

A STUDY OF TURN TAKING USED IN RADIO TALK SHOW UNDER THE TOPIC “GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT”

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed about the using of turn-taking as the strategy in the radio talk show at Hard Rock FM in the topic Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, the guest was Myra Brown. It was analyzed because the researcher considered that turn-taking was one of strategies of language in communication. The research approach was descriptive qualitative. It identified the types of turn-taking, the speakers’ strategies, some reasons that the speakers took the turn, and the relation among the speakers after they took the turn. The main theories that the researcher used were discourse analysis by Gee (2011), turn-taking by Renkema (2004), and context by van Dijk (2009). This research discovered that there were three types of turn taking. They are speaker’s selection, speaker’s self choice, and speaker’s determination. Strategies that were used by the speakers were overlap, interruption, back-channel, and silence. One of the reasons that the speakers took the turn was that the hosts dig information from the guest related with the topic.

Key words: Turn taking; Speaker’s Selection; Speaker’s Self Choice; Speaker’s Determination; Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Interaction is one of activities that are done by people every day. Interaction in conversation is a discourse where people use language to express their feeling or need to other people. Conversation can be classified into spoken language, where inside of spoken language there are topic, adjacency pairs, exchange, IRF, turn-taking. In conversation people can use some topics to make the conversation flows well and they can have more than one topic. To start the conversation most people start with greeting, then the other speakers give response with the similar greeting such as “*Hi guys, How’s life?*” response with “*Hi, I’m good*”. Therefore the first speaker will continue with other sentences to get the interaction to another such saying “*Well, today is my bad day, I lost my phone when I left the library.*” then the other speakers give a response to ask how

and the first speaker speak again to give feedback to answering all of those questions. The turn that happens in this situation refers to the strategies that the speakers do to show what they want to do through saying. McCarty (1991:24) says that the right of turn taking occurs when people take the turn at their talking and they have feeling the right to say something. Turn taking is one of the parts spoken languages that should be analyzed because through turn taking people can identify the flow of the conversation and they can understand about the meaning of the speakers do turn taking in their conversation.

One type of conversation as spoken language is talk show. Talk show is one of the examples of spoken language, and turn taking is one of the ways of doing talk show to dig for, clarify and confirm any issue addressed to the interviewee. Turn taking is the organization of talk (Coates (2004:111) it may function as strategy used by both interlocutors, through the management of turn taking interlocutors can influence the flow of talk show making it more interesting and easily understood and of course catch the audience attention. The talk show as the object of this research is Hard Rock FM, which its guest was Myra Brown about Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, as its topic concerns it really is an interesting topic since it relates to gender equality and women empowerment where in Indonesia this topic is seldom discussed except when Indonesians celebrates an Indonesian woman equality character, the late Kartini. It reveals how Myrna Brown and the hosts' perception about this relating topic through making use of turn taking strategies.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach, because this study examines the turn-taking in analyzing discourse and then describes its findings. Creswell (2003: 18) states that a qualitative approach is a study that often uses a statement based on a person's perspective to develop research, for example taking a statement from several experiences of someone in his research. Certainly it can also use perspectives such as in politics, issues, collaboration, or oriented change. He also stated that qualitative research also uses strategies such as using narration, phenomenology, ethnography, ground theory studies, or case studies and the researchers generate data through goals. Another idea is from Lawrence (2001: 3) who says a study that uses qualitative methods on meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. Therefore the researcher concludes qualitative research to explain and analyze data based on the data itself.

The data of this research are three dialogues taken from the talk show in the Hard Rock FM Surabaya and the speakers are Citra Permata, Dion Edward, they are as the host and Myra Brown, a staff in the US General Consulate Surabaya, Indonesia as the

guest in the talk show, the data was taken on April 17th 2014 by U.S. General Consulate Surabaya. The dialogues were downloaded from youtube: The first part was the opening, it was downloaded on February 17th 2015, retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQzsvkntf00>. The second part was about the talk show that told about gender equality and women's empowerment and also some questions from the listeners it was downloaded on February 17th 2015, retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4K3e9InRykk>. At the third part there was one questions from listener, pre closing and closing, it has downloaded on February 17th 2015, retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXz-dbH4doQ>. Framing steps was applied through foregrounding the chosen topic, that is Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and the data were analyzed by categorizing, the way and the reason of using the turn taking based on the theory of Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson (in Renkema, 2004) and (in Coulthard, 1985).

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

The turn-taking that is established in the radio talk show is revealed through first, the classification of some utterances as turn-taking types as the sign that the speakers give or take the turn, second, the strategies that were taken by the speakers in giving and taking the turn and third, the reasons of taking the turn and the effect that appears between one speaker to another speaker.

Turn-Taking And Strategy Types

There are three types of turn-taking that are chosen by the speakers. They are speaker's selection, speaker's self choice, and speaker's domination.

The Speaker's Selection

Speaker's Selection is the type of turn-taking where the current speaker selects the other speakers to take the turn in the next. Coates (2004:112) tells that the next speaker is selected by the current speaker by asking question, for example addressing the name to take the turn. The speaker who is selected, he/she has to speak because the current speaker has provided him/her to take the turn (Sacks in Coulthard, 1985). This type is used by the speakers six times. It is more used by the hosts than the guest. The hosts use this type because they want to determine the next speaker to the guest.

Dialogue

1. C: While talking it's about driving a truck. We got one of the
2. text from our listeners uhh his name is Budianto. He says

3. M: -----Ok.
4. C: like, uh well actually nowadays It's not equal yet, because
5. there are some jobs that only be able to do by man, for
6. example (-) truck driver.
7. M: ---Such as
8. D: -----Such as
9. M: That is ridiculous we have plenty female trucks drivers in
10. a USA, for US driver, and I drove-I drove uh four
11. D: -----I see in TV.
12. M: flickered trucks through five states ↑Budi.
13. C: =(laughing)) that's something
14. D: =(laughing)) Ohh it is burn, Budi.
15. M: And I did that in 1994, that's twenty years ago.

In that dialogue, C as the host provided M to give response the statement from the listener who said about the job that only to do by man and made woman could not take that job. It means that C refers to the question from the listener to give the turn on M. When C was speaking, in her turn in 1.3 M interrupted C by saying “Ok”. M's interruption shows that she understands the statement which is given by the listener. To ensure C in 1.7 M interrupted C by saying “*suggest*” and D also emphasized C by repeating M's word “*suggest*” before M finished her interruption. The overlap Cook (1989:52) from M made C stopped in her turn by giving pause around 1 second then C finished her turn by saying “*truck driver*” which was showed in 1.6.

Speaker's Self Choice

Speaker's Self Choice is the type of turn-taking that the speaker who takes the turn is selected by herself. Schegloff (2007:4) says that if there is no speaker selected by the current speaker it indicates that the other speakers can select their self to take the turn in self-selection. For this type, Speaker's self choice means that the participant chooses the next turn by his own willingness to continue the conversation (Sack in Coulthard,1985). The data will be shown below:

Dialogue

1. M: I was born in Washington DC, the capital of united state
2. that's my home. That is where I come from.
3. C: ---mhm
4. D: -----↑DC (sing)
5. C: So, give, maybe you can mention to explain details about,
6. about your activities nowadays and about what are you
7. M: -----Sure.

8. C: doing in specially related to woman?

The dialogue above at the first turn M told about her origin, while C interrupted M using back-channel (Sack *et.al* in Renkema, 2004) signal by producing voice “*mhm*” as providing in 1.3 which means C knows that M from United States. Then in 1.4 D also interrupted in M’s turn by singing “*DC*” in high intonation. Afterwards C in 1.5 came to take the turn after M finished her turn. Therefore in 1.5 C took the turn by selecting herself because when M wanted to end her turn, D gave short interruption and there were no other signals from D and M to speak next that make C took the turn. C’s turn in 1.5 in fact break the rule in adjacency pair where C or M should respond D’s singing as a form of respond/turn. This may indicate that both M and C plan to change the topics in the conversation.

Speaker’s Determination

Speaker’s Determination is the type of turn-taking which the current speaker does not select the next speaker but the current speaker indicates his/herself to take the next turn Sacks in Coulthard (1985:60). It also occurs after the current speaker finishes his/her turn, the other speakers only give the simple response that make the current speaker takes the turn again. Renkema (2004:164) states that the current speaker as next. This type is the speaker’s own determination as the next speaker to continue the conversation. It happens because the current speaker sets his/her utterances to make the other speakers gives simple response, such as giving an agreement or acceptance, simple sentence, saying concise words, giving silence, and laughing. Therefore the current speaker takes his/her turn again in the dialogue.

Dialogue

1. D: Maybe like Citra, she’s also an independent woman.
2. M: -----It’s (-) it’s (--) it’s (2.0).-----Yes,
3. it’s true, it’s true true doubled job.
4. D: Raising child on her own.
5. C: I’m one of a kind, independent single mom ((laughing))
6. M: And oh, I have 2 older sisters and both of my sisters is
7. single uhm mothers and there is no harder job and I have
8. no more admiration than for woman that did that is hard,
9. it’s hard raising a child with two people but one person oh

10. my goodness, I can't imagine.

In 1.2 M suddenly interrupted in D's turn by saying "*it's*" three times, in M's interruption Coates (2004:113) there were some pauses after the word that she said. The first she gave short pause, the second she gave longer than the first, and the third she gave pause around two second. The pauses which came in M's turn indicated that M tried to take her turn which took some times showing her process of linking back to her own experience concerning her own sisters having similar situation as C while M also gave agreement and she wanted to say something about single mother. In 1.6 C took the turn after M to give a simple response turn that she made a clarification C was a single mother. Therefore in M's turn and C's turn they applied the rule of adjacency pair by telling single mother. In 1.6 M took over the turn continue her turn again to illustrate how was hard being single mother by saying directly "*it's hard raising a child with two people but one person oh my goodness, I can't imagine*".

From the above observation, there are three types of turn-taking strategies that are chosen by the speakers that are found in the talk show, they are overlap, interruption, and back channel. The amount of interruption seems dominates of all other strategies, it is mostly used by the speakers in each dialogue. It makes interruption has the most quantity to use. The back-channel has a little different with interruption because it also almost occurs in each dialogue in the analysis. The overlap is used a few in the dialogue while silence here only occurs once in the whole of the data that are analyzed.

DISCUSSION

Then in the discussion, the researcher finds some reasons the speakers take the turn, after that explains the facts about the talk show and the topic that relates with the talk show. For the first, it finds some reasons that the speakers take the turn. In the first type of turn taking there are five reasons. First in dialogue 1 clarification demand as the reason D selects M to take the turn because D wants to the listeners know who the guest is and indirectly M introduces herself. Second in the dialogue 2 D selects M to take the turn because he wants to know how far M understands about Indonesia over three years related with gender equality. Third, in the dialogue 3 C selects M to take the turn because C wants M to answer the question from the listener about female truck driver. Forth in dialogue 4 C selects M to speak in the next turn because C wants M to response the additional argument from the listener about female mass transportation driver. Fifth in dialogue D gives the turn to M because he also wants M to response about the traditional statement about women. Therefore in this type the most reasons of the host give the turn to the guest are to response any request from the listener and the host.

The reason of the speakers take the turn in the second type of turn-taking has four reasons. In dialogue 1 clarification demand as the reason C chooses herself to take the turn she plans to change the topic. In dialogue 2 C selects herself to take the turn because C wants to ask M about M's assessment for Indonesian women. In dialogue 3 the hosts select their selves because both D and C wants to give an opinion to ensure M. In the dialogue 4 C takes the turn because she wants to change the topic and response from M about women in period. Furthermore in the speaker's self choice can be concluded that there are three reasons that the speakers take the turn. They want to change the topic, the hosts want to deliver their opinions and they want to know the guest's view about Indonesian women.

Afterward in the third type has different reasons at least there are four reasons in this type. First in dialogue 1 clarification demand as the reason M takes the turn because she wants to show her statements about single mother. Second in dialogue 2 M takes the turn to provide her explanation about laborious jobs for Indonesian women. Third in dialogue 3 M takes the turn to explain about women in the army. Fourth in dialogue 4 M take the turn to give a loud explanation about women abuse. Therefore it is concluded that the reason that M takes the turn is to show up all about women empowerment in every M's explanation because M is the guest and she has the right in taking the turn to give all information about women empowerment.

The relationship among the speakers in this talk show according to the finding and analysis, from thirteen dialogues there are four dialogues are equal change, four dialogues are not equal chance, three dialogues do not equal talk, and two dialogues are not equal turn. According to the whole of dialogues that are analyzed the result of the relationship among the speakers in each dialogue is different. Actually the most powerful in the talk show is the host. It proved in dialogue 1 and 3 in Speaker's Selection that the hosts offer the turn to the guest. After that in Dialogue 1 and 2 in speaker's self choice, the hosts take over in the dialogue and change the topic. Although in dialogue 1 until 4 in speaker's determination that M as the guest seems to dominate in those dialogues, actually all of them happen because the hosts intentionally let the guest to provide any information to develop the topic in the whole the talk show. To conclude about the relationship of the speakers in this talk show the fact the hosts have the power therefore among the hosts and the guest is not equal relation.

Some facts are found in this talk show as the second discussion. They are the talk show and the topic. The talk show here is different with the other talk shows. It is because in this talk show the hosts always offer the turn to the guest such as in the analysis 4.1.1 that the hosts choose the guest to explain about the topic and gives response the questions that occur in the talk show. The hosts let the guest to develop the

topic. It is proved in the analysis 4.1.3 that the most dominant in the talk show to give a loud explanation is the guest. The guest also delivers any information that is related with the topic such as the facts about women's empowerment in other countries. Then the guest looks to the facts in Indonesian woman, and she also gives some examples about gender roles, gender equality and women abuse. These facts are supported by the talk show program entitled "Mata Najwa" that in the talk show the host often interrupts and overlaps the other speakers also grab the turn in the middle of the other speakers' turn.

The second fact is about the topic Gender Equality and Women Empowerment especially in Indonesia. From the data analysis in 4.1.1 dialogue 3 and 4 that the listener said that in Indonesia the gender is not equal yet. He chooses the example of truck driver and mass transportation driver as the jobs that are only done by men. It means that in Indonesia most of the truck and mass transportation drivers are men. Therefore in 4.1.2 dialogue 4 the host said that there is no female pilot because in Indonesia there is no woman who works as the pilot. Those facts show that in Indonesia the gender is not equal in 2014 because in the some jobs women cannot take over to get the same position. These facts are also reinforced by Candraningrum (2014:4) who states that women who are chosen in the member of legislative only 17 percent from the total amount of all members. The other facts that also say that gender is not equal is from Women Research Institute (2015) that tells in 2014 after some forests fire in Kalimantan, WRI did research and found that there are no women in the department of forestry. It shows that the empowerment of women is not applied.

Moreover there are some activities and news about women to get their right become equal in gender. In Detik News (2014) tells that women still become discrimination in gender because Megawati Institute launches some books for women that in those books deliver messages for women. They should get their right to create the gender equality in democracy. Then in Pattiro (2014) shows that women in the village still have a problem with gender equality in the health. The gender equality needs to be attention in the low of the village. Most of women die because of they do not have specific handling when they have problem in bearing child.

Therefore the government creates a law about prosperous of women and gives fund to increase public service as their right. The last in Jurnal Perempuan (2014) says that women try to get their right as same as men because in the data of survey tells that the amount of women and men who have diploma are very different. Those facts indicate that in 2014 Indonesia is not equal in gender because there are some jobs that do not empower women to get the position as men and there are some activities that have purpose to women get their right as same as men.

Furthermore in 4.1.3 in dialogue 1 that tells about single mother related with the topic about women's empowerment in Indonesia and it is proved by the news in the one of online news from Nurdea in Jadiberita.com (2014) shares about the single mother that should pay all of her baby requirements and how to solve economic problem when woman lives alone with her child after she divorces and then she gets success. Therefore to empower women Loreal as one of the makes up brands in Indonesia makes a program for single mother with the theme "Beauty for A Better Life" (perempuan.com, 2015). Those look in Indonesia there some women who become single mother as the realization of women's empowerment.

In analysis 4.3.1 in the dialogue 4 tells about women abuse in relationship. Then to support about women abuse in relationship Rivan (2014) tells that woman in abuse of man as the effect from man who gets disease. From his research he explains the injustice when woman is contaminated by her husband after the husband gets HIV because of his attitude that always gets sex with another woman. Then the husband died and the woman becomes single mother with HIV and she covers her disease to get a job for her children. The other facts about women abuse from Januwati (in Femina, 2014) who disagrees with the new principle from vice of president Indonesia because he will decrease the work time around two hours for women that have children. It because he hopes that women have more time at home to take cares and educate of their children. This news make some organizations of women in Indonesia become apprehensive because the some activities that women do to get the equality in gender will waste.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this research is to find the way speakers to take the turn in the talk show and also show to the society about the fact of the topic in this talk show. In the finding of the analysis the researcher uses the name of type of turn taking such as Speaker's Selection for the type that the speaker selects the other speaker to take the turn, then Speaker's Self Choice for the type that the speaker selecting his/her self to take the turn, and Speaker Determination for the type that the speakers choose their selves to take the turn again in the next. These make the researcher easier to mention in the analysis and discussion. It also makes the reader easy to guess without reading in the chapter two. The result of this analysis also shows to the reader number of speakers use the types of turn taking and the strategies. The types are turn taking Speaker's Selection (6), turn taking Speaker's Self Choice (5), and turn taking Speaker's Determination (4). The strategies are Overlap (11), Interruption (43), Back-channel (39), and Silence (1).

The reasons that the speakers take the turn are the hosts want to the guest give response all of the questions from the listener and the hosts that are related with the

topic, then the hosts want to give their opinion to the guest related with the guest's explanation, and the guest wants to deliver all information about the topic because she is invited to tell about the issues of women. After the types and the reasons of the speakers are found, the researcher reveals the power in this talk show. It is about the speaker who looks powerful in the whole of this talk show. The speakers who have power are the hosts because the hosts always offer the turn to the guest, then the hosts also let the guest to bring all of information about the topic. When the guest delivers her explanation it seems that the guest takes over in the talk show because the guest is provided by the host to explain about the topic. Therefore in this talk show the hosts and the guest are not equal relation.

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