

CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS: TURN TAKING ON INDONESIA LAWYER CLUB TALK SHOW

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Abstract

This present study aims at analyzing the turn-taking strategy in a debate of Sunda Empire in Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) talk show broadcasted by TV One, one of the national television channels in Indonesia. Sunda Empire is an organization whose foundation lies in the romanticized idea of reviving glorious feudal kingdom of Sunda. With the application of the turn-taking strategy by Stenstrom's framework, this qualitative study was conducted through conversational analysis. There were five steps in analyzing the conversation, such as streaming Indonesia lawyer club episode Sunda Empire, taking note of the conversation, classifying the data, transcribing the data, translating the data, and interpreting the data. The results of the study revealed that all turn-taking strategies appear in the debate namely starting up, taking over, interrupting, overlapping, repair, silent pause, repeating words, filled pause, promoting, appealing, and giving up strategy. The most frequent turn-taking strategy occurred is starting up strategy. Theoretically, this study can support the theory of conversational analysis of turn-taking strategy. Practically, teachers can use it as a reference for an applied linguistics course.

Keywords : conversational analysis, turn taking

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INTRODUCTION

Sunda Empire is an organization whose foundation lies in the romanticized idea of reviving glorious feudal kingdom of Sunda. Sunda Empire was established in 2017. This movement has started on social media and eventually became viral. A Facebook user who was suspected as being a member of Sunda Empire named Renny Khairani updated a status. The status was 'Indonesia will be handled by Sunda Empire - Earth Empire'. It caused a commotion amongst social media users. This movement becomes a controversial issue in Indonesia as Indonesia is a republic country lead by a president. Thus, many mass media have reported the foundation of Sunda Empire on television as well as in various social media. One of the television programs has invited members of the Sunda Empire to the studio. It was aimed to

discover the case in depth. The debate of Sunda Empire involves a spurious King and His members as debaters. Thus, this debate is interesting to be analyzed in order to find out how the debaters use turn-taking while speaking and how the intention of their speech is displayed.

Whenever we communicate, we want to have and retain good connections with the people around, to prevent humiliation and maintaining social harmony (Paramartha, 2011). A debate is one form of communication. Debate is an activity between two or more people who are arguing, discussing, deciding problems, and differentiating certain things. Conversation involves two or more people take turns in speaking. The exchange turns of the speaker, and the listener or one person takes the turn of a conversation that occurs simultaneously is called as turn-taking (Brown & Yule, 1983). Turn-taking

can be defined as the activity of communication since the speaker takes their turn while speaking (Ghilzai & Baloch, 2016). According to Ghilzai & Baloch (2016), there are three different possibilities involving the structure of the turn-taking system. The current speaker may continue to communicate, the current speaker needs to choose the next speaker, and the current speaker needs to select another speaker instead of choosing the next speaker. Turn-taking exists to organize a running conversation. In verbal communication, turn-taking is used to manage talks in interviews, debates, ceremonies, and discussions (Abdullah, 2016). Taking the turn refers to how each participant or speaker has a chance and a turn to speak while doing conversation. According to Stenstrom (1994), "taking the turn can be tricky". Holding the turn carries out talking (Stenstrom, 1994). It is about how the speaker wants to hold a chance, but they have difficulty in controlling and planning what the things have to say. Yielding the turn is when the speaker becomes the listener for hearing the responses (Stenstrom, 1994). Turn-taking is interesting to be studied because it covers the organization of a conversation.

Conversation analysis seems to be an essential part of our everyday lives. Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) states that conversational is spontaneous and cannot be predicted. When a conversation between two or more people talking about different topics, misunderstanding cannot be avoided if the interlocutor does not understand the meaning of the utterance and it could cause serious problems (Khoddamy Pour & Yazd, 2015). Therefore, it is crucial to analyze what others mean to avoid misunderstanding and embarrassment. Many studies have discussed a conversational analysis of turn-taking in a movie, radio, television program, and teaching-learning process. The first study was conducted by Emanuel (2000), who explored the kind of conversational analysis of turn-taking involving over-lapping, interruption, and prosody that were used by the interlocutor. The result of the study shows that interruption in conversation means a signal to argue other utterances.

Young (2013) studied a conversation analysis of turn-taking in an English discussion class. The result of the study shows that the students frequently use turn-taking system when they use a second language. Napitupulu & Siahaan (2014) investigated turn-taking in a wedding ceremony. The data were obtained through direct observation and documentation. This study revealed that there were three types of turn-taking used; the first rule was more dominant in every speech situation. It referred to the reference of kinship and the use of pronoun. When the speaker from the man's side gave turn to the woman's side, addresses system was used as a reference to the speaker of the woman's side while the speaker from the woman's side used a personal pronoun to give turn to the man's side.

However, there are not many studies on a conversational analysis of turn-taking on a debate, especially on a debate of Sunda Empire. Therefore, this current study was worth conducting. The present study aimed to explore how turn-taking is represented in the debate of Sunda Empire through describing each turn-taking strategy that underlies the conversation. The analysis is based on Stenstrom's strategies of turn taking (1994).

METHOD

The source of the study is the debate of Sunda Empire in Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) Talk Show. The data of the present study were taken from YouTube, which was uploaded by Indonesia Lawyers Club official YouTube account on January 22, 2020. The video is three hours and six minutes long and has approximately two million viewers. Stenstrom's framework is used to analyze the data in this study. In Stenstrom's framework, the turn-taking strategy covers three strategies, namely taking the turn strategy is when someone wants to take the turn to speak; holding the turn strategy is when someone carries on talking; and yielding the turn strategy is where the speaker delivers utterance in which it aims to get an expected response from the listeners.

This research is a qualitative content analysis. Qualitative content analysis is a method for systematically describing the meaning of qualitative data (Given, 2008). Besides, Mayring

(2010) state that qualitative content analysis is understood as a rule guided research process. The method of qualitative content analysis by Mayring (2010) was adopted; streaming Indonesia lawyer club episode Sunda Empire, taking note the conversation, classifying the data, transcribing the data, translating the data

into English and interpreting the data based on the theory of turn-taking strategy.

Table 1.

Turn Taking Strategy		
Taking the Turn Strategy	Starting up strategy	7
	Taking over strategy	4
	Interrupting strategy:	
	a) Alert comment	6
	b) Meta comment	3
Holding the Turn Strategy	Silent pause	4
	Repeating word	3
	Filled pause & Verbal fillers	4
	Yielding the Turn Strategy	
	Promoting strategy	4
	Appealing strategy	3
	Giving up strategy	5
Sub total		43

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The result shows that in Indonesia Lawyer Club talk show, episode: "Sunda Empire" taking the turn strategy is mostly used. The use of taking the turn strategy was presented by 49 examples. First, taking the turn itself consists of seven starting up strategy, four taking over strategy, nine interrupting strategy, two overlapping, and four repairs. Second, holding the turn strategy, is presented by four examples of silent pause, three repeating words, and four filled pause and verbal fillers. Last, yielding the turn, is presented by four promoting strategy, three data of appealing strategy, and five data of giving up strategy. The frequency of three strategies of turn-taking can be seen in Table 1.

1. Taking the Turn Strategy

Taking the turn is when someone wants to take the turn to speak. In other words, there must be only one speaker who speaks; then another one waits for the turn; it is called TRP (transition relevant places). Taking the turn was divided into four categories, namely starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlapping. The host of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC), Karni Ilyas,

tried to start the conversation using a different utterance. Below are the examples of a starting up strategy found in Sunda Empire Debate.

a) Starting up strategy

- 1) Karni *'Pak Toto, apakah anda bisa menjelaskan kepada kami, bagaimana ide ini muncul?'*
Mr. Toto, how did you come up with this idea?
 Mr. *Terima kasih, pada saat ini saya belum bisa memberitahu apa-apa, karena kasus ini masih diselidiki oleh pihak kepolisian.'*
 Thank you, as for now, I can't tell you anything, because this case is still being investigated by the police.
 Karni *'Jadi, Bapak Ari, apakah ingin menambahkan sesuatu?'*
 Well, Mr. Ari, **do you want to add something?**

The conversation in example (1) occurred in a different place, Karni is in ILC studio, while Mr. Toto was in the police office. Mr. Toto was a

con man who gained dozens of followers by pretending to be the king of Sunda Empire. The police arrested him on charges of fraud. Hence, they had a conversation through video call, and all the audiences watched it from the studio. Karni had started the conversation by asking "Mr. Toto how did you come up with this idea?". The idea in this conversation refers to the idea of being the king of Sunda Empire. This utterance indicates that Karni wants to shorten the time by asking the question directly without greeting. Then, it was followed by Mr. Toto's response indicating that he had nothing to say about the case due to the investigation still being held by the police. In other words, the police did not allow Mr. Toto to tell about Sunda Empire cases. Then, Karni continued to Mr. Ari Tarigan, who was Mr. Toto's lawyer. Karni asked "Mr. Ari Tarigan, do you want to add something?" This statement indicates that Mr. Karni wanted to get more information from Mr. Toto's lawyer. Thus, the use of starting up strategy in terms of asking a question corroborates with the findings of Anwar (2016), who found that in starting up strategy someone has the initiative to talk by asking questions.

- 2) Karni *'Kita akan melanjutkan diskusinya, sekarang saya ke Pak Eko'*
- We will continue our discussion, **now it is Mr. Eko's chance**
- Eko *'Terima kasih Bang Karni, dan saya ingin berterima kasih juga kepada semua pembicara dalam studio ini, sekali lagi terima kasih banyak karena kasus Sunda Empire sudah terungkap'.*
- Thank you Mr. Karni, and I would like to say thank you to all of the speakers/debaters in this studio, once again I would like to say thank you very much because *Sunda Empire* case has been revealed.

Karni started a conversation by saying "now we go to Mr. Eko Pratolo" which means that Karni already finished with the current

speaker. The use of different utterance in starting the conversation corroborate with findings of Gorjian & Habibi (2015). In conversation (2) Mr. Eko was one of the victims of Sunda Empire kingdom. Mr. Eko's said 'thank you' more than once. It means that he felt grateful to have the chance to share with the audiences and the police of what he felt during being a member of Sunda Empire. Thus, he hoped that Sunda Empire will be given a penalty.

- 3) Karni *'Sekarang, saya ingin bergabung dengan Gubernur Jawa Tengah. Selamat malam Bapak Ganjar Pranowo. Now, I want to include the Governor of Central Java. Good evening Mr. Ganjar Pranowo.'*
- Mr. Ganjar *'Halo Selamat malam Bang Karni.'*
Hello, Good evening Mr. Karni

Karni started the conversation by saying "I want to include the Governor of Central Java." Good evening Mr. Ganjar Pranowo". Karni greeted "Good evening" to the governor, this indicates that Karni showed his respect to the person who has a high position in central of java. Mr. Ganjar also responded by saying "Hello, good evening Mr. Karni". Thus, this finding supports the study conducted by Osuchukwu, Ogayi, & Nwode (2019) who found that deciding to communicate like what and how to say.

b) Taking over strategy

Taking over means that someone takes a turn from the speaker to give a response toward the previous speaker. This may be done directly, to allow the right speaker to speak to another conversationalist of his or her choice (Jacob, 2001). Stenstrom (1994) states that taking over strategy also in the form of links means the next speaker takes over by using connecting words, such as and, but, and because. In conversation (4), taking over strategy uses the word 'but'.

- 4) Sofyan *'Inspirasi ini muncul ketika dihitung 500 tahun.'*
The inspiration arose when it was counted from a period of 500 years.
- Karni *'Tapi apa benar beliau meminta iuran kepada para anggota kerajaan?'*
BUT, is it true that he charged to the member of the kingdom?
- Sofyan *'Itu tergantung perspective yang diambil, mereka meminta iuran ketika mengadakan kegiatan.'*
It depends on their perspectives. They pay dues when activities were held.

Karni used the connected word 'but' to give a response to the speaker, these findings related to a study conducted by Ertanti (2016) who found that the hearer giving comments or responses to the speaker. Karni said "*But, is it true that he is asking for royalties*" it means, Karni intended to make sure that the member of Sunda Empire needs to pay dues.

c) Interrupting

Interrupting strategy is categorized into two types namely alert and meta-comment. Alert comment is the second speaker speaks with a louder tone to attract the interlocutor's attention. Below is the example of interrupting strategy in the form of alert comment found in the Sunda Empire debate.

Alert comment

Alert is done by the listener to interrupt the current speaker by speaking louder than other participant in order to attract the attention. They usually use words like: hey, listen, look (Ertanti, 2016).

- 5) Toto *'Saya ingin meminta maaf kepada masyarakat Purworejo.'*
I would like to apologize to Purworejo citizens
- Karni *'PAK TOTO, apa pekerjaan anda sebelumnya.'*
Mr. TOTO (*rising tone*), what was your previous job?

The conversation (5) showed that Karni interrupted the conversation, he switched the topic by asking Mr. Toto's job. Karni rise his tone when asked Mr. Toto, it means that Karni intended to stop Mr. Toto and discuss the other topic. This finding supports the study conducted by Schegloff (2000) using sound stretches to indicate the alert comment.

- 6) Karni *'Apakah saudara pengacara dari Ibu Fanny?'*
Are you Mrs. Fanny's lawyer?
- Mr. Ari *'Iya, saya pengacaranya.'*
Yes, I am
- Karni *'APA BENAR ibu Fanny mengaku itu hanya sebuah halusinasi.'*
IS IT TRUE that Mrs. Fanny claims that it is just a hallucination?

From conversation (6) Karni started the conversation by asking Mr. Ari "are you Mrs. Fanny's lawyer, Karni continued asked Mr. Ari "IS IT TRUE" he wanted to make sure that Mr. Ari is the lawyer of Mrs. Fanny and as a queen of Sunda Empire which is not based on her hallucination. It can be concluded that every utterance with a rising tone indicates that Karni wanted to emphasize his statement. These findings support the theory by Stenstrom (1994), stated that alert comment use to signalling the utterance.

- 7) Rangga *'DENGAR! Nanti kita akan jelaskan kenapa PBB pindah ke Amerika.'*
LISTEN! Later, we will explain why PBB moved to America.
- Karni *'Berarti Sunda Empire tidak perlu iuran?'*
Does it mean that *Sunda Empire* does not need fees?
- Rangga *'Tidak, karna sudah memiliki dana.'*
No, because we already have funds.

Conversation (7) presents that Rangga as a leader (king) of *Sunda Empire*. When Rangga got his turn to speak, he said LISTEN with raising his tone. It means he wanted to attract the audience's attention because he intended to tell

something important about the history of the displacement of PBB to America.

Meta comment

- 8) Sofyan *'Pak Toto memahami banyak hal tentang fase sejarah di dunia ini'.*
Mr. Toto understands many things about the phases of history in this world.
- Karni *'Bisakah saya menanyakan sesuatu? Apakah itu benar adalah sebuah halusinasi?'*
Can I ask you something? Is it true that it was a hallucination?
- Sofyan *'Ini tergantung kepada perspektif mereka'.*
It actually depends on their perspectives.

Meta comment is commenting on the current speaker without offending the speaker (Stenstrom, 1994). In other words, politely interrupted by the current speaker. It can be seen in the conversation above, when Sofyan said "Mr. Toto knows everything about the history of Sunda Empire", Karni was interrupted the conversation by asking the question "Can I ask something?" it means that Karni wanted to switch the topic which discussed a different topic.

d) Overlapping

Yule (1996), stated that overlapping is when two speakers speak at the same time. Cook (1989), the next speaker pauses his/her utterance due to they do not know what to.

- 9) Karni *'Pertanyaanya apakah benar Ibu Fanny mengaku___?'*
The question is whether Mrs. Fanny confessed_____
- Ari *'Tidak_____tidak_____'*
___no___no_____
- Karni *melapor ke polisi_____*
report to the police___
- Ari _____tidak_____

___no_____

In conversation (9), it is revealed that Ari overlaps Karni's question. He said 'no' when Karni speak. It means that Ari speaks at the same time while Karni asked a question.

e) Repair

Repair is the speakers correct their utterance that have been produced in conversation (Paltridge, 2000). Incorrect word selection, slips of the tongue, and misunderstanding are problems is communication. The conversation (10) was produced by the speaker in Sunda Empire debate in terms of slip of the tongue.

- 10) Dicky Chandra *'Saya takutkan muncul orang-orang, yang mengaku bahwa menerima pangsit, ehh wangsit maksud saya'.*

I'm afraid of people to claim of receiving **pangsit**, ehh.. I mean **wangsit**

Audiences

Hahahaha

The conversation (10) showed that Dicky Chandra slips his tongue when said *wangsit*. *Wangsit* is often termed as inspiration, word, guidance from God. This finding supports the theory of Platridge (2000), reported that the speaker correct thing that has been said.

2. Holding the Turn

Holding the turn is when someone carries on talking. It is used when the speakers have the opportunity to speak but they do not know what to say. Below are the conversations in terms of silent pause, repeating words, and filled pause and verbal fillers.

a) Silent pause

Silent pause is the current speaker holds the turn until the listener waits for the current

speaker to finish to speak. The conversation (11) indicated that it was a silent pause.

- 11) Ari *'Kasus yang saya temukan pada tahun 2009'.*
The case that I discovered was in 2009.
- Karni *'Yang saya tanyakan, dari kapan Pak Toto mengenal Ibu Fanny?'*
What I'm asking is, when did Mr. Toto and Mrs. Fanny know each other?
- Ari *'Oh, eemmm___sejauh ini saya___emmmmm Ibu Fanny emmmmm___ dia kenal Pak Toto pada tahun 2016'.*
Oh, eemmm___as far as I know___emmm Mrs. Fanny emmmmm___ she knew Mr. Toto in 2016.

Example (11) shows that Ari paused three times, but despite that, he has answered Karni's question. The silent pause which is used by the speaker in a strategic place syntactically and semantically (Ertanti, 2016). Being silent is also a way to control situation (Hadisaputra & Adnyani, 2012) This silent pause also used as turn holder.

b) Repeating Words

- 12) Karni *'Bagaimana cerita kerjaan Sunda Empire?'*
How does the story of *Sunda Empire* go?
- Mr. Toto *'Ya, pada kesempatan ini, saya mungkin belum.. belum bisa menceritakan'.*
Well, in this opportunity, I **might not...I'm not be able** to tell...

Based on conversation (12), Mr. Toto repeated the utterances *"I might not"* two times, it means that Mr. Toto really could not answer Karni's question.

- 13) Mr. Eko *'Terima kasih pada Bang Karni, Terima kasih kepada narasumber semuanya selamat malam, saya berterimakasih sekali karena terungkapnya kasus sunda empire'.*

Thank you Mr. Karni, **thank you** all the speakers, good night, **I am very thankful** for the unfolding of the *Sunda Empire* case. I feel **more...more** cheated after 10 years.

From utterance (13), it is revealed that Mr. Eko said 'thank you' three times, it means that he felt very grateful because ILC already invited him. However, Mr. Eko said 'more' two times, it indicated that Mr. Eko felt cheated for a long time, he felt very disappointed of Sunda Empire Kingdom.

- 14) Karni *'Katanya juga polisi menemukan aliran dana direkening tersangka. Berapa jumlahnya?'*
He also said that the police found the flow of funds in the suspect's account. How much was that?
- Budi *'Ditemukan 1,4 milyar, nnti kita akan dalami lagi, sumbernya dari mana dan untuk apa, nanti kita akan dalami lagi'.*
1.4 billion was found, **we will explore it again**, where was it come from and what does it for, **later we will explore again**.

The utterances *"we will explore it again"* is produced two times by Budi Harianto as police. This indicates that Budi and all police officers are not convinced yet about the money found in *Sunda Empire* account, thus they will explore it further to convince it.

c) Filled pause & Verbal Fillers

Filled pause and verbal fillers which is in the form like *em;*, *ahh;* *am;* *a;* which is verbal fillers, and used by the speaker at the same time while he or she is trying to think about what he or she is going to say (Ertanti, 2016).

- 15) Karni 'Apa betul para anggota tersebut akan digaji? Dari mana uangnya?'
- Is it true that the members will be paid? Where does the money come from?
- Sofyan 'Saya tidak menyangka hal itu ya karena__emmmm itu dibagian penyidikan ya bapak'.
- I did not expect that because__(filled pause) that was a part of investigation section, Sir.
- Mr. Eko 'Setelah beberapa bulan itu Emmmmm mengadakan **di** Dieng, di dieng dari dieng sampai patung arjuna. Setelah itu di Prambanan diadakan semacam emmmm apa ya?
- After a few months Emmmmm_____ held at Dieng, Dieng from Dieng to Arjuna statue. After that, a kind of emmmm (filled pause) was held in Prambanan _____ (filled pause) what was it?

From conversation (15) showed that Sofyan has paused because he thought about what he was going to say. Then, Mr. Eko took the turn in answering Karni's question. Mr. Eko tried to remember the place where the ceremony of Sunda Empire was held and it can be seen from Mr. Eko paused his utterances three times.

3) Yielding the Turn

The last strategy, yielding the turn, is where the speaker delivers utterance in which it aims to get an expected response from the listeners (Stenstrom, 1994). Yielding the turn is divided into prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy.

a) Promoting Strategy

In promoting the strategy, the speaker needs to invite, greet, offer, question, request, and apologize. Below are the utterances related to promoting the strategy in conversation.

- 16) Karni 'Pak Toto, sebelumnya pekerjaan anda apa?'
- Mr. Toto, **what was your previous job?**
- Mr. Toto 'Ya, Bang Karni?'.....
- Pardon, Mr Karni?
- (emphasizing what the question is)
- Karni 'Apa pekerjaan anda sebelum mendapat kekuasaan menjadi seorang raja?'
- What was your previous job before you got the authority to establish a kingdom?
- Mr. Toto 'Saya sebagai wirausaha'.
- I was an entrepreneur
- Karni 'Kapan anda pindah dari Jakarta ke Jogja?'
- When did you move from Jakarta to Jogja?**
- Mr. Toto 'Itu sekitar tahun 2014'
- It was around 2014
- Karni 'Apakah anda pindah kesana Bersama keluarga atau sendiri?'
- Did you move there with your family or by yourself?**
- Mr. Toto 'Saya sendiri'.
- By myself
- Karni 'Dimana Pak Toto lahir?'
- Where was Mr. Toto born?**
- Mr. Toto Wonosogo
- Karni 'Tahun berapa Pak toto lahir?'
- What year was Mr. Toto born?**
- Mr. Toto 'Pada tahun 1978'
- In 1978
- Karni 'Dimana bersekolah?'
- Where did you go to school?**
- Mr. Toto 'Mohon maaf saya belum bisa memberitahunya'.
- I cannot tell it, I'm so sorry.

From conversation (16) showed that Karni applied a turn-taking strategy in terms of asking a question. The first question was "what was your previous job" this question indicated that Karni wants to know Mr. Toto's job. Then, the second question was asked about "when Mr. Toto moves to Jogja", this question aimed to know when Mr. Toto stays in Jogja and started his kingdom. Then, it is followed by the personal

question about “*where was Mr. Toto born*”, this question Mr. Toto answered was very brief. Thus, Karni asked a different question about “*where did he go to school*”, and he could not answer that because at that time Mr. Toto still investigated by the Police.

b) Appealing Strategy

Appealing means the speaker intended to get a kind of feedback, such as question tags in the form of “all right, you know” from the listener.

- 17) Karni *‘Pak Toto mengatakan bahwa anda mendapatkan sebuah mimpi, menjadi seorang raja. Apakah itu benar?’*

Mr. Toto said that you got a dream of becoming a king, is that true?

- Mr. Toto *‘Mohon maaf untuk saat ini saya belum bisa menjawabnya’.*
I’m so sorry for now I cannot answer it.

The conversation (17) indicates that Karni asked the question in the form of a question tag, to make sure that Mr. Toto got a dream of becoming a kind of *Sunda Empire*.

c) Giving up Strategy

Giving up is the speaker stop his utterance since they have nothing to say. This strategy occurred when the speaker has no idea what to say, thus the speaker is waiting for the listener’s response.

- 18) Karni *‘Dimana Ibu Fanny lahir?’*
Where was Mrs. Fanny born?
Mrs. Fanny *‘Saya lahir di Jogjakarta, maaf untuk saat ini saya belum bisa meberitahu apa-apa....’*
I was born in Jogjakarta, sorry, I can't answer anything right now because ... (*she has no any idea*)
Karni *‘Baik, jadi kalian berdua tidak ingin menjawabnya, kami juga tidak akan memaksa.’*
Well, if both of you do not want to answer, we won’t force it either.

Based on Fanny’s utterance in conversation (18) it can be seen that Mrs. Fanny paused her statement, it seems that she had no idea and the conversation had stopped. The result of the present study is in line with the study conducted by Ertanti (2016) who states that giving up strategy is a strategy which leads the speaker to use pauses and a longer pause in their utterance. It is because the speaker cannot share the information on his/her minds. The speaker also has no more words to say or thinks that it is time to the listener to give response to the speaker’s utterance. Turn taking strategies which are used by the both of the participants in this study are showing how both of the participants using strategies in order to use turn taking in a good way in their conversation.

The result of this study also corresponds to the previous study in which showed that the most frequent strategy is used by the speaker is starting up strategy in the conversation. Dewi, Dewi, Suharsono, & Munir (2018) found that during the interaction of English conversation, the students tend to use starting up strategy to start their talk. Turn taking is usually occurred in conversation. Mulyandari (2017) agreed that turn-taking technique in conversation is very important for people when they interact with each other and it helps the conversation go smoothly. Ertanti (2016) states that there should be someone to initiate or to start the talk and the participant must be corporate in order to get a smooth conversation.

The use of repeating words in conversation is also found in the debate of *Sunda Empire*. Lexical repetition is a strategy used by the speaker by repeating a single word many times in order to continued his or her speaking. This finding corroborates with the study conducted by Mubarak (2019) found that the use of lexical repetition it aimed to stress or emphasized the expression to the interlocutor. Thus, turn taking is important in communication in order to manage their roles when they become listener and speaker.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to examine turn taking strategy that was used by debate participants in Indonesia lawyer club talk show in the episode Sunda Empire. Conversational analysis of turn taking by Stenstrom's framework was used in this study. There were three strategies of turn taking. The first is taking the turn strategy which is when the speaker takes their turn while speaking. This strategy is divided into five categories namely starting up, taking over, interrupting, overlapping, and repairing. The second, holding the turn is the speaker tries to control and plan what the speakers wants to say. This strategy is divided into three categories namely silent pause, repeating words, filled pause, and verbal fillers. The last is yielding the turn is the speaker gives the turn for the listener to speak. In conclusion this study reveals that the most frequent turn taking strategy occurred was starting up strategy. Besides, alert comment is also mostly used by speaker. The use of alert comment by debate participants due to he was intended to emphasize his statement, to attract people's attention, and to interrupt others while speaking. Thus, this study implies that conversation analysis is pivotal to learn to know the intentions of people's utterances. Furthermore, this study can be used as considerations for both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study supports the theory of conversational analysis of turn taking strategy. Practically, the teachers can use it as a reference for an applied linguistics course.

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