TURN TAKING IN THE CONVERSATION PRODUCED BY MEMBERS OF ENGLISSH SPEAKING COMMUNITY AT SURABAYA STATE UNIVERSITY

Fitriyah Dewi

English Literature, Faculty of Language and Arts, The State University of Surabaya
fitriyahdewi@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstrak

English Speaking Community adalah sebuah komunitas yang ada di universitas negeri surabaya yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan berbicara mahasiswa. Di bidang Discourse analysis, percakapan yang dilakukan oleh anggota ESC telah menciptakan fenomena pengambilan giliran dalam berbicara. Penelitian ini fokus pada fenomena pengambilan giliran yang muncul daalam percakapan anggota ESC. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : untuk mendeskripsikan kategori pengambilan giliran yang terjadi pada percakapan yang dilakukan oleh anggota ESC; untuk menemukan bagaimana fenomena strategi pengambilan giliran melalui interupsi, tumpang tindih, dan backchannel yang terjadi selama percakapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Observasi langsung dan merekam video dipilih untuk mengumpulkan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adjacency pair dan repair adalah kategori yang paling banyak muncul pada percakapan antar peserta. Tumpang tindih dan interupsi terjadi di waktu yang bersamaan namun dengan tujuan yang berbeda, jika tumpang tindih digunakan untuk menunjukkan antusiasme dan kedekatan, sementa interupsi bisa diindikasikan sebagai kekuatan dan kekuasaan di percakapan. Peserta menggunakan berbagai sinyal untuk menunjukkan bahwa mereka mengerti, mendengarkan opini peserta, dan cara menjelaskan mereka tidak bisa menjawab pertanyaan dari ketua ESC.

Abstract

English Speaking Community is the community which exists in Surabaya State University which is functioned to improve the student's speaking skill. In Discourse Analysis, the conversation produced by the members of English Speaking Community has created phenomena of turn taking. This study focuses on the turn taking phenomena which emerge in the member's conversation. The purposes of the study are: to describe the categories of turn taking that happen in the conversation produced by the member of English speaking community; to find out how the phenomena of turn taking strategies through interruption, overlap, and backchannel happen during the conversation. This study uses qualitative approach. Observing directly and video recording are chosen to collect the data. The findings of the study show that adjacency pairs and repair are the most categories that emerge in the conversation among participants. Overlap and interruption happen in the same time but in different purpose, if overlap use to show the enthusiasm and closeness while interruption can be indicate as the power in the conversation. The participants use the signal of understands, listens the participant's opinion, and the way they cannot answer the question from the leader.

INTRODUCTION

People in this world automatically do communication to deliver their mind to the other people with some purposes. One way to deliver their idea in communicating is called conversation. A successful conversation has interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. The participants of the conversation need to find a topic on which they both can discuss it in some sense. When people want to make such conversation, they have to know how to create and taking a turn in conversation, beside that the regulation of the conversation must be considered to get balance contribution each other such as: how to initiate the conversation, why interruptions are relatively rare, how to respond certain sentences, and how to end conversation.

Conversation is one of the ways in communicating which always need exchange system in turn at speaking which is commonly named turn taking. Conversation and turn taking have relation each other because turn taking is an important requirement of making a successful conversation.

Any situation in which control is not fixed in advance, anyone who get control to speak, it can be said that a turn-taking may happens (Yule, 1996:72).Some people will automatically select their turn in conversation without any rules. Yet in certain situation the rules of

taking floor may be needed to settle up the successful conversation. So that the participants will connected each other to the topics they have discussed.

There is phenomenon in conversation. When a speaker in his/ her speaking, but then he/ she finds difficulty in continuing his/ her speaking, but in the other hand, the speaker still wants to speak, the speaker will use filled pauses and verbal fillers or lexical repetition, etc. There are some reasons why turn taking phenomena is analyzed. Firstly, turn taking is related to the use of language in pragmatics since it refers to the way in which language used in conversation on certain context, on certain purpose or by certain person. Moreover, this research uses discourse analysis approach that is more emphasize on what can actually found to occur rather than on predictions of what could or should or might occur.Discourse Analysis is the study of words meaning in a context, analysing the part of meaning that can be explained by knowledge of the physical and social world, and the socio-phychological factors influencing are uttered (Stilwell Peccer 1999; Yule 1996 quoted in cutting 2002:2). It approaches focus on the meaning of words in interaction and how interactors communicate more information than the words are.

This study used observing directly to collect the data because the data was collected from recording the video of the activity of English Speaking Community (ESC) and then the video and the script of the members of ECS's utterances was analyzed.This study will analyze the turn taking categories and turn taking strategies in the conversation by the members of ESC, who are studying English Literature at the Surabaya State University (UNESA). In this case, the researcher selects turn taking in the conversation produced by the members of English Speaking Community (ESC) in The State University of Surabaya. Because people can learn the phenomena of conversation not only from movie or talk show, but also from experience in doing discussion in certain communities. The researcher chooses the ESC as the new community occur in UNESA become the object of the study because it is very close and very interesting to be researched.

Turn taking categories are analyzed through Levinson (1983:296) who stated that turn taking is the process of speaking. It is characterized by, one participant A, talks, stops; another, B, stars, talks, stops; and obtain A – B – A – B – A – B distribution of talk across two participants. Levinson divided kinds of turn-taking into five categories, they are: adjacency pair, sequence, repair, topical organization and overall organization.

The second research question related with turn taking strategies is analyzed through overlap, interruption, and backchannel. According to Coates (2004:113), Overlaps are instances of slight over anticipation by the next speaker, instead of beginning to speak immediately following the current speaker's turn, and the next speaker begins to speak at the end of the current speaker's turn.This means that overlap has positive act in conversation. When current speaker can't complete his/her speech, and there is a pause or silence, the next speaker will try to continue it in order to give a completion of the current speaker's speech. By doing that, the next speaker is already helps the current speaker by overlap his/her speech.

Coates (2004:113-114) stated that interruptions are violations of turn taking when the next speaker begins to talk while the current speaker is still speaking and the current speaker's turn could not be defined as the last word. That's statement shows that interruption as impolite attitude because the speaker who is interrupting the current speaker may just want to competing fro the floor of the conversation as argued by Sack *et al* (1974) that interruption is a violation of the current speaker's right to the floor and disruption to the flow of the conversation.Backchannel happens when the current speaker is speaking, then the next speaker gives some signal such as *yeah, uh huh, mhm*or giving other facial expressions and gestures such as head nods, smiles, and so on provide feedback the current speaker that the message is being received. Means that the listener understands what the speaker mean and following what the speaker is saying. Yule stated that speaker still expect their conversational partners to indicate that they are listening by doing anything in different ways, including head nods, smiles, and other facial expression and gesture (1996:73).

There are several studies that have been conducted by many researchers to study. The first previous study which is owned by Ari Nugroho is about turn-taking in interview TV program Indonesia Now exclusive Agnes Monica with Dalton Tanonaka on Metro TV, discussed same topic which is turn taking. This thesis analyzed about the type of turn taking system. The difference of this research and the previous study is the subject. If the previous study written by Ari Nugroho use the interview from TV program but this research use conversation in one of English Speaking Community in State University of Surabaya. The previous study has the same approach with this research which is Discourse Analysis.

The second previous study is also about turn taking, but taken from the online journal written by Rachel King, under graduated student in the School of English at the University of Nottingham, titled "Power, struggle and control: An Analysis of turn-taking in Edward Albee's Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?". The difference of that journal with the writer's is that the object of the journal is taken from the dialogue of one act. It is also use different theory of turn taking to analyze the data.

METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher easily found the phenomena of turn taking in the conversation produces by Member of English Speaking Community in State University of Surabaya. It was easy to find out the turn taking strategies emerge in the conversation of the ESC.And the descriptive method was useful to analyze and interpret, or even figured out

intriguing finding of certain phenomena. This method was supported with the finding of high quality analysis which will embed particular factors, that was needed for this kind of qualitative research method. The data listed had been analyzed by referring to theoretical framework on chapter 2.

The subjects of this study were taken randomly from several groups in three levels of English Speaking Community in State University of Surabaya. The participants are Elva (Student A) who is became a leader and 6 people who are Dunny (Student B), Nabila (Student C), Denny (Student D), Benny (Student E), Firda (Student F) and Bagus (Student G) became the members of ESC. They are the students in 8th Semester from English Department of State University of Surabaya.Data of this study were gained from the participants' of English speaking community in State University of Surabaya, while it occurred between leader and members of one group. The data would be taken from the conversation during the discussion in the one meeting of ESC's activity. The sources of data were one leader and six members of English speaking community, exactly focus on the way they turn their conversation each other.

Data analysis technique involves four sequence processes. They are data collection, data interpretation, data display and drawing conclusion and verification. In the requirement of first research question, dat interpretation was done by explaining the situation and intended meaning of the conversation. Data display shows how this study displays the analysis and this study puts the analysis the turn takin phenomena during the conversation. Lastly, drawing conclusion and verification shows how this study does the analysis.

RESULTS

This study finds eight phenomena of turn taking emerge in English Speaking Community. They are adjacency pair, sequence, repair, topical organization, overall organization, overlap, interruption and backchannel signal. This study divides the analysis into two points; they are the categories through Levinson's theoryand the strategies of turn taking in conversation.

1) Turn Taking Categories
a. Adjacency Pairs

> **A** : ya. This afternoon we are going to discuss **bad habit. Ah now, Du//nny.**
> D : yes
> **B** : huh
> **A** : what is your bad //habit?
> **B** : ah I think Nab//ila **first**
> C : //uh No
> A : No I want you.

This conversation happens in the beginning of the video which have been recorded by the writer. People do not want to be the first if someone points them to speak up. This common case also happens when A asks B

to share his opinion about bad habit. B should tell his friend if he had any experiences about bad habit. Yet, actually he is not ready to share his consideration. So that he refuses his turn to speak. He asks to A for pointing C first because he thinks that C is more ready than him, but C also refuses this offering. While in other way, A persists in pointing B. It is because A has her own authority to choose who was become the next turn.

This kind of data is included to **adjacency pairs.** It is because the first utterance which is uttered by A is kind of offering, and then the third utterance which is uttered by B is kind of single word that proved his rejection. Then it is repeated in the next utterance, the bold sentence above, which is uttered by A is also refused by B.

b. Sequences

> B : oke..i think my bad habit e I spent a lot of money for a shoes.
> **A** : **why?**
> B : because I love a shoes.
> A : so it means that you like fashion right.
> B : alright
> A : since when do you a do you do your bad habit?
> B : since I was in senior high school.

The conversation which happens between the leader and B is discussing about bad habit. B explained that he liked to spend his money for granting his willingness to buy branded shoes. He is a fashionable person who prefers to buy shoes than another product. He likes to follow fashion since he was in senior high school.

The transcription above is categorized as sequence. The bold one, the simple question which is asked by A is a kind of pre-invitation. Pre invitation means the way the speaker to begin the topic which want to be discussed in the conversation. The word "why" was uttered in the dialogue to push the interlocutor for explaining more opinion about the topic. So actually B was hoped to add more statement related with the topic. Yet B did not talk too much for this conversation. The next data also categorized as sequences. In this case, A tried to emerge the opinion from the interlocutor related with the topic which was discussed.

c. Repairs

> A : do you ever suggest your parent to go **somewhere**?
> F : what?
> A : do you ever suggest your parent to go **somewhere? Somewhere new I mean.**
> F : ehm I am give up of this (laughing) I already give up on them.

The next data is uttered between A and F who is still talking about traveling. From the dialog can be known that F needs the further information about the word "somewhere". So that A repairs her sentence in the

next line by adding "somewhere new I mean." Repairing here has the function to edit the unclear statement which is uttered by A in the first line.

d. Topical organization

➔A : oke guys our next topic is about your planning after graduation
E what is your planning?

C : Benny want to go Jakarta.

E : Actually the first I want to a work

A :
//work *yo* you will look for a job?

E : ya looking for a job. A but beside that I also want to join in military test.

C :
waw

In the first conversation of the topic which was spoken by E and the leader was about what his planning after graduation. He told to the leader that he wanted to look for a job and also joined military test, because it was part of his ambition. It has a relation with the topic because usually people would get a job after graduation and military test is kind of his way to get a job.

A : why you like military?

E : maybe from a from senior high school from my senior high school background so I want to join that.

After that the leader tried to ask the reason why E liked to join military. This question was a kind of supporting question to bring out his idea for speaking spontaneously. And then E answered that he liked to join military because he has gotten military background in his senior high school.

A : so if you will look for a job what kind of job do you like?

E : A maybe in bank.

A : bank?

E : or in *kedutaanluarnegeriikuopo?*

D :
ministry of foreign

B : yes like deny said

E : like deny said.

In this following conversation the leader has left the military topic. She tried to give a question about another job which he wanted to get in future. In this

case E is confused to find the related words to explain the opinion.

A : why you like the look for a in the bank so I mean I think that it is not there is no related or relation between English Literature.

E : aaaa in my in my opinion that a the the job that have a good, I mean that a for me the work in the bank

A : yaa

E :
will make

A :
so you believe that working in the bank you will earn a lot of money?

E : syes

B : yes get a lot of money

e. Overall organization

Every conversation which is done by all people certainly has an organization. People will use several terms to begin the conversation. The opening section which was chosen by A will be described below.

➔A : **Good afternoon guys.**
Members : good afternoon.....

➔A : ya. This afternoon we are going to discuss bad habit. Ah now, **B**.

The conversation above happens in the beginning of the meeting. Student A pretended to use greeting for opening the meeting. She said good afternoon because the meeting was held in the midday. And then, the second arrow symbol was also indicated as an open section. Yet here, the leader called the next participant to be the next turn here was B. The second arrow was used for begin the topic.

D : //yes

B : huh

➔A : **what is your bad habit?**

B : //ah I think Nabila first

C : uh No

A : //No I want you.

B : oke..i think my bad habit e I spent a lot of money for a shoes.

A : why?

B : because I love a shoes.

A : so it means that you like fashion right.

B : alright

A : since when do you a do you do your bad habit?
B : since I was in senior high school.
A : When you are in senior high school.
B :   yes
A :   so in your opinion **what is the impact by doing your bad habit?**
B : I will have much money for buying nice for the shoes.
A : How much money you spent for each month?
C :   //the shoes
          B : a million
A : one million each month? Really?
C :   more than.
B :   yes
A : oh yeah.
D :   who wants to be millionare.
A : so how can you overcome your bad habit?
B : Ehm (shake of the head)
A : so you like your bad habit
G :   (laughing)
A : Eh, so what about your parent?
B : ehm
C :   haaaaaa
B : Fine
A : Fine, is it?

     The first section was uttered by A and B. These dialogues mainly have one topic. It was about bad habit which was had by B. A created the supporting question to overtake the opinion of the interlocutor. She asked to B related to the main topic to push him for speaking and discussing it. When A asked him about the impact in doing the bad habit is actually the supporting query to create succesfull conversation.

B : because eh ehif when I aa need money I can sell my shoes is that a
A :   so what kind of shoes you like?
B : Runny shoes
A : (laughing) ok F

     The last two dialogues showed the closing section. B has ended his turn when he answered the last question from A. Yet A did not have special terms when she closed the dialogue. She just directly did the transition of the conversation to the next turn. In this transcription, she laughed when B answered directly to the point and she just moved to other participant to start her conversation again.

2) Turn Taking Strategies
a. Overlap

     Most people think that overlap is a way of people in completing the turn to speak whereas overlapping talk is not interruption. Overlap is the way the next speaker feels that the current speaker lacks in giving additional information while speaking or just giving other information that the current speaker is being said. Here the next speaker tries to help the current speaker in completing his or her speech. For further it can be found in the transcription below;

B : I will have much money for buying //nice ya for the shoes.
C :   the shoes
A : How much money you spent for each month?
        B : a million
A : one million each mo//nth? Really?
C :   more than.
B : yes

     In this conversation, overlapping talk was used by C where the bold sentence show the time when overlapping talk happens. It was begun by C overlap B's speech. When B was speaking, at that time C speaks before her turn. It was showed by double slash where the point B's speech was overlapped by C. At this point, C uses overlap strategy to help B explaining his opinion and expressing her similar idea. Again, the second overlap was also done by C shows in the last two line. Overlap can be the device to increase enthusiasm in discussing topic. The second overlap which is done by C to A's speech showed her enthusiasm in following the discussion. That is why she has answered the question from the leader before B start to answer it.
b. Interruption

     Interruption in turn taking is a form of violation of the rule of conversation. Interruption happens when the second speaker begin his turn while the first speaker did not finished her speaking yet. Interruptions in the conversation sometime offend the speaker and the listener when they are speaking because the listeners violate the dialogue before it is finished.

A : Eh, so what about your parent?
B : ehm
C :   haaaaaa
B : Fine
A : Fine, is it?
B : because eh ehif when I aa need money I can sell my shoes is// that a
A :   so what kind of shoes you like?
B : Runny shoes

     Parents will allow their children if they do something over. A asked to B about his parent's opinion toward his habit. The second line showed that B might be confused what he should explain to A related his parent's opinion. He murmured which was expected to be the way he thought even though he only answering with a single word "fine". It meant that her parent might permit him to do everything he wanted. And then A ensure to B's statement which can be seen in the next question. B

stated that his parent would permit him to buy branded shoes in addition to be fashionable; he could also sell his shoes if he has gotten bored with the product. Yet the last second line in the transcription emerged the term of **interruption**. A denounced B's speech when he stated his utterance in previous line before he finished his speech. She seemed do not want to know the following explanation uttered by B. So that she directly changed the question.

c. Backchannel signals

In a conversation the term of backchannel signal might happen. Properly, if the current speaker is speaking and then the next speaker should wait for holding the next floor. The speaker may use the signal like emm, ah, uh, um, yep and so on for signaling that they are following the conversation and also understand what the speaker meaning in the conversation. For more clearly, the data below show the phenomenon in using backchannel signal:

> A   : so how can you overcome your bad habit?
> **B   : Ehm (shake of the head)**
> A   : so you like your bad habit

The bad things in human daily life sometime need to be left because bad habit may influence someone in future. So, it may give bad impact to the future life. A and B was talking about bad habit and the impact to their future life. A asked to B how to overcome his bad habit. B's murmured in the second line actually emerged two meanings. He might not have any idea to be told to the leader, or he did not want to overcome his bad habit. To support his action he shakes his head which is concluded to be the signal of backchannel.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis, the approach of turn taking theory will be applied in the discussion. The discussion has a relation to the term of turn taking categories which was produced by the participants in the video such as adjacency pairs, sequence, repair, topic organization, and overall organization. Beside that the discussion is also related to the interruption and backchannel signal which occurs in the conversation.

1) Turn taking categories

In every conversation which has been known certainly has the term of turn taking. People speak each other automatically decided the turn to speak. According to Levinson (1983:296) turn taking is the process of speaking. The proses mean how the people set the floor, topics, and the way they taking turn in speaking. Levinson divided the categories of turn taking into five. They are an adjacency pair which means a pair in utterances so that there will be no ambiguities and misunderstanding in people's conversation. Even some time we will find two people speak uncorrelated because of some reason. The second is sequences means utterances which functionally used to prepare the next turn in speaking. People use certain signal to invite

someone to begin her/his speaking in conversation. The next category according to Levinson is repair. Repair is used to correct the mistake in the conversation. People may repeat the utterances if the interlocutor seems do not understand the meaning of the utterances. People can also give the correction after saying the mistaken aim in the conversation. Topic organization and Overall organization is also analyzed in this research.

a. Adjacency pairs

Levinson states that adjacency pair is an utterances which has correlation each other like greeting-greeting, call-response, question-answer. The concept of the conversation in English Speaking Community is mainly about question and answer. So that adjacency pairs mostly occurs in the conversation produced by the members of English Speaking Community. A as the leader has the power to set the turn of the other participants. In this case A and the other participant did not always have the term of adjacency pairs even though the form of conversation between A and the other participant is question-answer. If the dialogue is analyzed from A's side, the term of adjacency pairs is not always occurred because A gave certain question to the participants but sometime she did not perceive the response of the participants. Through the data A emerge 18 results of adjacency pairs.

It is different if the term of adjacency pairs is being analyzed from the member's side. Based on the concept of the conversation which is mainly about question-answer, the members certainly answer the question from the leader. So the members who are B, C, D, E, F, and G have the more term of adjacency pairs in categories of question-answer.

b. Sequences

Some people think harder to find the utterances which are suitable to begin the conversation. In this situation people need such kind of provocation to start their speaking related with the topics. In this case the only one who emerges the term of sequences is A. The other participants only follow the conversation through the topics which is asked by the leader. Almost all the participants did not invite A to share her opinion related with the topic. In this case, no one tries to asked A with the same question which is asked by A to the other participants. They believe that A do not need to tell her experiences to the other participants because being a leader means that she is predicted to have better English then all. Beside that she also has the power to ignore some question from the members if she does not want to answer it.

c. Repair

In the conversation which was produced by the members of English Speaking Community is all happened spontaneously. People do some mistakes in uttering their utterances in conversation. So that doing any recovery problem is needed in this in concept conversation. The problems in utterances which is needed to be repair includes word recovery problems, self-editing, corrections proper and much else. In this video

emerge several kind of reparation in the participant's conversation.

A as the leader did more repair than the other participants. The results show that A did repair because of three reasons, which are self-editing, correction, and repetition. In this case, A is analyzed from her conversation with all participants. She is the leader, means that she has spoken with all the participants in the video. A did self-editing when she realized that she has some problem with her speech. Beside that she did one correction because the participant has gotten misunderstanding so that she corrects her question. The next one is repetition, A repeat her question because the participant do long pauses or seem do not understand the topic well. B, C, D, E, and G emerge one repair in their conversation. The only one who did not emerge the term of repair because she always prepares her speech.

d. Topical organization

Topical organization in the video was being analyzed from A's side. The video has 5 topical organizations. They are Bad habit, Graduation, Fashion, Traveling, Online Transportation. This term is analyzed from A's side because the only one who settle up the topic of the conversation is A. So that the conversation done by the other participant depends on A's question. Each topic chosen by A mostly have supporting topics to build successful conversation in the discussion.

e. Overall organization

A is the only participant who emerges the term of overall organization. As the leader she has fulfilled the characteristics of organization in conversation. They are opening section, topic slot, and closing section. In the beginning of the meeting she greets the entire participant which is functioned to open the meeting. Topic slot is absolutely needed in the conversation. Every section in the meeting contains different topic which have been decided by A as the leader. Closing in each section which is done by A is not very clear. Because usually she just skip the conversation and move to the other participant to starts her new topic. The closing is not smooth so we cannot easily realize the closing section which is done by the leader.

2) Turn taking strategies

a. Overlaps

In a conversation, sometime the speakers cannot wait for the turn or the posible sentence completion to get the turn to talk. They tend to use the strategies in taking the turn which are overlaps, interruption, and backchannel signal. In the analysis of the study, the participants in conversation in ESC's activity use overlap strategies as a way in taking the turn and also show their enthusiasm of the topic in conversation.

B   : how much?
C   : I //think cheaper than blue bird
G   :   you already try?

A   : oh yayaya
C   :   already in surabaya

The conversation above is the example of overlap done by G. *As Tannen (2005;98) stated that overlap, and latching of utterances are devices by which some speakers show **solidarity, enthusiasm, and interest in others' talk**, that's can be called as cooperative overlap.* In this case G shows his enthusiasm to know C's experience of using online transportation. Beside that, the use of overlap strategy also related with the closeness among the participants. *According to Yule (1996:74) For many speakers, often younger speaker, overlapped talk appears to function like an **expression of solidarity or closeness** in expressing similar opinions or values.* In this case, if the participants think that they know the answer of the question, they will directly talk to the leader eventhough it was not their turn in speaking.

b. Interruption

Interruption is begun by overlap but in wrong place and seems like competing the turn to try to pause the next speaker. Coates (2004:113-114) stated that interruptions are violations of turn taking when the next speaker **begins to talk while the current speaker is still speaking and the current speaker's turn could not be defined as the last word**. Interruption can make the interlocutor angry because when the current speaker is talking about serious topic, next speaker tries to get the turn with overlap strategies but in wrong place and moment, so this become an interruption and broke the flow of the conversation.

A   : and you bagus. Do you like traveling?
G   : sometime
A   : sometime. What kind of place that you like?
G   : I love all kind of new //place
A   :   is it does it meaan that every week or every month you go to new place?
G   : not every week or every month but every once a year I loke to go traveling with my all family

The conversation above shows that there is a phenomenon of interruption done by A. The bold one is called overlap, yet in this case it can be categorized as interruption because G is actually did not finished the utterance yet but A start to talk. The word *place* after double slash above is not exactly the last wor state by G. So it can broke the flow of the conversation.

Interruption is one of the way people violate the conversation. Interruption happens when the first speaker is speaking while the other speakers interrupt the conversation and the first speakers automatically stops her/his conversation and continue to speak related with the second speaker utterances. There are 16 data which contain the phenomena of interruption. From those data the writer found 17 result emerged by A and C, where A emerge 16 result and C only one result. In this case, A

did more interruption than the other participant. The only reason is that she is the leader who has more power to set off the conversation. Sometime if the members of the ESC cannot continue their speaking, A automatically changes her question and forces the members to follow her rule.

c. Backchannel signals

The last strategy is backchannel signal. This strategy can be used as the way to show that the next speaker was talking about. Not only that, this strategy is also used in holding the turn of talk and avoid gap, so next speaker will not speak at the middle the current speaker talk as stated by Yule (1996;73) *stated that the speaker who wish to get the floor will wait for a possible TRP before jumping in and the current soeaker must avoid open pause by fills each pause with um or uh to hold the floor.*

According to the analysis of backchannel signals through the video, the results of analysis found many kind of signal of backchannel which is used by the participants. They are the signal of understand, listening the participants opinion, and the way they cannot answer the question from the leader.

A : so you ever use gojek?
C : not, never
A : you will never? You you
C : ya because I have motorcycle why I use gojek?
A : Oh I seee (nodd her head)

According to Yule (1996:75) backchannel signal become the most common vocal indication in conversation the example above proved that the sentence "oh I see" means that A understand the statement told by C. Besides she also used gesture to emphasize that she really understand what C's intended meaning of her utterance

The signal of understand is mostly done by the leader, A. A emerge 16 signals of backchannel. She use several words to show that she is understand like "oke, yeah, yes, ah ya" she also used kind of gesture to show that she has understood the explanation such us nod her head and smiling. She also looks to the participant intensively to show that she is listening their speaking. B has 8 signals of backchannel. They are contains the way he understands the question, and how he cannot answer the question. C shows 9 backchannel signals, they are occurs when she understand the question from the leader. F emerge 2 signals of backchannel which part of them are about how F listen the question from A and the other happen when she is listening the participant's explanation. The video showed that G has 5 backchannel. D has 6 phenomena of backchannel which almost of them are the signals of understanding the question. The last one is E who has also 6 phenomena of backchannels.

From the video can be concluded that overlap and interruption is actually the same strategy, but different in function. C is the most people who often use overlap to show her enthusiasm in following the conversation. While A also did an overlap to show her authority in the discussion, yet her overlap is mostly call interruption because she shows her power for setting the turn in the conversation. Backchannel also used for certain function to show that the participant followed the discussion.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion

Turn taking categories in the video of English speaking community are divided into five based on the data of turn taking in the video. Each member of English speaking community has different phenomena of turn taking in their conversation. The participant who brings up the most completed result is Student A. Student A has five terms of turn taking categories. Student B, Student C, Student D, Student E and Student G have emerged two categories of turn taking. While Student F was only fulfilled one term of turn taking which is adjacency pairs. It is because Student A is the leader who has an opportunity to determine and select the turn in conversation. Beside that she also has an authority to settle up the turn taking in the discussion. While the other participants who have only two terms of turn taking because they just follow the rule that has been decided by the leader. And the other one emerged only one term because she has prepared her utterances which can also minimized the caused of reparation. So that almost of them emerge more result in term of adjacency pairs and repair. The most term of turn taking which is emerged in the video is adjacency pair.

Overlap and interruption has happened in the same time while in different purpose and situation. From the result shows that overlap happen to show the enthusiasm of the topic being discussed and the closeness among the participant. Interruption in the conversation is mostly done by Student A as the leader of the English Speaking Community. She did more interruptions than the other participants because she has the authority to settle up the turn in the conversation. She denounces the other participant while speaking if she thought that she needed to elaborate more information. Sometime she stoped her interlocutors speech even they did not finish the speech yet. The other one who emerges one term of interruption is Student C. While another participants did not emerge interruption terms because they only followed the discussion. According to the analysis of backchannel through the video, the results of analysis found many kind of signal of backchannel used by the participants. They are the signal of understand, listening the participants opinion, and the way they cannot answer the question from the leader. In the results show that Elva use several words to show that she is understand like "oke, yeah, yes, ah ya" she also used kind of gesture to show that she has understood the explanation such as nodding her head and smiling. She also looked at the participants intensively to show that she was listening their speech. Furthermore, the other participants use backchannel signal only to show that they understand the topics.

Beside that they also use the signal of backchannel when they cannot answer the question from the leader.

Suggestion

From the beginning of the research, there are some problems faced by the researcher. One of them was when she had to deal with the material. Since the material is a video of English Speaking Community, she needed to find the appropriate group which fulfilled all the data needed. This means that the meeting of the ESC must also have the topics of being discussed. For this reason, the researcher suggests that in the future the similar research on English Speaking Community will be conducted much easier than this research. The future researchers can still use ECS as the research instrument, but it will be easier if they understand about it by heart so that they will have enough time to work on the transcription. More to the point, it also opens the opportunity for the future researchers to conduct deeper analysis.

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