

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATE BETWEEN HILLARY CLINTON AND DONALD TRUMP**

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*Submitted to The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfilment of Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree at English Department*

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1415/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by Ricky Saputra (F041171022) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 8th July 2021

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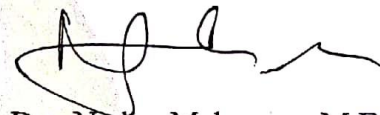
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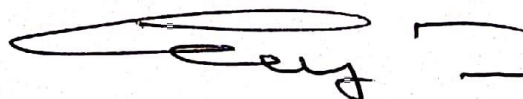


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DEBATE BETWEEN HILLARY CLINTON AND DONALD TRUMP**

BY

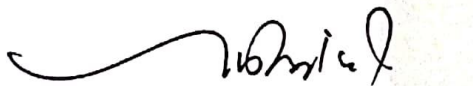
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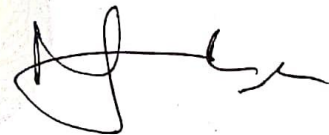
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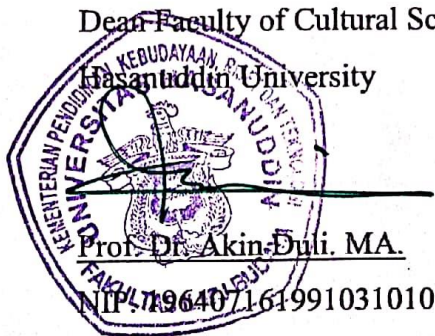
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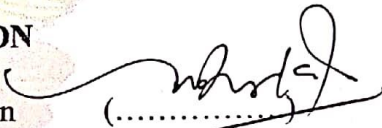

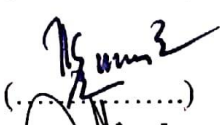


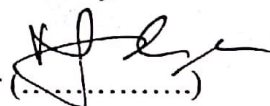
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**TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATE BETWEEN HILLARY CLINTON AND DONALD TRUMP**

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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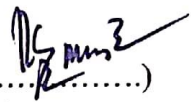
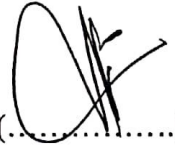
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DECLARATION

The thesis by **Ricky Saputra** (Student Number: **F041171022**) entitled, **TURN TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN HILLARY CLINTON AND DONALD TRUMP**, has been revised as advised during the examination on 29th July 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Dengan ini menyatakan skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya tulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 29th July 2021



Yang Menyatakan,

Ricky Saputra

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The writer realize that this thesis is still far from the thing we called perfection. Therefore, the writer would glad to receive both feedback and critics that can be useful in order to improve both the writer and the study of this thesis.

Makassar, 29th July 2021

The Writer

Ricky Saputra

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ABSTRACT

RICKY SAPUTRA. Turn Taking Strategies Used in the Second Presidential Debates Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump .(Dibimbing oleh Marleny Rajuni dan Nadira Mahaseng).

The purpose of this research is to analyze the turn taking strategies in the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 in Las Vegas, which every candidates use the strategies to make the conversation run well. In this case, the aims of this research are: (1) To identify the kinds of turn taking strategy in the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump, (2) To find out the dominant type of turn taking strategy in the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.

The method of this research use qualitative method. The data were the dialogues uttered by participants in the second presidential debate, and then classified with the same categories. To get the answer for the research problem, this study uses theory of turn taking strategy proposed by Stenstrom (1994). There are 3 kinds of turn taking strategy which are taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy and yielding the turn strategy.

The results of this research are stated as follows. Firstly, there are thirty one data collected from sample, those collected data resulted three main kinds of turn taking mechanism, and those are taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn and all kinds found in that conversation. Secondly, there are 31 datas which consist of 23 data of taking the turn strategies, 7 data of holding the turn strategies, and 1 data of yielding the turn strategies were found in this debate. The last is, uptakes is mostly presented by participants in the debate

Keywords: *Turn Taking Strategies, Conversation Analysis, Debate*

ABSTRACT

RICKY SAPUTRA. Strategi Pergantian Berbicara Yang Digunakan Dalam Debat Capres Kedua Antara Hillary Clinton dan Donald Trump. (Dibimbing oleh Marleny Rajuni dan Nadira Mahaseng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi *turn taking* dalam debat calon presiden kedua antara Hillary Clinton dan Donald Trump tahun 2016 di Las Vegas, dimana setiap kandidat menggunakan strategi tersebut untuk membuat percakapan berjalan dengan baik. Dalam hal ini, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis strategi *turn taking* dalam debat presiden kedua antara Hillary Clinton dan Donald Trump, (2) Untuk mengetahui jenis strategi *turn taking* yang dominan di debat capres kedua antara Hillary Clinton dan Donald Trump.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Datanya adalah dialog-dialog yang diucapkan peserta debat capres kedua, kemudian diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori yang sama. Untuk mendapatkan jawaban atas masalah penelitian, penelitian ini menggunakan teori strategi *turn taking* yang dikemukakan oleh Stenstrom (1994). Ada 3 macam strategi *turn taking* yaitu *strategi taking the turn*, *strategi holding the turn* dan *strategi yielding the turn*.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah, Pertama, ada tiga puluh satu data yang dikumpulkan dari sampel, data yang dikumpulkan menghasilkan tiga jenis mekanisme giliran berbicara, yaitu *taking the turn*, *holding the turn*, dan *yielding the turn* dan semua jenis yang ditemukan dalam percakapan itu. Kedua, terdapat 31 data yang terdiri dari 23 data *taking the turn* 7 data *holding the turn*, dan 1 data *yielding the turn* ditemukan dalam debat ini. Terakhir, *uptakes* adalah strategi yang paling sering digunakan oleh peserta debat.

Kata Kunci: Strategi pergantian berbicara, Analisis Wacana, Debat

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this thesis consist of background of the study, identification of the problem, scope of problem, the reserach question, the objectives of the study, and lastly the significance of the problem.

A. Background of The Study

In the daily life, human communicating each other, its called conversating. Conversation is a form of communication that is used by humans to build social relationships with one another humans all around the world. Language is teh instrument used to communicate. It has a meaning which function to deliver the message, concept, and idea. When the participantss in a conversation can understand the meaning of what they utters, it means that the conversation is going well. A good conversation can be achieved when the participantss are able to cooperate. The point is, the current speaker and the next speaker should know what time should they speak.

For example, when someone's talking, then the listener/the next speaker have to listen and wait for their turn to speak, so, the message from the previous speaker utterance can be delivered well. Moreover, the participants will be able to have common understanding of what is being discussed. For example, when A is talking, then B have to listen and wait for his turn to speak, and vice versa. The substitution of speaking turn between the current sepaker and the listener and the listener to the speaker is called turn taking. Everyone that participate in a conversation should

know what time in conversation is right to talk and listen. Somehow, a lot of people do not follow the rules and they do not wait for their turn to speak in the right time. This could result that the message from the speakers is not delivered properly.

In both formal and informal conversation, turn taking oftenly occurs. There are many kinds of formal conversation that should follow this strategy, one of those is debate. Debate is a process that involves formal discussion on a particular topic. In a debate, opposing arguments are put forward to argue for opposing viewpoints. Debate occurs in public meetings, academic institutions, and so on. It is a formal type of discussion , often with a modertor and an audience. Debate itself has some characteristic , One of the very prominent characteristic is that the conversation is supposed to "win" other participantss. Every participants on the debate should be able to keep their beliefs about an idea. In consequence, participantss are required to be able to dispute with another participantss.

In this case, because of desire to win the arguments, sometimes they forget to pay attention of their turn to speak. Both formal and informal conversation has different ways to organize the rules in taking the turn. In the informal conversation for example daily conversations, the rules of turn taking are not organized directly, so the participantss are free to take their turn to speak. While in formal conversation such as debate, it has rule of turn-taking, which is organized technically. So, all the participantss have to follow the rules in order to make the debate run well.

One of the important rule in debate is all participantss should speak in accordance with instruction from the moderator. The moderator is one of the important role in debate, who manage the turn to speak for the debate participantss.

Daily conversation has the differences compared to debates, especially in selection of topics. In daily conversation, the participants is freely to choose what topic they want to talk about. Nevertheless, the topic in debate is settled by the theme of the conversation. For example, during the presidential debates, the topic is about the current issues that had been spreading around the country.

Researches about turn taking has been done before by some researchers. Most of them explain about the turn taking, part of turn taking as well and using different of research object. The previous research of turn taking that the researcher found used classroom interaction, tv programs script, and movie script as their research object while the researcher is using debate transcript as his research object.

Related to this problem, there is something interesting about the distribution of turn-taking strategy in the debate. The rules in the debate should be followed by all participants to make the debate run well. In fact, a lot of the participants in debate do not follow these rules. They do not wait for their turn to speak at the appropriate time. This caused a lot of overlaps and interruption happened. Therefore, this research will analyze more deeply about the turn-taking strategy in the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump (2016).

B. Identification of problem

Based on the background of research, the researcher wants to avoid a long explanation, because of that, this reaserch will focus on turn taking strategy which consists of taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy and yielding the turn strategy. There are some problems that researcher found on doing this research those are :

1. Sometimes, the participant didn't know the right time to speak and talking without the moderator's instruction. that is why Its hard to find the kind of turn taking in this debate.
2. Turn taking strategies occured oftenly in this debate, with all the participant who take part on this debate, it is hard to know who used turn taking the most.
3. Because of many turn taking occurs in this debate, its hard to classify the dominant type of those.
4. Some of the participant used turn taking strategy while talking and vice versa. It is hard to identify how often the candidates used turn taking on his/her turn.
5. Sometimes, the candidates interrupt the current speaker without permission from the moderators.

Moreover, this reasearch will limit the discussion about kinds of turn taking and explaining the reason of turn taking based on the strategy which is proposed by Stentrom (1994).

C. Scope of Problem

The researcher used the theory to analyze the process of turn taking appllied by the debaters, the function of turn taking used by the candidates, and the type of turn taking strategies used in this research. Besides to get a spesific explanation and avoid larger explanation, the resercher limit the analysis of turn taking mechanism used in this research which is consist of :

1. the type of turn taking used by the participants and on this debate.

2. The dominant type of turn taking that applied by the debate participants.

The data in this research obtained from the debate transcript of the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.

D. Research Questions

According to the explanation the researcher have mentioned above, this research formulate the following questions:

1. What kinds of turn taking strategies are used by the candidate in the Second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump?
2. What are the dominant type of of turn taking strategies are used by the candidate in the debate?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the reasearch question above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify what kinds of turn taking strategies in the second presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.
2. To find out the dominant type of turn taking strategies used in the second presidential debate

F. The Significances of the Study

This reasearch expects to give contribution in linguistics, especially about turn taking strategy. This research is also expected to be useful as a reference for the readers who want to conduct similar research about turn taking strategy in both formal and informal conversation. As expected this reasearch could contribute in both academic and society, so the readers can developpe their knowledge about the

turn-taking strategies that applied so that the conversation could run well.
furthermore, this research is also expected to provide benefits for a similar study of
the turn-taking strategy in formal or informal conversation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provided the previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework.

A. Previous Studies

The researcher found some researches related to turn taking strategies, this will help the author's even more. There are some similarities and differences between these researches. Here are several previous studies that already researched about turn-taking strategy.

The first research is "turn taking by Jenni Ingram and Victoria Elliott (2014) entitled *“Turn Taking and Wait Time‘ in Classroom Interaction”*. Seventeen students of mathematics lessons between 12 to 14 years were analyzed in terms of the structure of turn taking and the length and nature of pauses that occurred during the class interactions and found that in classroom interactions where different turn taking structures apply, silences have a different influence on student and teacher behavior.

The second research is Turn Taking Analysis by Vivi Rizqi Untari (2015) entitled *"Turn taking analysis of Debate Forums in Indonesia Lawyer Club and Indonesia Lawak Klub"* from Education University of Indonesia. This study focuses on how turn-taking emerged in those debate forum. The research focus is on three parts : the turn-taking rules, overlap, and analysis of repair.

The third research is Sulistyowati (2009) analyzed about “*Turn taking strategies used by the characters of “The Pursuit of The Happiness”*” movie by using Stenstrom theory, that consist of three they are taking the turn strategies, holding the turn strategies, and yielding the turn strategies. The researcher found that three turn taking strategies were correlated each other. Those strategies found in every conversation. In taking the turn strategy, the main character used starting up strategy, taking over strategy, and interrupting strategy.

After reading the previous studies above, the researcher found some differences between these previous study and the research that has been conducted.

The differences that the writer found between these previous studies and the researcher’s work are the first previous study used the different object which is classroom interaction while the researcher is using debate transcript as his object and so are the other previous research that used tv programs debate forums transcript and the third one used a movie transcript on her research.

This research focuses on the turn-taking strategies using the theory of Stenstrom. Based on the theory, the turn taking is classified into three types of strategies. There are taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy and yielding the turn strategy.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatic is one of area which studies the way in which context contributes to meaning. -Pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation of linguistics meaning in context (Fromkin, Blair, and Collins, 1999:182).

Kadmon (2001:1) states that — Pragmatics has to do with language use , and with –going beyond the literal meaning|. According to Peccei (1999:2) that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistics knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about physical and social world|. Chomsky states that pragmatics means knowledge of how language is related to the situation in which it is used.

There are many functions of language in daily life such as to give speech, announces, speak, tell, etc. –Speech is a formal talk given to an audience to express our thoughts| (Oxford Dictionary, 1995:1142). Speech is useful for everyone, especially for a president to announce what happened in their country.

2. Conversation Analysis

Before we going to any further to know more about turn taking strategies, we must to know what an approach that is used to analyze turn taking features. One of an approach to analyze turn taking features is conversation analysis approach. Conversation analysis according to Hutchby and Wooffitt, (1998:13) is the systematic analysis of the talk produced in everyday situations of human interaction: talk in interaction.. From that statement,we can conclude that conversation analysis is an analysis that is produced by human whenthey have interaction with each other.

According to Hutchby and Woffitt (1989: 14) “The aim of CA is to discover how participantss understand and response to one another in their turns at talk, with acentral focus being on how sequences of actions are generated.” By

studying conversation analysis, it is hoped that it can help human beings, when they do 'talk-in interaction', is more easily as an orderly accomplishment.

3. Turn Taking

In order to know the turn taking strategies in every conversation, it is good to find out about turn taking itself first. Turn taking is a foundational study in conversation analysis. According to Hutchby and Wooffitt (1998: 47) stated that there are three basic facts about conversation: turn taking occurs, one speaker tends to talk at a time, and turns are taken with as little gap or overlap between them as possible.

According to Stenstrom (1994: 4), "A turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over". Turn taking means that the speaker gives a chance to the listener, who will be the next speaker, to give a comment of what the speaker said and this is a repeating process in the conversation (Levinson, 1983: 292). From those explanations, we can conclude that turn taking is the changing role or turn of the speaker and the listener.

4. Debate

Debate is a formal discussion on a particular topic in a public meeting, academic institutions, and legislative assembly. In which opposing arguments are put forward and usually ends with a vote. It is also called a formal type of discussion featuring a moderator and an audience, in addition to the debate participants. Debate is also the method of interactive and representational argument. Debate is a broader form of argument than deductive reasoning, which

only examines whether a conclusion is a consequence of premises, and factual argument, which only examines what is or is not the case, or rhetoric, which is a technique of persuasion.

5. Politico

Politico is an American political journalism company which originally known as *The Politico*, based in Arlington county, Virginia. It covers politics and policy internationally, in addition to United States. It provides content through its website, radio, podcast, and newspapers which coverage in Washington D.C includes the U.S Congress, the media, and the presidency.

C. Theoretical framework

In this research, the researcher used turn taking strategies based on Stenstrom's theory (1994) Stenstrom theory (1994: 68) stated that there are three types of turn taking strategies, those are: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy.

1. Taking the Turn Strategy

When the conversation begins, it means that someone initiative to talk. There must be cooperation between a speaker and a listener in order to the conversation goes well. For the first time, the speaker/the first speaker begins to talk with the listener or the second speaker (someone who is invited to talk. After finishing his/her talking, the listener gives a reply or an answer to him/her to (the first speaker). Stenstrom (68) said that the turn-taking could be complicated, because the speaker who will speak is not ready to respond to the

previous speakers. Therefore, Stenstrom divides taking the turn strategy into three parts. Those are: starting up strategy, taking over strategy, and interrupting strategy which will be explained below.

a. Starting up strategy

During the conversation, the first thing that both participants have to do is making the situation from silence to speech, someone needs to initiate in the beginning of the talk. Starting up is the situation where a person starts his turn to speak (Stenstrom 69). A speaker is not well prepared at the beginning of the conversation, sometimes. That is why the speaker usually use a hesitant start such as filled pauses for example : am, a;m and verbal fillers.

For example:

A: you know, Well, to give the speaker a bit time to prepare his/her statement he is going to use.

In some situation, the speaker have prepared their statement before she/he will take the turn, the word “well” will come up to make a good start. Moreover, the speaker usually try to grab the listeners attention when he/she begin the conversation to keep the conversation on.

b. Taking over strategy

Taking over strategy in conversation is when the first speaker started the conversation and get some response from the listener and then she/he gives reply to answer what the speaker has stated. According to Strenstroom (1994: 71) taking over involve whether uptakes or link. By

making uptake, the listener acknowledge receipt of what the speaker says and evaluates it before going on. Upstake like: oh and yeah usually come by appealor like: you know? In the previews turn. There is also another strategy on taking over called links, it means the next speaker or the listener takes the turn by using connecting words such as: because, but, and so. Below is an example of links.

A: "She said she know nothing about the man in black"

B: "And then, what should we do now?"

In this strategy, the speaker can use both uptakes or link. If the speaker wants to give respond to the current speaker statement as showing the speaker's agreement, the speaker should use uptakes. While links are used to take turn in order to continue the speaker's utterance as showing disagreement, or countinuing of previews utterance.

c. Interrupting strategy

This strategy consist of two which is alert and meta comment. Alert occurs when the listener speaks louder than the other participants to interrupt the current speaker in order to attract attentions. It also sometimes occurs because the speaker think that the previews speaker had finished talking or the speaker felt compelled to say when another speaker is talking (Strentrom 73). For example wors like: look, listen, hey. Below is an example of alert.

A: "I didn't steal your pen dude"

B: "Look, there it is"

Meta comment is when a participants give a comment on a talk itself. It allows the listener to come up with objections without any offend to the previous speaker which has face saving effect and a polite way on interrupting the previous speaker. They usually use words like: can i just tell?, can i say something?, etc. For example:

A: "This is all the task that you must to do right now!, i will give you all 30 minutes to do it".

B : "Sir, could i say something about this? this is exactly the same task we have done last week".

2. Holding the Turn Strategy

Holding the turn means to carry on speaking turn. Holding the turn is the state when the speaker want to hold the turn in speaking, but had difficulty in planning what to say (Strenstrom 75). It happens when the speaker cannot hold or control the turns all the time because it is kind of difficult to plan what to say at the same time. The speaker has to stop talking and start planning in the middle of the turn. The speaker should avoid silence, unless is strategically placed, because the listener mistakes it for a takeover the signal. In other words, the speaker has to play for time.

To avoid the speaker give a break down or take over, there are four devices that can help the speaker, those are :

a. Filled pause and Verbal Filler

Filled pause or verbal filler usually occurs when the speaker has no intend to giving away the turn or yiled the turn, but it is actually to planning what to say next. Filled pauses or verbal fillers are used to indicate that the speaker was thinking about what to say, and did not want to give a turn to the next speaker (Stenstrom 76).

For example :

A : “The government was planning to make aregulation”

B : “We are all have know that”

b. Silent Pause

As the current speaker hold the turn, it is important to make the next speaker to keep waiting for his/her turn. A silent pause placed syntactically and semantically strategic. Silent pause serves as the holder of a turn, so the speaker tries to maintain the listener to keep silent until he finished speaking (Stenstrom 76).

For example :

A : “Hey have you tried the new horror game that just released?”

B : “what game?”

A : “The brand new resident evil 7 remastered”

B : “Oh yeah you have tried it right? Tell me about the storyline”

A : “it is a cool story and amazing graphic and the control is it was fun to play at first but after playing it for several minutes,i feel suddenly.....bored”

A very long pause like the example above could make a shift speaker. The silence immediately after conjunction make it clear that there is more information about to come, it also strongly emphasizes the information.

c. Lexical repetition

It is used when the speaker repeat the exact same word many times because the speaker want to go on speaking. Lexical repetition used by repeating the words because the speaker still wants to continue his speaking (Stenstrom 77).

For example :

A : “It cant even make seious effect even if you if if if can make it on time”

d. Start all over Again

It is used when the speaker cannot use his/her ideas by using lexical repetition, filled pause and verbal fillers, silent pause to avoid getting lost, the speaker can use a new start. New start used when a third way previously not used, eventually had to repeat his uttarance from the start again (Stenstrom 78).

For example :

A : “i think we should make it more.....nevermind its still look good”

In conclusion, holding the turn is sometimes difficult so speaker can use the four devices above to make sure the next speaker doesn't take the turn before the previous speaker finished his/her utterance.

3. Yielding the Turn

The last strategy is yielding the turn strategy. Sometimes the speaker has to give away the turn rather reluctantly, but usually the speaker yields the turn without much protesting. The speaker appeals to the listener for a response (Stenstrom, 1994:79). Yielding the turn strategy is divided into prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy.

a. Prompting Strategy

Prompting strategy is used in order to invite, offer, request, greeting, etc. In order to make the participants respond more, the speaker can make a prompting. In prompting, the speaker acts to encourage the other speaker to respond to the utterance more powerfully than others (Stenstrom 79).

For example:

A: "Anna"

B: "Yes"

A: "Do you want some of these cookies?"

B: "No, thank you for offering"

b. Appealing strategy

Appealing means a turn that giving an explicit signal to the listener in order to provide feedback, such as: question tags, all right, right, ok, you know (Stenstrom 79).

For example:

A: “The thief that has been robbing bank has prisoned you know”

B: “ Yeah, i saw it on the tv last night”

c. Giving up Strategy

The last strategy on yielding the turn is giving up strategy. This situation occurred when the speaker has no more thing to say or she or she/he think that it is time for the listener to response. In giving up strategy, the speaker realizes that they do not have anything more to say and feels it is time for the listeners to speak (Stenstrom 80). Generally, this strategy happened when the speaker cannot share the information that he/she has in his or her mind, as a result, there is a pause and the longer the pause, the stronger the pressure on the listener to say something. For example:

A:”I think if you want to a - - a:m-“

B:”Yes, I already know about something you gonna say”.

4. Gesture

Gesture is a non-vocal communications or ususally called non-verbal communications or basically communicate without using any single utterances. The participants use gesture to communicate each other such as:

moving their head, their hand, arms, or the other part of the body. Supported by Alibali et al. (2000) stated that the action of gesturing helps speakers to organize spatial information and this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY