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Submission date: 03-Nov-2022 03:40PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1943268254

File name: C8. 988-Article Text-2241-1-10-20210111.pdf (284.34K)

Word count: 5775

Character count: 28554

ANALYSIS OF TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED IN JIMMY FALLON'S THE TONIGHT SHOW INTERVIEWS

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Abstract

This study was aimed at finding out the types of turn taking strategies, how those strategies were used, and what strategies were most frequently used by the guests and the host on Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show interviews. Data were taken from five Youtube videos of Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show and analyzed based on the Stenstrom's theory of turn taking strategies. Findings show that all of the categories of turn taking strategies proposed by Stenstrom are productively used by the guests and the host in the interviews: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. Purposes of using these strategies are to interrupt the speaker in order to arrange the time and content of the conversation, to explain or ask something important to the speaker, to hold the turn and keep talking, to incite the listener to give a respond, and to give signal to the listener to take turn and start to speak. This study also revealed that the most frequently used strategies in the data is the taking the turn strategies which is according to the theory proposed by Stenstrom (1994).

Keywords: Turn-Taking Strategies, Talk Show, Interview

INTRODUCTION

In conversation analysis, turn taking is a term of how the participants of conversation get turn to speak. The basic understanding of conversation that we know is the participants always get turn to speak. According to Richards (Cited in Heinel, 2017) "conversation is governed by turn-taking conventions which determine who talks, when, and for how long". When studied by sociologist, the analysis goes deeper into topics such as how people know their turn to speak, how much overlap there is between speaker, when to have overlap, and regional or gender differences in interrupting. In turn taking, there are many ways to start a conversation with the other person which called turn taking strategies.

Naturally, everyone who interacts with other people or doing a conversation must practicing turn taking strategies. But there is significant difference that occurs when the speaker and listener don't know and know about turn taking strategies. When they do not

know at all about turn taking strategies, the conversation will often cause overlap between the speaker and listener, because with the ignorance of the right time to take turns to speak. On the other hand, when they know about turn taking strategies, it will reduce the occurrence of overlapping, because they know when and how to take their turn to speak. In this study, the researchers only used Stenstrom's theory which focused on the Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show as the object of the research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies on turn taking strategy have been done by several researchers, such as: Khasanah (2015) "An Analysis of Turn Taking Strategies Used by Host and Guests in the Talk Show "The Ellen DeGeneres Show". The purposes of this study are to show the readers about the types of turn taking strategies, the function of turn taking strategies, and the process of turn taking strategies. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used Stenstrom theory (1994). Data source of this research is the video of The Ellen DeGeneres Show that includes the host and the guest utterances.

The researcher found that the participants did not use all the turn taking strategies, because the duration of the topic and the personality of the participants influence the conversation in the talk show. Moreover, the participants did not only use utterances but also gesture when took take their turn. The strength of this study is not only analyze types of turn taking strategies, but also analyzed, the function and the process of turn taking strategies.

Fathimiyah (2016) Turn-taking Strategies Used by Donald Trump's Interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay . The purpose of this study is to examine turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's town hall interview in the university of Wisconsin-Green Bay and to show the process of turn-taking strategies when Donald Trump took his turn. This research used descriptive qualitative method and the researcher herself as instrument. The data was collected by downloading the video in youtube. The researcher used Jefferson's transcription symbol. The data was described and explained comprehensively based on Stenstrom's theory.

This research found that turn-taking strategies were applied and used by Donald Trump in the political interview with Chris Matthew. The strengths of this study are Kinds of turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview shows some contradictions with the theory. For instance, this research discovered that Trump used hesitant start when he was trouble to start his answer while Stenstrom said that starting up is used to someone who initiates to talk first and made the environment from silence to speak.

Jufadri (2018) Turn Taking Strategies used by David Beckman and the Host in Google Talk Show. The purpose of this research is to analyze turn taking strategies used by David Beckman and the host in Google talk show. It aims to show the process of turn taking strategies which is used by both participants in the talk show. The talk show in this research is very good because it categorized as social talk. It is because during the talk show, both participant talks about life experience of David Beckman. The way of collecting the data in this research is by downloading the video from YouTube. The data is in the form of transcription of utterances which is produced by David Beckham and the host. The utterance which is produced by the audience is not included into the data. The data is symbolized by using Jefferson's transcription symbol. After that, all utterances which contain turn taking strategies are divided and classified into the kind of turn taking strategies. Then, it is described and explained comprehensively based on Jacob L Mey's theory. According to Jacob L Mey (2001), there are three kinds of turn taking strategies, those are taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interruption, and overlapping), holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Methodologically, this research uses descriptive qualitative method as the research design in which the researcher is the main instrument to analyze the data.

The result of this study shows that totally there are 25 data found in this research. The most dominant data is yielding the turn and the least is starting up and holding the turn. It is dominated by yielding strategy because the conversation in the talk show contains many questions which are asked by the host. This study is interesting because both participants use two ways of yielding strategy in which David Beckham yields the turn indirectly and the host yields the turn directly. The study also different from both

theory research above that use Stenstrom (1994) as theory, while Jufadri used Mey's theory (2001).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the turn taking strategies in Jimmy Fallon's *The Tonight Show* interviews. This method is used because the data of this research are in the form of words or utterances from the presenters and the guests. The purposes of this study were to get better understanding and deep information on what types of turn taking strategies used and how those strategies were used by the guests and the host in Jimmy Fallon's *The Tonight Show* interviews based on Stenstrom's theory. Five videos of interviews taken from Jimmy Fallon's Youtube channel were used as research data.

In performing data analysis, data containing turn taking strategies were selected, categorized, and classified based on the categories and sub-categories proposed in the Stenstrom theory of turn taking strategies. The three strategies are (1) Taking the turn, (2) Holding the turn, and (3) Yielding the turn strategies. Based on these classifications, data were then described based on the findings to answer the questions proposed in this study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Taking the Turn Strategy (TTS)

In this strategy, the researchers found three subcategories of TTS used in the interviews that consists of (1) starting up strategy, (2) taking over strategy, and (3) interrupting strategy.

1. Starting Up Strategy

Based on Stenstrom's theory, the starting up strategy consists of field pause and verbal fillers. Data 1 below shows one of the example of field pause used in the interviews.

Data 1. Field Pause (Video 2, Chat 48, Minute 00:09)

Jimmy : **Aaaa**, Cardi B **aaa** where did that name come from?
Cardi B: My name come from, you know what, my sister name is
Hennessy.

The above data shows that Fallon as the presenter is applying a field pause. The expressions “aaa” in the beginning and middle of the sentence show that Fallon forgets about what he wants to ask to the guest. He takes a few seconds to think what he wants to ask while saying “aaa”.

2. Taking Over Strategy

Taking over strategy consists of uptake, links, and interrupting. From the five interviews, there are 99 data of uptakes, 18 data of links, and 6 data of interrupting. Data 2.1 and Data 2.2 show examples of uptakes used in the interviews.

Data 2.1. Uptake. (Video 1, Chat 2, Minute 00:04)

Jimmy : How's the album coming is we close to an album? Are we?
Ariana : **Yes**, my album is coming this summer.

Data 2.1 shows that the guest (Ariana Grande) is applying an uptake expression to the presenter (Jimmy Falon). It shows that the presenter is asking a question to the guest about her album and she directly answers the question by saying “yes”. The expression “yes” expresses an agreement from the guest.

Another example of an uptake is shown in Data 2.2 in which the guest (Cardi B) is asking the presenter a question.

Data 2.2. Uptake (Video 2, Chat 62, Minute 02:58)

Cardi B: I am nervous. You want to know something? You want to know something?
Jimmy : **Yeah oh, yeah**. Mm—hmm. Yes.

The guest (Cardi B) is asking the presenter (Jimmy Falon) a question by saying “You want to know something?”. The presenter quickly responds by saying “yeah oh, yeah”. The use of expression “yeah oh, yeah” indicates that the presenter is applying an uptake strategy to show his agreement.

Examples of the use of links in conversation are shown in Data 3.1 and Data 3.2 below.

Data 3.1. Links (Video 1. Chat 32. Minute 04:03)

Jimmy : Aaa aa you -now, you said summer you hinted at summer, aa Ariana : Yeaah Jimmy : But you're doing also a cool thing like on the 20 th ?
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Data 3.1 shows that the presenter is directly saying “but” in order to take his turn and ask another question. In addition, it is meant to continue his talking because the previous question of his is directly answered with a “yeaah” expression by the guest. By using this expression, it indicates that the presenter is applying a link of taking over strategy.

Another example of a link expression is shown in Data 3.2 below.

Data 3.2. Links (Video 5, Chat 117, Minute 02:23)

Dua Lipa : Pronouncing, I feel like I just wanted a normal name. I was like, Sarah, Hannah, Chloe. Jimmy : Yeah. Dua lipa : Anything, I'll take it. Jimmy : So , you spent most of your childhood in Kosovo, tough, right?
--

Data 3.2 shows that the presenter is using the expression “So” to connect the sentence to the guest’s reply telling him that she wants a normal name and starts a new discussion about her childhood in Kosovo. Using the word “So”, the presenter is applying a links strategy to connect the previous sentence and at the same time applies a new start to the new discussions. So, the presenter is applying two strategies in one utterance to show agreement and proceed to start a new discussion.

3. Interrupting Strategy

The interrupting strategy is divided into two: Alert and Meta comments. The researchers did not find any alert and meta comments as proposed by Stenstrom in his theory. However, using the definition of the interrupting strategy, namely a violation of turn taking rules in conversation, the researchers found several data indicating interrupting strategy. Data 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 presented below show examples of interrupting utterances.

Data 4.1. Interrupting (Video 5, Chat 200, Minute 01:23)

Dua Lipa : Ey you know, it's-- I definitely didn't expect anything like that to happen in my first record. I didn't really think my first record was going to do what it did and I'm just so grateful for the response and the support
Jimmy : **You're off to the races**, buddy, and you even have a cool nickname, which I want to give propst to Wendy Williams for giving you this nickname because you know, WendiWilliams by mistake called you "Dula Peep?"

Data 4.1 shows that while the guest (Dua Lipa) is explaining about her first record, the presenter (Jimmy Falon) interrupts and takes over the turn from her. He interrupts her because as the host he has to arrange the time to talk and the content of the conversation. In addition, he uses the expression because he thinks that the discussion is over so he changes the discussion and starts a new discussion about the guest's nickname. Besides applying interrupting strategy, Jimmy also applies a new start strategy.

The second example of interrupting strategy is shown in Data 4.2 below.

Data 4.2. Interrupting (Video 5, Chat 201, Min 04:59)

Jimmy : Two songs about me? Well, you've got to – tomorrow we'll see you perform and then come back when the album's out too.
Dua lipa : **Yeah, and i have to say** that tomorrow's performance is a little bit different from what

everyone else is seeing because umm we're doing a
kind of orchestral.
Jimmy : Really?

Data 4.2 shows that the presenter wants to close the conversation, but the guest interrupts Jimmy's turn and takes turn to explain about her tomorrow's performance which is a little bit different. By cutting the presenter's conversation, the guest has implemented an interrupting strategy.

The third example of interrupting strategy is shown in Data 4.3 below.

Data 4.3. Interrupting (Video 3, Chat 204, Minute 02:33)

Charlie : And then my next video I went back to of course
posting me dancing my room or my bathroom by
myself.
Jimmy : **Do you always videotape**—just were you always
into dancing and just—

Data 4.3 shows that the guest (Charlie D. Melio) is talking about the next video that she wants to post, the presenter (Jimmy Falon) interrupts her by saying “Do you always videotape?” to ask about the guest's dancing video and takes the turn from her because he is curious to know why she always posts dance videos. This utterance is used by the presenter to apply an interrupting strategy.

Holding the Turn Strategy (HTS)

There are several ways to avoid a breakdown in holding the turn strategy, those are: (1) field pause or verbal fillers, (2) lexical repetition, (3) silent pause, and (4) new start. The researchers found 6 uses of field pauses or verbal fillers, 5 uses of lexical repetitions, 3 uses of silent pauses, and 5 uses of new starts. The analysis of the data is presented in Data 5, 6, 7, and 8.

1. Field Pause and Verbal Fillers

Data 5 below shows an example of field pause and verbal fillers used in the conversation.

Data 5. Field Pause and Verbal Fillers (Video 5, Chat 182, Minute 02:53)

Dua Lipa : Well, we went – basically **umm** in Kosovo people only really listened to hip-hop like it was so massive out there and the only artist that I guess there was such a demand for were hip-hop artist going to the Method Man and Redman show was kind of my first introduction to Wu-Tang and then when I went to my second show, which was 50 Cent, I then **umm**.
Jimmy : Wow
Dua Lipa : Read the book, watch the movie.

The above conversation shows that the guest (Dua Lipa) uses “umm” to hold her turn in a few seconds to think what she wants to talk about. She is applying holding the turn strategy using a field pause expression “umm” to help her keep going on her turn, because of the expression “umm” she can continue her sentence to answer the presenter’s question. Unlike the field pause in starting up strategy which is placed at the beginning, this field pause expression is placed at the end of the conversation. The guest uses the expression “umm” twice in the sentences, and the presenter responds by saying “wow”, and then the guest takes her turn again and continues to speak to make her explanation clear.

2. Lexical Repetition

Data 6 below shows a lexical repetition of holding the turn strategy used in the conversation.

Data 6. Lexical repetition (Video 1, Chat 11, Minute 00:49)

Jimmy : Aaaa [laughter] **Can you** aaaa **can you** tell us **any**, **any** songs on the record?
Ariana : I can. Should I just spit it out?

The above conversation indicates that the presenter (Jimmy Falon) forgets what he wants to ask to the guest (Ariana Grande), so he spontaneously repeats the expression “can you” twice while thinking what he wants to ask. He takes a few seconds to find a question and makes repetition using the expression “any” twice. The repetition of expression “can you” and “any” by the presenter shows the he is applying a holding the turn strategy.

3. *Silent Pause*

Data 7 shows an example of a silent pause expression used in the conversation between the presenter and the guest.

Data 7. Silent Pause (Video 1, Chat 207, Minute 00:11)

Cardi B : Thank you. Ohm. Jimmy : Aaaa, Cardi B aaa where did that name come from?

The above conversation shows a silent pause expression symbolized with a set of periods (.....) in this conversation. The context of the conversation shows that the guest (Cardi B) is thanking the presenter (Jimmy Falon) for the compliment he makes while moving her body sweetly and makes him forgets about the question that causes an unspoken stop or a silent pause.

4. *New Start*

Data 8 shows an example of a new start expression used in the conversation between the presenter and the guest.

Data 8. New Start (Video 5, Chat 209, Minute 02:22)

Dua lipa : Pronouncing, I feel like I just wanted a normal name. I was like, Sarah, Hannah, Chloe Jimmy : Yeah Dua lipa : Anything, I'll take it Jimmy : So, you spent most of your childhood in Kosovo, tough, right?

The above conversation shows that after talking about the guest's name, the presenter changes the topic of discussion to the guest's childhood. He uses this strategy because he feels that the discussion about the name "Dua Lipa" is enough of discussion. By starting a new discussion, the presenter is applying a new start strategy to help him keep the conversation tedious and worth of discussing. This utterance is used by the presenter to hold the turn and keep the talking.

Yielding Turn Strategy (YTS)

Yielding the turn is divided into three: (1) prompting turn strategy, (2) appealing turn strategy, and (3) giving up turn strategy. The researchers found 51 uses of prompting strategy and 51 uses of appealing turn strategy. Meanwhile, for giving up turn strategy no data was found. The analysis of the data is presented in Data 9.1, 9.2, 10.1, and 10.2.

1. Prompting Turn

Data 9.1 below shows the first example of a prompting turn strategy used in the conversation between the presenter and the guest.

Data 9.1 Prompting Turn (Video 4, Chat 114, Minute 00:02)

Jimmy	: How are you feeling? Saturday night alive?
Gal Gadot	: What?
Jimmy	: Are you excited? I mean –
Gal Gadot	: Wh-at? Yes. I'm very excited. I'm very excited.

The first example from the above conversation shows that the presenter (Jimmy Fallon) is asking questions to the guest (Gal Gadot). He is asking about her feeling. However, she is pretending not to understand about the presenter's question by saying "What?". Then the presenter asks another question to make clear his first question by saying "Are you excited", and then she directly answers the presenter's question. The greeting and the questions are used by the presenter to apply a prompting strategy.

Data 9.2 below shows the second example of a prompting turn strategy.

Data 9.2. Prompting Turn (Video 1, Chat 17, Minute 01:56)

Jimmy	: Can you tell us something that we don't know? What is the first song?
Ariana	: Emm Okay, so the first song, well it's a bit. It's kind like an intro. It's called "Raindrops." And it's...

From the data above, the presenter (Jimmy Falon) is applying a prompting strategy. He poses a question to the guest about her first song. He uses a question form utterance to make the listener have time to speak, and that is evidenced by the guest's direct answer "Emm Okay..." and so on.

2. Appealing Turn

In appealing strategy, the researchers found 18 uses of this type of strategy. Data 10.1 and 10.2 below show the two examples of an appealing turn strategy used in the conversation between the presenter and the guest.

Data 10.1. Appealing Turn (Video 1, Chat 67, Minute 03:48)

Jimmy	: It's kind of feel good though, right?
Cardi B	: It does feel good. And umm it feels good, because you know, I really worked my ass off for it. And this is like I finally pays off I have been proven.

Data 10.1 above shows the first example of appealing turn strategy. In this conversation, the presenter (Jimmy Falon) is using the expression "right?" as question tag to make the listener directly takes the turn. The guest (Cardi B) as the listener directly takes her turn to answer the presenter's question. The use of "right?" expression in the conversation shows the application of appealing turn strategy because it makes the signal for the listener to give a feedback.

Data 10.2 shows the second example of appealing turn utterance used by the presenter and the guest in the conversation.

Data 10.2. Appealing Turn (Video 1, Chat 10, Minute 00:50)

Ariana	: I look like a gum drop. Is it Okay?
Jimmy	: You don't -- you look like the most beautiful gumdrop? It's fantastic. Don't change anything. You look great.

The above conversation shows that the guest (Ariana Grande) is trying to make sure that she looks like a gumdrop on the presenter (Jimmy Fallon) by using the utterance “Is it okay?” and he immediately replies that she does look beautiful. The presenter’s direct answer indicates that the use of the question tag or appealing strategy by the guest is successful because the strategy is aimed to give signals to the listeners and to demand the listener to give a response. This strategy is used by the presenter in the conversation to give signal to the listener to take turn and encourage the listener to speak instead of keeping silent.

In giving up strategy, the researchers did not find any data that contain giving up strategy. From all videos analyzed by the researchers, no participants use this type of strategy.

How Turn Taking Strategies Are Used by Host and Guests in Jimmy Faloon’s The Tonight Show Interviews

In this part, the researchers describe and elaborate the findings about the use of three turn taking strategies, namely, (1) taking the turn strategy, (2) holding the turn strategy, and (3) Yielding the turn strategy used by the host and the guests in *The Tonight Show* interviews.

How Taking the Turn is Used

This strategy is used by the guests and the host in the interviews to initiate a conversation. It is used when the speaker is feeling nervous to start talking. Another part of taking the turn strategy used was taking over strategy and interrupting strategy. Taking over strategy in the part of uptake was the most used by the guests and the host (99 uses). It seems that the participants in the conversation did not dominate each other, there were always comments to show agreement and disagreement among participants.

The appearance of comments shows that the conversation was going well because the participants respond to one another. While links were used 18 times in the five videos analyzed. It shows that the participants often connected sentences from previous speakers. The conjunction words often used by participants to show that the conversation was going well between the speaker and the listener. The last part of taking the turn strategy was interrupting strategy. The researchers found 6 utterances that indicate interrupting strategy. The participants used 6 times of interrupting strategy to take the speaker's turn. The listener took the speaker's turn because he/she thought there was something important to be informed. In addition, when the listener felt that the discussion was sufficient to be discussed, the listener interrupted and started a new discussion.

How Holding the Turn Is Used

This strategy is used by the speaker to hold the turn or to keep talking. There are several sub-strategies in holding the turn strategy: filled pause or verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition and new starts. The finding shows that there are 8 uses that show the field pause or verbal fillers uses by the guests and the host. This strategy is used to hold the turn to speak while thinking about what to say next. The speaker wanted to say something but in the middle of the talk he/she forgot about what he/she wanted to say, therefore he/she used field pause or verbal fillers to take time to think what he/she wanted to say. The next part is silent pause, in all of the videos analyzed, the researchers found 3 silent pauses. The appearance of silent pauses was caused by the host who forgot what to ask to the guests. He forgot because he lost focus when he saw the listener did

something interesting that made everyone laugh. The next device was lexical repetition, the researchers found 6 uses of this strategy in all conversations analyzed. The use of this strategy shows that there were several questions or discussions forgotten by participants. This strategy was used to help speaker hold his/her turn to speak and be able to convey the message he/she wanted to convey. By repeating a word or phrase, the speaker has a little extra time to talk while thinking about the next word conveyed. The last device was new start, the researchers found 5 sentences that indicate a new start. The new start strategy was used because the previous discussion was sufficient to discuss. This strategy was often used by the host to help him organize the time and content of the discussion to make it more attractive.

How Yielding the Turn Is Used

Based on findings, there were 50 uses of prompting strategy found in the interviews. Participants often used prompting, especially by Jimmy to make it easier for him to get direct responses from his guests without giving a signal. Prompting often occurred when Jimmy greeted his guests and asked questions. This strategy was used to attract the listener's attention to give a response. By asking something and greeting, the speaker intended to make the listener give a direct response.

The other part of yielding the turn strategy was appealing strategy, the researchers found 17 sentences that indicate an appealing strategy. The use of this strategy shows that there was no domination of speech because participants often gave signals to one another to take a turn to speak. This strategy was used by the speaker to grab the listener's attention and provide an opportunity to respond. By using a question tag, the speaker yield his turn to the listener and directly responded to the speaker. However, on data 49, the strategy was not responded directly by the listener because the speaker continued his sentences. The speaker kept talking or continued his utterances because he did not deliver the message he wanted to convey. In giving up strategy, no data was found by the researchers as none of the participants in the five interviews gave up to take his/her turn.

Most Frequently Used Strategy by the Guests and Host in the Interviews

Table 1. Frequently Used Strategies by the Guests and Host in Jimmy Fallon's *The Tonight Show* interviews

No.	Types of Turn Taking Strategies			Freq.	Percent.
1.	Taking the Turn Strategy		Starting Up Strategy	1	0.5
			Taking Over Strategy	116	58.3
			Interrupting Strategy	6	3.0
				123	61.5
2.	Holding the Turn Strategy		Field Pause or Verbal Fillers	8	4.0
			Silent Pause	3	1.5
			Lexical Repetition	6	3.0
			New Start	5	2.5
				22	11
3.	Yielding the Turn Strategy		Prompting Strategy	51	25.6
			Appealing Strategy	17	8.5
			Giving Up Strategy	0	0.0
				68	34.2
Total			199	100.0	



Figure 1. Percentage of the Turn Taking Strategy Utterances Found in Jimmy Fallon's *The Tonight Show* interviews

As shown in Table below, the most frequently used strategies by the guests and the host is the “taking the turn strategies” (61.5%). This finding is according to Stenstrom’s that found that the most used strategies frequently used by people in conversation is the taking the turn strategy.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the researchers found many turn-taking strategies used by the guests and the host in Jimmy Fallon’s *The Tonight Show* interviews that are according to the theory proposed by Stenstrom. The three strategies used are: (1) taking the turn strategy, (2) holding the turn strategy, and (3) yielding the turn strategy. All of these categories of turn taking strategies are productively used by the guests and the host in the data. From the data, it is also known that the purposes of using the strategies are: to interrupt the speaker in order to arrange the time and content of the conversation, to explain or ask something important to the speaker, to hold the turn and keep talking, to incite the listener to give a respond, and to give signal to the listener to take turn and start to speak. Lastly, this study revealed that the most frequently used strategies between Jimmy Falon and the celebrities like Ariana Grande, Gal Gadot, Cardi B, Charlie D Melio, and Dua Lipa on the *The Tonight Show* interviews is the taking the turn strategies.

To suggest, the future researchers should use more video samples of interviews in the study. Since the data of conversations taken in this study were taken from female celebrities only, they are also suggested to obtain gender-based analysis on the use of turn taking strategies from male celebrities as well. It is also necessary to study how turn taking strategies are used by multi-ethnic groups of language users, for example, the asians, africans, latin americans, arabs, and many others. Lastly, the researchers hope that this study will benefit many people especially those who are interested in the study of language in social context.

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