

A TURN-TAKING STRATEGY OF CONVERSATION ANALYSIS IN THE CLASSROOM

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Abstract

A conversation is an important form of communication that involves more than two people. Conversations are used to provide information, express ideas, opinions, or feelings, and many other things. The topic of the conversation is very relevant to everyday life. To obtain useful information, both parties should conduct the conversation properly. In conversation, they should understand each other's strategy. A successful conversation can be achieved by employing a turn-taking strategy, which is considered an essential component of a conversation. This study looked at turn-taking as a conversation strategy used by EFL students in grade VII at a junior high school in Cimahi. This research instrument used file notes and video recording to record classroom activities while teaching and learning process. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to identify and describes the phenomenon of the strategies and types of turn-taking. In this research, the researcher gained the following results: 1) Taking the floor it means is where the first speaker takes overturn to speak. it is consists of starting up, taking over, interruption, over-left. 2) Holding the floor means to carry to talk, and 3) Yielding the floor means giving a turn to the next speaker and the first speaker gives the response.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis; Turn-taking Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is a process of communication to communicate a speaker's various intentions such as to give information, to express ideas, opinions, or feelings, and many more. The conversation is very closely related to everyday life. In fact, almost every time we can pay attention and carry out conversational activities with anyone. When there is an interesting topic as a connector, the speaker and listener have a successful conversation. The goal of a conversation is for each person to have a turn talking about a particular topic. It is important that both the speaker, as well as the listener, are aware of the topic to be discussed. According to (Fahlenafitri, 2020) states that critical to analyze the interaction of two or more people in a conversation, and this theory is known as conversation analysis. All major areas of ethnic and methodological research are influenced by conversation analysis, that is the study of structural and formal features of a language in its social and economic applications (Rytsarev, 2020). Conversation analysis is a method for studying language as it is used in social interaction that is inductive, micro-analytic, and primarily qualitative that attempting to investigate the structural organization of conversation (Toerien, 2017). It is line with another theory that conversation analysis is concerned with how a person's actions in a conversation are organized as well as how a person comprehends a conversation. A turn-taking that can be analyzed in a conversation that analysis focuses on how people take turns during a conversation stated by Paltridge (2012) in (Dewi et al., 2018). To find out the meaning and rules of a good conversation, it can be analyzed through discourse analysis in learning turn-taking analysis (Sa'adah & Yulianti, 2018). According to (Saputri, 2019) turn taking means after a first-person speaker has finished speaking, the listener assumes control of the conversation, this process is

repeated many times. Turn-taking is the simultaneous exchange of speakers and listeners in a conversation. Since the speaker takes turns speaking, communication can be defined as the act of communicating (Paramarta, 2021). The structure of the turn-taking system can be arranged in three ways. It is possible that the current speaker will continue to speak, but it is also possible that he or she will need to choose another speaker instead of the next speaker (Ghilzai & Baloch, 2016). The right of turn taking focus occurs when people take the turn that their talking and they have feeling the righth to say something. In turn taking, participants manage their roles when they switch roles from being a listener to a talker or vice versa. According to (Dewi et al., 2018) there was three types of turn taking strategies are taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Taking the floor is where the first speaker takes over turn to speak. It is consist of: 1) *Starting up*, 2) *Taking over*, 3) *Interruption*, and 4) *Overlap* (Jufadri, 2018). Holding the floor is the first speaker yields the floor, the second speaker gets a turn to speak.

METHOD

This research employed descriptive qualitative method. According to (Sya'ban & Reflinda, 2021) a descriptive research project involves collecting , analyzing, and drawing conclusion from data in order to solve a research problem. According to Maulidah (2013) in (Fadillah, 2020) states in descriptive qualitative research, the observed phenomenon is described using words rather than numbers. So the descriptive kualitative method analyzed and explain the result but it does not allow a broad conclusion and describe and interpret objects as it is. The researcher interated with the students and teacher in natural setting because the researcher tried to get deeply involved in the school of the students being studied. The research conducted participant observation in the classroom. The participants were the students of a junior high school grade VII in Cimahi. So, the researcher take data during teaching learning process in the classroom. The research instrument in this research is field note and used recording to record some informations that will research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The table below to futher information on turn-taking strategy that adopted while conversation in the classroom.

Table 1. Result of Turn Taking Strategy in students conversation

No.	Turn-taking strategies	Examples of practice
1.	Taking the floor	Teacher : “You! Would you like to explain about definition of descriptive text.”
	- Starting up	Student : “ Eemmm... Yes Miss.”
	- Taking over	Teacher: “ Today I’m going to explain about descriptive text. What do you know about it?” Student : “ But Miss , descriptive text was discuss in last week.”

<p>- Interruption</p>	<p>Teacher : “What do you know about descriptive text?” Students : “ I think descriptive text is a text which describes about people, human, things, and another else.” Teacher : “Right, Descriptive Text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.”</p>
<p>- Overlap</p>	<p>Teacher : “Today we will learn is English subject with me, right?” Student : “ Right.” (said with same times)</p>
<p>2. Holding the floor</p>	<p>Teacher : “Okay, if you are talking that this subject was learned in the last week its mean you was know what the definition and purpose about descriptive text.” Students : “ But, Miss...” Teacher : “ wait! I’m not finished to explain.”</p>
<p>3. Yielding the floor</p>	<p>Teacher : “ Could you explain about the generic structure in descriptive text!” Student : “ Generic structure in descriptive text are identification and explanation.”</p>

Discussion

Turn-taking Strategies:

Taking the floor is where the first speaker takes over turn to speak. Taking the turn happens when two or more people converse Taking the turn occurs when the speaker wishes to speak (Fahlenafitri, 2020). The participant have initiative to begin the topic to be discuss in the conversation. When a conversation occurs, it means that one or more of the participants has taken the initiative to start speaking or bring up a topic to be discussed in the conversation. Of course, both the speaker and the listener must be cooperative. As a result, it sparks conversation. In a conversation, this strategy is useful for participants who want to speak. Participant initiative is required to start a conversation. As a speaker and listener, participants must, of course, work together. As a result, the conversation is smooth. The listener's comment or answer to the current speaker's question is referred to as taking the floor.

Types of taking the floor:

1) Starting up

According to (Chairunnisa, 2019) starting up refers to the situation in which a speaker first to speak in a conversation. Whenever the conversation begins with doubt, it is called "starting up." It's when a speaker takes a turn that he or she uses

improper planning. It where to start a conversation at the beginning with hesitation. Starting a conversation is the first step in the process. Someone must initiate the conversation. Start cautiously or cleanly to achieve this goal. When someone is hesitant to begin a conversation, they are not properly prepared. Similarly, a clean start occurs when someone is ready to begin a conversation.

Teacher : “You! Would you like to explain about definition of descriptive text.”

Student : “ *Eemmm... Yes Mrs.*”

In this session, it was known that a teacher asked a students to explain about a definition of descriptive text material but the students answered by saying "ummm" or called with doubt is called starting up.

2) Taking over

Taking over is take over the turn of speak usually begins with a conjunction. Someone takes over from the speaker to respond to the previous speaker. Another conversationalist of his or her choice may be selected directly. Another speaker takes over the turn after the first speaker has finished his or her opening strategy. The second listener substitutes first speaker in position. A speaker can nominate his interlocutor as the next speaker by *uptake* (forcing other speakers to speak or commenting on the statements of other speakers who are speaking) and *links* (Sari, 2019).

Teacher: “ Today I’m going to explain about descriptive text. What do you know about it?”

Student : “*But Miss, descriptive text was discuss in last week.*”

In this session the teacher asked the students about descriptive text. The students answer using conjunctions at the beginning of the sentence it is called taking over.

3) Interruption

Interruption is taking over the turn to speak because the speaker before it is deemed sufficient to speak so that the next speaker takes over to speak again. In the beginning and at the end of the current talk, any other speaker or listener may interrupt anyone else (the speaker). An interruption occurs when a speaker thinks another has finished speaking or when a speaker wants to speak at a certain point in an ongoing conversation (Chairunnisa, 2019). Speaking without waiting for the TRP is called interrupting. Usually, the end of a sentence is taken as a sign that the current speaker's turn is over. Take a turn to speak while the current speaker hasn't finished speaking can be described as this. He believes that the current speaker's speech is sufficient (Jufadri, 2018).

Teacher : “What do you know about descriptive text?”

Students : “ I think descriptive text is a text which describes about people, human, things, and another else.....”

Teacher : “*Right*, Descriptive Text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing.”

In this session, the first speaker asked about the meaning of the descriptive text. Then the student as the second speaker answered. It is felt that the student has given the answer to what the teacher or speaker wants so that when the student is talking the teacher immediately continues to cut it.

4) Overlap

Overlap is the next speaker predicts that the previous speaker will give a turn to speak or can also be called by taking together and mutually friendly and the participants talks together. So, when the hearer predicts the turn is about to be completed and turns up before it is, i.e. overlap (Huda, 2017). Currently, overlap and interruption are nearly identical. Interruptions, on the other hand, occur when the listener does not want to wait for the speaker until his or her turn is available. Similarly, when the hearer predicts that the turn is about to be completed and arrives before it does, this is referred to as overlap (Huda, 2017).

Teacher : “Today we will learn is English subject with me, *right?*”

Student : “ *Right.* ” (*said with same times*).

In this session, the same speech occurs because the listener does not want to wait for the speaker to finish speaking.

Holding the Floor

The speaker is teaching utterances and how to maintain turn to speak when holding the floor. It means carry to talking. Holding the floor is a situation in which a speaker wishes to continue speaking but finds it difficult to plan what to say, forcing him or her to stop speaking and re-plan what to say in the ongoing conversation (Chairunnisa, 2019).

Teacher : “Okay, if you are talking that this subject was learned in the last week its mean you was know what the definition and purpose about descriptive text.”

Students : “ But, Miss...”

Teacher : “ *wait!* I’m not finished to explain.”

In this session, when the first speaker has not finished speaking then the second speaker cuts what the first speaker said then the first speaker gives comment and want to continue talking.

Yielding the Floor

When the first speaker yields the floor to the second speaker, the second speaker has the opportunity to speak. It means give a turn to the next speaker and the first speaker will give the respon. The aim of yielding the floor is give the speaker the opportunity to speak (Huda, 2017).

Teacher : “ Could you explain about the generic structure in descriptive text!”

Student : “ *Generic structure in descriptive text are identification and explanation.*”

Teacher : “Good answer.”

In this session the first speaker gave the second speaker an opportunity to speak then the first speaker gave a response.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research, it is possible to conclude that conversations between two or more people in daily life are very important for gathering information, ideas, and more. Changing speakers is one of the most noticeable characteristics of a conversation. We take turns talking when we have a conversation with one another, whether it is direct (face-to-face) or indirect (via phone or other media). So, in order to obtain information from the conversation, they should be able to comprehend the other person's turn-taking strategy. In this research, a turn-taking strategy was found in the conversations carried out by teachers and students of grade VII junior high school in Cimahi. The strategies found are taking the floor, holding the floor and yielding the floor. The turn-taking strategy used by EFL learners because related to the micro-social context. So, this research can use as a consideration for theoretical and practical contributions.

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