



AN ANALYSIS OF TURN TAKING IN MATA NAJWA PODCAST “SUSAHNYA JADI PEREMPUAN”

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Abstract

This research discusses the analysis of turn taking actions used in the Mata Najwa podcast episode “Susahnya Jadi Perempuan”. The aim of this research was to find the types of turn taking used in the Mata Najwa podcast and how the participants build a conversation. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. In collecting data the researcher utilized the observation method or Simak Libat Bebas Cakap (SLBC) from Sudaryanto (1998). In analyzing turn taking, the research applied the theory of George Yule (1995) and Stenstrom (1994). From the analysis of research finding, it was found that the strategy that appeared most often was Backchannels (15 data), Taking Over (12 data), Prompting (10 data), Interrupting (8 data), Overlaps (8 data), Filled Pause (8 data), Silent Pause (5 data), Appealers (4 data), Pause (5 data), Repetition (4 data), Giving Up (3 data), and Staring Up (1 datum).

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INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which focuses on how people use language to interact and understand each other. It is the study of how language is used in communication and how meaning is constructed in context. According to Yule (1995), Pragmatics can be defined as the study of meaning uttered by speakers and then interpreted by listeners. In short, Pragmatics is more related to analyzing what someone means in a conversation. In line with this, listening carefully and waiting for one's turn to speak are needed in order to understand the meaning in a conversation. A change of speech between the speaker and listener that occurs in a conversation is called turn taking.

Turn taking is a technique in conversation that refers to speaking turns between one person and another. Interlocutors have to know the moment of take a turn to speak; while the other is waiting in order the conversation can be accured cronologically. Thus, taking turns in speaking is a conversation technique should be applied in communication, so that communication runs well. However, in reality there are still many people who do not apply take turns' speaking in a conversation which sometime happens when someone is talking and the others will join in without waiting for their turn, giving rise to overlapping conversations. In this way it will be difficult for us to understand the meaning conveyed by the person we are talking to. Therefore, by understanding turn taking in a conversation, it will be easier to interpret the meaning of the language spoken by the other person in a conversation. As Stenstrom (1994) states that turn taking is a system where one party speaks at one time and

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the other waits his turn to speak. This is a basic rule for speaking and listening in social interactions and makes communication run smoothly and organized.

Furthermore, (Yule, 1995) states that turn taking is the right to speak, and anyone certainly has the right to speak. There are social rules that regulate how to move from one speaker to another for example when someone has finished speaking or expressing an idea and then another person has a turn to speak. It can be assumed as a concept of conversation that refers to take the turn and speak regularly, taking turns are to say the right thing and participants know when to speak up or not.

Yule implies that the act of turn taking is divided into several parts, including (Yule, 1995):

a. Pauses

According to Yule that a pause is when two people are having a conversation and find a mismatch or lack of intimacy in the communication. A Pause occurs when a person takes a long time to respond to something that is said, this behavior can be interpreted as disagreement or lack of interest in the communication or means that the person is considering what to say or trying to say it (Yule, 1995).

b. Overlaps

According to Yule overlapping is when both speakers attempt to start a conversation. This overlap occurs if the listener is not interested in hearing what the speaker is talking about or if there is some kind of disagreement, competition or quarrel in it, so they might be talking at the same time. (Yule, 1995)

c. Backchannels

Back channels are phatic expressions that appear especially in social or meta conversations, such as concern, understanding, sympathy or approval from the listener conveying the information. Examples of back channels in English are "yes", "O K", "uh-huh", "hmm", "right" and "I see".

Furthermore, Stenstrom classifies turn taking into three basic strategies, that are (Stenstrom, 1994):

a. Taking The Turn

When there is only one speaker who speaks at a time, the others have to wait. Taking the turn consists of three categories, namely; staring up, taking over, and interruption

- Staring Up, is a speaker who has not made proper preparations before taking their turn, so it is possible that they will start with a hesitant start which is marked by pauses in the conversation such as (em, well, I mean, you know, etc).
- Taking Over, is when the speaker has finished his turn and continues by listener to comment on what the speaker said, such as (yeah, no, well, oh, so, and, but).
- Interrupting is when another speaker does not want to wait their turn or interrupts someone else's conversation.

b. Holding The Turn

Is when a speaker has the opportunity to speak but they don't know what to say.

- Filled Pause, is contains pauses in the form such as (em, ahh) to hold a turn for a few seconds while considering what to say.
- Silent Pause, is when the speaker takes a few moments of silence while waiting for the listener to finish speaking.
- Repetition, that is the speaker repeats what he said more than once.

c. Yelding The Turn

This is when the speaker tries to convey something to provoke a certain reaction from the listener.

- Prompting, when the speaker tries to invite the listener to speak, such as greeting, making an offer, asking questions.
- Appealers, when the speaker gives cues to the listener to get feedback from the listener
- Giving Up, when the speaker doesn't know what to say and just waits for the listener's reaction or responds.

Several studies have been conducted on turn-taking. Aisyah researched turn-taking in the Ever After movie and found that the participant did not violate their turn (Aisyah, 2021). The conversation ran smoothly with dominant strategies of Yielding the Floor and Backchannel Signal. Ashidiq and Sariyati studied turn-taking in an interview and found that the strategies helped the conversation flow naturally, promoting reasonable cooperation among participants (Ashidiq, 2022). Thainaphriao et al. conducted a study on a talk show and found that participants often promptly responded by expressing their opinions, agreement, or disagreement with the previous conversation (Thainaphriao, Octarani, 2022). They frequently interrupted their conversation partners, unintentionally disrupting their partners' speech and preventing effective communication of information. However, interrupting to support their partner's speech could facilitate the conversation and assist their partner, depending on the context of the conversation. Saraswati and Hamsia (2017) conducted a study on a talk show and identified three types of turn-taking: the speaker's selection, the speaker's self-choice, and the speaker's determination. The speakers employed strategies such as overlap, interruption, back-channel, and silence. One reason for speakers taking turns was to allow the hosts to gather information from the guests related to the topic. Then, Dewi, Suharsono, and Munir (2021) conducted research entitled "Conversational Analysis: Turn Taking On Indonesia Lawyer Club Talk Show". The theory used is Stenstrom's 1994. This study uses a qualitative method. The results of the research are: the all turn-taking strategies appear in the debate, namely the strategies of starting, taking over, interrupting, overlapping, improving, silent pauses, repeating words, filling pauses, promotions, withdrawing, and giving up. The most frequently occurring turn-taking strategy is the start up strategy.

METHOD

This research is classified into qualitative research. In this research the researcher used the observation method. The researcher applies non-participant observation techniques or Simak Libat Bebas Cakap (SLBC). The researcher does not participate in the author's dialogue, only as an observer. According to Sudaryanto 1993 "Metode simak atau penyimakan karena memang berupa penyimakan, dilakukan dengan menyimak penggunaan bahasa " That means this method is used to observe language users. This research data was collected in several steps, namely the researcher downloaded the video podcast first, watched it, then the researcher recorded the turn taking actions contained in the video podcast Furthermore, in analyzing the data, researchers used the referential identity method or "Metode Padan" that is the researcher matched the data obtained with the theory used. The technique uses the technique of dividing key factors or "teknik pilah unsur penentu" that is where the researcher acts as a data sorter and the reasercher selects data that contains elements of turn taking in the Mata Najwa podcast "Susahnya Jadi Perempuan". After obtaining the data cccordingly the data is then analyzed based on the characteristics of existing turn taking actions.

FINDING

There are 83 data found in Mata Najwa Podcast episode "Susahnya Jadi Perempuan." The forms of data are word, phrase, and sentence. Some of the data as follows:

1. Najwa : **terimakasih sudah hadir teman teman**
 Anang : sama-sama
 Deni : terimakasih
 Rocky: sangat senang

The conversation above started when Najwa as the host tried to open the conversation by greeting the guest stars marked with the words "**terimakasih sudah hadir teman teman.**" It is aimed to prompt the guest stars to respond the Najwa's greetings, and it was true that the guest stars immediately encouraged responding the greetings from Najwa in turns. It can be said that Najwa used a prompting strategy to encourage the guest star to join in the conversation.

2. Najwa : justru isu perempuan harus dibahas bukan hanya oleh perempuan, isu yang menurutku menyangkut semua.
 Anang : **yap**
 Onad : **yeah**

The conversation above shows that Najwa as the host was explaining why the topic was discussed in her podcast that day to her guest stars and after Najwa finished speaking and then was followed by responses from Anang and Onad in the form of the words "**yap**" and "**yeah**" with nods of the head. This indicates that they agree with Najwa's words, so it can be said that Anang and Onad used the Taking Over strategy in the conversation above.

3. Najwa : tuntutan perempuan tuh macem macem, harus bisa masak, bisa dandan, mengurus suami perhatian sama ibu mertua ____
 Anang : ____ **nggak yang kamu sebutkan** ____
 Najwa : ____ **tuntutannya banyak udah gitu** ____
 Anang : ____ **yang nana sebutkan itu juga udah dilakuin sama laki laki** ____

The data shows that when Najwa was delivering her statement regarding the demands faced by a woman, but when Najwa had not finished her statement Anang immediately interrupted Najwa's words (the ____ (underscore) sign indicates that Najwa had not finished her statement) but Anang immediately interrupted Najwa's words in a tone who was firm and denied Najwa's statement because he did not agree with the Najwa statement and think that what women faced had also been done by men, so because of Anang's actions in interrupting Najwa's words then it occur an overlap between the two of them because they were trying to express their respective statements. Overlap marked in the bold of text.

4. Rocky : **dari awal teori usia itu teori yang palsu sebenarnya karena kalau kita bilang cantik itu dua hari kemudian bosan kita lihat jadi jelek kan?**
 Najwa : oh bosannya cuma dua hari
 Deni : gak ada hubungannya dari usia dong kalau gitu

The conversation shows that when Rocky asked a question in the form of the words "**dari awal teori usia itu teori yang palsu sebenarnya karena kalau kita bilang cantik itu dua hari kemudian bosan kita lihat jadi jelek kan?**" this question is addressed to all participants in the podcast. And after hearing Rocky's question Najwa and Deni were encouraged to give their statement and also give their opinion about the statement that Rocky gave. Rocky used prompting strategy since he tried to encourage the other participants to

also give their statements in the conversation in the form of questions, it was true after Rocky asked this question Deni and Najwa were immediately encouraged to give their statements in the conversation.

5. Rocky : inner beauty itu kan ada di dalam konsep peradapan, jadi lu misalnya tiba tiba jatuh cinta pada orang yang ada dicover majalah apa gitu kan
 Deni : **ya**
 Rocky : begitu lu ketemu dua menit lu bicara

The conversation above shows that when Rocky gave his statement regarding the concept of a woman's inner beauty, this was followed by a response from Deni who commented on Rocky statement in the form of the word "**ya**", which indicated that Deni agreed with Rocky's statement. So what Deni did was included in the takeover strategy.

6. Najwa : ini maksudnya mau menunjukkan tau lebih banyak soal perempuan
 Anang : **bukan**
 Najwa : dibandingkan dengan yang belum pernah menikah

The data shows that when Najwa gave her statement regarding Anang want to show that he knew more about women while pointing at Anang and laughing a little as if teasing Anang, and then followed by a response from Anang who commented on Najwa's statement in the form of the word "**bukan**" which is Anang's expression of disagreement with Najwa's statement. So what Anang did was included in the Backchannels strategy.

7. Najwa : **aku mau nanya susah kan jadi perempuan?**
 Deni : kalau menurut porsi gua dari apa yang gua liat dari kaca mata gua melihat ibu gua, karena gua dibesarkan seorang single parent ya, gua melihat emang susah apalagi dengan latar belakang ekonomi yang kurang bagus.

The conversation shows that when Najwa asked a question in the form of the words "**aku mau nanya susah kan jadi perempuan?**" where the question was addressed to Deni, it can be seen from Najwa's reaction that is when she asked the question looked at Deni, and saw the reaction of Najwa who looked at him when asking the question Deni was immediately encouraged to answer Najwa's question and put forward his statement that based on what he look at his mother who is a single parent it's hard to be a woman. So what Najwa did was a prompting strategy because she was trying to encourage Deni to take part and giving his statement in the conversation in the form of a question, and it was true after Najwa asked a question referring to him Deni was immediately encouraged to answer Najwa's question or join in giving his statement in the conversation.

8. Najwa : **hidup sebagai perempuan jauh lebih menantang dibandingkan laki laki ya kan mas roky?**
 Rocky : gini kalau saya pakai baju ini saya bisa ada di tiga sesi satu hari baju yang sama, nana pagi pagi dia udah di depan cermin menghitung pertemuan pertama dengan eksekutif fashionnya lain, pertemuan dua dengan LSM pasti bahasannya lain, pertemuan ketiga dengan begundal begundal ini pasti narasinya lain, jadi dari pagi nana sudah dijajah oleh narasi publik, kalau kita kan lebih santai sebetulnya

The conversation shows that when Najwa asked Rocky a question in the form of the sentence "**hidup sebagai perempuan jauh lebih menantang dibandingkan laki laki ya kan mas roky?**" where the question was addressed to Rocky, it can be seen when at the end of Najwa's word she mentioned Rocky's name with the aim Rocky give his statement in the conversation, and it was true that after hearing Najwa's question directed at him Rocky was immediately compelled to answer Najwa's question, that is about just dressing as a woman colonized by public narratives. So what Najwa did was a prompting strategy because she was trying to encourage Rocky to take part and giving his statement in the conversation in the form of a question, and it was true after Najwa asked a question referring to him Rocky was immediately encouraged to answer Najwa's question or join in giving his statement in the conversation.

9. Deni : ada kondisi dimana perempuan itu dia bisa mengambil sebuah kepemimpinan dari sebuah sikap tapi tidak mungkin ketika sikap itu datang pada saat ada perampok yang masuk ke dalam rumah, masak lu sembunyi di belakang peremuang kan gak mungkin jadinya kepemimpinan harus diambil alih oleh orang yang secara fisikly dia punya kekuatan
 Onad : jadi maksud lu
 Anang : **___setuju gak mas?___**
 Onad : **___ kita ngomong fisik ni___**
 Rocky : **___ bahwa? ___**
 Deni : **___ pasti ngaruh___**
 Anang : **___ memimpin harus punya kekuatan**

The conversation above shows that when Deni was explaining his statement to Onad, it could be seen from Deni's when he was speaking facing towards Onad and vice versa Onad was responding to Deni's words, but in the middle of their conversation Anang interrupted Deni and Onad's conversation and instead asked Rocky how Rocky responded. regarding Deni's statement (the ___ mark indicates that someone has not finished their statement). And when Anang interrupted the conversation between Deni and Onad, Rocky also spoke in the conversation and this resulted in overlapping conversations between the four of them because they each expressed their own statements which were marked in bold.

10. Rocky : dalam **aa:::** research biasanya kalau terjadi perang kan biasanya laki laki tu ya dianggap mampu untuk bikin kalkulasi

The conversation shows that when Rocky was explaining his statement but in the middle he took a filled pause marked with the sign **he:::** which means he needed a little time to think about what he was going to say next, therefore what Rocky did included the strategy filled pause.

- Deni : **saya waktu pertama kali nikah itu ada perebutan wilayah kekuasaan di rumah, biasanya itu sering terjadi iya kan? Siapa yang menguasai area ini betul dong?**
 Onad : enggak, gua enggak
 Deni : apalagi keuangan kan
 Onas : kalau itu iya

The conversation above shows that when Deni asked a question in the form of the words "**saya waktu pertama kali nikah itu ada perebutan wilayah kekuasaan di rumah, biasanya itu sering terjadi iya kan? Siapa yang menguasai area ini betul dong?**" which

question was addressed to Onad it can be seen from Deni's reaction that when he asked this question Deni looked at Onad, and when he saw Deni's reaction who looked at him while asking this question Onad was immediately compelled to answer Deni's question that what Deni said was not true except in financial matters. So what Deni did was a prompting strategy because he tried to encourage Onad to give his statement in the conversation in the form of a question, and it was true after Deni asked a question referring to him Onad was immediately encouraged to answer Deni's question or give his statement in the conversation.

12. Deni : **ada kondisi dimana perempuan itu dia bisa mengambil sebuah kepemimpinan dari sebuah sikap tapi tidak mungkin ketika sikap itu datang pada saat ada perampok yang masuk ke dalam rumah, masak lu sembunyi di belakang perempuan kan gak mungkin jadinya kepemimpinan harus diambil alih oleh orang yang secara fisikly dia punya kekuatan**

Onad : **jadi maksud lu**

Anang : **___ setuju gak mas?___**

Onad : **___ kita ngomong fisik ni___**

Rocky : **___ bahwa?___**

Deni : **___ pasti ngaruh___**

Anang : **___ memimpin harus punya kekuatan**

The conversation above shows that when Deni was explaining his statement to Onad it could be seen from Deni's when he was speaking facing towards Onad and vice versa Onad was responding to Deni's words, but in the middle of their conversation, Anang interrupted Deni and Onad's conversation and instead asked Rocky how Rocky responded. regarding Deni's statement (the ___ mark indicates that someone has not finished their statement). So Anang's actions are included in the Interrupting strategy.

13. Najwa : tuntutan perempuan tuh macem macem, harus bisa masak, bisa dandan, ngurus suami perhatian sama ibu mertua ___

Anang : **___ nggak yang kamu sebutkan___**

Najwa : **___ tuntutannya banyak udah gitu___**

Anang : **___ yang nana sebutkan itu juga udah dilakuin sama laki laki___**

Anang : **___ yang nana sebutkan itu juga udah dilakuin sama laki laki___**

Onad : **eh gua setuju kalau ini**

The conversation shows when Anang interrupted Najwa's words and each of them, expressed their own arguments, and after that at the end of their conversation Anang gave a statement that what Najwa said or what the woman experienced had also been done by the man, and then followed by a response from Onad in the form of the words "**eh gua setuju kalau ini**" while pointing at Anang, which onad's words and actions indicate that Onad agrees with what Anang said and what Onad did was a backchannels strategy.

14. Anang : kan aku udah dua kali kan

Rocky : **dua kali apa? dua kali gagal jadi playboy atau apa?**

Anang : **yakan dulu udah mas dengan KD sekarang sama Bunda**

The conversation shows, when Anang had finished giving his statement about him having had experience of being married twice and he already knew quite a lot about women, this was followed by a response from Rocky who tried to provoke Anang to continue his

word in the form of the words " **dua kali apa? dua kali gagal jadi playboy atau apa?**" while glancing at Anang with a little laugh, and after hearing Rocky's statement, Anang immediately continued his words while laughing and the conversation looked more interesting. So what Rocky did was included in the appealers strategy.

The table below is the types of turn taking found in Mata Najwa Podcast episode "Susahnya Jadi Perempuan"

Strategies	Data Number	Total
Staring Up	82	1
Taking Over	2, 10, 18, 22, 30, 36, 43, 50, 54, 60, 70, 79	12
Interrupting	4, 13, 27, 38, 52, 62, 68, 74	8
Filled Pause	17, 29, 40, 47, 56, 61, 76, 83	8
Silent Pause	15, 24, 33, 48,72	5
Repetition	12, 26, 35, 42	4
Prompting	1, 7, 8, 20, 21, 41, 46, 65, 78, 81	10
Appealers	9, 57, 64, 66	4
Giving Up	32, 45, 59	3
Pause	16, 25, 34, 49, 73	5
Overlaps	5, 14, 28, 39, 53, 63, 69, 75	8
Backchannels	3, 6, 11, 19, 23, 31, 37, 44, 51, 55, 58, 67	15
	71,77, 80	
Total		83

CONCLUSION

Conversation in the podcast highlights gender equality between men and women in society, and from their 62 minutes conversation the guest stars in the podcast are often found violating the concept of turn taking that is often interrupting Najwa's words, because most of them don't agree with the statement made by Najwa regarding the many inequalities experienced by women out there.

Not only that the guest stars have quite good backgrounds namely public figures and intellectuals but in these conversations there is often overlap between them, this is due to a lack of attention to turn taking. By applying the turn taking concept helps us to communicate more efficiently. The speakers know when to talk and when to listen so that the speaker and hearer can build better communication and better relationships because they are consistent each other.

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