

A CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN *BROWNIS* TALK SHOW

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abstract

This research analyzes turn-taking strategies used in Brownis talk show. The objectives of this research are (1) to identify the kinds of turn-taking strategies used by the hosts and the guest in Brownis talk show and (2) to analyze the functions of turn-taking strategies used by the hosts and the guest in Brownis talk show. The analysis is based on the theory by Sacks and Schegloff (1979) on Turn-Taking. The research applied descriptive qualitative method, which uses words to explain the data obtained from the talk show. Tables and figures are also used to present the results and to make it easier for readers to understand.

Keywords : *Turn-Taking, Conversational Analysis, Brownis Talk Show*

Introduction

As a social creature, human needs a tool to communicate and interact with each other. This tool or media is called language. Yule (2006:172) defines language as an arbitrary sound symbol system used by humans for communication and interaction with each other. Not only verbal language, sign language and gestures are also used by humans to communicate at certain circumstances. Harimurti (2005:32) defines verbal language as a media related to word, phrase, and sentence. Realization of this verbal language is called conversation.

According to Levinson (1983:284) conversation is a speech made by two or more people who take turns in speaking. The purpose of conversation is to create social relationships. As Sidnell (2018:5) suggests, conversation is a human way to build social relationship. In conversation, the position of participants (speaker and listener) is not static, they will exchange turns as they speak. Brown & Yule (1983) states that the exchange turns of the speaker and the listener to take the turn of a conversation that occurs simultaneously is called as turn-taking.

Ghilzai & Baloch (2016:13) defines turn-taking as the activity of communication since the speaker takes their turn while speaking. Turn-taking

exists to organize a running conversation. Taking the turn refers to how each participant or speaker has a chance to speak while doing conversation. According to Strenstrom (1994), taking the turn can be tricky. Turn-taking is interesting to be studied because it covers the organization of a conversation. Therefore, the study of turn-taking is categorized as a conversation analysis.

Conversation analysis is studied in pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which studies about language structure as a communication tool. Mey, Jacob (2001:17) also suggests that pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by condition of society. In pragmatics, there are many theories such as speech act, maxims, relevance and implicature. Conversation analysis itself is an attempt to trace and identify patterns in speech and Levinson (1983:11) argues that the emphasis of conversational analysis is on descriptive descriptions or empirical studies in the field of pragmatics.

A good conversation can only be achieved if the participants are able to cooperate. Speakers who cannot contribute to a conversation will result in a conversation ending badly. Thus, to make a conversation successful, people need to know when and how long they have to

speak. As Wardaugh (2003:297) states, in order to make conversation flows smoothly, the participants need to understand the strategies of turn-taking itself, so that they can give a signal to each other that indicates a turn of speaking in the conversation.

Conversation occurs everywhere in many different circumstances. Such as a conversation between a doctor and a patient, conversation between a teacher and students, as well as conversation between a host and a guest in a talk show. Morissan (2008:212) defines talk show as a television program where someone or a group of people come together to discuss about a particular topic in a relaxed but serious condition and guided by a host

he invited guests are usually famous, experienced, or experts in a particular topic which is recently discussed.. There are many talk shows on Indonesian TV programs. One of them is Brownis on Trans TV. It is hosted by four hosts: Ruben Onsu, Wendi Cagur, Ayu Ting Ting, and Jirayut. The name itself stands for ‘Obrowlan Manis’, which basically means ‘a sweet chat’. This talk show invites famous people to share their

experiences, moments, and stories. Most of the time they invite someone who currently has gone viral or trending for something. The show’s intention is for entertainment purpose, combined with humors by the playful hosts.

On March 10th2022, Brownis invited Mawar Dimas as a guest. She was a second runner-up in the singing competition called AFI, thus most people call her Mawar AFI. In this episode, Mawar shared her story about the painful divorce she had just experienced. This controversial news became a hot topic among netizens, because her ex-husband married their former babysitter soon after the divorce. The babysitter used to live together with Mawar, her ex-husband, and her kids in the same house. This news rapidly drew public’s attention and anger. The conversations in this talk show occurred naturally, since there was no script attached. The hosts and the guest talked inturn-taking, in which they took turns to speak. These turn-taking strategies made the conversations run smoothly

Example 1	Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar : <i>Jadi, memang biasanya tuh... eh... emang gak pernah pakai...nanny.. atau itu.. ya...//</i> So, usually... uhm... indeed I never had... a nanny... or <i>that...</i> yeah...//	Repair Technique (Self initiated- Other repair)	Taking the Turn
Ayu Ting-Ting : // - <i>Gak pernah pakaibabysitter</i> // - Never had a <i>babysitter</i>		
Mawar : <i>Iya. Gak pernah. Belum pernah pakai</i> Yes. Never. I haven’t had any.		

in her house before. She could not remember the word ‘babysitter’ properly, which resulted in her speech to be stuttered. Ayu Ting Ting as the host helped her with the word by using Repair Technique turn

taking strategies, in which she fixed the speech problem. By using this turn-taking strategy, Ayu Ting-Ting kept the conversation moving forward and helped the show to continue smoothly.

In this show, the guest also played a big role in keeping the conversation to go well. Here is another example of data from the

same episode of *Brownis* : In this research, the writer analyzes turn-taking strategies used by host and guest in *Brownis* talk show. This study uses Sacks, Jefferson, and Schegloff's (1974) theory in analyzing the turn-taking strategies and the function of these strategies. There are many reasons that lead the writer to choose this as a topic. The first reason is because this is a sensitive and controversial topic that requires the speakers (the hosts) to talk in a careful linguistic manner. In the conversation above, Mawar was talking about how she never had a babysitter.

METHOD

The researchers used qualitative research. Bogdan and Biklen, as quoted by Subroto (1992:5) defines qualitative method is a research method, which is used in a problem that is not designed using procedural statistics. Thus, This method is descriptive, which means that the writer makes a note on the data taken from words, sentences, discourse, and video. The source of the study is the episode part 1 and part 2 of *Brownis* talk show which was aired on March 10th 2022. The talk show videos were downloaded from TransTV Youtube channel <https://youtu.be/7Jdz7yNy-z8>. <https://youtu.be/8lgZgQKuM6w>. on April 25th 2022

Thus, this method used to describe the natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them such as how turn taking strategies in conversation between Host and Guest star.. After the data collected, the data was classified into types of turn taking strategies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this study shows that. The only strategy that was not applied in the talk show is Post-Completer. This strategy is used only if there is no response from other speakers, which forces the previous speaker to do another turn-taking in the communication. However, because *Brownis* is a talk show with active interactions, there was no silence among the speakers and therefore the Post-Completer strategy was never applied.

Considering the amount of turn-taking strategies used in *Brownis*, it can be said that the communication in this talk show was linguistically well-executed. The hosts were professional enough to understand the timing of their turn-taking and to give more turns for the guest to speak. The low frequency in utterance incompleter and incompleter marker proves that the hosts did not prolong their turn throughout the show. These two strategies are used to hold a turn, but the hosts only used it one time, which shows that they did not prolong their talk. Furthermore, the low frequency of overlap also shows that there was very little interruption among the speakers, which means that the show ran smoothly.

Datum 24 (15:01 – 15:14)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Ruben	: <i>Mawar, ini berarti... (1.0) konsen di sini adalah Mawar lebih ke psikologi tentang anak?</i> <i>Mawar, so this means... (1.0) the concern here is, Mawar cares more about the children's psychology?</i>	Address Term	Relinquish the Turn
Mawar	: <i>Betul, betul.</i> <i>Yes, yes.</i>		
Ruben	: <i>Jadi mudah-mudahan pemberitaan enggak mengerucut ke kanan kiri ya...</i> <i>So hopefully the press won't misinterpret it into something else...</i>		

DISCUSSION

This section discusses data findings of turn-taking strategies in *Brownis*. This aims to provide detailed explanations on how the turn-taking takes place in among the hosts and the guest in the conversation. The only strategy that was not applied in the talk show is *Post-Completor*. This strategy is used only if there is no response from other speakers, which forces the previous speaker to do another turn-taking in the communication. However, because *Brownis* is a talk show with active interactions, there was no silence among the speakers and therefore the *Post-Completor* strategy was never applied. There are 9 from 10 turn taking strategies used in *Brownis* talk show as presented below:

1. Address Term

Sacks in (Grundy (2000:190) stated that the address term is one way in which a next

speaker is selected by name. it can be define that address terms are words or phrases used to call or refer to someone in conversation. It can be seen in the conversation below :

uben as host in the conversatiton directly mentioned Mawar's name in his speaking turn. This indicated that the question was directed to Mawar.was

2. Adjacency Pair

Collinge (1990:253) defines adjacency pair as sequences of two utterances, produced by two different speakers. It can be seen in the conversation below :

the chance to talk to Mawar and let her take the turn. From here, we can see that this strategy functions to relinquish the turn.

3. Utterance In-Completor

Utterance in-completor is the technique used by the speakers who to continue talking about the previous topic. It can be seen in the conversation below

Datum 8 (06:31 – 06:42)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar	: <i>Setiap hari, setiap jam makan saya selalu bilang. Ayo makan. Gitu, karena kan dia kalo saya lagi makan suka gak mau makan sama-sama.</i> Everday, every meal time, I always told her. Come on eat. Like that, because when I was eating she always refused to eat together.	Utterance Incompletor	Holding the Turn
Mawar	: <i>Tapi kalo, lagi ada mantan suami di rumah ya... suka makan sama-sama</i> <i>But, if</i> there was my ex husband at home yea.. she liked to eat together		
Ayu & Wendi	: <i>Ohh..</i> <i>Ohh..</i>		

From can see how Mawar revealed the story piece by piece. In the process of transitioning from story 1 to story 2, Mawar used the utterance incompletor strategy. She used the word ‘but if...’ to give a sign that there was another story coming in. This strategy functions as a way to hold the turn, because it prolonged Mawar’s turn to speak.the data above we

4. Incompletion Marker

Datum 20

(12:53 – 13:02)

Turn-Taking Strategy Function

Mawar: Baru tanggal 21 Januari kemarin saya ambil akta cerai saya di pengadilan agama. Tiba-tiba...

It was on last January 21st when I took my divorce letter at the court. Suddenly...

Incompletion Marker Holding the Turn

Mawar: Tanggal 14 saya dikasih tau dia akan menikah. (1.0)

On the 14th I was told that he was getting married (1.0)

Sacks in Coulthard (1977:57) stated that that incompletion marker is used to hold the turn by giving a mark that the information is not complete yet. It is can be seen in the conversation

Datum 20 (12:53 – 13:02)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar	: <i>Baru tanggal 21 Januari kemarin saya ambil akta cerai saya di pengadilan agama. Tiba-tiba...</i> It was on last January 21 st when I took my divorce letter at the court. <i>Suddenly...</i>	Incompletion Marker	Holding the Turn
Mawar	: <i>Tanggal 14 saya dikasih tau dia akan menikah. (1.0)</i> On the 14 th I was told that he was getting married (1.0)		

Based on data above, In the process of sharing her story, Mawar used another incompleteness marker by letting her words hang with ‘suddenly...’. The word implied that the information was not complete yet and that she was going to add something to the story. Therefore, the other speakers did not interrupt and let Mawar finish her turn to speak. In this case, the strategy plays a role to hold the turn and

prolong the period of speaking in the conversation

5. Possible Pre-Closing

Sacks and Schegloff (1973:6) identify possible pre-closing as utterances that occupy a turn without producing new topic by saying ‘alright; ‘okay; ‘well; or some final greetings with down down intonation, typical of closing. It is can be seen in the conversation below

Datum 7 (05:46-06:04)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Ruben Onsu	: <i>Nah, konteks mengenai uhm.. anak. Itu lebih banyak ke Mawar atau ke Bapak nya? - si babysitter untuk komunikasi.</i> Well, the contexts about uhm.. kids. It was more frequent to Mawar or to the father? – for the babysitter to communicate.	Possible Pre-Closing	Relinquish the turn
Mawar	: <i>Ke bapaknya.</i> To the father.		
Ruben Onsu	: Oke ↓ Okay ↓		
Mawar	: <i>Iya. Itu saya juga kurang ngerti karna, harusnya ehm... dia itu kalo ada suatu hal di rumah yang menurut dia kurang sreg gitu ya kan harusnya ke saya</i> Yeah. I don't really get it, because, it should be ehm... if there was something at home that she was not feeling good about, she should've talked to me		

This type of strategy is called Possible Pre-Closing. By giving a short answer, Ruben gave a sign that his turn has ended and that he was letting the guest to elaborate and to share more information on the matter. This strategy serves the function as a way to relinquish the turn, because Ruben immediately ended his turn and gave away the chance to speak to Mawar. It is a good strategy to apply as a host, because it gives the guest more time to take turns in speaking.

Yule (1996:72) stated that overlap is when speakers try to speak at the same time. So, two or more voices happen in one time. Coulthard (1977:58) suggest that sometimes, when the overlap happens, the speaker does not yield the turn, but rejects the interruption by speaking loudly and quickly. Jefferson in Hutchby and wooffitt (1998:55-56) identified three major categories of overlap onset that is Transitional Onset, Recognitional Onset and Progressional Onset
a). Recognitional onset :

6. Overlap

When the next speaker recognizes what the current speaker is saying and can project the completion before that is end of turn-construction unit.

b.) Progressional onset :

When there is some disfluency in the current speaker, and a next speaker suggest a completion in order to move the conversation forward. It is can be seen in the conversation below

Datum 6 (05:16 – 05:25)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar	: <i>Jadi, kalo saya lagi beli makanan ya. (2.0) saya itung [jugabareng-bareng]</i> So, if I was buying meals yea.. (2.0) I counted her in <i>[together as well]</i>	Overlap (Recognitional Onset)	Taking the Turn
Ayu	: <i>[Bareng-bareng]</i> <i>[together as well]</i>		
Mawar	: <i>Ayok, gitu. Ya makanan kan pastinya lebih baik kita makan sama-sama daripada mubazir gitu.</i> Come and join, like that. Yeah for meals, it's better to eat together than just waste it all like that.		

In the process of supporting the statement, Ayu created an overlap between her turn and Mawar's on-going turn. They both spoke similar words 'together as well' at the same time. The onset of this overlap is recognitional onset, because Ayu recognized and predicted Mawar's next words. Therefore the function of this strategy is to take the turn.

7. Repair Technique

Paltridge (2000:95) Stated that repair is a way in which speakers correct things that have been said in conversation. Sacks et al in Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998:61-63) explain that the repair system is a resource

used to identify errors and make correction.. Repairs are made through four varieties Self-initiated self-repair, other-initiated self-repair, self-initiated other-repair and other-initiated-other-repair.

Self-initiated self-repair : In this situation, the speaker cannot find the right word and soon finds it by him or herself after a little pause.

a.) Self-initiated other-repair : Here the listener is the one who resolves the problem for the current speaker.

b.) Other-initiated other-repair : This repair is started and carried out by the recipient of the source of the problem : It is can be seen in the conversation below :

Datum 5 (05:09-05:15)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar	: <i>Maksudnya, saya gak pernah membeda-bedakan orang yang kerja sama... (2.0) anggota-</i> I mean, I never discriminated the people who work for me with... (2.0) <i>the members...</i>	Repair Technique (Other initiated-Other repair)	Taking the Turn
Wendi Cagur	: <i>Sama penghuni rumah</i> With <i>the home masters</i>		
Mawar	: <i>Iya. Sama penghuni rumah lain gitu.</i> Yes. With the other home masters, like that.		

In the data above Ruben applied the repair technique. He initiated his own self-repair and fixed the problem by himself, which means that the type of repair is self-initiated self-repair. The function of this strategy is to take the turn, as Ruben immediately took his turn and repaired his mistake.

8. Tag Question

Eastwood (1999:102) explained that tag question is a short question added into a statement to make sure whether the statement is correct or not, also to seek agreement and to confirm something. Sacks

,Schegloff and Jefferson in Grundy (2000:190) explain that tag question may also serve as an exit technique in turn taking. In the conversation above, Ruben used a tag question when he asked about whether or not Mawar was in AFI 1. This tag question strategy was aimed to make sure that the information was correct. By doing this, Ruben relinquished his turn and handed it over to Mawar, who was specifically chosen as the next turn taker to answer the question. In other words, this strategy functions as a way to relinquish the turn and to give it to the other speaker.

Datum 4 (03:54 – 04:07)		Turn-Taking Strategy	Function
Mawar	: <i>Memang awalnya pun bukan untuk babysitter, tapi untuk bantu-bantu di rumah. (2.0) Karna.. ya susah-susah gampang, kan? Nyari yang begitu, cocok-cocokan</i> At first it was not supposed to be a babysitter, but only to help us at home. (2.0) Because... yeah it's kind of challenging, right? To look for it, fit and then not fit	Tag Question	Relinquish the Turn
Ruben	: <i>Iya, biasanya gonta-ganti</i> Yes, we change it frequently...		

4. Natural Next Turn Taker

This strategy is used if the current speaker does not choose the next speaker. So, listeners choose themselves to be the next speaker directly.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data from conversations contained in the Brownis talk show. The writer that, first the rfound types of turn taking strategies. those types of turn taking stratigis are found in the conversations

between host and guest in the Brownis talk show, there are Address Term, Adjecancy Pair, Utterance in Completor, Incompletion Marker, Possible per Closing, overlap, repair technique, Tag Question and Natural next Turn taker.

Based on analazing the data the writer found that turn taking strategy mostly occur in or produce by The Host of Brownis talk show. it occur in conversation between host and guest star. Host to produce turn taking stategy than guest star. It can be seen based on the table below:

No.	Turn-Taking Strategies	Frequency	
		Hosts	Guests
1.	Address Term	4	-
2.	Adjacency Pair	5	-
3.	Post-Completor	-	-

4.	Utterance Incompletor	1	5
5.	Incompletion Marker	-	4
6.	Possible Pre-Closing	4	-
7.	Overlap	2	2
8.	Repair Technique	3	1
9.	Tag Question	1	2
10.	Natural Next-Turn Taker	2	1
Total		22	15

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