Turn Taking System in TRANS7 *"Indonesia Lawak   Klub"*

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ABSTRACT

Manusia menggunakan bahasa untuk berkomunikasi. Dalam suatu proses komunikasi, seseorang menyampaikan suatu pesan kepada orang lain melalui sebuah ujaran dimana setiap ujaran memiliki makna tertentu yang ditujukan kepada pendengar. Sebuah komunikasi dapat berjalan dengan baik dengan adanya sistem alih wicara. Sistem alih wicara adalah sistem yang mengatur jalannya komunikasi antar pembicara dengan pembicara yang lain. Oleh karena itu, penulis tertarik mengamati fenomena sistem alih wicara pada percakapan di dalam acara 'Indonesia Lawak Klub' yang ditayangkan pada 18 Februari 2015 di TRANS7. Acara ini merupakan suatu acara bincang-bincang komedi yang dihadiri beberapa komedian ternama. Untuk mengetahui fenomena-fenomena di dalam sistem alih wicara yang terjadi di dalam percakapan, penulis menggunakan teori *Turn Taking System*. Penulis menulis *project* ini untuk memaparkan fenomena-fenomena sistem alih wicara yang terjadi pada percakapan tersebut. Data yang digunakan berupa keseluruhan ujaran dalam percakapan tersebut. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan teori *Purposeful Sampling Technique*. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan Metode Deskriptif Kualitatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa fenomena-fenomena di dalam sistem alih wicara banyak terjadi pada percakapan tersebut.

Kata kunci: *Conversation Analysis, Turn Taking System, Gap, Overlap, Backchannel, Adjacency Pairs, Interruption.*

1. Introduction

Conversation is interactive spontaneous communication which is done by more than one people to express what they want. Some people do the conversation just to have a social contact with others. But other people do the

conversation for particular aims, such as to inform something to each other, to ask or to order.A conversation is not always done in the right way, there are some phenomena that occur in the conversation, like turn taking system.

Television talk show is one of aprogram whereconversations happen. In this project, I observed the conversation in *'Indonesia Lawak Klub'* that is usually broadcasted from Monday to Friday at 9.15 PM on TRANS7. Now, it has changed into every Monday and Tuesday at 8.30 PM. I choose it because in this program there are some spontaneous conversations. Also, I like this program, I like comedy talk show, and I often watch it in my free time. *'Indonesia Lawak Klub'* is one of comedy shows where some famous Indonesian comedians discuss a hot issue humorously. The participants of *'Indonesia Lawak Klub'* are eight to ten comedians, hosted by Denny Chandra, commented by Komeng, and Cak Lontong, and concluded by Maman Suherman.

In this project, I took the conversation in *'Indonesia Lawak Klub'*on February 18th, 2015 with *'pro kontra hukuman mati'*as the object. I was interesting with this topic because it was trending topic in that era, in early 2015. The participants were Denny Chandra as a host, as well as Cak Lontong, Komeng, Fitri Tropica, Oki Lukman, Jarwo Kwat, and Rico Ceper as commentators, and Maman Suherman as a person who conclude the discussion at the end of the show.

Then, I analyze the turn taking system phenomena in that conversation.I only focus on the conversation that uses turn taking system.I want to explain

the turn taking of '*Indonesia Lawak Klub*' in TRANS7 on February 18th, 2015. I choose turn taking system because Imore interst with turn taking system thanthe other kinds of conversation analysis.

2. Theoretical Framework

Conversation Analysis is a part of Discourse Analysis study which analyzed a spontaneous conversation. Reay (1998:54) states that "a technique for examining and exploring the spoken language is called Conversation Analysis". In addition, the conversation which is analyzed can be in a formal or an informal interaction.

One kind of conversation analysis is turn taking system. Turn taking system is a system which is used to manage the turn of each participant in a conversation. Yule (1996:72) states that: "in any situation where control is not fixed in advanced, anyone can attempt to get control. This is called Turn Taking".

Yule (1996:72-77) divides turn taking system into five, which aregap, overlap, backchannel, adjacencey pairs, and interruption.Gap is a moment where there is no talk on the conversation. It is symbolised in parentheses (0.0) and has three types: hesitation or a short pause, non-attributable silence or a long pause, and attributable silence or a long pause where there is no respond when the speaker finishes his speak.

Overlap is symbolised with brackets ([ ]). It happenswhen more than one participant takes a turn of speaking at the same time (Yule, 1996:72).

Sacks, et al (1974: 707) clasifies it into two,simultaneous overlap and structured overlap. Simultaneous overlap happens when each participant takes over the turn at the same time with the same topic. Meanwhile structured overlap happens when the speaker almost finishes his turn and other speaker starts his turn or answer the question.

Backchannel is symbolised with double parentheses (( )). It is something functioning to pay attention and to indicate a speaker to continue his/her speak. The participant can show his/her attention by giving gesture, head nods, smile, face expression or vocal indication; like 'uh-huh', 'hmmm', 'yeah', 'oh', or 'ya' (Yule, 1996:75).

Adjacency pairsis an automatic paired utterances in a conversation (Yule, 1996:77). It is divided into five types, (1) assessment, it is used to asked valuation, where the speaker hopes that the listener agree with his opinion/idea. (2) invitation, it is used to invite the listener. (3) offer, it is used to offer something to the listener. (4) proposal, it is used to propose an opinion or an idea to the listener. (5) request, it is used to ask something to the listener.

Interruptionoccurred when the next speaker interrupt the speaker's turn. It is divided into two types, intrusive interruption and collaborative interruption. Intrusive interruption occurs when the next speaker interrupts the speaker's turn simultaneously and collaborative interruption occurs when the next speaker interrupts the turn before the speaker reaches the topic, this phenomena is usually used to help the speaker get the topic.

3. Research Method

The data of this project are the utterances from the conversation between the host and the guests in 'Indonesia Lawak Klub' or 'Indonesian Comedian Club', broadcasted on TRANS7 on February 18th 2015. To get the utterances, I use three techniques, they are Recording Technique, Note Taking Technique, and Transcription Notation Technique.

First, I recorded the conversation by using a digital camera, that is, Samsung Digimax A503. Then, I used Note Taking Technique. It is a technique where you only take a note in a part of data with meaningfull notes (Sudaryanto, 1993:135). By using this technique, I take of note the utterances from the conversation.

The last technique is Transcript Notation Technique. It is a way to transcribe speech by using some symbols or other form devices in the transcript. Jefferson in Lerner (2004:24-31) gives the following examples.

1. "//" double oblique indicating an interruption.
2. "=" equal sign indicating no break or gap.
3. "[ ]" brackets indicating an overlap.
4. "(0.0)" number in parentheses indicating an elapsed time by tenth of second.
5. "(.)" a dot in parentheses indicating a brief interval within or between utterances.
6. "( )" empty parentheses indicating that the transcriber could not hear what the speaker said.

7. " " arrows indicating the high or low pitch.

8. "(( ))"double parentheses containing transcriber's description.

9. "::"colons indicating prolongation of the immedietely prior sound.

10. "-" a dash indicating a cut-off.

To analyze the data, I used descriptive qualitative method to describe the turn taking system phenomenon. Qualitative method is used to analyze the data source in the form of words or language, not numbers (Meleong, 1993:112). Moreover, this project uses descriptive method because this project describes a phenomenon in area of interest systematically, factually, and accurately(Isaac and Michael, 1971:42).

The data in this project are the utterances from the conversation in *Indonesia Lawak Klub*, broadcasted on TRANS7 on February 18th,2015. The population of this project are all utterances from the data, as Neuman in Herdiansyah (2010:103) states that "*populasi adalah suatu kelompok besar dari kesatuan sampel yang hendak diteliti'*. From the population, I choose the sample by using Purposeful Sampling Technique. I analyze all of the utterances and then I choose some utterances that support my project and have characteristics appropriate with the purpose of this project(Herdiansyah, 2010: 106).

4. TheTurn Taking System Phenomena

Based on the theoretical framework, turn taking system is divided into five. They are gap, overlap, backchannel, adjacency pairs, and interruption.

From the data, I found (12) twelve gaps, (9) nine overlaps, (39) thirty-nine backchannels, (3) three adjacency pairs, and (41) forty-one interruption.

4.1. Gap

Based on the theoretical framework, gap is a moment where there is no talk on the conversation. The numbers in parentheses show how long the second of the conversation pause. The following are examples of gap:

Sample 1

66. Rico   : *Temen saya ada waktu itu di.. Di mana ya? Dilakukan hukuman tembak dia gak mati. Malah ngeluarin air mata, Pak.*
67. (0.2)
68. Denny   : *Gimana itu?*

In the sample 1, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Rico Ceper as a participant. Here, I find gap phenomena in number 67 that marked with (0.2). Itmeans that between number 66 and number 68 there is two second pauses. It happensbecause Denny Chandra are shocked. He does not think that Rico will say like in number 66, so he needs more times to respond what Rico said.

Sample 2

114. Rico   : *Maksudnya pak?*
115. Denny   : *Tadi katanya negara kita kan ada ulatnya*
116. (0.2)
117. Cak Lontong   : *Berdaulat*

In the sample 2, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host, Rico Ceper and Cak Lontong as participants. I find a gap, that is attributable silence in number 116 that marked with (0.2). This

phenomena happens where there is no respond when the speaker finishes his speak. In this situation, there is two second pauses between number 115 and number 117. This type of gap happens because Rico does not give respond what Denny said. Then Cak Lontong try to give respondafter two second pauses.

4.2. Overlap

Based on the theoretical framework, overlap is the moment where more than one participant take the turn at the same time. The following are examples of overlap:

Sample 3

272. Denny : *Dan itu jangan mau diinterfensi oleh [negara-negara lain]*
273. Rico   :   *[Setuju]. Iya*

In sample 3, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Rico Ceper as a participant. I find structure overlap in number 272 and 273. Structure overlap happens when the speaker almost finishes his turn and other speaker starts his turn or answering the question.

When Denny Chandra almost finishes his turn and Rico starts his turn for answering the question, structure overlap is done by Rico Ceper by saying *'setuju'* in number 273at the same time with the word *'negara-negara lain'* in number 272 by Denny Chandra. This phenomena occurs because Rico Ceper knows what Denny Chandra will say.

Sample 4

157. Komeng   : *[Satu, dua, tiga, jleg]*
158. Denny   : *[Satu, Dua, Tiga]*

In sample 4, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Komeng as a participant. I find simultaneous overlap in number 157 and 158. Simultaneous overlap happens when each participant takes over the turn at the same time with the same topic. In this situation, simultaneous overlap is done by Denny Chandra by saying *'satu, dua, tiga'* in number 158 at the same time with the word *'satu, dua, tiga, jleg'* in number 157 by Komeng. Here, this phenomena occurs because Denny Chandra and Komeng have the same speculation.

4.3. Backchannel

Based on the theoretical framework, Backchannel is something functioning to pay attention and to indicate a speaker to continue his speak. The following are the examples of backchannel:

Sample 5

170. Komeng   : *Ada. Tembak gitu, Pak.*
171. Denny   : *((Ehmm))*
172. Komeng   : *Waktu itu ada yang ditembak malah senyum*
173. Denny   : *Lho, kok?*
174. Komeng   : *Gue cinta sama elo. Lah salah dia, Pak.*
175. Audience   : ((laughing))
176. Rico   : *Eh, Pak*

In sample 5, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host, Komeng and Rico Ceper as participants. I find two Backchannels, signed by *'ehmm'* from Denny Chandra in number 171 and 'laugh' from the audience in number 175.

In this situation, Komeng takes the first turn by saying *'ada tembak gitu, pak'* in number 170, Denny Chandra pays attention with the word

'ehmm' in number 171 and then Komeng continues his speak. When Komeng makes a joke by saying '*gue cinta sama elo. Lah salah dia, pak*', the audience was laughing in number 175 for pay attention to what Komeng said. Usually, this phenomena occurs because the listener wants to pay attention and indicate the speaker to continue his speak.

4.4. Adjacency Pairs

Based on the theoretical framework, adjacency pairs is an automatic paired utterances in a conversation. The following are the examples of adjacency pairs:

Sample 6

102. Fitri   : *Kenapa kita semua bertepuk tangan untuk kehamila istrinya? Harusnya kita berduka anaknya punya papah seperti kak Rico.*
103. Denny   : *Biarlah anaknya yang merasakan. Iya, silahkan lanjut kembali.*

In sample 6, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Fitri Tropica as a participant. I find invitation adjacency pairs, offer adjacency pairs, and proposal adjacency pairs in number 102 and 103.

Invitation adjacency pairs is used to invite the listener. In this situation, Fitri Tropica invites Denny Chandra for giving a mock to Rico Ceper by saying '*harusnya kita berduka anaknya punya papah seperti kak Rico*' in number 102. Then Denny Chandra rejects the invitation by saying '*biarkan anaknya yang merasakan*' in number 103.

Besides, offer adjacency pairs phenomena also occurs in this conversation. Offer adjacency pairs is used to offer something to the listener. In this situation, Fitri Tropica offers a jokeby saying *'harusnya kita berduka anaknya punya papah seperti kak Rico'* in number 102. And then Denny Chandra rejects the joke by saying *'biarkan anaknya yang merasakan'* in number 103.

I think, proposal adjacency pairs also occurs in this conversation. Proposal adjacency pairs is used to propose an opinion or an idea to the listener. In the conversation, Fitri Tropica proposes her idea by saying *'harusnya kita berduka anaknya punya papah seperti kak Rico'*.

4.5. Interruption

Based on the theoretical framework, interruption occurs when the next speaker interrupt the speaker's turn. Following are the examples of interruption:

Sample 7

9. Denny : *Moga-moga malam ini meriah ya. Sebelum kita bahas//*
10. Oky : *//Pak Pak*

In the sample 7, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Oky Lukman as a participant. I find intrusive interruption in number 10 that is marked with '//' (double oblique). Intrusive interruption is occur when the next speaker interrupt the speaker's turn simultaneously. In this situation, intrusive interruption is done by Oky Lukman by saying 'Pak Pak' in number 10, she interrupts Denny's turn.

It means Oky starts to take the next turn although Denny Chandra does not finish his speak by saying *'sebelum kita bahas'* in number 9.

<u>Sample 8</u>

200. Komeng   : *Orang itu ditutup, Pak//*
201. Denny   :   *//Matanya*

In the sample 8, there is a conversation between Denny Chandra as a host and Komeng as a participant. I find collaborative interruption in number 201 that is marked with '//' (double oblique). Collaborative interruption is occur when the next speaker interrupts the turn before the speaker reaches the topic. Here Denny Chandra interrupts Komeng's turn. It means Denny Chandra starts to take the next turn for reaches topic by saying *'matanya'* in number 201, although Komeng does not finish his speak by saying *'orang itu ditutup, Pak'* in number 200.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the turn taking system on the conversation of the comedians in 'Indonesia Lawak Klub' show broadcasted on February 18th 2015, I found (12) twelve gaps, (9) nine overlaps, (39) thirty-nine backchannels, (3) three adjacency pairs, and (41) forty-one interruptions.

Those finding shows that in a very crowded communication which consist of more than two participants like in the talk show, there are many Turn Taking System as each participant has a right to take his/her turn to say something.

The phenomena that often occurs in the conversation is Interruption because in the talk show, the host allow all participants to interrupt him and other participant's turn. Meanwhile the phenomena that seldom occurs in the conversation is Adjacency Pairs because in the talk show, a talk between two participants only is rarely found. More of the conversation happens between more than two participants to create joke or humour situation as it is a comedy show indeed.

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