

Turn Taking Strategies Used in Masterchef Junior Season 3 in America TV Show

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Abstrak

Percakapan merupakan sebuah bentuk dari komunikasi verbal yang terjadi diantara dua orang atau lebih di dalam suatu masyarakat. Percakapan merupakan salah satu jalur pilihan bagi masyarakat untuk berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat lainnya. Dengan demikian, alih bicara merupakan suatu sistem yang mengatur jalan dari sebuah percakapan untuk menghasilkan sebuah percakapan yang teratur. Penutur di dalam sebuah percakapan juga berpengaruh dalam pelaksanaan alih bicara. Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis strategi – strategi alih bicara yang digunakan oleh juri dan peserta di dalam percakapan sesuai dengan teori Stenstrom (1994) dan juga menganalisa bagaimana cara juri dan peserta mengatur alih bicara dengan menggunakan teori yang sama. Kemudian menganalisa bagaimana alih bicara dalam percakapan dapat mempengaruhi adanya kekuasaan dan solidaritas di dalam percakapan. Hal ini ditinjau melalui dua aspek, sapaan berdasarkan teori dari Brown dan Gilman (1960) dan juga opini setuju dan ketidaksetujuan berdasarkan teori dari Tanen dan Kakava (1992). Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan di dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis data. Data yang digunakan di kumpulkan dan di transkrip secara manual dari video Masterchef Junior Sesi 3 yang diunggah melalui situs Youtube. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa strategi yang paling banyak digunakan oleh para penutur adalah strategi pengambilan alih bicara. Pengambilan alih bicara dapat memimpin penutur untuk menyampaikan opini dan berdebat satu dengan yang lain. Kemudian, strategimempertahankan peralihan bicara digunakan untuk mengatur alih bicara di dalam percakapan. Juri merupakan orang yang berkuasa untuk mengatur jalannya percakapan. Tetapi, para peserta juga dapat mengatur alih bicara mereka dengan menggunakan interupsi. Terakhir, kekuasaan dan solidaritas yang ditemukan di dalam percakapan dibangun oleh para penutur melalui sapaan dan dalam memberikan opini.

Kata Kunci: *analisis percakapan, strategi alih bicara, kekuasaan dan solidaritas*

Abstract

Conversation is a verbal communication which engaged in a society between two people or more. It is one of the ways people communicate with others. Thus, turn taking is a system that controls the flow of the conversation in order to get a good conversation. The participants can also influence how turn taking engaged in the conversation. Children are not good turn-taker and it is one of the reasons to conduct this study. Masterchef Junior is one of cooking competition program in almost all over the world. The aims of this study are to analyze turn taking strategies which are used by the judges and the contestants in the conversation based on Stenstrom (1994), also find out how the judges and the contestants maintaining their turn by using the same theory from Stenstrom. Then find out turn taking strategies which influence the existence of power and solidarity in the conversation. There are two aspects, addressing based on Gilman and Brown (1960) and also in agreeing and disagreeing based on Tanen and Kakave (1992). The descriptive qualitative method is used in analyzed the data of this study. The data is collected and transcribed manually from the Masterchef Junior Season 3 video which downloaded from Youtube. The result of this study shows that, the most strategy which used by the participants is taking over strategy. Taking the turn leads the participants to deliver their opinion and argued one each other. Then holding the turn strategy is used in order to maintain the turn in the conversation. The judge is the one who mainly maintain the flow of the conversations. Therefore the contestants also maintain their turn by using interrupting. The last is power and solidarity which found in the conversation were built by the participants in they way they addressing and giving opinion.

Keywords: *conversation analysis, turn-taking strategies, power and solidarity*

INTRODUCTION

As human being, people needs to interact with others by using language as a verbal communication or using nonverbal communication like gesture, facial expression and many more. Language and society have a

strong bound because people may interact in order to share their feeling, emotion, or the desire to get some information from others. While the language itself is chosen and agreed by the participants based on their living society or their social background.

Conversation is one of verbal communications which uses language as its media. It is actually kind of human natural behavior because it spontaneously occurs when there are at least two persons or more engaged in a certain situation. When people are doing a conversation, they have some purposes such as to get information about something, to build closeness with others and many more. The participants who engaged in a conversation play role as the speaker and hearer. The order of speaking, length of turns, or content of what is said are managed by special arrangements which is known as turn. Turn can be defined as floor. When the current speaker has his floor, then automatically he has a right to speak. Meanwhile when the current speaker finishes his talk, the hearer may claim his turn. Turn taking is a changing role between the speaker and the hearer in a conversation.

In order to make a conversation runs well, there should be a cooperation which are managed by all of the participants through turn taking (Cutting, 2002 :29). It means that the conversation will run well, when the participants corporate and use turn taking to manage their turn. Moreover turn taking is used as a term in order to get a smooth conversation and managed by the participants themselves. Who speak at first, for how long, and what are the topics consciously control by them. According to Stenstrom (1994: 4), a turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. It means when the current speaker used the floor, the hearer should wait for a moment until the speaker finishes his talk and there is changing role with the current speaker.

Turn taking means that the speaker gives a chance to listener, who will be the next speaker, to give a comment of what the speaker says and this is repeating process in the conversation (Levinson, 1983: 292). Thus, turn-taking is the changing role among the participants in a conversation. This changing role has a purpose to give a chance to the hearer uses a position as current speaker.

This study is analyzed one of cooking competitions which is showed in television as a competition show and it is Masterchef Junior. The Masterchef junior is one of the cooking competition which airing in Fox Channel that attracts many viewers by the contestants' awesome and unbelievable dishes. The contestants are children between 8 to 13 years old and the judges are Ramsy Gordon, Graham Eliot, and Joe Bastinch, the great Master Chefs in America. This competition is shown in order to fulfil two purposes. First, this cooking competition has a main purpose to find the best Masterchef junior in America. Second, it is also shown in one of TV channel in America as one of TV program.

This study is focuses on the turn – taking strategies which are used by the participants in the conversations. These strategies can also use to maintain the flow of conversation and give the signals to the hearer to make them easier in respond the current speaker. The contestants in this cooking competition are children, so that the judges should maintain their turn and be careful in giving judgment to the contestant's dish. Therefore, the contestants also maintain their turn in order to

strengthen their opinion and argument about their dish. This study is about cooking competition show, so power and solidarity did exist in the conversations between the judges and contestants. Moreover, this study also analyze how turn taking strategies influence the existence of power and solidarity in the conversations.

Therefore in this study, turn taking strategies is the main analysis in this study. The contestants' age is the most important aspect because they are children and mostly turn taking whcih used by children is not as good as it should be.

Moreover, Stenstrom (1994: 68) stated that there are three turn taking strategies which can be used by the participants. Those are taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. Each of them explained further below:

1. Taking the turn means that in a conversation, there should be someone to initiate or to start the talk and the participant must be corporate in order to get a smooth conversation. Stenstrom divides taking the turn strategy into three parts. Those are **starting up strategy** which means when a speaker did not prepare well about the utterance, they may give up the turn and it makes the speaker uses hesitant start. In this case hesitant start classified into two, filled pauses for example: am, a;m and verbal fillers, for example: well, I mean, you know, and many more. Those hesitant starts sometimes use to give a little bit time for the speaker to prepare what she/he is going to speak or say. So, when the speaker confusing about how to say what they are thinking, they use hesitant start to give a little time to think.

Then, **taking over strategy** the other participants or the hearer will respond by giving comment or answer the utterance which said or asking by the speaker. and in this case the hearer will change position as the speaker. Taking over strategy can be done by using uptakes or links according to Stenstrom. There are some example uptakes which exist and they are yeah, oh, well, ah, no, yes. Indeed Yeah and oh are usually used, for utterance "you know". Then the connecting words or conjunction to taking over the turn which called as links. Those connecting words such as and, but, because, so, and many more.

The last is **interrupting strategy**. Interrupting strategy is divided into alert and metacomment. Alert is done by the listener to interrupt the current speaker by speaking louder than other participant in order to attract the attention. They usually use words like: hey, listen, look. The next is when the speaker gives comment to the talk itself so the hearer comes up with objection without offending the current speaker. This strategy can be used by using like "can I just say something?" or "Can I just tell?" and many more. This strategy is more polite than using alert.

2. Holding the turn Holding the turn is a strategy which means the speaker keeps talking and holds his or her floor. It happens when the speaker cannot controls or holds the turns all the time because the speaker has more to say and it is quite difficult to plan what to say at the same time. There are several ways in holding the turn they are **filled pause and verbal fillers** which is in the

form like em:, ahh: am: a: which is verbal fillers, and used by the speaker at the same time while he or she is trying to think about what he or she is going to say. Then, **silent pause** which is used by the speaker in a strategic place in a syntactic and semantic way. This silent pause also used as turn holder. Then, **lexical repetition** which is a strategy used by the speaker by repeating a single words many times in order to continued his or her speaking. Then the last strategy in holding the turn is **new start**. When a speaker gives up or they cannot use the other strategies when they are holding the turn, the last option or the last chance is start all over again with the new topics.

3. Yielding the turn can be used by the speaker in order to get a response from the hearer but usually the speaker yield the turn without much protesting. Yielding the turn strategy is divided into three strategies and they are **prompting strategy** which is used by the speaker in order to initiate the participant to respond more others so that it turns them automatically into turn-yielders. Moreover, the speaker can make a prompting in order to invite, greeting, offer, question, request, object, and apologize. Then **appealing strategy** which is a strategy that gives a special signal for the listener to give some feedback such as “question tags”, “all right”, “ok”, “you know”, “you see” that are being wait by the current speaker. The last strategy is **giving up strategy**. It is a strategy which leads the speaker to use pauses and a longer pause in their utterance. It because the speaker cannot share the information on his/her minds. The speaker also has no more words to say or thinks that it is time to the listener to give response to the speaker's utterance. Turn taking strategies which are used by the both of the participants in this study are showing how both of the participants using strategies in order to use turn taking in a good way in their conversation.

METHOD

Turn – taking become the main area to analyze in this study because the participant are not in the same age so that turn taking strategies and how to control the turn are needed in a conversation to get a smooth conversation and fulfil some needed information from the interlocutor. Having a conversation with children sometimes not as smooth as when the interlocutor are peer or older such as parents, lecture, and many more. Children in a conversation sometimes use their emotion so that turn taking cannot run in a smooth and good way. This study also explains deeper analysis about the influence of power and solidarity in a conversation especially in this case between the judges and the contestants. The main data that shows in this study are description and transcription about a conversation between the judges and the contestants, so descriptive qualitative method is the appropriate research design in conducting this study.

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 167) stated that qualitative research design has a purpose to explain descriptively than predictive and the research can be in-depth and understandable. It means by using this qualitative research design the data which is conversation

explained more descriptively and the analysis can be deeper and understandable, so that the reader can easily understand about the discussion that tried to analyze deeper in this study. According to Hancock et al (2007) Qualitative research focuses on explaining the social phenomena that occurs in a group of people or society. It means that qualitative research is design to analyze the phenomena that happen in a society or in a group of society. In this study the phenomena happen in a group of judges and contestants which are chef in a cooking competition. So this is appropriate if this study analyze by qualitative research design because of two reasons it occurs in a society as social phenomena and also can be more descriptive and detail in explaining the data.

The object of this study is a conversation, because the main analysis is about turn taking between the judges and the contestants. The conversation between the judges and the contestants occurs in every change when the judges giving command to the contestants or when the judges explained about the theme of the dish at that time, and many more. Therefore there are two chosen conversations that analyzed in this study which are named informal and formal situation. First is when the judges came directly to the contestants' table and asking about what they are going to cook, and also giving some suggestion to them about their dish which is called as informal situation. Second is when the judges giving their judge and their comment about the contestants' dishes which is called as formal situation.

This research focuses on the turn taking strategies used by the judges and the contestants. The main data of this study were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which stated in the conversations between the participants. This data was in the form of video which is downloaded from youtube. Thus, the source of the data is Masterchef Junior Season 3 in the first episode was downloaded from youtube by using internet access. The video did not have subtitle, so the conversation were noted manually by the researcher.

There were 22 conversations which were noted and analyzed. These conversations were chosen in certain situation. There were 2 situations which could be taken as data. First, a giving advice situation which happened when the judges came to their table, they were cooking their dish. It means that the judges would give advice how to cook perfectly. Then second, the contestants were serving their dish in front of the judging table when the judges stood behind the table.

This study analyzed about the conversations between the judges and the contestants in the Masterchef Junior Season 3 in America TV show. The conversations were in the form of video and the data were analyzed by using qualitative research method. Moreover according to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009 : 189), there are some techniques which can be used in collecting the data in the qualitative research. They are interviews, ethnography observation, analysis of documents and material culture, and visual analysis.

This study used visual analysis technique in collecting the data. It because of the data which is taken from video which is also downloaded from youtube.

