

THE STUDY OF TURN TAKING IN ILC DISCUSSION

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Abstract

The study of turn taking in interaction may reveal participants' characterization and show several intention of gestures or other non verbal accompaniment. The study aims to explain the types of turn taking the moderator conducted in the process of getting the information from the addressee and to examine the intentions of various strategies used during the ILC discussion. The data are utterances taken from the moderator and appointed participants such as: lawyers, people representatives, guests of officials, victims, advocates, and tertiary students. The data collected is determined according to the unit of conversation as the completeness of the information obtained which are using recording and note taking; while the data analysis applied identification and comparison techniques. The result shows that firstly, there were two types of turn taking i.e. the current speaker selected the next speaker and the current speaker does not select next speaker; instead, the next speaker initiated the speech. Secondly, the various intentions of the moderator in conducting the types of turn taking were based on the gesture or other non verbal signs, such as: (i) addressing by name or attention getter "you", (ii) by using intercom, (iii) questioning directly by pointing or walking closer to the addressee, (iv) by repeating or repairing, (v) initiating by making counter and refusal, and (vi) using other gestures like gazing and smiling.

Keyword : Conversation Analysis, Turn Taking, Indonesia Lawyers Club

1. INTRODUCTION

Actually humans are created to interact and communicate, and the interaction can be done orally and verbally (speaking, discussion, meetings, delivering speech and so on), and other interactions in the form of writing that can be found as in newspaper, magazine, legal contract, banking etc. In the oral interaction system, such as interaction and discussion, there is a Turn Taking process between S (speakers) and H (speaker's partner). However, sending each other a message that aims to elicitate for information, a speaker conducts turns taking which is systematic part of structure and organization in conversation. The process is of changing roles between S and H in conversation. So after the first S determines the end of the speech, the H takes the turn to change the opportunity to speak afterwards. Schegloff (2007: xiv) points out that the problem in the turnaround discussion is who speaks next and when they take their turn. Likewise how this change of speech affects the arrangement and understanding of the turn in the conversation. Information retrieval carried out in the discussion is said to be successful if the message being conveyed can be understood by H, and then the H can convey the information as it is desired by S or even H can add information that can support previous information.

Many researchers limit the selection of topics in the study of turn taking. Based on Kuzel (1992 in Crabtree and Miller, 1992: 33) the selection of topics in qualitative research can be the most obtained data. The current study about ILC discussion has a very interesting topic, namely legal injustice, especially corruption because in ILC, the topics that dominate are corruption, terrorism, drugs, criminalism, legal injustice, campaigns and small people's problems. Due to many topics presented in the ILC discussion, the researchers chose 2 topics which were representing the turn taking process, i.e. "Jokowi Vs Foke" and "Annas Siap Digantung". The speech turn system is very interesting to learn because when speech is delivered directly or indirectly it contains various information such as educational background, work, experience

and others, by referring to the concept of "Johari Window" if one's self condition, knowledge, and personality can be known easily by others, the speaker can be perceived and understood by the second person, the first speaker can be categorized as being in an "open area" (Luft, and Ingham, 1955). So in "open territory", what is conveyed is the representation of the state of himself.

The study of turn taking that had been done previously were Ghilzai (2015) who discussed the turn to speak with a gender perspective in the field of sociolinguistics, Jeffrie Butterfield (2015) who analyzed interactions in the use of language at a university (in Japan) with an analytical perspective conversation, Muryantina & Rima (2016) who analyzed the results of police interrogation between victims and accused; Anggraini, Tiwik (2017) about the talk show that presented the Ahok controversy, Yvonne Earnshaw (2017) about face-to-face conversations in the Online Synchronous Course, and similar research was also conducted by Ekawati & Rosyida (2018) about conversations between teachers and students in private courses Mathematics.

Based on the previous studies above, the reseachers may infer that there are similarities and differences between the researchers and other previous researchers. The similarity lies in the topic of similar object, namely study about turn taking while the difference refers to that the current researchers only focus on the type of turn taking and the intention of the moderator's utterances in various sign accompaniment.

A basic set of rules which governs turn construction said that:

Rule 1 applies initially at the first Transition Relevance Place.

(a) If the current speaker selects next speaker in current turn, then the party that has been selected has the right and is obliged to take next turn to speak; and a transfer occurs at that place. (b) If the current speaker does not select a next speaker, then the other participants may gain their right to take the next turn; first starter get rights to the next turn, and a transfer occurs at that place. (c) If the current speaker does not select next speaker and none of other participants self-select, then current speaker may (but need not) continue his turn. Sacks, et al. (1974: 704)

Rule 2 applies at all subsequent Transition Relevance Places.

“When Rule 1(c) has been applied by current speaker, then at the next TRP Rules 1 (a)–(c) apply, and recursively at the next TRP, until speaker change is affected” (Levinson, 1983: 208).

Based on the above rules there are two main rules that occur in the turn taking, namely the speaker who chooses the next speaker to talk, the speaker chooses his own turn to speak and the last is the current speaker continues.

The turn taking process is arranged so that the moderator gives the right of opinion for anyone who will provide information in the discussion. Therefore, because it is important and clear that it is important to know the process of turn taking among participants in the discussion, it is important to conduct research on the system of turn taking conducted in order to extract information on TV One ILC discussions. In this study the conversation system search will be used to familiarize and socialize the rules of conversation both in the learning and teaching process between lecturers and students as well as among interested academics or sitting in a discussion.

Ultimately, this study tries to explain the types of turn taking and intention the moderator conducted in having turn in the participation of ILC discussion.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The object of this research is series of utterances in the ILC discussion on tv One which was broadcast on Tuesday night for 3 hours, starting from 20:00 to 23:00 which had been aired in

2012. In (Sutopo, 2006; Moleong, 1996), sources of data from qualitative research are words and actions of sources, events, information, activities, behaviors, documents and archives. Based on the data sources, the researcher grouped the data sources into the main data in the form of moderators and tvOne ILC discussion participants who attended discussion sessions, discussion shows and secondary data in the form of video revisions that had been uploaded on Youtube.

The type of research is descriptive qualitative and the approach used is Conversational Analysis. The data were utterances of the participants in ILC discussion, i.e. the moderator and appointed participants such as: lawyers, people representatives, guests of officials, victims, advocates, and tertiary students. The data were collected by using observation and documentation methods and as the completeness of the information obtained by techniques of recording and note taking. The data analysis was applied by using identification and comparison techniques referring to Sack (1974)'s rules.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the first topic "Jokowi vs Foke", there were 27 units of conversation analysis between moderator, Bang Karni and addressees (participants of ILC discussion). The researchers analyze all conversations to answer existing problems. It can be inferred in the "Jokowi vs. Foke" topic that there were 23 turn taking techniques of types 1a (current speaker select current speaker) and 4 turn taking techniques of type 1b (current speaker doesn't select current speaker)

In the second topic "Annas siap digantung" there are 20 turn taking techniques of types 1a and 5 turn taking techniques of type 1b. The two topics considered the techniques that the moderator indeed obtained information from the addressee. The identified types of turn taking were conducted by various techniques such as: (i) addressing by name or attention getter "you", (ii) by using intercom, (iii) questioning directly by pointing or walking closer to the addressee, (iv) by repeating or repairing, (v) initiating by making counterand refusal, and (vi) using other gestures like gazing and smiling.

3.1 Turn Taking techniques in the ILC topics "Jokowi Vs Foke"

There were two techniques used in "Jokowi Vs Foke" discussion. First, the technique of turn taking that often appears is current speaker (Karni Ilyas) selects next speaker. Second, the current speaker does not select the next speaker. The first technique several times emerged from the conversation. This technique usually appeared when the first speaker starts a conversation with addressee, then the speaker continue addressing with name, such as:

Karni: I will start the first winner first from Pak Jokowi's first round. Good evening, **Mr. Jokowi** (*Sayaaakanamulai pemenang pertamaaaduluadari putaran pertama yaitu Pak Jokowi.aSelamat malam PakJokowi?*)

Jokowi: Good Evening **Mr. Karni** (*Selamat malam Pak Karni*)

Then, the moderator addressed by word "you" because of the informal situation accompanied by knowing close relation to the addressee.

Karni: well I want to go back to the first point. What do **you** think about Mr. Fauzi Bowo's track record, its not good?(*baik saya ingin kempali pada poin yang pertama tadi. Menurut anda track recordnya pak Fauzi Bowo gak, gak bagus?*)

Sukur: I cannot answer whether it is not my capacity to answer Bang Karni, but the people of Jakarta(*saya gak bisa menjawab apakah bukan kapasitas saya menjawab bang karni, tetapi rakyat Jakarta...*)

In the second technique, the current speaker does not select a next speaker. In this technique sometimes the next speaker appeared in the middle of conversation and being marked by interruptions as initiators. This can be seen as in the following.

Ridawan: sorry, can I ask..(*maaf saya boleh Tanya..*)

Barkah: yes, Mr. Ridwan (*siap bang Ridwan*)

In this study, the researchers found several techniques used by moderators, such as in the following table 1.

(Table 1. Techniques of Turn Taking 1a)

No	Various Techniques Used by the Current Speaker	(%)
1.	addressing by name	27.42
2.	addressing by "you"	4.83
3.	by intercom	4.83
4.	questioning directly and literally by signaling to the addressee	30.64
5.	by repeating	20.96
6.	by making a counter and a refusal	4.83
7.	by gazing and smiling	6.45

(Table 2. Techniques of Turn Taking 1b)

No	Various Techniques Used by the Current Speaker	(%)
1.	addresses by name	22.22
2.	addresses by "you"	11.11
3.	by intercom	0
4.	questioning directly and literally by signaling to the addressee	22.22
5.	by repeating	11.11
6.	by making a counter and a refusal	11.11
7.	by gazing and smiling	22.22

3.1.1 Intention of Turn Taking Technique (using current speaker selects next speaker)

(a) Sample 1

Context: S is Moderator (Karni Ilyas), H is the head of DPP PDI Perjuangan (SukurNababan), the topic is about the Jokowi's victory. Dialog begin with S addressing H by name in T1 "Karni: baik, SukurNababan mana? Ada tambahan?"

Sukur: I just want to say e. But there are two points that I want to convey, why can it happen like that. This is not only a PDI or Gerindra victory but this is Jakarta's victory, in my opinion this is the victory of the Jakarta's people (*saya hanya ingin mengucapkan e. Tetapi ada dua point yang ingin saya sampaikan kenapa mbisa terjadi seperti itu. Ini bukan hanya kemenangan PDI perjuangan atau Gerindra tetapi ini adalah kemenangan Jakarta, kemenangan rakyat Jakarta menurut saya*). T6

Karni: this is not Jokowi-Ahok's victory? (*bukan kemenangan Jokowi-Ahok?*) T7

Sukur: Jokowi-Ahok's victory shows that Jakarta wants to change (*kemenangan Jokowi-Ahok itu adalah menunjukan Jakarta ingin berubah.*) T8

Karni: well I want to go back to the first point. In your opinion, the track record of Pak Fauzi Bowo is not good? (*baik saya ingin kempali pada poin yang pertama tadi. Menurut anda track recordnya pak Fauzi Bowo gak, gak bagus?*) T9

Sukur: I can't answer, is it not my capacity to answer Bang Karni, but the people of Jakarta ... (*saya gak bisa menjawab apakah bukan kapasitas saya menjawab bang karni, tetapi rakyat Jakarta....*) T10

Karni: You praise Jokowi's good track record, meaning you say Fauzi Bowo's track record is ugly (*anda memuji track record Jokowi bagus, berarti anda mengatakan track recordnya Fauzi Bowo jelek*). T11

Sukur: the people of Jakarta decide like that, because if the track is e ... (*rakyat Jakarta memutuskan seperti itu, karena kalau tracknya e...*) T12

Karni: yes, but e ... what did you do, sir Fauzi Bowo said that he ... already added .. (*iya, tapi e... gimana ya tadi pak Fauzi Bowo bilang bahwa dia sud... sudah menambah.*) T13

By using Current speaker selects the next technique, the moderator has the right to ask questions and get answers. From the data above the moderator uses questioning technique directly and literally by signaling to the addressee. The purpose of this technique is the moderator directly asks the real meaning, and the signal the moderator shows is to step closer to the speaker. in T9 in the sentence outlined below, it can be seen that after hearing Sukur's response that Jokowi's victory in the first election was due to a good track record. Then the moderator stepped closer to the speaker, the moderator directly questioned Fauzi's track record. The moderator also used the repeating the addressee's response technique on T7, at T6 Sukur said the election was a PDI victory, so to clarify the essence of actual victory then the T7 moderator repeated the response from the guest speaker.

To refuse and give an explanation, the moderator uses the technique of making a counter and a refusal. This technique can be seen in T13 in the sentence outlined below, the moderator rejects and will defend when responding to Sukur's previous opinion about Foke's defeat due to a bad track record.

3.1.2 *Intentionaby using currentaspeaker does not selectanext speaker*

(a) Sample 1

Context: S is Moderator (Karnillyas), H is Jokowi-Ahok's advocacy team (Sirra Prayuna), the topic is about character assassination. The dialogue begins with H volunteering to continue the conversation.

Sirra: I think what was stated by Mr. Ruhut is that there is a character assassination I think that we can argue with, yes. Yes ... I think what was said by e ... my colleague Ruhut Sitompul e ...*(saya kira apa yang di kemukakan oleh bung Ruhut bahwa ada character assassination saya kira itu bisa kita bantah, ya. Bisa..ya, saya kira apa yang dikemukakan oleh e..kolega saya Ruhut Sitompul e...)* T4

Karni: how come you say he's a colleague? He doesn't feel your colleagues *(kok anda bilang dia kolega? Kan dia gak merasa kolega anda)* T5

Sirra: colleague of fellow lawyer *(kolega sama lawyer)* T6

Karni: owh... T7

Sirra: , if a colleague is normal, he is a lawyer *(kolega, kalau kolega itu kan biasa dia lawyer..)* T8

Karni: no, he's a DPR, not a lawyer, isn't it *(gak, dia DPR, bukan lawyer, bukan...)* T9

Sirra:ow yes.. so I can argue Bang, *(ow ya....jadi saya bisa bantah bang...)*T10

By using the self selection technique or rule 1b. Other participants can get their right to take the next turn; the first speaker gets the right to speak. In the data above it was found that there was a technique of repeating the addressing response on this repetition T5 used for jokes. In the previous sentence Siira mentioned that Ruhur was his colleague, thenKarni responded with repetition questions to reduce the existing tension. In the same sentence the moderator uses addresses by word "you" because of the different positions with the resource person. From these data, it can be seen that we use a non-verbal technique which means there is no signal or activity used to obtain information, so the moderator only asks directly without doing anything.

3.2 *Turn taking techniques in ILC "Anas siap digantung" discussion*

Based on the existing data source, researchers found 25 unit analysis conversation that have two types ofaturnataking, namely currentaspeaker selects next speaker's total of unit of analysismare 20 and 5 types of currentaspeaker does not selectanext speaker. In rule of type 1a the first speaker appoints the second speaker by name or "you" which can be exemplified by :

Karni: well I want to move to observer behavior, sir Taufiq ... sir Udin. Sir, if you look at the two footage, what is your analysis?*(baikasaya mauapindah ke pengamat perilaku, pakaTaufiq...pak Udin. Bapakakalau melihatacuplikan dua tadi, bagaimanaaanalisisabapak?)*T1

Taufiq: I want to talk about one thing first, Mr. Karni. I speak from the side... (*saya ni ingin bicara satu hal dulu, paka Karni. aSaya berbicaradariasisi...*) T21b is seen when there are speakers who take their turn to talk by overlapping in,

Hotman: ((interrupts)) It's your mouth that says, don't accuse me! ((*menyela*)) *aitu kan mulutakamu yang ngomong, janganaasalamenuduh dong!*) T1

Ruhut: You silent! (*kau diam!*) T2

In this study, researchers found several techniques used by moderators, such as in the following table,

(Tabel 3. Technique of Turn Taking 2a)

No	Various Techniques Used by the Current Speaker	(%)
1.	Addresses by name	28.3
2.	Addresses by "you"	11.32
3.	by intercom	1.89
4.	Questioning directly and literally by signaling to the addressee	33.96
5.	by Repeating	13.2
6.	by making a counter and a refusal.	7.55
7.	by gazing and smiling	3.78

(Tabel 4. Technique of Turn Taking 2b)

No	Various Techniques Used by the Current Speaker	Precent (%)
1.	addresses by name	0
2.	addresses by "you"	28.57
3.	by intercom	0
4.	questioning directly and literally by signaling to the addressee	28.57
5.	by Repeating	28.57
6.	by making a counter and a refusal.	7.14
7.	by gazing and smiling	7.14

3.2.1 Intention by using current speaker selects next speaker

(a) Sample

Context: S is Moderator (Karni Ilyas), H is Gede Pasek Suardika (the head of DPP Demokrat), the topic is about the facts of Anas. The dialog begins with S addressing H by name in T1.

Karni: You said it, now Mr. Koster, eh ... ((holding head)) Pak Pasek (*itu anda udah ucapkan, sekarang pak Koster, eh..(sambil pegang kepala)*) pak Pasek) T1

Pasek: it's a risk from Bali, like that (*memang resiko dari Bali itu, ya begitu itu.*) T2

Karni: because the name is similar, huh (*karena namanya mirip-mirip gitu ya.*) T3

Pasek: yes, similar (*iya mirip..*) T4

Hotman: ((entered)) This is the one brought from Cilacap, he is ... ((*masuk*)) *ini yang bawa dari Cilacap, dia ni.*) T5

Pasek: ((laughs)) calm down, bang. So the first one I deeply regretted was the pattern of discussion which was trying to move the court arena to here and make a justification again ((*ketawa*)) *tenang bang. Jadi yang pertama saya sangat menyesalkan sekali pola diskusi yang kesanya mencoba memindahkan arena pengadilan kesini untuk membuat justifikasi lagi ...*) T6

Karni: ((interrupts)) Pak Pasek, if that is the case I can argue too. Office boy also knows our rooms ((*menyela*)) *pak Pasek, kalau soal itu saya bisa bantah juga. Office boy juga tahu ruangan-ruangan kita.*) T7

Pasek: this, this is not the employee (*ini, inikan bukan pegawainya*) T8

Karni: yes, that means, I mean, if once he enters he already knows the Anas room like this (*ya, artinya maksud saya, kalau sekali dia masuk aja udah tahu ruang Anas begini..*) T9

By using current speaker selects next speaker, the moderator has the right to ask questions and get answers from another speaker. From the data above the moderator uses questioning strategies directly and literally by signaling to the addressee. The purpose of this technique is for the moderator to directly ask the real meaning, and the signal the moderator shows is to step closer to the speaker. In the sentence underlined on T1 with the intention of confirming the name of the speaker. There was a refusal technique in the sentence underlined at T7 when Karni denied Pasek's opinion which mentions Tridianto's closeness with Nazar, Karni directly approached Pasek and denied that anyone could remember the room when he entered, it was not evidence of Tridianto and Nazar's closeness.

3.2.2 Intentionaby using current speaker does not selectanext speaker

(a) sample

Based on the table above, we can take the example

Context: S is Moderator (Karni Ilyas), H is Rifai (former lawyer for Mindo Rosa), the topic is about Rifai's opinion about lawyer Anas being intervened. Dialogue begins with H seizing the opportunity to speak seen on "can I add? (Boleh menambahkan)?".

Karni: What do you mean by progressive law? (*Apa yang anda maksudkan dengan hukum progressif?*) T7

Rifai: Yes, when the se ... when the problem is like this and there are indications of corruption, the KPK should dare to implement that progressive law. (*Yak ketika se.. ketika masalah begitu seperti ini dan adanya indikasi-indikasi tindak pidana korupsi mestinya KPK berani menerapkan hokum progressif itu. .*) T8

Karni: So you mean the KPK and LPSK in this case do not intend to reveal more ...(*Jadi maksud anda KPK dan LPSK dalam hal ini tidak bermaksud mengungkap lebih....*) T9

Rifai: yes, I see that they should be ... so that everything public is also clear (*ya , saya melihat bahwa mestinya mereka adalah..biar semuanya public juga jelas, ...*) T10

By using the self selection technique or rule 1B. The speaker has right to add opinions, respond or refute the opinions ofaprevious speakers. In the data above, it was found that there was a technique of repeating the address's response on the bottom line sentence T7 which asked the progressive legal intent that Rifai had said before. Then the moderator also looks at using the questioning technique either directly or literally by signaling to the addressee in the T9 sentence, which is pointing to get a response from the speaker.

4. CONCLUSION

The study of Turn Taking in an interaction can lead to the habituation of participants to respect their fellow partners. Moreover, the turn to talk is when S asks questions with various speech strategies and he is able to provoke or move the H to respond and provide information that is more than what the S wants.

This study took the theme of the ILC discussion which was aired by tvOne, namely "Jokowi Vs Foke" and "Annas Siap Digantung". On the topic "Jokowi vs Foke there were 23 rules of type 1a which appeared and 4 times the rule of type 1b. Within the topic "Anas Siap Digantung" there are 20 data having the type of rule1a appeared and 5 times rule 1b appeared. On both of these themes, there are various technique activities, namely (i) addressing by name or attention getter "you", (ii) by using intercom, (iii) questioning directly by pointing or walking closer to the addressee, (iv) by repeating or repairing, (v) initiating by making counteraand refusal, and (vi) using other gestures like gazing and smiling.

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