

**TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN “THE DAILY SHOW WITH  
TREVOR NOAH” TALK SHOW**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2023**

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TREVOR NOAH” TALK SHOW**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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2023**

### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Turn-Taking Strategies Used in “The Daily Show with Trevor Noah” Talk Show** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 25 September 2023

The research

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a yellow revenue stamp. The stamp is a 10,000 Rupiah stamp with the text 'REPUBLIK INDONESIA', '10000', and 'METERAI TEMPEL'. Below the stamp, the name 'Ahmad Husaini' is printed.

Ahmad Husaini

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ahmad Husein Al-Farisi's thesis entitled **Turn-Taking Strategies Used in "The Daily Show with Trevor Noah" Talk Show** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

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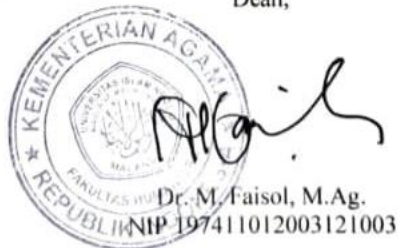


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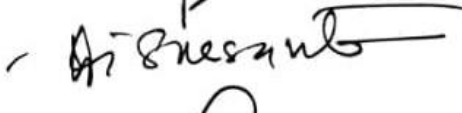



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This is to certify that Ahmad Husein Al-Farisi's thesis entitled **Turn-Taking Strategies Used in "The Daily Show with Trevor Noah" Talk Show** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S). in Department of English Literature.

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## **MOTTO**

“I can imagine how happy our lives will be after it’s all over”  
*-Fanny-*

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Muhammad Rosyid, my mother, Nurjannah

My brothers and sisters, Alifia Mukarromah, Rusyaidah Aqila Firdausy, Azzam Afkari, Syifa Naila Rusyda, Aufi Rusydan Mitsaki, Aliza Saquia Syarifaturosidah, Muhammad Hamzah and to all of my extended family.

Also, to my brothers, Daffa Aulia, Ismail Al-Farisi, Immadudin Al-Murtadhoy.

Don't forget all of my friends, especially the PP Tadika Mesra boarding house residents.

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First of all, I offer all my praise and thanks to Allah swt., the God of the universe, the creator of everything, the center of all hope. Second, prayers and greetings, may they always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. He is the one who has brought the religion of Islam to us, he is the one who has guided us from the era of ignorance to an era bright with the light of Islam, and has become a blessing and guidance for mankind. *Alhamdulillah Robbil Alamin* for all the grace given, I was able to complete my thesis entitled A Conversation Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used in "The Daily Show with Trevor Noah" Talk Show which is one of the requirements for getting a bachelor degree (S.S.) in the Department English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Indonesia.

In the process of completing this thesis, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all parties who have helped me in completing my thesis. I would also like to thank Mr. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph. D., as a thesis supervisor who has taken his time and guided me so that I can reach this stage. I also thank Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. As well as thanks to Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as the Head of the English Literature Department, Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State University. Besides, to those I respect, all the lecturers who have taught me knowledge while forging knowledge at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. My deepest gratitude and thanks to all of my beloved family who have sent their prayers and support to my father, Muhammad



Rosyid, my mother, Nurjannah. I say thank you to all my comrades in arms Dadang, Zidan, Sapril, Adit, Gilang, Deny.

Finally, i realize that there will be many imperfections or shortcomings in my thesis. Therefore, I really welcome criticism and suggestions to make subsequent research better. I hope this thesis can be useful for readers, especially as a reference for future research on the topic of turn-taking strategy, and hopefully can fill the gaps in this research.

Malang, 25 September 2023

The researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ahmad Husein Al-Farisi', with a stylized, cursive script.

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## ABSTRACT

**Al-Farisi, Ahmad Husein** (2023) *Turn-Taking Strategies Used in the Talk Show "The Daily Show with Trevor Noah"*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords: *Turn Taking, Talk Show, The Daily Show*

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One branch of linguistic theory, namely turn-taking is still interesting topic to discuss. Conversation and turn-taking are two important things that cannot be separated because to achieve a perfect conversation, turn-taking is important to perfect it. This research, aims to classify the types of turn-taking strategies used by the two speakers and identify how each type of strategy is implemented in the talk show conversation. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method and analyzed it using the turn-taking theory proposed by Stenstrom (2014). The process of analyzing data starts from understanding the context, classifying the types of turn-taking and interpreting them, to establishing conclusions in accordance with the research findings. The researchers found that 114 pieces of data were included in the turn-taking strategy. From these findings, it is known that sixty-eight (68) strategies were found in video 1, and there was one strategy that was not used at all, which was called meta-comment. Meanwhile, in the video 2, the number of strategies found was forty-six (46), with prompting as a strategy that was not used. From the two videos, there are similarities regarding research findings in the form of the most widely used strategy, namely lexical repetition.

## ABSTRAK

**Al-Farisi, Ahmad Husein** (2023) *Strategi Gilir Tutur yang Digunakan dalam Talk Show “The Daily Show with Trevor Noah*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph. D.

Kata Kunci: *Gilir Tutur, Talk Show, The Daily Show*

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Salah satu cabang dari teori linguistic yaitu turn-taking masih menjadi salah satu topik yang menarik untuk dibahas. Percakapan dan gilir tutur menjadi 2 hal penting yang tidak bisa dipisahkan karena untuk mencapai sebuah percakapan yang sempurna, gilir tutur menjadi hal yang penting untuk menyempurnakannya. Penelitian ini, bertujuan untuk mengklasifikan jenis-jenis strategi alih gilir tutur yang digunakan oleh kedua pembicara dan mengidentifikasi bagaimana penerapan setiap jenis strategi yang terdapat dalam percakapan talk show tersebut. Peneliti menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menganalisisnya dengan menggunakan teori turn-taking yang dikemukakan oleh Stenstrom (2014). Proses analisis data dimulai dari memahami konteks, mengkategorikan jenis turn-taking dan menginterpretasikannya, sampai dengan menetapkan kesimpulan sesuai dengan hasil temuan penelitian. Peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 114 data yang termasuk dalam strategi turn-taking. Dari hasil temuan tersebut, diketahui bahwa enam puluh delapan (68) strategi ditemukan dalam video 1, dan terdapat satu strategi yang tidak digunakan sama sekali, yang disebut meta-comment. Sedangkan, dalam video 2, jumlah strategi yang ditemukan sebanyak empat puluh enam (46) strategi, dengan jenis prompting sebagai strategi yang tidak digunakan di dalamnya. Dari kedua video tersebut, terdapat persamaan mengenai temuan penelitian berupa strategi yang paling banyak digunakan, yaitu lexical repetition.

## مستخلص البحث

الفارسي، أحمد حسين (2023) استراتيجية تحويل الكلام المستخدمة في البرنامج الحوارى "العرض اليومى مع تريفور نوح". أطروحة. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزى، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم M. Ed. ،Ph. د. الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: دجوكو سوسانتو،

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحويل الكلام، البرنامج الحوارى، العرض اليومى

لا يزال أحد فروع النظرية اللغوية، وهو أخذ الأدوار، موضوعًا مثيرًا للاهتمام للمناقشة. تعد المحادثة وتحولات الكلام شيان مهمين لا يمكن فصلهما لأنه لتحقيق محادثة مثالية، فإن تحولات الكلام مهمة لإتقانها. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تصنيف أنواع إستراتيجيات تبادل الأدوار التي يستخدمها المتحدثان والتعرف على كيفية تنفيذ كل نوع من الإستراتيجيات في محادثة البرنامج الحوارى. وقد طبق الباحث المنهج الوصفى النوعى وقام بتحليله باستخدام نظرية تبادل الأدوار التي اقترحها ستينسروم (2014). تبدأ عملية تحليل البيانات من فهم السياق، وتصنيف أنواع تبادل الأدوار وتفسيرها، إلى التوصل إلى استنتاجات وفقًا لنتائج البحث. وجد الباحثون أن هناك 114 قطعة من البيانات مدرجة في استراتيجية تبادل الأدوار. ومن هذه النتائج يعرف أنه تم العثور على ثمانية وستين (68) استراتيجية في الفيديو 1، وكانت هناك استراتيجية واحدة لم يتم استخدامها على الإطلاق، وهي ما يسمى بالتعليق الوصفى. وفي الوقت نفسه، في الفيديو 2، بلغ عدد الاستراتيجيات التي تم العثور عليها ستة وأربعين (46) استراتيجية، مع التحفيز كاستراتيجية لم يتم استخدامها فيها. من خلال مقطعي الفيديو، هناك أوجه تشابه فيما يتعلق بنتائج الأبحاث في شكل الإستراتيجية الأكثر استخدامًا، وهي التكرار المعجمي.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of key term.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

One branch of linguistic theory, namely turn-taking is still interesting topic to discuss. Conversation and turn-taking are two important things that cannot be separated because to achieve a perfect conversation structure, turn-taking is important to perfect it. Turn-taking is a strategy used by speakers in managing their conversations. Coulthard (1985) states that “turn-taking is considered as one of the basic conversational patterns, and it is an important thing for the changing and rotating role of the speaker”. Yule (2010) also defines turn-taking as the process of knowing when to start talking, asking questions, or answering conversation with the interlocutor.

Basically, turn-taking occurs when the first speaker takes a turn first, and then the next speaker gets a chance to speak or takes a turn when the first speaker finishes speaking. According to Stenstrom (1994), the way it works will involve at least three strategies: taking a turn, holding a turn, and giving up on a turn. The first type is to taking a turn which is used to provide comments or answer the current speaker's question that has been done by the listener. In other words, taking turns involves taking a deliberate turn of the conversation by the speakers. It would involve taking several turns namely: taking the turn, taking over, interrupting, and overlapping. Furthermore, holding a turn has a second type.



According to Stenstrom (1994), holding a turn occurs when the speaker cannot always stop or stop controlling the rotation because the speaker needs to say more and it is not easy to plan what to say at the same time. Then the last type is giving up on a turn is how the speaker gives a turn opportunity to the next speaker.

We often find a lot of turn-taking in daily activities, especially when we have conversations with other people, but not infrequently we also find it in television shows or the like, talk shows are one example. Talk Show is a program that basically includes conversations that discuss related topics such as discussing daily life, politics, community life, economy, education, or something that is currently viral (Mutmainnah & Sutopo, 2016). What is meant by a talk show is a television or radio program, in which two or more people have interesting or viral topics. Plus talk shows can easily attract people's enthusiasm because only by using the internet or platforms like YouTube, they can already enjoy them. As an English Literature student, it is very important to understand the basic theory of conversation, namely Turn-Taking. Apart from the material taught by the lecturers, deep understanding of Turn-Taking theory can be obtained in a more varied way, such as through video debate contests, talk shows, and so on. Talk-show is one of the programs that is often aired because of how the topic is discussed in a relaxed atmosphere.

One of the well-known talk show channels abroad is "The Daily Show" which is hosted by a moderator named Trevor Noah. In the video talk show from this channel, there are several discussions on topics regarding the latest films by bringing in actors who play roles in these films. In the conversation between

Trevor Noah and the actor who was the guest star on the talk show, there was a turn taking action that was carried out naturally by the two speakers.

Besides explaining in detail about the Turn-Taking theory, indirectly, this research can also convey the latest information from the topics of conversation in talk shows. Therefore, the researcher chooses the object of this talk show because it is in accordance with what the researcher needs; can be analyzed using the theory put forward by Stenstorm (2014) to find results and improve this research.

To identify gaps in the research, the researcher conducts an analysis of previous research that is in accordance with the current research. The first research is about speech act analysis on the TV talk show discussed by Anabokay (2022). He discusses the analysis of speech acts used by presenters and guest stars at the event, using the speech act theory proposed by Austin (Levinson, 1997). The researcher succeeded in finding the third type of speech act used by the two speakers, namely illocutionary speech acts, locutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. The research conducted by Putra and Rosa (2019) about speech style in talk show. This research focuses on the analysis of the dominant speech style used by the presenters and guest stars on the Ellen Degeneres Talk Show. By applying quantitative methods and using the speech style theory, this research shows there are four speech styles namely: formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style are used by two speakers.

Research on talk shows about floating maxim and positive politeness was conducted by Erito (2022) about floating maxim analysis in talk show. This research aims to analyze what types of maxims violated during the talk show, by

using the theory from Levinson (2001) and conducting video observation methods taken from the YouTube channel The Ellen Show. The results of this study were successful, it was found that the maxim of quantity is the type most used by speaker in that talk show. Talk show research using positive politeness strategy theory conducted by Ni'mah et al. (2021). This study aims to analyze the types of politeness strategies used by the presenters in the talk show, using the politeness theory proposed by Brown and Levinson which states that there are 15 types of politeness strategies, and apply qualitative methods to analyze the data. The results of this study found 13 strategies used by the host, as well as seeking agreement as the most frequently used strategy.

In addition to positive politeness research, there is also a study that uses a combination of negative politeness theory and speech act on talk shows by Aini et al. (2022). This study aims to analyze expressive speech acts and explain how these speech acts can lead to negative politeness on a talk show. The theory used is from Brown and Levinson (1987) on negative politeness and the theory of expressive speech acts from Searle (1975) and applies qualitative methods. The results of this study found 18 expressive speech acts and 4 negative politeness strategies, and the researcher also stated that negative politeness strategies could arise because of expressive actions shown due to suspicion when interacting with the other person.

In addition to research on the object of talk shows, here the researcher will also analyze previous research related to turn-taking which is presidential debate. The first is a study from Saputra (2021) research that discusses the analysis of

turn-taking strategies that occur in the presidential debate video. Basically, research on the object of this debate has the same goal as other objects, namely to find out what types and strategies are the most dominant during the debate. This research uses the theory proposed by Stenstrom (1994), and the qualitative method. As a result, he found all the strategies used in this debate and uptakes strategy became the most dominant among the other strategies. This research still has shortcomings, one of which is not explaining the reasons why the Uptakes strategy can be the most dominant among other strategies. The following turn-taking strategy research is from Natalia et al. (2019), which examines turn-taking strategies in debate. The researcher applies a descriptive qualitative method and adopts the turn-taking theory proposed by Stenstrom (1994). This research was conducted to find out what strategies occurred in the video debate. As a result, the three strategies of Stenstrom appearing in this debate were found, Taking the turn and Interrupting being the most dominant strategies.

To expand research on turn-taking strategies, some researchers take other study objects as their research subjects such as EFL classroom interaction, research conducted by Amir and Jakob (2020) about analysis turn taking strategy in EFL class interaction. The researcher took the object directly from the learning process in the classroom, there were several different discussion points. This study discusses about what types of strategies used by male and female teachers in their interactions in the EFL class, next try to find out the reason why the teacher took the turn-taking strategy, then the differences in the turn-taking strategies used by male and female teachers. It is still discussing the turn-taking strategy in the

EFL class from Chalak and Karimi (2022) about analysis of turn systems and gender differences in EFL classes in Iran online class. The researchers took objects from the online learning process, to find out the differences in the gender roles of 55 students in the classroom included in the research subject. This research adopted the turn-taking theory proposed by Saks et al. (1974). The researchers managed to find that teacher selection was more frequent than self-selection, the strategy most often used by teachers, and it was found that male students took turns more than female students. Therefore, it is also explained that gender is a determining factor in online turn patterns.

There is also research on turn-taking which discusses talk shows, research conducted by Agustianto et al. (2020). This study also discusses the analysis of turn-taking strategies in one of the most famous talk shows in America, Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show. The purpose of this study is to find out types of turn-taking strategies are used, and the most frequently used turn-taking strategies by guests and hosts at Jimmy Fallon Interview. Data from this study were taken from 5 videos of Jimmy Fallon's YouTube talk show, then analyzed using the theory proposed by Stenstrom (1994). In the results of the analysis, it was found that all turn-taking categories based on Stenstrom's theory were used well by the guest and host, in the sense that there were three types of turn-taking namely: taking the turn strategy, holding turn strategy, yielding turn strategy in the video talk show, and taking turn strategy being the most frequently used strategy, according to Stenstrom's (1994) theory.

After analyzing relevant previous studies, the researcher conducts a study of 2 videos about the talk show entitled *Elliot Page "The Umbrella Academy"*, *Daniel Kalluya- "NOPE"*. The 5-9 minute videos are taken from The Daily Show with Trevor Noah's channel on YouTube. This research focuses on the type of strategy and the turn-taking function used. In addition, the researcher takes a different talk show object and has not previously analyzed from several studies on various research objects, such as debates, films, classroom learning, and several other studies that have similar discussions with this research.

To support this research, the researcher adopts the theory proposed by Stenstrom (2014) which mentions 3 turn-taking strategies, namely taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. This theory helps the researcher in analyzing every expression and statement of the characters discussed in this study because each character speaker is able to communicate and provide information clearly to the audience during the conversation.

By using conversational strategy analysis, the researcher can get many informations about turn-taking strategies in several previous studies that have been mentioned and described above. However, there are still be some similarities and differences between this study and previous studies. Some of the similarities are between the object and the theory, namely in terms of discussed turn-taking strategies and talk shows. Although there are several studies that discuss the same topic, but there are also differences between the current study and previous studies. In previous studies discussed using turn-taking theory, most of their research used objects from debates, films, and classroom learning but only a small

part used talk shows objects. Furthermore, in several previous studies, they only mentioned the types of strategies that occurred, and did not explain how these strategies were used. This study will focus on the types of strategies and how the functions of turn-taking techniques that appear in video talk shows. Therefore, this research expands our understanding of turn-taking strategies and is expected to fill gaps not discussed in previous research.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher asks two questions in this study:

1. What are the types of turn-taking strategies used by the speakers in the talk show “The Daily Show with Trevor Noah”?
2. How is the turn-taking strategy used by the speakers in the talk show “The Daily Show with Trevor Noah”?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

In this study, the researcher aims to describe types and patterns of turn-taking strategies used in the talk show with Trevor Noah from 2 characters, and also how the speakers used the strategies used in the talk show so that readers, especially the student of English Literature Department can understand about the concept of turn-taking strategies in talk shows. This research is also useful in the academic forum as teaching material.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The researcher focuses on analyzing the turn-taking strategy and the turn-taking function used by the two speakers in the talk show with Trevor Noah. Basically, this research is included in conversational analysis research because the data analysis the researcher uses is the theory of Stenstrom (2014) about turn-taking strategies which are divided into 3 types, namely: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy.

The limitation of this research is that it only focuses on analyzing the types of turn-taking used by each speaker in the talk show video, as well as the function of each turn-taking. It does not analyze types other than turn-taking. The object of this research is only taken from the YouTube channel “The Daily Show with Trevor Noah” entitled *Elliot Page “The Umbrella Academy”* released on 25 June 2022, and *Daniel Kalluya- “NOPE”* on 26 July 2022 video duration among 5-9 minutes, in that video discusses the news about the film that is going viral in the United States from every guest actor and actress so that it can provide information to the readers.

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding in this study, the researcher defines the following key terms below:

- 1. Conversation Analysis:** a study case that discusses how to talk or explain something, then talk others respond and speak alternately. The main object of this research is a conversational dialogue in a talk show,



therefore, conversational analysis is an important concept for this research.

2. **Turn Taking:** it is important technique to do, and the speaker must understand the structure because if one of them does not understand it, there will be errors in the conversation which is commonly referred to as overlapping or interruptions in turn-taking studies. However, in the context of a talk show where the conversation is non-formal, all kinds of turn-taking can happen and cannot be avoided.
  - a. **The Daily Show with Trevor Noah Talk Show:** an American late-night talk program that has become quite popular with it is host Trevor Noah. This show has been around since 1996 with a total of 28 seasons broadcast. Basically, this talk show is the same as talk shows in general which discuss political issues, news, and interviews with public figures but the mixture of comedy elements in each interview makes it more interesting.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents some theories that relate to this study. The discussion covers related literature about conversational analysis, turn-taking, turn-taking strategies. The detailed explanation is described in the following below.

#### **A. Conversation Analysis**

Hutchby and Woffit (1998) stated conversation is a systematic analysis of conversations that are generated in daily human interactions. From this statement, it can be concluded that conversational analysis is taken from human activities when they have conversations or interact.

The representation of language usage may be perceived from two perspectives. The first is content, which focuses on things such as what subjects are addressed and how the topic is transmitted during the communication: whether openly by assumption, or inferred in various ways; and what sorts of issues lead to other topics and why this occurs. Hoey and Kendrick (2017) stated conversational analysis is interactive and micro-analytic, and qualitative tools used as tools to study social communication. This analysis focuses on oral analysis, which aims to organize and determine how each interacts with them in daily interactions, including verbal and non-verbal communication.

#### **B. Turn Taking**

To analyze turn-taking strategy in a conversation, it is important to know deeper about turn-taking itself. Turn-taking is the basic study of processing

conversation. Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998) state that there are three basic facts about conversation, namely the occurrence of turn-taking, one speaker tends to speak at a time, and the next turn is carried out with as little overlap as possible between speakers. Ghilzai and Baloch (2016) also state that there must be three possible structures for turn-taking mechanisms. The current speaker can continue speaking, the other person must choose the next person, and the current speaker must choose another speaker over the next speaker.

Stenstrom (1994) states that substitution is everything that the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. Answering the first speaker will speak then giving the opportunity to the listener, who will be the second, third, and so on, aiming to comment on what the first speaker said and this is the process of talking in conversation (Levinson, 1983). From this explanation, we can conclude that turn-taking is a change of roles or a change of speaker and listener. Therefore, the turn-taking method is needed in communication because it is useful for controlling in the roles of speakers and listeners during the conversation.

### **C. Turn Taking Strategy**

When a conversation forum starts, that means someone has the courage to speak up first. In order for communication to run smoothly between speaker and listener, cooperation between the two is needed. In most cultures, there is only one person speaking at a time: speaking alternately, speaking first and then speaking again. The type of conversational navigation in which a turn can occur is referred to as a “transition-related location”. According to Stenstrom (2014), it may be

difficult to just take a turn because the listener may not speak as freely as the speaker does. As a result, communication errors occur due to frequent overlaps and interruptions due to listeners who don't wait their turn to speak after they finish talking to you. Therefore, in order to create a good and orderly communication atmosphere, Stenstrom (2014) suggests 3 strategies in the concept of turn-taking to achieve this goal.

## **1. Types of Turn-Taking Strategies**

Types of turn-taking strategies consist of Taking the turn (*starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping*), holding the turn (*filled pause, silent pause, repetition, a new start*), yielding the turn (*prompting, appealing, giving up*).

### **A. Taking the turn strategy**

This strategy occurs when participants want to take advantage of the opportunity to speak in a conversation or can be referred to as an initiator. After the speaker is finished, the other person may answer without speaking. According to Stenstrom (2014), the rotating system is divided into 3 parts:

#### **a. Starting up**

The situation when a speaker gets the opportunity to start a turn where he speaks (Stenstrom, 2014) There are two types of starting up.

- 1) Hesitant start: When the speaker hesitates to speak, this strategy is used when talking about a turn but without proper preparation. In

this case the speaker will use verbal filled or paused filled, such as *well, emm, uhm, etc.*

- 2) Clean Start: When the speaker has prepared himself before taking his turn. Usually, the speaker will start their turn with confidence.

#### **b. Taking over**

Taking over is a situation that refers to a situation where after the speaker finishes, then assumes the previous speaker as a kind of reaction to the previous statement (Stenstrom, 2014). In this case, the speaker can take advantage of what are called uptakes and links.

- 1) Uptakes: Uptakes are used to show that they understand what the previous speaker said, and usually respond with the word “*well*”, “*yeah*”, “*okey*”, *etc.* (Stenstrom, 2014).
- 2) Links: Links are usually used when taking over a conversation by giving some comment on the previous speaker as a form of understanding or disagreeing with the topic being discussed. Words used like “*but*”, “*because*”, “*so*”, “*and*” (Stenstrom, 2014).

#### **c. Interruption**

This interruption often occurs when the speaker feels that the previous speaker has finished speaking, or because there is a sense of desire to speak when another speaker continues so that the interrupt (Stenstrom, 2014). Interrupts are divided into 2, namely:

- 1) Alert: Alert is a situation in which a speaking speaker interrupts another conversation with a louder voice to indicate that the speaker

wants to tell something more interesting (Stenstrom, 2014). usually use the words: “*hey*”, “*look*”, “*listen*”

- 2) Meta-Comments: Meta-comments is a situations where the speaker interrupts another person respectfully without disturbing the main speaker (Stenstrom, 2014).

#### **d. Overlapping**

Overlapping has a similar way of working with interruptions, but the difference is in the participants' reactions when they take their turn. If interruption takes over by ignoring the main speaker's turn and ending the sentence immediately. While overlap takes the turn of the speaker, but guesses the next sentence that will be said by the main speaker.

### **B. Holding the turn strategy**

Holding a turn is a situation where the speaker wants to speak but has difficulty deciding what to say next (Stenstorm, 2014). Holding a turn is all about speaking in hopes of having a chance to speak, but for them to organize and plan what to say. There are 4 strategies that can be done to reduce takeovers that occur in a discussion forum.

- a. Filled pause:** This strategy is used when the speaker pauses his speech but does not intend to give another speaker a chance to take over, this is called stalling.
- b. Silent pause:** A condition when the speaker takes his turn and tries to keep the listener from taking over the conversation until the main speaker has finished his work.

- c. **Repetition:** This method is used when the speaker continues to speak by repeating the previous words. Lexical repetition can be in the form of single words, clause parts, and combinations.
- d. **A new start:** To prevent losing ideas in the topic, the speaker usually repeats the discussion from the beginning again. This is referred to as a new start (Stenstrom, 2014).

### C. Yielding the turn strategy

This third strategy, also known as a counter-strategy, is used when the speaker provides an opportunity for another speaker to take a turn in order to find out the reaction of the other person (Stenstrom, 2014). This strategy is divided into 3 methods.

- a. **Prompting:** In this strategy, it is used to make listeners respond by agreeing with what the first speaker said (Stenstrom, 2014). This strategy involves the word *apologizing, welcoming, inviting, offering, inquiring, and asking* in prompting.
- b. **Appealing:** This strategy is used by giving certain signs to the interlocutor so that he responds, marked by the presence of a question tag, *“all right,” “right,” “okay,” or “yeah”*
- c. **Giving up:** This method is used by speakers when they feel they have nothing more to say, and think it is time for the next speaker to speak (Stenstrom, 2014). To show it, it is usually indicated by giving a pause long enough for the speaker to take over.

## 2. How the Turn-Taking Strategies are used

Each example of the strategy written above will explain how the strategy is used in accordance with the theory put forward by Stenstrom (2014).

### 1) Taking the turn strategy

#### A. Starting Up

##### a. Clear start

A: "Wow! That's a good idea"

B: "Well, how is your day?"

In the example above, speaker B answered speaker A's question directly without any pause. This proves that speaker B is ready to answer the question directed at him, so he does not need additional time to consider his answer. That's why this example is a type of clear start.

##### b. Hesitant start

A: "*well, em* I think your idea is very nice "

B: "Thank you"

In relation to the example above, speaker A started his turn to speak with "Well, um...", which indicates that he was a little hesitant to start speaking. In this way, the example above is a type of hesitant start, because speaker A pauses before speaking to consider his words.



## B. Taking Over

### a. Uptakes

A: "I think you should go to the hospital"

B: "Yeah, I think so"

After reading the example above, it can be seen that speaker B understands and agrees with speaker A's statement by saying "yeah." Therefore, the "yeah" response uttered by speaker B is a type of uptakes.

### b. Links

A: "Don't disturb me!"

B: "But, how i can tell you information about her?"

A: "I don't want to hear anything about her"

The example above shows that speaker B tries to continue the conversation by saying he wants to tell you something. In this regard, speaker B begins his speech with the word "but," which is included in the type of links.

## C. Interruption

### a. Alert

A: "Oh, playing football seems fun--"

B: "Hey! how about playing badminton?"

A: "That's a good idea"

In the example above, speaker B says "Hey!" before speaker A finishes speaking. This indicates that speaker B

interrupted speaker A's speech, which was indicated by speaking louder to divert the focus of the other person. Therefore, the example above is a type of alert.

b. Meta-Comments

A: "Next we will discuss about—"

B: "Excuse me, may I ask about the previous topic?"

A: "Sure"

In connection with the example above, speaker B interrupts speaker A by saying "Excuse me, may I ask about the previous topic?". These remarks are intended to ask speaker A for permission to take his turn to speak. Speaker B's question was said politely, so it is included in the meta-comment type.

D. Overlapping

A: "He's only slightly injured, but yeah—"

B: "—is he crying?"

After reading the example above, it can be seen that speaker B took his turn to speak before speaker A finished his speech. This is done with the aim of guessing what speaker A will say. In this way, the example above is a type of overlapping.

**2) Holding the turn strategy**

A. Filled Pause

A: “After lunch, uhm..., I think I want to go to the store with my friend”

B: “I just, uh..., I just want to go home”

The example above shows that both speakers, both speaker A and speaker B, say "um..." and "uh..." in the middle of their speech. This situation is characteristic of the filled pause type, because both speakers stop their speech to consider what to say next.

#### B. Silent Pause

A: “Our holiday yesterday was so fun--”

B: “I agree with you—“

A: “—what if we try another vacation next mount?”

In the example above, it can be seen that speaker A's statement in "for example --- to the mountains?" There was a short pause before he continued his words. This aims to keep the person speaking silent until the speaker finishes his or her speech. That's why this example is a type of silent pause.

#### C. Repetition

A: “They look very very very cool with that dress” (single word)

B: “The woman with long black hair really got me really got me really got me amazed” (clause partials)

C: “An accident last night, I mean you know, it was it was it was make me feel uneasy until now” (combinations)

After reading the example above, it can be seen that there are several words that are said repeatedly as a form of maintaining speaking turns, which is called repetition. Based on this, speaker A's utterance in the section "very, very, very" is an example of single word repetition. Meanwhile, the words of speaker B in the section "really got me, really got me, really got me" are a form of repetition clause partials. On the other hand, speaker C statement in the part "it was—you know, it was, it was, it was" is an example of the type of repetition combinations.

#### D. New Start

A: "I thought i was too much on him, so that made me overthinking-- the moment I regret--"

The example above shows that the speaker tries to avoid confusion in discussing the topic by repeating the conversation from the beginning. In this example, "-- the moment I regret—" is the speaker's attempt to start his speech from the beginning again. Therefore, this sentence is a type of new start.

### 3) Yielding the turn strategy

#### A. Prompting

A: "Our agenda tomorrow is hiking to a mountain together"

B: "Yeah, agree--"

C: "--Hey there, what about you?"

A: "Oh yeah, I agree it's also very interesting"

In the example above, speaker A tries to persuade speaker C to respond by inviting him to join an agenda. Therefore, by asking "Hey, what about you? Would you like to join us?" speaker A offers a turn to speak, which indicates that the situation falls into the type of prompting.

#### B. Appealing

A: "That action is very risky, you know"

B: "Yeah"

Based on the example above, speaker A wants a response from speaker B by saying "you know?" at the end of his statement. In this way, this example is a type of appealing, because it is done to offer a turn to speak by giving a sign in the form of a question tag, which in this sentence is "you know?".

#### C. Giving up

A: "From his character lately, he looks a bit sad and seems like he's not in the mood. In fact, he's actually a person who always—"

B: "Happy and cheerful, right. I feel it too"

From the example above, speaker A does not continue his statement until the end, as in the example "like—", because speaker A feels that his words have been understood so he thinks that there is nothing more he wants to talk about. This is done by giving a long pause for speaker B to take his turn to speak, which is a type of giving up.

It can be concluded that there are 3 types of turn-taking strategies, namely: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. From this strategy, it is hoped that it can help speakers to regulate their speech patterns. The sub-parts of each of these strategies will also greatly assist the interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor in their communication. Giving up and appealing, for example, plays with word signs that intend to code listeners to respond.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains the research methodology used to analyze this research data. It consists of research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Taylor et al. (2015), in descriptive research, the researcher analyzes the problem through a description of events. Meanwhile, according to Creswell (2007) qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meaning of each individual or group towards a social or human problem (Purba & Herman, 2020; Nainggolan et al, 2021). Therefore, this study uses a qualitative method because it relates to current social issues through writing and discussions with resources (Miles et al, 2014). This research takes the object of talk shows on YouTube videos, where each conversation contains a turn-taking strategy and its function will be analyzed further. By using this method, it helps the researcher to find more data related to turn-taking strategies on talk shows.

#### **B. Research Instrument**

In this study, the research instrument is the researcher himself because he gained the data from the online media platform, namely YouTube. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the data based on the problem focus of this study.

Therefore, the researcher has a central function as the main instrument in this study.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

For data sources, the researcher took from conversations between hosts and guests from a video talk show YouTube channel entitled "The Daily Show with Trevor Noah." The researcher took data from 2 videos with a duration of 5-9 minutes from the same channel entitled *Elliot Page-"The Umbrella Academy,"* which was released on 25 June 2022, talk show with Elliot Page, a transgender person who discussed his television series which became number 1 on Netflix. *Daniel Kalluya- "NOPE"* released on 26 July 2022, a talk show with Daniel Kalluya, an American actor, in this video talk show discussing her latest film, "NOPE."

To clarify the videos, it can be accessed in the link below:

1. *Elliot Page-"The Umbrella Academy,"*

<https://youtu.be/0TGr4qzUp1g?si=EU5DStoxF2d2bfNn>

2. *Daniel Kalluya- "NOPE"*

[https://youtu.be/sPu0j7towPA?si=fOKFi\\_BYmetz1kZg](https://youtu.be/sPu0j7towPA?si=fOKFi_BYmetz1kZg)

### **D. Data Collection**

To collect the data, several processes were carried out. First, the researcher watched the video talk show on the YouTube channel entitled *Elliot Page-"The Umbrella Academy,"* and *Daniel Kalluya- "NOPE"*. Second, the researcher wrote the conversation script from the video. Third, checking the transcript while



watching the video again. Fourth, identifying conversational sentences containing turn-taking strategies in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

### **E. Data Analysis**

For the data analysis process, there were several processes carried out. First, understanding the context of each sentence in the video. Second, categorizing the data into three categories of turn-taking strategies in accordance with Stenstrom's (2014) theory, namely: Taking the turn strategy (starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlapping), holding the turn strategy (verbal filler, and filled pause, lexical repetition, a new start), and yielding the turn strategy (prompting, appealing, and giving up). Third, analyzing the sentences to answer the research question about the types of turn-taking strategies, and the function of the turn-taking strategy used in the context of a talk show, then drawing conclusions from the research results.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The researcher presents the results of the data analysis in this chapter. The researcher found data that revealed a turn-taking strategy based on Stenstörms theory (2014) in two video talk shows between host Trevor Noah and his guests, namely Elliot Page, and Daniel Kaluuya. Speeches from Trevor Noah were also analyzed in this study because he acts as the host and interlocutor of the 2 characters.

#### **A. Findings**

At this part, the researcher presents the findings from the two research questions in Chapter I. These findings classify the types of turn-taking and describe how it is used by the speakers. To provide a more detailed understanding, the researcher presents the discovered data in tabular form and provides a description.

##### **1. Types of turn-taking**

Below are the types of turn-taking strategies that have been discovered, and each type will be classified into the following table:

###### **a. Taking the turn strategy**

Data from the taking the turn strategy is divided into 4 types including starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlapping. Starting up is divided into 2 categories, namely: clear start and hesitant start; taking over has 2 types: uptakes and links; then there are 2 types of interrupting, namely: alert and meta-comment.

No.	Taking the turn strategy	Data	
		Video 1	Video 2
1.	Starting Up		
a.	Clear Start	2	4
b.	Hesitant Start	7	3
2.	Taking Over		
a.	Uptakes	6	7
b.	Links	4	1
3.	Interrupting		
a.	Alert	4	3
b.	Meta-Comment	-	3
4.	Overlapping	3	1
Total		26	22
		48	

From the two videos that have been analyzed, the researcher managed to find a total of 48 data in the form of taking the turn strategies, which were divided into 26 data from video 1 and 22 data from video 2. The type of meta-comment was not found in video 1. Hesitant start type being the most dominant type from video 1, while the uptakes being dominant type from video 2.

#### **b. Holding the turn strategy**

The holding the turn strategy is divided into 4 types which consist of: filled pause, silent pause, repetition, and new start.

Holding the turn strategy	Data	
	Video 1	Video 2
1. Filled pause	10	5
2. Silent pause	8	1

3. Lexical repetition	10	12
4. New start	2	2
Total	30	20
	50	

The researcher finds a total of 50 data from the two videos, yang dibagi menjadi 30 data dari video 1 dan 20 dari video 2. All types were found in both videos, with the lexical repetition being the most dominant type.

### c. Yielding the turn strategy

The final strategy, namely yielding the turn, is divided into 3 types: prompting, appealing, and giving up.

Yielding the turn strategy	Data	
	Video 1	Video 2
1. Prompting	5	-
2. Appealing	3	2
3. Giving up	4	2
total	12	4
	16	

In this strategy, the researcher managed to finds 12 data from video 1 and 4 data from video 2. The researcher finds a total of 16 data from the two videos. Prompting strategy was not found from video 2.

## 2. How the turn-taking strategies are used

Below is an explanation of each type of strategy that has been found in the table above, for each type it will be explained how the strategy is used.

## **A. Taking the turn strategy**

### **a. Starting up**

As stated above, this strategy is divided into 2 types, namely clear start and hesitant start. In this type, the researchers managed to find 2 types of clear start in video 1 and 4 types of clear start in video 2. Also, it is found 7 types of hesitant start in video 1 and 3 types in video 2.

#### **1) Clear start**

##### **Datum 6 (video 1)**

(5) Trevor: "Welcome back to the show"

(6) **Elliot: "Thank you, thanks so much for having me again."**

This speech occurred at the beginning of the conversation when Trevor welcomed the arrival of his guest star, Elliot Page. Then, there was a clear start when Elliot responded directly right after Trevor finished saying his words of welcome to him. This was shown by the word "thank you" in his first speech after he found out that Trevor's speech had finished, so Elliot could respond immediately without hesitation. Elliot's response signaled that he was ready to take his turn. That way, this is one of the starting ups in the form of a clear start in video one (1).

##### **Datum 15 (video 2)**

(14) Trevor: "Yeah, you're welcome. Yes, it would be. Yo, I would love to know, how do you stay motivated after an Oscar?"

(15) **Daniel: "I've been struggling..."**

In the second video's data, there is also a clear instance of a 'clear start' type utterance. This situation arose in the middle of the conversation when Trevor inquired about how Daniel remained motivated to pursue a career in film acting even after winning an Oscar. In response to this question, Daniel promptly answered by stating, 'I've been struggling,' at the beginning of his response. This indicates that he had been grappling with maintaining his enthusiasm for acting in films. This qualifies as a 'clear start' type because Daniel was certain that Trevor had finished his question, allowing him to respond immediately without hesitation.

## 2) Hesitant start

### Datum 9 (video 1)

**(8) Trevor:** “I-I’d love to know—when you start a project, do you have any inclination—do you go like “this is gonna be a hit”? Do you have an idea that it’s gonna be a hit or just go with it and hope for the best?”

**(9) Elliot:** “No, yeah, you got to just go with it, hope for the best, ‘cause I’ve definitely been in things that you think are gonna be hits and they’re not”

This strategy is employed at the beginning of a conversation topic when Trevor asked Elliot about his feelings before learning that his Netflix film series was trending. Elliot, not knowing what would happen next with his films, used a hesitant starting-up strategy by beginning his statement with the phrase 'No, yeah.' This hesitancy stemmed from Elliot's awareness that Trevor had completed his question. Elliot displayed some hesitation in response to Trevor's question because he needed to grasp Trevor's inquiry fully. Simultaneously, he didn't want to miss his turn, so he initiated his response with 'No, yeah.' Once he was

confident in his response, Elliot expressed that he didn't anticipate the series trending but still hoped for the best.

### **Datum 29 (video 2)**

**(28) Trevor:** How do you see you sharing a piece of your world as someone who is extremely private?

**(29) Daniel:** Uhm, I'm still figuring that out. 'Cause I'm just... I just feel like, like, I'm trying not to overthink it and just go "This is what I'm doing today." Like, and then, like... Well, I-I-I kind of like using the platform to show joy, like, let's show people we have fun

This strategy was employed in the middle of the conversation when Trevor asked Daniel about his sudden shift toward sharing his daily life on social media, even though Daniel Kalluya had previously been known as a private individual. Daniel used a hesitant start strategy by beginning his response with the word "Uhm." This hesitancy stemmed from Daniel's need to gather his thoughts and prepare his answer. However, he also wanted to ensure that he didn't miss his turn, so he initiated his response with "Uhm." Once he was ready to answer, Daniel explained that initially, he did not pay much attention to sharing his life but eventually decided that there was nothing wrong with sharing his happiness with others.

### **b. Taking over**

As explained above, this strategy contains 2 types of categories, namely uptakes and links. Based on the data findings, 7 data uptakes were found from video 1 and video 2, and 4 types of link strategies were found from video 1 and 1 link strategy from video 2.

#### **1) Uptakes**

**Datum 44 (video 1)**

**(43) Trevor:** Wait, like virtual reality?

**(44) Elliot: Yeah,** it feels so weird that this is now what I'm— what we're talking about, but it's...

This strategy was employed when Trevor commented on Elliot's cool magazine cover photo and inquired about tips for looking cool. Elliot then shared his experience using VR in his sports routine to achieve that cool image. When Trevor asked how to incorporate VR into sports, Elliot used the "uptakes" strategy, beginning his response with the word "Yeah." He did this because he was confident that Trevor had finished his question, allowing Elliot to proceed with his answer. Elliot explained that while it might sound unconventional, he had incorporated VR into his sports routine to enhance the cool factor. In this context, the use of "Yeah" isn't considered a starting-up strategy since the discussion was still related to previous topics, and Elliot began his turn after noticing that Trevor had completed his statement. This is referred to as a "take-over" strategy, a subtype of uptakes.

**Datum 9 (video 2)**

**(9) Daniel:** "No, no—no, then I'd be like, "you're welcome."

**(10) Trevor:** "Yeah, you're welcome. Yes, it would be."

This datum segment occurred in the first few minutes of the video when Trevor welcomed Daniel as a guest star on the talk show. Upon being greeted by Trevor, Daniel expressed gratitude, saying, 'thanks for having me,' which Trevor found to be a customary response for Ugandan people. Trevor then humorously suggested that if Daniel were Nigerian, he would respond with 'I'm supposed to be here.' However, Daniel disagreed and stated that he would respond with 'you're



welcome' if he were Nigerian. Upon hearing Daniel's response, Trevor agreed, saying, 'Yeah, you're welcome. Yes, it would be.' The 'yeah' in Trevor's statement was a response meant to indicate his understanding of what Daniel had said. This situation aligns with the concept of 'uptakes,' which falls under the category of turn-taking strategies.

## 2) Links

### Datum 14 (video 1)

(13) **Elliot:** “Um, and I’ve had the opposite and I think mostly it’s about, you know, being present and enjoying the process, ‘cause we never know whatever’s gonna happen about anything.”

(14) **Trevor:** “**But**, what I think a lot of people have enjoyed is how the writers incorporated your personal story into the story on the show because both yourself and the character have transitioned and it’s just, like, this beautiful moment where we’re seeing, like, families and acceptance and people not understanding.”

In this data segment, the two speakers discussed Elliot's trending film series. Elliot shared his belief that his film could trend because he had faith in himself and enjoyed the entire process. The 'link' strategy came into play when Trevor initiated his statement with the word 'but' to introduce a statement from Elliot's perspective. This strategy is employed to signal comprehension or disagreement with the previous statement and to expand the scope of the discussion. The use of 'but' serves as a cue to provide a further response to Elliot's point. Trevor suggested that the reason for the film's trendiness lay in the writer's skill in crafting the storyline. Consequently, in this context, the word 'but' falls under the category of the 'take-over' type of link strategy.

### Datum 23 (video 2)

- (22) **Trevor:** “I feel like you two have become best friends. Everywhere I’ve seen you together, every... it feels like you’re like siblings now.”  
(23) **Daniel:** “**But, she’s deeply annoying, yeah**”

This datum occurs when the discussion is about Daniel's experience while shooting and one of his co-workers who is also an actress named Keke Palmer. In the conversation, Trevor said that he admired one of the best actresses who had acted with Daniel in a film. In addition, Trevor thinks that the relationship between Daniel and Keke Palmer is more than just good friends, they even look like two brothers. Responding to Trevor's statement, Daniel said "but, she's deeply annoying, yeah." Daniel's response served to continue the conversation by providing an opinion wrapped in a joke as a means to agree with Trevor's statement. This situation is in line with the understanding of the links strategy, which is marked by the mention of the word "but" at the beginning of the sentence as a connecting word to add comments from the previous speaker. Therefore, this response is included in the taking the turn strategy in the form of links.

### **c. Interrupting**

In this interrupting strategy there are 2 types, namely alerts and meta-comments. Based on the data he found, 4 types of alerts from video 1 and 3 types of alerts from video 2 were found. As well as the type of meta-comments that were not found in video 1, but in video 2, 3 types of meta-comments were found.

#### **1) Alert**

##### **Datum 37 (video 1)**

- (36) **Elliot:** “You’re making me blush. Um... Um, what’s my... secret? I-”  
(37) **Trevor:** **-Yeah, because— So, here’s my thing, whenever people ask me to take a picture for, like, a magazine,** then I-I... there’s many days I stand in

front of the mirror, and then I go, “How do you get this part to not show?” because they always tell you, like, when it’s— you know what I mean. At the photo shoot, they’ll be like “Just be yourself.” And then I’m like, “But if I’m myself, this part does this. So, it’s like, how do you do this?”

This situation occurred when Trevor was amazed by Elliot's photo on a magazine cover that looked cool, then Trevor asked Elliot what his secret was to make him look cool in photos. Here, before Elliot explained, Trevor suddenly interrupted Elliot's explanation and asked that again in more detail "-Yeah, because— So, here's my thing, whenever people ask me to take a picture for, like, a magazine..." then Trevor also explained that according to him, when he was taking photos, he didn't look as cool as Elliot because he lacked confidence. Here Trevor uses an alert type interrupting strategy because without permission he immediately cuts off Elliot's unfinished explanation.

#### **Datum 6 & 7 (video 2)**

**(5) Daniel:** “Thank you, thank you. Thanks for having me. Thanks for having-”

**(6) Trevor:** “**Thanks for having me**”?! Thanks for- thanks for having-”

**(7) Daniel:** “**Come on, man, manners!**”

This situation occurred 2 times during the interruption at the beginning of the conversation when Daniel was greeted by Trevor then Daniel said "thank you. Thanks for having-" before Daniel finished saying a reply to the greeting, Trevor applied an interruption style by immediately breaking off the sentence by saying “Thanks for having me?!” in a higher pitch than Daniel. This happened because, according to Trevor, it was unusual for Daniel Kalluya to be polite and say that.

With a little laugh, Daniel then also raised his voice intonation after Trevor said that, by saying "Come on man, manners!" which means what Daniel said was

a form of karma. This situation of interrupting each other can be called the alert style, which is interrupting the speech of other speakers to divert their focus, according to what was stated by Stenstorm (2014). That's what Daniel and Trevor did.

## 2) Meta-comment

### Datum 17 (video 2)

(17) **Daniel:** “Yeah, yeah. I- I remember when, I remember when I realized. There was a- there was a scene, the “give me the keys” scene in Get Out. Um, that was improvised, and, uh...[Trevor: “wait are you serious?”] Yeah. There was a whole scene that was written, and, like, I’m like, instinctual. And so I’m like, “Nah, I don’t...this isn’t... he’s got to get out. Right, ‘cause, like, what’s he talking for?”

This situation occurred in the middle of a discussion about Daniel Kalluya's film entitled “Get Out.” Daniel explained that in the film, there was a scene that involved improvisation. After hearing this, Trevor was shocked and then interrupted Daniel's explanation by saying, "Wait, are you serious?" Trevor's words here suggest a meta-comment type of interrupting strategy because, before Daniel finished his explanation, Trevor politely cut him off to encourage a more detailed explanation from Daniel. Without being distracted by Trevor's question, Daniel then continued his explanation about his improvisation while carrying out a scene in his film. In this way, "Wait, are you serious?" is what Trevor said, and it is a type of meta-comment strategy because it interrupts the conversation without disrupting the main speaker.

## d. Overlapping

In this strategy basically has almost the same way of working as interrupting. But the main difference is in the reaction of the other person when interrupted. In interrupting, the interlocutor ignores his opponent's turn to speak and immediately takes over the conversation. Whereas in this overlapping, the speaker guesses the end point of the speaker's previous statement. A total of 3 overlapping data were found in video 1 and only 1 type was found from video 2.

#### **Datum 57 (video 1)**

**(56) Elliot:** You have these, like, two large...kind of, bats. Like, a white one and a black one. And then-

**(57) Trevor: This is inside the world though, right?**

In this datum, the two speakers discussed Elliot's workout using VR. When Elliot was explaining the situation when using VR, Trevor interrupted Elliot's explanation by asking "this is inside the world thought, right?". The phrase "the world" referred to in the question is VR used for workouts. By asking this in the middle of Elliot's explanation, Trevor did an overlapping strategy. This was an overlapping strategy because Trevor guessed what Elliot would later explain. The strategy used by Elliot is in accordance with the overlapping strategy proposed by Stenstorm (2014).

#### **Data 17, 18, 19 (video 2)**

**(17) Daniel:** And so I'm like, "Nah, I don't...this isn't... he's got to get out [Trevor chuckles] Right, 'cause, like, what's he talking for?"

**(18) Trevor: It's in the movie title.**

**(19) Daniel:** He's got to get out [**Trevor: "he has to get out"**]. And then, uh, and then, and then I was like, "It's not working, it's not working," and he just removed all the lines and he said "Just ask her for the keys, just ask her for the keys" But I'm like, "Well, he knows that she's- he knows that she's..." Like, "No, just ask for the keys, just ask for the keys." And I realized in that moment 'cause "Oh, I trust you."

These data occur when the discussion about the film starring Daniel as the main character is entitled "Get Out." In this conversation, Daniel explained that in the film there is one scene that is improvised. Later, he explained that his reason for improvising the scene was because he felt he had to get out of a room so that it could live up to its title, Get Out. In the middle of Daniel's explanation, Trevor said "it's in the movie title" and "he has to get out" at the same time as Daniel. Trevor's words aim to guess the end point of the statement that Daniel will say. In this case, Daniel was not bothered by Trevor's actions and continued with his story. This situation is in accordance with the characteristics of the overlapping type which is a type of taking the turn strategy.

## **B. Holding the turn strategies**

### **1) Filled pause**

#### **Datum 48 (video 1)**

(47) **Trevor:** You're talking about VR

(48) **Elliot:** VR. Yeah, like a- and it's a certain...fitness app. I can do it in my living room, and I can do it... **um.. you know**, if you're traveling, I bring it and-

At this datum, the two speakers were discussing VR technology. Here Elliot explains to Trevor how he does fitness sports using the application in the VR. In the middle of his explanation, Elliot paused for a moment by saying "um.. you know" as a sign that he was considering what to say next. This is a filled pause holding the turn strategy, which means that Elliot does not intend to give Trevor the opportunity to take his turn. And this is in accordance with the theory put forward by Senstorm (2014).

### **Datum 14 (video 2)**

(13) **Daniel:** "I don't know what kind of key is that. Yeah"

(14) **Trevor:** And you know what, you are using it. This, **uh**, movie, and people— **you know**, obviously, we played the trailer. And just a little piece of the movie there. But, **um**, nobody knows what this movie's about. Like, there were times you didn't really know what was happening, right?

This datum strategy occurs when Trevor talks about the trailer which shows a small part of the scene in the film, but the people who see the trailer don't know the whole story. At the end of his speech, Trevor asked that similarly, was there a time when Daniel didn't know what was going on while filming was in progress. However, when he said that, there were several pauses made by Trevor, saying "uh," "you know," and "um." This filled pause situation was carried out on the grounds that he had not finished his speech. With that said, Trevor didn't want to give Daniel the chance to take his turn as he was contemplating what to say next. This is referred to as a filled pause in the holding the turn strategy.

### **2) Silent pause**

#### **Data 37 and 39 (video 1)**

(37) Trevor: **But if I'm myself, this part does this.**

(38) Elliot: Got it-

(39) Trevor: **So, it's like, how do you do this? But there you're just, like, doing the casual thing, but it's just like, you know what I mean, straight, like, washboard abs and the whole thing**

This condition occurred in the discussion of Elliot's photo in a magazine, after Trevor asked about Elliot's secret that looked charming in the photo, then Trevor explained that if he was asked to do a magazine photo shoot, he lacked confidence because he felt that his stomach would look big. This statement is proven by saying "But if I'm myself, this part does this" then he paused for a moment before continuing his statement and saying "So, it's like, how do you do

this? But there you're just, like, doing the casual thing...". In this case, Trevor applies a silent pause type of holding the turn strategy, which means Trevor is defending his turn so that Elliot doesn't speak before he finishes what he said. And this is in accordance with the holding the turn theory put forward by Stenstorm.

### **Datum 29 (video 2)**

**(29) Daniel:** I'm trying not to overthink it and just go...[Trevor:"Okay, okay"]  
**"This is what I'm doing today." Like, and then, like... Well, I-I-I kind of like using the platform to show joy. Like, let's show people we have fun**

This datum situation occurs when Trevor asks why Daniel, who is known as a person who is very protective of his privacy, then suddenly shares a bit about his life on social media. After that Daniel explained that he was also finding out the reason and trying not to think about it too much, this was indicated by his words "I'm trying not to overthink it and just go...". When Trevor responded with "Okay, okay", Daniel paused before continuing his words "'this is what I'm doing today.' Like, and then, like... Well, I-I-I kind of like using the platform to show joy. Like, let's show people we have fun". Daniel's condition is classified as holding the turn type of silent pause because he is maintaining his turn to finish what he said.

### **3) Lexical repetition**

#### **Datum 18 (video 1)**

**(18) Trevor:** If you could choose any power in real life **what would you... what would you** choose?

**(19) Elliot:** You know, I really, um... in the show, the character Allison, uh.. and she has a power with a rumor.

This datum occurred after Elliot told about his team in making the film "The Umbrella Academy" which was shown on Netflix. He explains that, years before, he had collaborated with the team, and Elliot quotes the words of his superhero



character “We have to get back to saving the world.” Regarding the topic of superheroes, Trevor asked about what strength Elliot would choose, if in real life he could have super powers. When asking this question, Trevor uses a holding the turn strategy which is a type of lexical repetition. This is marked by the repetition of a part of the clause “what would you... what would you choose?” so that the type of lexical repetition is a partial clause. This strategy was used by Trevor with the aim of maintaining his turn while considering the words he would say next.

#### **Datum (video 2)**

**(30) Trevor:** Before I let you go. **There’s-there’s** one question I’ve been dying to ask you, and this is from the Oscars. You know, **when- when you’re** accepting your award.

This datum took place in the final minutes of the talk show, when Trevor said that he wanted to ask about the greeting Daniel gave when he received the award he had received. In his words, Trevor repeated several clauses such as "there's-there's" which stands for "there is-there is" which is a repetition of the type of clause partial and "when-when you're" stands for "when-when you are" which is combination type repetition. This repetition strategy is used by Trevor as a sign that he wants to maintain his turn when he is considering the next sentence to say. Therefore, this situation includes the form of a holding the turn strategy with the type of lexical repetition, this is indicated by the presence of a repetition clause in the middle of the sentence.

#### **4) New start**

##### **Datum 52 (video 1)**

**(52) Elliot:** “And you... **This is so funny [chuckles] and then a trainer pops up for a moment**, they warm you up. There’s a thing called Flow and Boxing.”

This situation again occurred at the beginning of the conversation from the two speakers who discussed the VR technology used by Elliot in his daily sports activities. After Trevor asked about what Elliot was doing when using VR, Elliot explained that there was a coach there who would lead the warm-up before the actual workout started. With a bit of embarrassment, Elliot said “And you... This is so funny [chuckles] and then a trainer pops up for a moment.” As if canceling the words “and you...,” Elliot continued his story with “this is so funny” and “and then a trainer pops up for a moment”. Here there is a change in the sentence “and you...” with the sentence “and then a trainer pops up for a moment” which is included in the theory of holding the turn strategy, which type is a new start. This was because Elliot didn't continue what he said, but repeated what he said with a new sentence.

#### **Datum 21 (video 2)**

**(20) Trevor:** “I’ve always wondered with any amazing actor, are there parts of the character that you keep with you or, or are you able to just, like, turn it off, and then- and then you’re done after the project?”

**(21) Daniel:** “No, it stays with you, it stays with you. **You have to kind of, like, you have to, you have to...like, so that’s why I’ll usually, like, go away for a week by myself and go, “What were my habits?”** Because you’re doing his habits. And you are your habits. So, you’re doing this person’s habits for, like, four months and then you- but you— then you— you’re not— you’re not away from yourself. You’re here, so you have to kind of go travel back to yourself and go...”

This datum occurs when Trevor asks Daniel, who is an actor, about how he plays a character in a film, which character certainly has different habits from himself, and whether the character he plays disappears after the film project is

finished. Here, Daniel explains that a character he plays can stick with him for some time. So, sometimes Daniel goes away to calm his mind for a week, all the while reflecting on what his own habits are like, because he feels he has to get away from the character he is playing and go back to being himself. When telling about his experience, Daniel used a new start strategy to maintain his turn to speak. This is marked by a change in the expression “you have to kind of, like, you have to, you have to... like,” which should have been continued into a complete sentence, but changed to “so that's why I'll usually, like, go away for a week by myself...” which is a new sentence change.

### C. Yielding the turn strategies

#### 1) Prompting

##### **Datum 47 (video 1)**

(46) **Elliot:** “Um...Yeah, it’s called Supernatural. [laugh] This is- I do not have anything to do with this”

(47) **Trevor:** “-You’re talking about VR-“

(48) **Elliot:** “VR. Yeah, like a- [Trevor: okay] and it’s a certain...fitness app. I can do it in my living room, and I can do it... You know, if you’re traveling, I bring it and-“

In another discussion regarding VR conducted by the two speakers, there was a prompting strategy. The situation begins with Elliot's explanation of the tool he uses for workouts, namely VR. Although a little embarrassed, he tells about it, Elliot explained that he uses a fitness app for his regular workout activities in the living room. In addition, he mentioned the advantages of VR that can be brought while traveling. In the middle of Elliot's explanation, Trevor responds to his statement by saying "you're talking about VR." Trevor's response was meant to emphasize that what Elliot was talking about was the discussion of VR. That way,

Elliot will have a turn to speak to emphasize more about the VR he's telling. Therefore, Trevor's response "you're talking about VR" can be categorized as a prompting yielding the turn strategy. Which is interpreted, the speaker intends to persuade the listener to respond to a statement that is stronger than the previous speech.

## 2) Appealing

### Datum 64 (video 1)

**(64) Elliot:** And they're in this sort of... triangle thing. And you are hitting the corresponding things with your bats Also, simultaneously, triangles are coming out at you and those are for, like, squats and side squats. And it's also to fantastic music. **You know?**

**(65) Trevor:** Oh, okay.

This phenomenon occurred when the two speakers were discussing the VR technology that Elliot uses in his sport. Elliot was asked by Trevor then he explained how to use the technology. Elliot said that in the VR there was a sports game accompanied by music, in which you were asked to hit an object using two bats. Unknowingly, these movements form patterns that match the original sports movements. At the end of Elliot's statement there is the sentence "you know?" who shows a sign of giving a turn to the other party to give a response. The existence of the question tag is in accordance with the appealing strategy which is a type of yielding the turn strategy.

### Datum 16 (video 2)

**(16) Trevor:** He, you know, he, I'm sure you have seen, he loves you so much. You know, he just, he just— he feels like you're the greatest actor that he's ever worked with. He says in many ways you're his De Niro, which is a huge compliment, **you know** [Daniel: "yeah, yeah."] Bec-because the relationship you have is special.

This datum occurred after the two speakers discussed the shooting process in the film starring Daniel entitled "Nope". After Daniel shared his experiences during the shooting process, Trevor said that the director of the film, Jordan Peele, really liked Daniel because Jordan felt he was the best actor he had ever worked with. Trevor felt that this was a compliment to Daniel, saying "...which is a huge compliment, you know." In his words, Trevor mentions a question tag "you know" at the end of his sentence to offer a response to Daniel. That way, the speaker gives the other person the opportunity to answer or simply respond to what he says, resulting in a change of turn. This situation is characteristic of an appealing strategy which is part of the yielding the turn strategy.

### 3) Giving up

#### Datum 70 (video 1)

**(70) Elliot: But this is, like, specifically for fitness, and it's amazing. Like, I finish it, and I'm just...**

**(71) Trevor:** I will safely say, I don't think I've ever had a conversation involving squats, triangles, squares, VR and stick thingies.

In this datum, when the conversation between the two speakers was almost over, they were busy discussing how to use the fitness application in VR. Elliot explained that when he started the fitness application, triangular-shaped objects appeared which he would hit using the provided bat. The motion of hitting objects in VR produces movements aimed at squats and side squats, which can also be accompanied by music. Then, Elliot added "but this is, like, specifically for fitness, and it's amazing. Like, I finish it, and I'm just...". By giving a long pause after saying "and I'm just ...", Elliot felt that there was nothing he wanted to say

anymore so he thought it was Trevor's time to speak. Here, it can be understood that the pause is intended for the next speaker to take his turn. Therefore, the strategy carried out by Elliot is included in the yielding the turn strategy which is of the giving up type.

### **Datum 23 (video 2)**

**(23) Trevor: Sometimes you meet on set. So-**

**(24) Daniel:** you see... you see a person's character when you're, like, going up against themselves [Trevor: "Wow"] You see how generous they are, you see how much they lack, see how much they're there for themselves or they're there for the script. What... you see who they're serving 'cause sometimes they're just serving themselves or sometimes they're serving the director, sometimes they're serving the script.

The strategy in this datum appears when the two speakers are discussing how the relationship between fellow actors is when they are working together. To kick off the topic, Trevor asked Daniel if spending a lot of time with the other actors could improve chemistry or if their chemistry could make the situation on set easier, considering the actors haven't always met other actors before. At the end of his question, Trevor added the sentence "...Sometimes you meet on set. So-" and then stopped what he was saying while signaling for Daniel to give his next response. The signal is a pause and nod of the head which means that Trevor feels that it is his turn to speak enough. This action is included in the type of giving up which is a category of yielding the turn strategy. This situation meant that Trevor thought it was Daniel's time to speak, so he signaled a pause and a nod with the intention of having Daniel take his turn.

## **B. Discussion**

Based on the data findings that have been analyzed and explained above, the researcher managed to identify various turn-taking strategies in both video talk show 1 and video 2. However, in video 1, there was one type of strategy that was not observed during the talk show: the meta-comment strategy, which is one of the interrupting strategies proposed by Stenstrom (2014). The meta-comment strategy was not used by Trevor and Elliot during their conversation because the video was a talk show, where their conversation took place informally. Consequently, they tended to employ other strategies, such as alerts, rather than interrupting strategies.

Additionally, the results of the data from video 1 indicate that the most frequently used strategies by Trevor and Elliot were the 'holding the turn' strategy, 'filled pause,' and 'lexical repetition.' The 'filled pause' strategy is used when a speaker momentarily stops speaking to consider their next utterance without allowing the other person to take their turn (Stenstrom, 2014). This means the first speaker employs the 'holding the turn' strategy to maintain control. On the other hand, 'lexical repetition' involves continuing the utterance by repeating previously spoken words (Stenstrom, 2014). This strategy is used to emphasize certain words and maintain control of the conversation. Both of these frequently used strategies create a sense of stalling for time to retain control, which is common in casual conversations on talk shows. This is because Trevor and Elliot engaged in a relaxed and informal conversation, making these two strategies suitable for their interaction.

A strategy that was not found in the conversation of video 2 of the talk show was 'prompting,' which falls under the category of 'yielding the turn' strategies. Prompting is defined as a strategy that occurs when the speaker attempts to encourage the listener to respond to a question more actively than other strategies (Stenström, 2014). According to the data collected, the prompting strategy was not used in video 2 because, during the talk show, Trevor and Daniel primarily focused on employing another strategy known as 'uptakes' throughout their conversation. This situation arose because Trevor and Daniel had a mutual understanding of their discussion topics, leading them to respond in ways that confirmed their shared thoughts. This mutual understanding also contributed to the frequent use of the 'uptakes' strategy in video 2. In accordance with Stenström's (2014) explanation, 'uptakes' fall under the category of 'taking the turn' strategies and are used to demonstrate that the speaker comprehends the preceding speaker's statements.

Apart from 'uptakes,' another frequently employed strategy in video 2 is 'lexical repetition.' In this context, 'lexical repetition' serves as a means of maintaining speaking turns by repeating words or sentences. In other words, the speaker aims to keep the listener engaged in their statement until they have completed their intended message. This aligns with Stenstrom's (2014) assertion regarding lexical repetition, which characterizes it as a strategy used by speakers to buy time by repeating words with the intention of maintaining control of the conversation until they have concluded their speech



Based on the findings of the research conducted in video 1, which involved a conversation between Trevor and Elliot Page, and video 2, featuring Trevor Daniel Kalluya, it is evident that turn-taking strategies were employed in their talk show conversations. This aligns with the research conducted by Agustianto et al. (2020), which analyzed turn-taking strategies in video talk show interviews on the Jimmy Fallon channel. In their study, they observed the frequent use of various turn-taking strategies, with 'Taking the turn' being the most commonly employed strategy during the interviews. Similarly, Sari et al. (2021) examined turn-taking strategies in the talk show 'Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC)' and found a variety of strategies being utilized. The 'Taking the turn starting up' strategy emerged as the most widely used in their research. Another study by Jufadri (2018) focused on a talk show featuring The Host and David Beckham on the 'Google' talk show. This study also identified various turn-taking strategies, with 'Taking the turn' being the dominant strategy. However, the results of the present study differ from those of previous research. In this research, involving the analysis of 2 videos, the 'holding the turn' strategy manifested in the form of 'lexical repetition' and 'filled pause,' while the 'Taking the turn' strategy appeared as 'Uptakes.' Applying Stenstrom's theory (2014), the researchers found that each type of strategy played a distinct role and complemented one another, while the three previous studies found that the type of 'taking the turn' manifested in the form of 'taking over', 'interruption', and 'interruption'. 'overlap' being the most dominant.

Based on the previous studies mentioned above, it is evident that various forms of turn-taking strategies have been employed in talk shows. This

demonstrates that the use of turn-taking in conversations is not universal and can vary. Turn-taking refers to a system in which each speaker regulates their interaction with their interlocutor, revealing how they interpret the previous speaker's utterance in each successive turn.

While the research objects in the three studies share similarities with this study, focusing on video talk shows, their findings differ from each other. Notably, the third previous study did not provide a detailed explanation of the three types of turn-taking strategies (Taking the turn, holding the turn, yielding the turn). This video talk show research conducted by Trevor Noah aims to address this gap. Although similar to previous research, this study offers a more comprehensive and in-depth exploration of various aspects of turn-taking, including Taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn.

The findings of this study indicate that both in video 1 between Trevor and Elliot Page and video 2 between Trevor and Daniel Kalluya, a dominant strategy emerged, which is lexical repetition, commonly used during their talk shows. However, it is worth noting that Trevor and Elliot did not employ the sub-type of meta-comments, while Trevor and Daniel did not use the sub-type of prompting.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This final chapter is a conclusion from the results found in the previous chapter. Then there are also suggestions or recommendations to expand further research that discusses the same topic.

#### **A. Conclusion**

In a conversation, the practice of taking turns to speak is commonplace, indicating the involvement of speech act transfer activities. Stenstrom (2014) highlights three crucial aspects for constructing a seamless conversation: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Essentially, when one person is speaking, the listener must wait for the speaker to finish their statement. After the initial speaker has completed their turn, the listener then has the opportunity to take their turn to speak. Failure to manage a conversation effectively can result in overlaps or interruptions, as both participants may not be ready to take their respective turns. This can disrupt the flow of the conversation.

This study managed to find 114 data in the form of 2 video talk shows, including video 1 between (Trevor Noah and Elliot Page) and video 2 between (Trevor Noah and Daniel Kalluya) from Trevor Noah's YouTube channel and have been transcribed. In this finding, researchers reveal forty-eight data in the type of taking the turn strategy. six selected data from the clear start form (two from video 1, as well as four from video 2). ten data were selected as hesitant start (seven from video 1 and three from video 2). The take over strategy generates eighteen data, which include thirteen data uptakes strategies (six found from video

1 and seven from video 2). The link strategy is five data (four from video 1 and one from video 2). The interrupting strategy generates ten data, which includes seven data alert strategies (four from video 1 and three from video 2). While the meta-comments found three data (three found from video 2 and not found in video 1). The overlapping strategy generates four data (three from video 1 and only one from video 2). From the next type, holding the turn strategy, 50 data were found. Among the filled pause strategies, 15 data were found (ten from video 1 and five from video 2). The silent pause strategy found nine data (eight from video 1 and one from video 2). Then the lexical repetition strategy is twenty-two data (ten from video 1 and twelve from video 2). Four data new start strategy (two from video 1 and two from video 2). Finally, for yielding the turn strategy, sixteen data were found. The types include: Strategy prompting of five data (five found from video 1 and none of this type found in video 2). Strategy Appealing five data (three found from video 1 and two from video 2). Strategy giving up a total of six data (four found from video 1 and two from video 2).

In addition to analyzing the turn-taking strategies employed in the two videos, this research also sheds light on how these strategies are utilized by speakers in video talk-show conversations. Beginning with the 'taking-the-turn' strategy, it comes into play when Trevor and his two guest stars initiate discussions, respond to each other's statements, interrupt, or overlap during the conversation. In essence, the 'taking-the-turn' strategy is used to initiate speaking. Conversely, the 'holding-the-turn' strategy is applied mid-conversation when a speaker is formulating their thoughts and intentions. This strategy may involve

pausing momentarily, repeating words, or restarting their sentences to ensure effective communication. The 'holding-the-turn' strategy serves as a means to keep the interlocutor engaged while the speaker carefully chooses their words. On the other hand, the 'yielding-the-turn' strategy is employed when a speaker allows the interlocutor to take their turn without resistance or objection. This strategy can be observed when the speaker encourages a response, uses question tags, or leaves a pause to signal the interlocutor to speak. The 'yielding-the-turn' strategy is aimed at providing the interlocutor an opportunity to express their thoughts and gauge their reaction.

## **B. Suggestion**

After conducting an analysis of conversations in talk-show videos from 'The Daily Show' channel, the researcher offers guidance to those interested in pursuing research in the same field. In addition to gaining a detailed understanding of turn-taking strategies, future researchers are encouraged to explore various other branches of linguistics. This could involve theoretical combinations of turn-taking strategies with other linguistic aspects, such as body movements and speech acts, among others. Furthermore, future researchers have the opportunity to integrate turn-taking theory with important social variables, such as gender. This approach aims to diversify research efforts, ensuring that future studies do not merely replicate previous findings

In addition to talk shows, future researchers can explore various other sources of data for analysis, such as conversations in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classes, debates, interactions between presenters at music shows,

or other naturally occurring conversations. In selecting research objects, it is recommended that future researchers focus on conversations conducted through improvisation, without predefined scripts. This approach allows for the collection of natural reactions from speakers, enhancing the quality of the research data. Furthermore, after gaining a deeper understanding of turn-taking theory, researchers interested in this field are expected to conduct precise and detailed analyses of the turn-taking strategies identified in the data they gather.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Ahmad Husein Al-Farisi was born in Sukoharjo on July 3, 1999. He graduated from MAN 1 Surakarta in 2018. While he was in senior high school, he was active in intra-school organization and became a chairman of the English Club at MAN 1 Surakarta in 2017. He also became one of the administrators of the OPPK (Religious Program Student Organization) as a member of the language division. In 2017, he was also active in participating in English speech competitions and represented the city of Surakarta several times in higher level speech contest competitions. After graduating from senior high school in 2018, he continued his education to Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in English Literature Department and finished it in 2023.

## APPENDIX

### TABLE OF DATA CLASSIFICATION OF TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES

#### VIDEO 1 (Trevor Noah with Elliot Page)

No.	Conversation		Turn-Taking Strategies		
			Taking the turn	Holding the turn	Yielding the turn
1.	Trevor: “Welcome back to the show”  <b>Elliot: “Thank you, thanks so much for having me again.”</b>	Starting up	Clear Start		
2.	Trevor: “I-I’d love to know— when you start a project, do you have any inclination—do you go like “this is gonna be a hit”? Do you have an idea that it’s gonna be a hit or just go with it and hope for the best?”  <b>Elliot: “No, yeah, you got to just go with it, hope for the best, ‘cause I’ve definitely been in things that you think are gonna be hits and they’re not”</b>		Hesitant Start		
3.	Trevor: Wait, like virtual reality?  <b>Elliot: Yeah, it feels so weird</b> that this is now what I’m— what we’re talking about, but it’s...	Taking Over	Uptakes		

4.	<p>Elliot: “Um, and I’ve had the opposite and I think mostly it’s about, you know, being present and enjoying the process, ‘cause we never know whatever’s gonna happen about anything.”</p> <p><b>Trevor: “But, what I think a lot of people have enjoyed</b> is how the writers incorporated your personal story into the story on the show because both yourself and the character have transitioned and it’s just, like, this beautiful moment where we’re seeing, like, families and acceptance and people not understanding.”</p>		Links		
5.	<p>Elliot: “You’re making me blush. Um... Um, what’s my... secret? I-”</p> <p><b>Trevor: -Yeah, because— So, here’s my thing, whenever people ask me to take a picture for, like, a magazine,</b> then I-I... there’s many days I stand in front of the mirror, and then I go, “How do you get this part to not show?” because they always tell you, like, when it’s— you know what I mean. At the photo shoot, they’ll be like “Just be yourself.” And then I’m like, “But if I’m myself, this part does this. So, it’s like,</p>	Interrupting	Alert		

	how do you do this?"				
6.	<p>Elliot: You have these, like, two large...kind of, bats. Like, a white one and a black one. And then-</p> <p><b>Trevor: This is inside the world though, right?</b></p>		Overlapping		
7.	<p><b>Trevor:</b> You're talking about VR Elliot: VR. Yeah, like a- and it's a certain...fitness app. I can do it in my living room, and I can do it... <b>um.. you know, if you're traveling, I bring it and-</b></p>			Filled pause	
8.	<p><b>Trevor: But if I'm myself, this part does this.</b></p> <p>Elliot: Got it</p> <p><b>Trevor: So, it's like, how do you do this? But there you're just, like, doing the casual thing, but it's just like, you know what I mean, straight, like, washboard abs and the whole thing.</b></p>			Silent pause	
9.	<p><b>Trevor:</b> If you could choose any power in real life <b>what would you... what would you choose?</b></p> <p>Elliot: You know, I really, um... in the show, the character Allison, uh.. and she has a power with a</p>			Lexical Repetition	

	rumor.				
10.	<b>Elliot: “And you... This is so funny [chuckles] and then a trainer pops up for a moment</b> , they warm you up. There’s a thing called Flow and Boxing.”			New Start	
11.	Elliot: “Um... Yeah, it’s called Supernatural. [laugh] This is- I do not have anything to do with this”  <b>Trevor: “-You’re talking about VR-“</b>  Elliot: “VR. Yeah, like a- [Trevor: okay] and it’s a certain... fitness app. I can do it in my living room, and I can do it... You know, if you’re traveling, I bring it and-“				Prompting
12.	<b>Elliot:</b> And they’re in this sort of... triangle thing. And you are hitting the corresponding things with your bats Also, simultaneously, triangles are coming out at you and those are for, like, squats and side squats. And it’s also to fantastic music. <b>You know?</b>  <b>Trevor: Oh, okay.</b>				Appealing
13.	<b>Elliot: But this is, like, specifically for fitness, and it’s amazing. Like, I finish</b>				Giving up

	<p><b>it, and I'm just...</b></p> <p>Trevor: I will safely say, I don't think I've ever had a conversation involving squats, triangles, squares, VR and stick thingies.</p>				
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**VIDEO 2 (Trevor Noah with Daniel Kalluya**

	Conversation		Turn-Taking Strategies
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			Taking the turn	Holding the turn	Yielding the turn
1.	Trevor: “Yeah, you’re welcome. Yes, it would be. Yo, I would love to know, how do you stay motivated after an Oscar?” <b>Daniel: “I’ve been struggling...”</b>	Starting Up	Clear Start		
2.	Trevor: How do you see you sharing a piece of your world as someone who is extremely private? <b>Daniel: Uhm, I’m still figuring that out. ‘Cause I’m just... I just feel like, like, I’m trying not to overthink it and just go “This is what I’m doing today.” Like, and then, like... Well, I-I-I kind of like using the platform to show joy, like, let’s show people we have fun</b>		Hesitant Start		
3.	Daniel: “No, no—no, then I’d be like, “you’re welcome.” <b>Trevor: “Yeah, you’re welcome. Yes, it would be.”</b>	Taking Over	Uptakes		
4.	Trevor: “I feel like you two have become best friends. Everywhere I’ve seen you together, every... it feels like you’re like siblings now.” <b>Daniel: “But, she’s deeply annoying, yeah”</b>		Links		
5.	Daniel: “Thank you, thank you. Thanks for having me. Thanks for having-”	Interrupting	Alert		

	<p>Trevor: “Thanks for having me”?! Thanks for- thanks for having-”</p> <p>Daniel: “Come on, man, manners!”</p>				
6.	<p>Daniel: “Yeah, yeah. I- I remember when, I remember when I realized. There was a- there was a scene, the “give me the keys” scene in Get Out. Um, that was improvised, and, uh... [Trevor: “<b>wait are you serious?</b>”] Yeah. There was a whole scene that was written, and, like, I’m like, instinctual. And so I’m like, “Nah, I don’t...this isn’t... he’s got to get out. Right, ‘cause, like, what’s he talking for?”</p>		Meta-Comment		
7.	<p>Daniel: And so I’m like, “Nah, I don’t...this isn’t... he’s got to get out [Trevor chuckles] Right, ‘cause, like, what’s he talking for?”</p> <p>Trevor: <b>It’s in the movie title.</b></p> <p>Daniel: He’s got to get out [Trevor: “<b>he has to get out</b>”]. And then, uh, and then, and then I was like, “It’s not working, it’s not working,” and he just removed all the lines and he said “Just ask her for the keys, just ask her for the keys” But I’m like, “Well, he knows that she’s- he knows that she’s...” Like, “No, just ask for the keys, just ask for the keys.” And I</p>		Overlapping		

	realized in that moment 'cause "Oh, I trust you."				
8.	Daniel: "I don't know what kind of key is that. Yeah" <b>Trevor:</b> And you know what, you are using it. This, <b>uh</b> , movie, and people—you <b>know</b> , obviously, we played the trailer. And just a little piece of the movie there. But, <b>um</b> , nobody knows what this movie's about. Like, there were times you didn't really know what was happening, right?			Filled pause	
9.	Daniel: I'm trying not to overthink it and just go...[Trevor:"Okay, okay"] "This is what I'm doing today." Like, and then, like... Well, I-I-I kind of like using the platform to show joy. Like, let's show people we have fun			Silent Pause	
10.	<b>Trevor:</b> Before I let you go. <b>There's-there's</b> one question I've been dying to ask you, and this is from the Oscars. You know, <b>when-when you're</b> accepting your award.			Lexical Repetition	
11.	<b>Trevor:</b> "I've always wondered with any amazing actor, are there parts of the character that you keep with you or, or are you able to just, like, turn it off, and then- and then you're done after the project?" Daniel: "No, it stays with			New Start	

	<p>you, it stays with you. <b>You have to kind of, like, you have to, you have to...like, so that's why I'll usually, like, go away for a week by myself and go, "What were my habits?"</b> Because you're doing his habits. And you are your habits. So, you're doing this person's habits for, like, four months and then you—but you— then you—you're not—you're not away from yourself. You're here, so you have to kind of go travel back to yourself and go..."</p>				
12.	<p><b>Trevor:</b> He, you know, he, I'm sure you have seen, he loves you so much. You know, he just, he just—he feels like you're the greatest actor that he's ever worked with. He says in many ways you're his De Niro, which is a huge compliment, <b>you know [Daniel: "yeah, yeah."]</b> Bec-because the relationship you have is special.</p>				Appealing
13.	<p><b>Trevor: Sometimes you meet on set. So-</b> Daniel: you see... you see a person's character when you're, like, going up against themselves [Trevor: "Wow"] You see how generous they are, you see how much they lack, see how much they're there for themselves or they're there</p>				Giving Up

	for the script. What... you see who they're serving 'cause sometimes they're just serving themselves or sometimes they're serving the director, sometimes they're serving the script.				
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