2017: 488).

Ketiga tipe giliran bicara atau disebut turn taking yang digunakan dalam diskusi di Indonesia Lawyer’s Club. Tipe dominan dari turn taking adalah *Interruption* yang termasuk dalam kategori taking the floor yaitu dengan prosentase data 39,13%. Tipe dominant kedua adalah *starting up by hesitant (SUH)* dan *holding the floor (HF)* dengan prosentase 17,39% untuk setiap tipe. Tipe dominan ketiga adalah *starting up by clean (SUC)* dengan prosentase 13,04%. Tipe dominan keempat adalah *yielding the floor (YF)* dengan prosentase 8,69%. Dan terakhir tipe *overlapping* dengan prosentase 4,34%.

Kata kunci: giliran bicara, *taking the floor*, *holding the floor*, *yielding the floor*,

Abstract

In a discussion, conversation which happened between the participants are exchanging the ideas or arguments of the participants which moderated by someone, so the conversation that happened was regulated by the order that has been ruled. However, although the order of the conversation has been ruled, there will be a participant who breaks or interrupts in an order of the conversation. It is normally happened in a discussion forum, so the arguments that produced would be varied and exciting to study about. There are four types of turn taking, those are (1) *Taking the floor*, (2) *Holding the floor*, (3) *Yielding the floor*. This research also revealed the intentions of the turn taking strategies, those are clarifying, confirming, expressing the aversion, adding information, and provide the opportunities for the participants. Thus this research is aimed (1) to identify the types of turn taking used in the Indonesia Lawyer’s Club Talk show, and (2) to

describe the strategy of turn taking used in the Indonesia Lawyer's Club Talk show.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research because the research analyzed the data used the technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing, interpreting, and the last is making conclusion of the data and the data presentation is in the form of explanation and brief explanation.

The four types of turn taking that used in the discussion of Indonesia Lawyer's Club. The most dominant type of turn taking is interruption, which categorized as taking the floor, with the 30% percentage of the data. The second dominant types are starting up by hesitant (SUH) and holding the floor (HF) which consists of 17,39% of the data for each technique. The third dominant type is starting up by clean (SUC) with 13,04% percentage of the data. The fourth type is yielding the floor (YF) with 8,69% percentage. And for the last type is overlapping with 4.34% percentage of the data.

Key words: *turn taking, taking the floor, holding the floor, yielding the floor,*

1. INTRODUCTION

Turn taking is a part of systematic structure and organization as a process of changing roles between speakers and listeners in conversation. A conversation is social exchange that combines the initiation, response, and follow-up (IRF) which the participants speak in each order at certain order called as turn taking. Turn taking occurs when A initiates the conversation, then B gives respons and then A gives the follow-up. They have the chance to hold or pass the floor. The first speaker determines the end of his speech, then the listeners take turns to take the opportunity to talk afterwards, as mentioned by Schegloff, that the problem of the turn taking speech is who speaks next and when they take their turn and how it affects the arrangement and understanding of the turn in the conversation.

The process of changing roles between speakers and listeners in conversation called as turn taking, often occurs in discussion activity which is an interesting forum for interaction because there is a series of mutual arguments, debates, self-expression, all of which are carried out with certain goals. There are many purposes in a discussion activity such find solutions (finding solutions); explain problems, explore, and analyze (explaining problems); confirmatory; and release pressure (emotion) (catharsis) (Astuti, 2008: 136-137). Thus the study of

discussion forum is quite interesting because the conversation that occurred provides the various speech strategies among the participants of the forum.

The most interesting study of discussion forum is when the speaker gives a question with various speech strategies and he is able to provoke or move the listener to respond and provide information that exceeds what is desired by the speaker. Those speech strategies lead the participant to participate in the discussion which in this case produces the turn taking system. The rules of turn taking is make the moderator can be easier to give opportunities to anyone who will provide information in the discussion. Thus, the researcher will reveal the turn taking system on the TV ONE ILC discussion in order to know the information of the discussion.

The turn taking strategies can be depicted from the example below

- a. Mahfud (L1) : I was intentionally and unintentionally joined the visit in an overseas work of the House of Representatives in France. We are the Indonesian Student Association in France, had those such evolutions to confront the House of Representatives. The first stage of evolution is.....
- b. Karni (L2) : (interrupts) why does it not suitable for them? summer is the most exciting season, isn't it?
- c. Mahmud (L3) : yes, according to them, the schedule is not suitable and the Parliament had a day off, and so on ..
- d. Karni (L4) : ah.. his partner had a day off, then he came..

The conversation above happened in a discussion about the House of Representative's overseas work visit which was also discussed last year, and still does not work properly because there is something strange inside the parliament, and the red cross sign of members of the House of Representatives, and they must come to Denmark to change it. Thus, the conversation above implies interruptions of turn taking because Karni as the presenter stopped Mahfud's speech, when he was trying to explain the chronology of the situation when they had meeting in an overseas work in France. Karni interrupted Mahmud for his statement and he gave an opinion about the summer which is a good season for having a meeting in an overseas work visit.

In analyzing and discussing the data, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to conduct the research. The method covers five main points of the research, namely, (1) Type of the Research, (2) Object of the Research, Data and Data source, (3) Method and Technique of collecting data, and (4) Technique of analyzing the data.

2. METHOD

The descriptive qualitative research provides the discussion about type of research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity, and method of collecting data. This research uses descriptive qualitative comprehensive research, because the writer analyzes the data by describing the finding. The qualitative research is a research which provides the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior (Moleong, 2001: 3). A descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration. The type of this research since the data are one of phenomena, that is, a language usage, and the writer used descriptive method to figure out the kind of expressive utterances used by the interviewed.

The object of the research is about turn taking types found in the talkshow. The turn of speech based on the Talkshow tells us about the changing part of the first speaker to the second speaker with overlapping. And the intention is focused in the meaning based on the conversation of the Talkshow. The data of this research are utterances that produce by the discussion of participant of ILC *TvOne ILC* especially in part of Sandal jepit and DPR Kunker. While the data sources are script and article, thesis and journal to found the turn of speech and intention.

The methods that used by this research are observation and documentation following the technique of collected the data. The writer downloaded the video of ILC *TvOne ILC* especially in part of Sandal jepit and DPR Kunker from the Youtube. The writers watched, listened, and analyzing used turn taking and

intention by the talkshow. Then the writers clasified the turn taking and intention used Talkshow data transcription. Then the last, the writers make a conclusion.

The next method is the technique of validity data. To make the data validity, The writers uses expert judgement. It is mean that the data collected will be discussed by the expert. The last method is analyzing the data. The technique of analyzing the data this research to identify the types of turn taking using Sacks theory and to describe the strategies of turn taking the writers used context discourse Theory

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research contains 30 data of the utterance in the Talkshow of ILC (Indonesia Lawyer's Club) conversation on episode Sandal jepit and DPR Kunker which analyzed using turn taking theory by Sacks (1974). The researcher uses the turn taking theory to analyze the data in answering the problem statements, which consist of four types. Those types are taking the floor, holding the floor, yielding the floor, and Adjacency pair. The taking the floor types is devided into subtypes, those are

3.1 Turn Taking Technique Used in the Talkshow of ILC (Indonesia Lawyer's Club) conversation on episode Sandal jepit and DPR Kunker

The most technique used in this research is **interruption (I)** which is included as taking the floor type. The interruption technique that used in the talkshow is 39,13% of the data. Interruption in this research is an attempt to take over the turn to speak because speakers who will take over the turn of speech feel that the message that needs to be delivered by the speaker is sufficient or needs further clarification so that the turn of the speaker is taken over by the next speaker to get more info. Another reason why this type is commonly used in this research that because the data are applied in a forum, where there will always pro and contra towards the issue discussed. Thus, every parties had their right to give argument based on the point of view they have stated. For example, when the speaker is speaking, Karni immediately interrupts without allowing the speaker to finish his ideas first. Then, it can be concluded that this is a type of interruption because

before the ideas have been submitted, there are other speakers who have tried to refute them.

The second technique which frequently used is **starting up by hesitant (SUH) and holding the floor (HF)** which consists of 17,39% of the data for each technique. The **starting up by hesitant** usually used to show the reluctant feeling of the speaker which take the floor, because of doubting the topic of the discussion or the argument uttered by the other speakers. While **holding the floor (HF)** which consists of 10% data. Holding the floor happens when the speaker is uttering utterances, as well as how the speaker maintains his turn to speak. In this section, most of the data shows that including the holding of the floor is the time when the speakers give a very detailed explanation related to what they know about the issue being discussed. because the speakers realize that this is the right time to answer, then when it is their turn to speak, they hold the conversation with valid data so that their arguments are hard to dispute because this is a debate forum.

The third is **starting up by clean (SUC)** which is one of the taking the floor type. The research consist of 13,04% of the data which used starting up by hesitant technique. It is often found when Karni as the presenter wants to reopen the forum after commercial break. It shows that actually Karni attempts to be a good presenter to attract participants's attention after being rested. From nine parts, it shows that most of them using such type of turn taking.

The fourth technique is **Yielding the floor (YF)** is consisted of 8,69% of the data which usually appeared when the speaker gives his turn to speak to the next speaker because he wants to know the more explanation from the other parties. In this study, yielding the floor is commonly done by Karni as the moderator and also presenter in this forum. He knows that he has right to stop and let speaker to speak based on the context if a notion needs further information from other speakers who become the participants in that forum. Utterances like 'sudah cukup?', 'ada lagi tambahan?', 'terus?', are those which are frequent to be found in the data to give turn to speaker who want to tell his explanation.

The fifth technique is **The overlapping (O)** which consists of 4,34% of the data which usually happened when the moderator gives the widest possible space and time to the speakers to create a synchronous conversation condition soon after the seminar is conducted

Table 1. Resume of data analysis

Number	Data	Types of turn taking					
		TF				HF	YF
		SUH	SUC	I	O		
1	1.1			v			
2	1.2	v					
3	2.1		v				
4	2.2					v	
5	2.3						v
6	3.1		v				
7	3.2			v			
8	4.1	v					
9	4.2			v			
10	5.1	v					
11	5.2			v			
12	5.3					v	
13	6.1				v		
14	6.2	v					
15	6.3						v
16	7.1			v			
17	7.2			v			
18	7.3					v	
19	8.1		v				
20	8.2			v			
21	9.1					v	
22	9.2			v			
23	9.3			v			
SUM		4	3	9	1	4	2
		17,39%	13,04%	39,13%	4,34%	17,39%	8,69%

The most frequent technique that used in this research is **interruption (I)** which is included as taking the floor type. Thus, the turn taking that happened in a disuccion such ILC talkshow is usually using the interruption because there are always pros and cons toward the topic of the discussion or different arguments that uttered by the participant of the discussion.

3.2 The Speaker's intention of each types of turn taking used by the speaker in the Talkshow of ILC (Indonesia Lawyer's Club) conversation on episode Sandal jepit and DPR Kunker

Based on the data analysis, the writer finds several speaker's intention in using each turn taking technique and divided into these categories as follows:

3.2.1 Clarifying (Cl)

Clarifying is an action to explain something more clearly and easily understood that is useful to free things from ambiguity. The use of turn taking, especially in form of interruptions oftentimes has intention to clarify what the previous speaker has already stated. There are 20% of the data is included as clarifying intention. For example, the intention of the hesitant starting up in datum 1.2 implied that actually both speakers have an intention to do so. For Karni, he wants to clarify what he has said before to his listeners while Mahmud using hesitant starting up to add new information related to the notion he is uttering to the listeners

3.2.2 Confirming (Con)

In this research, confirmation is an effort made by a speaker to strengthen and ensure what has been said before to avoid misunderstanding when interacting with others. There is a lot of confusion when a forum hasn't been opened. Therefore, the existence of a forum is to correct what is wrong and tell what is right so that afterwards there will be no more misunderstandings that occur. Moreover, this relates to the survival of the Indonesian people. This research contains 6,66% of the data which intended to give confirmation. For example, the preferred response of adjacency pair is intended to show the continuity of the conversation between the parties. The turn taking is used to give confirmation to the topic that discussed. This case is happened in the datum 5.4 which the intention to use this type of turn taking is to show the continuity of the conversation between the two parties. Although the answers from both of them are relatively short, the conversation can run smoothly because each speaker masters the material from the conversation.

3.2.3 Expressing aversion to what the speaker said (Av)

This is usually done when a speaker has narrated too long and is not on target. So that other speakers decide to cut off the conversation with the aim of the speaker will stop saying something that is actually just a waste of time. This research found that expressing aversion is often used in the conversation, that is 20% of the data, is intended to expressing the aversion in a discussion. For example the datum 7.1 shows that the speakers are interrupting each other to give the arguments. The intention of using turn taking interruption is to defend the arguments of each speaker because both of them consider their arguments to be the most correct so that both parties interrupt each other.

3.2.4 Adding the information that provided (Add)

In expressing their views, speakers often forget the core message that they want to convey because sometimes the situation is not conducive and there is a lot of input from other speakers. Therefore, the intention that is intended in the use of turn taking is to provide flexibility to other speakers to add to the information that already exists so that the data can be understood clearly. This research reveals that adding information is an intention that frequently used in the discussion with the prosentase 30% of the data. This because in a discussion the parties or the speaker are debating their arguments to convince the listener and tend to expand their argument with a lot information. For example this case happens in the datum 5.2 which clearly seen in the data that actually Karni was frustrated by the discourses given by the resource persons who went on a work visit to Denmark related to the replacement of the red cross symbol which should not need to be done. Therefore Karni interrupted Faizal's statement as a guest speaker at this session by comparing the costs incurred with the situation in Indonesia which still needed a lot of attention. This data show that some information needed to strenghten the arguments.

3.2.5 Provide opportunities for other speakers to express their views (Opp)

When a discussion forum is opened, the intention of the speakers is to express their aspirations and views related to the issue being discussed at the forum. Thus, the intention of using the next turn taking is to provide opportunities for other

speakers. As you know, just after the forum opened, many speakers were impatient to speak because they considered themselves the most correct. For that reason, with turn taking, this can give other speakers the opportunity to narrate their notion. This research contains 23,33% data which have intention to provide the opportunities to take the floor to present their arguments. The datum 5.3 depicted this type of intention. The intention of doing this type of turn taking is to provide participants with a clear explanation regarding the funds spent for a working visit to Denmark and how the actual performance of DPR members in government. Therefore this category is called holding the floor because its main function is to provide space for the speaker.

Table 2. Resume of data analysis

Number	Data	Type of intention				
		Cl	Con	Av	Add	Opp
1	1.1			v		
2	1.2	v				
3	1.3	v				
4	2.1		v			
5	2.2				v	
6	2.3				v	
7	2.4					v
8	3.1	v				
9	3.2			v		
10	3.3			v		
11	4.1			v		
12	4.2				v	
13	4.3					v
14	5.1			v		
15	5.2				v	
16	5.3					v
17	5.4		v			
18	6.1					v
19	6.2				v	
20	6.3					v
21	7.1				v	
22	7.2					v
23	7.3			v		
SUM		6	2	6	9	7
		20%	6,66%	20%	30%	23,33%

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

There are three types of turn taking used in Indonesia Lawyers Club on Episode Sandal Jepit and Kunker namely taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. In taking the floor, the speakers use several subtypes such as starting up with hesitant, starting up clean, interruption, and overlapping. The intention of the speakers on Indonesia Lawyers Club on Episode Sandal Jepit and Kunker while applying turn taking technique is aimed to give the discussion some clarified, confirmation, expression in aversion to what the speaker said, additional information that provided, and give opportunities for other speakers to express their point of views.

4.2 Sugestion

For the next researcher who interested in studying the turn taking strategies, hopefully this research could be used as additional reference and helps the reader easily understand about the turn taking strategies. The writer realizes that this research is far from perfect and for the next research will reveals the different technique which is not provided in this research.

REFERENCE

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