

## Turn Taking Strategies in Loukgolf's English Room Talk Shows

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### ABSTRACT

As long as people live in society, communication serves their vital need to convey their messages in the conversation. In doing conversation, speakers speak to each other in a certain order. It is called turn-taking in conversation. Turn-taking is an important aspect of conversation to get a smooth conversation. As a result, one must be understood and be aware of the techniques. However, a conversation sometimes does not run smoothly. In this situation, there might be something disturbing in the process of conversation. Therefore, an irregularity occurs that caused the conversation not to run well or might be cut off. Irregularity in conversation happens for certain purposes and the researcher aims to find out the form and the reason for irregularities performed by the host and the guest in "Loukgolf's English room" talk show. To answer the problem, this research uses descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses Natalia and Subekti's theory to classify turn taking strategies and uses a system symbol from Jefferson and Cutting to represent the form of turn taking in transcribing the conversation. Based on theory there are four types of turn taking strategies. They are taking the turn, holding the turn, yielding the turn, and turn taking irregularities. Based on data analysis, this talk show found 79 turn taking strategies that categorize as regular 45 data consist of 19 taking the turn, 8 holding the turn, and 18 yielding the turn while the irregularities 34 data consist of interruption 18 data, and overlap 16 data. In addition, the researcher found 6 reasons of turn taking irregularities those are 4 asking for clarification, 1 asking for help, 2 rejection, 9 completions, 3 showing urgency, and 2 correcting. Based on the result the researcher concludes that turn taking occurs in each conversation both regular and irregular either with positive reasons or negative reasons depending on the context.

**Keywords:** turn taking strategies, English Room, talk show

## INTRODUCTION

As long as people live in society, communication serves their vital need to convey their messages in the conversation. In doing conversation, speakers speak to each other in a certain order. It is called turn-taking in conversation. It becomes a crucial component in doing conversation because it is preferable if it runs smoothly with no interruptions or overlap. In contrast, people violated the turn. It makes interruption and overlap occur that occasionally cause conversation is not run well.

Turn-taking is the way conversationalists take and control their turns in conversation. Yule (2010, p.146) defines turn-taking as the processes of knowing when to start talking, ask a question, or answer. Turn-taking is used to keep the conversation flowing smoothly. It describes how the speakers change and manage their turns in conversation. According to Richards (cited in Heinel, 2017) conversation is governed by turn-taking conventions that determine who talks, when, and for how long. In short, the basic understanding of conversation that we know is the participants always get turn to speak. Thus, turn-taking exists to manage the run of a conversation.

However, in fact many people do not adhere to the rules and do not wait for their turn to speak at the appropriate time. Sometimes, the organization of turn-taking is violated. Violations of this kind are called interruptions and overlaps. This could be caused by misunderstanding induced by the speaker's message not being delivered correctly. The interruption and overlaps that occur in conversation due to participants do not follow the rules are called turn taking irregularities. Those two taking irregularities are the researcher intends to analyse and be the reason that the researcher conducts this research.

This research is necessary to do since there are significant things to learn deeper especially for people activities who intend to communicate or have interaction with other people in this case of talk show in order to respect the interlocutor, understand the purpose of the conversation, appropriately express their opinion changing their position from listener to speaker by understanding turn-taking will ensure that their utterances are delivered properly on video Talk show. The author will examine the talk show entitled "Loukgolf's English room" episode 234, where the host is Loukgolf and the guest is Ticha. This video was published on YouTube, on November 18, 2019. The researcher chooses this talk show as an object because this talk show is like a hilarious English classroom which makes it even more fun for the audience to learn English. It enhances people's knowledge of English as well. In addition, this show has been written on many website pages as a very popular list which has gained millions of views and is a very smart English teaching program.

Based on states above, the researcher interest to examined turn taking strategies based on Natalia and Subekti's theory. And to know the reason why irregularity occur based on Wardaugh (1991) theory that describe the reason of turn taking irregularities in to seven reasons. Those are clarification, asking for help, rejection, completion, signaling annoyance, urgency, and correcting.

## METHOD

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The researcher used this method because the data are in the form of word or utterance did not use numeric or statistic form and attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. Moreover, the data are collected from video talk show in a form of documentation or content of spoken word and sentence.

The purpose of this study is to get better understanding about what type of turn taking strategies used by the host and the guest in the show based on Natalia Natalia and Subekti's theory. In addition, to know why irregular or kind of violation strategies occur. The video taken from Nangmaewpa YouTube channel were used as the research object.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As stated in research question, the purpose of this research is to identify the form of turn taking irregularities that used by the host and the guest in the show and to find out the reason why irregular occur. In order to give brief information, the researcher sum up in the form of table. First, to identifies and explains the form of irregularities. Second, the researcher compared the form of regular. Then, the researcher shows the reason of turn-taking irregularities as follow.

### 1. The form of turn taking irregularities

Based on the theory, there are two forms of irregularities, they are interruption and overlap. In this talk show the researcher found both interruption and overlap. The data provided as follows.

Table 1:  
Form of turn taking irregularities

NO	Types of turn taking irregularities	Total
1	Interruption	18
2	Overlap	16
		<b>34</b>

Based on the data, there are two forms of irregular happen in conversation those are interruption and overlap. **First**, interruption occur when the next speaker cuts the current speaker's utterance, which makes them unable to finish their next word. In other words, the speaker's utterance was disturbed. See the example situation as follow.

LG: Choose one word to describe her.

T: This woman=

O: =Now? Now?

T: Yes//

LG: //Yes, now.

(00.25.40-00.25.44)

The conversation above shows this conversation is applying turn-taking irregularities because the interruption happens that can be seen in the expression "now" that interrupts Ticha's turn causes the information is not to be conveyed correctly and the utterance has stopped immediately. The next example is similar to this conversation in which the participant interrupts the utterance explained as follows.

LG: Do you consider yourself and extrovert?

T: What do you think? = what a weird question.

LG: =(laughing)

T: I'm like extreme...=

LG: = no no but you no no listen...listen. People think that you are an extrovert, but do you consider yourself an extrovert?

T: Absolutely

(00.04.49-00.05.05)

The conversation above shows LG interrupts Ticha's turn. This makes the conversation dominated by LG saying "no no but no no listen listen" to interrupt Tisha's answer for giving more explanation about what actually his question means before Tisha reaches her transition place to finish her utterances. It can be seen Tisha's answer is not correctly conveyed because an interruption occurs. So, it is clear that LG cut Ticha's utterance before Tisha reaches her transition place and finished her utterances. This conversation is applying interruption.

**Second**, overlap happens when two conversations happen in the same time that make the first speaker word and second speaker word heard together. See the example situation as follows.

T: Yeah, //but it's has been great.

LG: // Just so you know, if he is a good person you might want to spend a little bit more time with him. You don't have to change your boyfriend just for us.

T: Yeah, I won't change the boyfriend //same like underwear.

LG: // no no no no no

(00.03.04- 00.03.17)

Yule (1996) states, that overlap occurs when two speakers speak at the same time. The data above shows the host overlaps the guest's utterance. He takes turns to speak at the same time as the guest evidenced by the utterance that uses // double Obliques sign to show the position where overlap occurs. And the next example is similar to this conversation in which the participant interrupts the utterance explained as follows.

LG: I used to think that I'm and extrovert but in fact, I think I'm not that extroverted, if that make sense.

T: Yeah, but you've got to work in your industry, people see like you talking like you//so talkative.

LG: //I mean, hosting a show like this // requires me// use my extroverted power// extroverted inside// but deep down, I think I'm a little introverted.

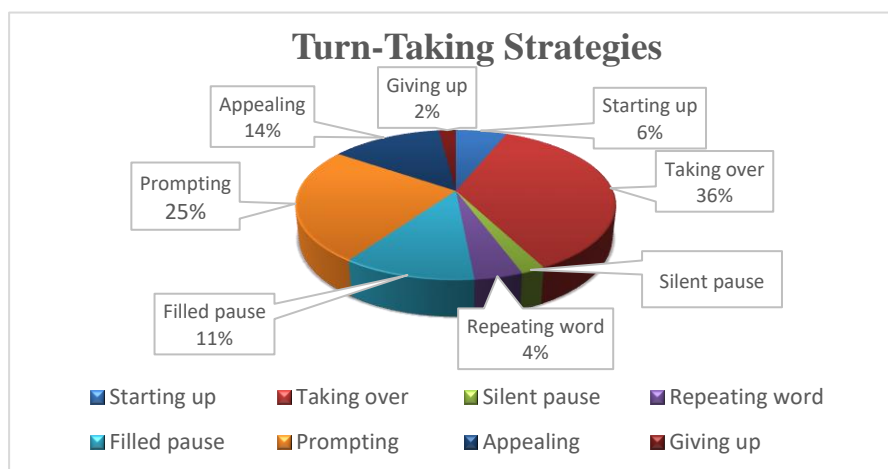
T: //Hosting a show // yeah, yes, yes

(00.05.40-00.06.02)

The conversation above shows the conversation revealed overlapping that can be seen in the first position as the host speaks at the same time by saying "I mean, hosting a show like this ..." the Second position is when the guest says "yeah, yes, yes". These two utterances occur at the same time between the host and the guest. Therefore, it is categorized as an overlapping strategy.

Based on the data, the researcher found 34 turn taking irregularities provided as 18 interruptions and 16 overlaps. However, not just irregularities are found in the show the researcher also found the form of regular occur during conversation. Based on theory, there are three types of regular or turn taking strategies they are taking the turn, holding the turn and yielding the turn. So, to get briefly the researcher sums up the number found and gives some explanation as follows.

Graphic 1:  
 Turn Taking Strategies



Graphic 1 shows the number found of turn taking strategies occurring in the conversation between the host and the guest. The researcher found 45 data of turn-taking strategies that categorize as first taking the turn 19 data provided starting up 3 data (6.6%), taking over 16 data (35%). The second is Holding the turn 8 data that provided silent pause 1 data (2%), repeating word 2 data (4%), and filled pause 5 data (11%). The last strategy is Yielding the turn 18 data provided as prompting 11 data (24%), appealing 6 data (13%), and giving up 1 data (2%). See the example below.

1. **Taking the turn:** when someone wishes to take a turn to talk. Only one speaker must speak at a time, and then another must wait their turn to keep conversation flow.
  - a. **Starting up:** based on Stenstrom 's theory consists of a field pause and verbal fillers. The example below shows starting up strategy used in the conversation.

LG: What are your three must-visit travel destination? You've been traveling like, everywhere, basically?

T: not everywhere... I like to go to the same place as before, you know. But then there are places that I like... my destination would be one Switzerland.

(00.03.22- 00.03. 34)

The data shows the outcome of the guest beginning the conversation hesitantly means the guest hasn't had enough time to prepare to speak, she takes a few seconds silent to think about what she wants to speak. So, this conversation applies as starting up strategy in the conversation hesitantly.

- b. **Taking over:** the act when the listener takes a turn from the speaker to give a response toward the current speaker such as (ok, well, oh, or, but and because) See the example below.

T: So, now I'm single

LG: OHH!

T: Yeah, so whenever I come here, I'm always switching.

(00.02.44)

The data shows that the host is applying taking over expression by using the connecting word to directly give response and gives interact toward the current speaker by saying "oh", "yeah" The expression "yeah" expresses an agreement from the host

2. **Holding the turn:** is the speaker has the opportunity to speak where the speakers want to keep the opportunity to speak, but it's tough for them to prepare what they're going to say and they speak at the same moment.

- a. **Silent pause:** The speaker takes a silent pause as the listener waits for them to complete speaking. An example is provided as follow.

T: Then, the third destination would be... **(0.1)** where have I  
**been... (0.1)** oh, I've been to Paris

(00.04.27-00.04.34)

This conversation shows a silent pause expression that symbolized by a set of periods (0.1) means the guest takes a little bit of time to think about which place that she has been visited that causing an unspoken stop or a silent pause happened. Thus, this conversation, the guest is applying silent pause strategy.

- b. **Repeating word:** The speaker repeats the utterances more than one time. An example is provided as follow.

LG: What do you suppose you will be born in your next life?

T: Tiger

LG: Why?

T: (making tiger sound)

LG: Why a tiger? Why a tiger? Why?

T: Because the way they make love.

(00.21.39-00.21.48)

This context is in the speedy quiz game. The guest's answer that she makes a tiger sound cause the host to interact with feel shocked while he wants to get the answer by repeating the utterance "why a tiger" three time with a high voice tone and gives an exciting mood to react to Ticha's answer. Thus, in this conversation, the host is applying repeating word strategy because he has repeated the word more than one time.

- c. **Filled pause:** It uses (em, ahh, am, a) to hold her/his turn for a few seconds as she/he considers what she/he is going to say. To help her keep going on her turn. See example below.

LG: Two word to describe yourself.

T: Me?

LG: Yes

T: I haven't thought of that. Well, ::: emm I think :::aaa the best... the good thing would be positive energy

(00.10.13-00.10.21)

The conversation shows that the guest uses ::: emm, :::aaa to hold her turn in a few second to think what she wants to describe herself. It means she is applying holding the turn strategy using filled pause to keep her turn and continue her answer.



3. **Yielding the turn:** is when a speaker delivers makes an utterance with the intention of eliciting a certain reaction from the listener. It is divided into three: a) prompting, b) appealing, and c) giving up. See the explanation as follows.
- a. **Prompting:** The speaker extends an invitation, greets the listener, makes an offer, asks a question, makes a request, and apologizes. To make it easier to get immediate answers from the guests without giving a signal. An example is provided as follows.

LG: Can you tell her I love her, please?

T: I will, Jukku he loves you.

(00.07.47-00.07.50)

The data shows the host is applying prompting strategy. He poses requests to the guest to take turn to speak and that is evidenced by the guest's direct answer "I will, Jukku he loves you"

- b. **Appealing:** refers to the speaker's intention to get feedback or to make sure some sort of response. Below is the utterance relating to this strategy.

T: You know, she is a charmer. A really charming person and a heartbreaker.

LG: Really? Is she?

T: She is...she is. That's not good.

(00.08.40-00.08.47)

The data shows that the host asked a question using a question tag form to make sure about Ticha's friend's personality is like what she said. The question "Really? Is she?" to apply appealing strategy.

- c. **Giving up:** the speaker has stopped speaking because he or she has no clue what to say and is waiting for the listener's reaction or response to keep the conversation flowing and smoothly. Below is the utterance relating to this strategy.

T: Yeah, so whenever I come here, I'm always switching.

LG: New..new..

T: New life, new romance

LG: Every season

T: Yeah, just for you.

(00.02.47-00.02.53)

The data shows that the host is applying giving up strategy. It can be seen that he paused his statement, it seems that he had no idea or cannot share the information in his mind that make the speaker has no more word to say and it is time to listener to response to speaker's utterance.

## 2. The reason of turn taking irregularities

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Based on the theory, there were seven reasons of interruption and overlap. In this research, the researcher found only 6 reasons by participants in the talk show those are asking clarification, asking for help, completion, showing urgency, and correcting. While the reason for signalling annoyance could not be found in the twenty-one of interruption and overlaps as shown the frequent in table 2 below.

Table 2  
 The Reason of Turn Taking Irregularities in Talk show

<b>Reason of irregularities</b>	<b>Interruption</b>	<b>Overlap</b>	<b>Total of occurrences</b>
Clarification	3	1	4
Asking for help	1	0	1
Rejection	1	1	2
Completion	6	3	9
Showing annoyance	0	0	0
Urgency	1	2	3
Correcting	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>21</b>

Based on the table 2, the reason of interruption and overlap got twenty-one number categorize as 4 clarifications, only one asking for help, 2 rejection, 9 completion, 3 urgency, and 2 correcting. The highest number was completion that occurred nine time in the show.

## CONCLUSION

Concerning the first object of this study which is to identify the form of turn taking irregularities. The researcher found 79 data on turn taking strategies from the conversation between the host and the guest in the show. There is 34 form of turn taking irregularities that can be categorized into 18 interruptions and 16 overlap. While not just irregular that occurs in the talk show, the researcher also found turn taking strategies or the regular form so the researcher compares both of them by summing up the regular in the table form. The researcher found 45 data regular that can be divided into taking the turn 19 data, they are 3 starting up, taking over 16 data. Next, the researcher found 8 data of holding the turn, they are 5 filled pauses, 1 silent pause, and 2 repeating words. The last is yielding the turn. The researcher found 18 data yielding the turn, they are 11 promptings, 6 appealing, and 1 giving up. Then, Regarding the second object of this study which is the reason of turn taking irregularities that happen in conversation. There are six reasons of turn taking irregularities those are 4 asking for clarification, 1 asking for help, 2 rejection, 9 completions, 3 showing urgency, and 2 correcting. The researcher collected 21 total occurrences reason both

overlap and interruption. As can be seen, the most frequent reason used by participants in this show is completion. To sum up, it is very common in conversations in which speakers make an overlap and intrusive interruptions. The characters tend to respond quickly when anything they tend to give their opinion, agreement, agree, or disagree with the previous discussion. They hurriedly cut their speaking partners' utterances to show their feelings or thoughts. As a result, their rushes inadvertently cut their speaking partners' utterances making them stop utterances immediately and have no opportunity to convey information correctly. However, in the case they interrupt in order to support the partner's utterance can make the conversation flow and rescue the partner. It all depends on the context of the conversation.

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