

Conversation Analysis Of Turn Taking Mechanism In *Ever After* Movie

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ABSTRAK

Percakapan adalah pertukaran ide, perasaan, dan buah pikir yang diucapkan oleh dua orang atau lebih. Untuk mendapatkan percakapan yang sempurna, tidak boleh ada pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh penutur atau pendengar. Oleh karena itu, studi ini menjelaskan tentang mekanisme alih tutur yang ada di film *Ever After*. Tujuan dibuatnya studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe mekanisme yang digunakan pada film *Ever After* berikut fungsinya dan bagaimana para karakter membangun sebuah percakapan. Studi ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik dokumentasi. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah human instrument, yakni peneliti bertindak untuk menginterpretasikan data. Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter pada film *Ever After* menggunakan mekanisme *yielding the floor* dan *backchannel signal* dalam percakapan mereka, yang artinya percakapan berjalan dengan sempurna dan karakter tidak melanggar hak penutur dan pendengar.

Kata kunci: *mekanisme alih-tutur, Ever after, Analisis percakapan, Interupsi*

ABSTRACT

Conversation is a spoken exchange of feelings, thoughts or ideas between two or more people. In order to get a smooth conversation, the participant should not violated each other's turn. Thus, The present study explained about turn-taking mechanism of conversation analysis in *Ever After* movie. The aim of this study is to find out what kind of turn taking mechanism occurred in *Ever After* movie, the function of each mechanism and how the characters construct the conversation. this study required qualitative method and the data are collected using documentation. The instrument used are human instrument which means the researcher uses herself to interpret the data. The findings of this study indicate that the characters mostly used yielding the floor mechanism and backchannel signals to maintain the conversation which mean of the conversation runs smoothly. Thus, it is indicate that the characters did not violate their turn.

Keywords: *turn-taking mechanism, ever after, conversation analysis, interruption*

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is an important social activity. People may share their thoughts and listen to others in order to maintain a smooth flow. When people are playing their parts,

connect with their communities through dialogue. Discussion is usually held by two or more persons. When people are having a discussion, they must know when they must respect the speaker by pay attention. People must pay close attention

when performing as either speakers or listeners. Nonetheless, in fact, some persons speak while the prior speaker has not finished his or her words. They take turns with their partners and disrupt the flow of the talk. This act of interfering with the turns of others in conversation is known as interruption (Sacks et. al in Meziane, 2013).

According to Goodwin and Heritage (1990) a conversation is a type of discourse or spoken engagement that occurs in everyday life. A good conversation happens when there is a good proportion of give and take between the speaker and the listener. Thus, it would avoid any miscommunication or misinterpretation.

(Sacks et al. 1974) in his theory of conversation analysis then brought in new researchers to make research on conversations that occur in our daily life. As a conclusion, as a medium of communication, a conversation is regarded more functional than any other communications instrument since it can communicate and receive messages clearly through verbal and nonverbal methods at the same time. Therefore, a conversation is the most common mode of communication and constitutes the majority of human communication.

As a matter of fact, the starting point for CA research is within the analysis of turn-taking mechanism. Turn-taking is a system that controls the rotation of speakers during discussion (Yule, 1996: 72) In any discussion, turn-taking is inevitable and apparently recognizable as, at any time in discussion, interlocutors switch parts as speakers with each other in arrange to exchange data. In accordance with this, turn-taking is considered to be the foremost crucial feature of talk-in-interaction, and thus finding how turn-taking works in conversation could be a foremost prerequisite for CA investigate (Wilkinson and Kitzinger, 2011: 28).

However, the organization of turn-taking is sometimes violated. For instance, more than one speaker is talking at a time or one party takes their part without giving other parties a chance to finish their part. Violations of this kind are called interruptions and overlaps. Interruptions often arise when engaging in a conversation. This is considered violating because it happens where one speaker who has not finished with the sentence will be interfered with by other speakers. In general, interruption is viewed as a disruption of someone's right to finish a turn in conversation. According to Zimmerman and West (in Tannen, 1994:57) the violation happens when a new speaker intends to take the floor but the current speaker does not intend to give up his or her turn.

Engaging in a conversation the participants should carry out two basic operations, which are holding the turn and yielding it to other participants. The speaker and listener are ought to know the perfect time to take the floor and holding it in order to avoid overlapping and or interruption. It is part of mannerism of how normal conversation works. According (Sacks et al. 1974), the turn-taking model consist of two components: the Turn Construction Unit and the turn-taking component. Turn-construction component is the unit, which generates a turn. Such units are defined by their closure as a unit being predictable. The end of the unit is the place where speaker switch will occur, and the turn will pass to another speaker to keep turns going. This place also known as TRP (Transition-Relevance Place) in which the other participant will start or end their turn.

Previous studies had examined turn taking mechanisms in literary works. Ari Nugroho (2014) which concerned about Turn-Taking Used in Interview Tv. and how it effect the flow of the program. The results show how each turn taking mechanism gave different effect toward the program's flow.

Turn-Taking Mechanism by Anna Najmiatul Huda (2017) on the other hand explained about how turn taking mechanism applied in presidential debate on October 22, 2012.

Referring to Hatch and Long (1980) Conversations are cooperative ventures. The first and essential rule of conversation is attention-getting, which we learn at a very young age; even before learning how to speak. The topic nomination leads the topic development by turn takings. The conversational tries to analyze how and in what circumstances the turn-taking occurs. The reason that all of this is related to the culture. Besides turn-taking, the other four elements of conversation that were highlighted are clarification, shifting, avoidance, and interruption.

Turn-Taking

When two people or a group engaged in a conversation it will divide into listener, speaker, and the role will always naturally change. As claimed by Harvey Sacks the prime unit of the conversation is "turn". A good conversation happens when the conversation runs smoothly and the message is understood by the listener. Thus, the participant should wait for their turn, and not speaking at the same time as an example, during a class meeting when the teacher explaining the material and the students are listening quietly until they are given a chance to ask by raising their hands first. Therefore, the other students will not be missing any point and the conversation is understood very well.

Turn on a conversation is made up of turn-constructural units (TCUs) in this so-called local management system. There are typically syntactic units such as noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, etc., and prosodic characteristics such as tone, speed, and loudness variations define them. A speaker is generally allocated only one turn-constructural unit, but its length is entirely under the discretion of the speaker. The end

of a turn-constructural unit is a possible point for interlocutors to change over, i.e. the current speaker becomes the current listener and the current listener becomes the current speaker. This is also known as a Transition Relevance Place [TRP]. According to Jacob L Mey (2001) a breaks happen naturally in a conversation in various ways such as pause for breath, run out of things to say, or clarify the contribution to be finished: all those points in conversation are places where a natural transition is also called TRP.

(Sacks et al. 1974) claimed that the turn-taking mechanism is (a) when the current speaker selects the next speaker; when the next speaker selects the proper speaker and is allowed to complete the following turn at the same time. (a) If the present speaker does not select the next speaker, any of the participants is qualified to be the next speaker. This may be called self-selecting, and (c) if neither the present speaker selects the next speaker nor either of the participants becomes the next speaker.

As described by (Sacks et al. 1974) that there are techniques for the use of the single word, single phrase, single clause turn, and also the self-selecting and selecting allocation part by others in turning to talk are the techniques to build a bridge in conversation to understand their turn status.

Turn-Taking Mechanism

Turn-taking is a concept used in conversation analysis to describe how orderly communication is generally conducted. The phrase itself can provide a rudimentary understanding: It's the idea that in a discussion, individuals take turns speaking. According to Jacob L Mey (2001) turn taking mechanism consist of taking the floor (starting up, taking over, interruption and overlapping), holding the floor and yielding the floor.

Taking the Floor

In order to make the conversation flows well both speaker and listener must be equally cooperative. By using this strategy it means the participants are able to take their turn and respond or giving comments to the current speaker. To put it simply taking the floor occur when the listener takes their turn to speak. However, at a particular moment taking the floor might be a little complicated because the participant may not have the proper response to the current speaker. Hence, Stenstrom divides this strategy into three parts.

Starting Up

During a conversation there are two possibilities, the first one is the participant starts the conversation with hesitant and the second one is a clean start. A hesitant start happens if the participants are not having a good preparation to talk, so the first response is mostly quite awkward. In contrast, the participant with a clean start will sound confident with their answer because a good planning is involved. As example:

The King : Baroness did you or did you not lie to her majesty the Queen of France?

Baroness : (nervously) umm...errr a woman would do practically anything for the love of her daughter, Your Majesties.

The context of the example above is how the king invites Baroness to the castle without any explanation. The hesitant answer is the first reaction out of an unexpected situation so Baroness is trying to find the right answer by giving a short pause "umm" and "errr"

Taking Over

Taking over is an act of how the listener takes the floor from the current speaker. Lexical words such (ok, well, oh) also the link (and, or, but). As example:

Interruption

In daily conversation, interruption is actually a violation because the participant is not waiting for the TRP and just interfere with the current speaker. The participant frequently talks over one another at the same time and not listening to each other. Han Z Li (2001) stated that interruption is divided into two, which are successful and unsuccessful interruption. Successful interruption however can be classified into two categories, which are intrusive and cooperative interruption. As for unsuccessful interruption is the type of interruption that arises when the interrupter begins to talk when the current speaker is not yet done. This situation brings two possibilities. It is either one of them stops their sentence or both continue to talk at the same time.

Overlap

Overlap and interruption are quite similar to describe. The major distinction is the participant's reaction when being interfered with. Overlap means that the participants predict the end of the sentence while interruption did not pay attention to the TRP and just cutting off the sentence.

Holding the Floor

Holding the turn is as someone starts speaking. It is used because the speakers do wish to keep the chance to talk, but they are difficult to prepare what to say and they speak at the same time. The person who owns the turn has the right to speak as much as he or she wishes. Pay attention to the situation below

Yielding the Floor

Yielding the floor is to give the next speaker a turn. In this term, the interlocutor, who holds the turn, gives the next speaker a turn and the interlocutor gets to hear the listener's response. A question and a statement will use the turn to give someone the turn.

METHOD

This research focus is a conversational analysis study and turn-taking. Thus, this research requires qualitative approach because the majority of the analysis were done with words that can be assembled and recognized by the researcher (Milles, Huberman, &, Saldaña, 2014). Moreover, the data are collected from a movie in a form of documentation. The instrument used are human instrument which means the researcher uses herself to interpret the data. There are also additional tools required to collect the data such as mobile phone and personal laptop.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Type of Turn-Taking Mechanism Used

In the framework of the conversation analysis, diverse mechanisms are studied to assess people's extensive use of vocabulary, open conversational settings are analyzing who has the right to talk, what kind of principles are there for taking, offering, or holding the floor; what makes a specific point of discussion especially appropriate for a turn.

1. Taking the Floor

Starting Up

Maurice : I have worked off your...my debts, Madame. They told me I could go home.

Baroness : Fine. Go....catch a chicken!

Prince Henry : Well, is that not his flying contraption? Where did you get it?

*Gustave : From **err**...the Comtesse de Lancret. She is a friend of his.*

Datum 1 and datum 2 show the equation of how to answer the questions given for Maurice and Gustave. Both use lexical items that are showing hesitant answers. Datum 1 explains how Maurice looks hesitant to answer the question that was yield by

marguerite and his answer is "I have worked off your ... my debts, Madame. They told me I could go home". Maurice changes the "your" answer to "my" after pausing for split second. Whereas, in datum 2 the hesitant form is indicated by the lexical item "err". The lexical item in Maurice and Gustave's answer confirms that both of them did not prepare the answer.

Datum 2 also contains lexical items "Well". Speakers will use lexical items "well" to start their turn. the results of using "Well" will look more natural because it indicates that the answer has been prepared in advance (Stenstrom 2014):

Interruption

Prince Henry : there you have it. release him.

*Servant trader : **But sire**—//*

*Prince Henry : **//I said release him!***

Servant Trader : yes, sire.

From datum above , it can be seen how all of the answers were interrupted by the other participant. In datum above , an interruption occurs when a servant trader raises an objection to Prince Henry's order and begins his utterance with the "but" conjunction followed by the "sire" honorific. Nonetheless, prince henry then interrupted the servant's utterance even though the sentences were addressed unfinished by stressing I said, meaning that he did not want to be disobeyed.

2. Yielding the Floor

*The king : a servant, **Henry** is this some kind of joke?*

*Prince Henry : **Baroness**, you are on the dangerous ground!.*

Baroness : ask her yourself! She's grasping, devious little pretender, and it is my duty to expose her as the covetous hoax she is.

Last but not least is the explanation about the data above. Applying to the

original purpose of the current speaker yielding the floor is to allow other participants to take their turn. Hence, the current speaker may use question and or statement in order to yield the turn.

In this case, the current speaker selects the next speaker to take their turn, usually by adding the selected person. like in the example above, wherein the king and prince henry addressing the next speaker. But the king yields the floor by asking Henry *"Henry, is this some kind of joke?"* which was then responded by prince Henry by addressing the baroness with the stern statement *"baroness, you are on dangerous ground!"*.

Constructing The Turn in a Conversation

This section provides the data and the explanation of how the conversations are constructed.

Backchannel Signal

Prince Henry : I haven't slept for fear I would wake to find all this dream
Danielle : *hmmm, is that all?*

The conversation in data above shows how the conversation running smoothly without any interruption whatsoever. Hence, the data are most likely to use backchannel signals because both the speaker and the listener understand each other. Starting with prince henry as a speaker responded by Danielle by signaling *"hmmm"* and TCU's single clausal *"is that all?"* thus, it is indicating that Danielle pays attention to prince henry.

The Function of Turn-Taking Mechanism

1. Taking The Floor

The examples on datum 1 and 2 as explained previously are using turn-taking techniques called starting up. Where when the speaker starts to take their turn there will be two possibilities, namely hesitant answers

and clear answers. datum 1 the speaker has not done suitable planning to continue the conversation so that the hesitant answers came out. Therefore in order to fill the gap and covering the hesitation, the speaker uses filler such as *"err"* to prepare the correct answer. As for datum 2, the characters are more well prepared with the question by replying *"well"*, signaling that the character is likely confident with the answer. Interruption on the other hand used by Prince Henry to get control of the whole situation.

2. Yielding the Floor Mechanism

The application of yielding the floor is shown in datum 4. The King applying yielding the floor mechanism in which he addresses Prince Henry's name before asking a question which means that he is asking a specific person.

Discussion

After coming upon the result of the data it can be concluded that the conversation in Ever After movie applied turn-taking mechanism such as Taking the floor, Holding the floor, and Yielding the floor.

Yielding the floor as the most used mechanism in the conversation occurs if the listener acts to take the turn immediately after given the signal. This turn-taking mechanism mostly happens, because the conversation is usually, contains more than two participants. It is Baroness, her daughters, and Danielle, the king, the queen, etc. Thus, some questions in the conversation might require an answer from a certain . This shows how the participant yields a turn to each other. To make it clear, in previous example there are three participants. The king as the first speaker asks explanation toward prince henry by addressing prince henry's name, and yield again by prince henry to Baroness by addressing her name.

As for taking the floor, the most dominant come quite often for two reasons. Reason one, the order by Baroness are delivered perfectly on datum 3 and the reason number two is to continue the previous statement by using links such as (*and but*). The next is starting up from datum 1 and datum 2. In this context, starting up happened when the character is in an awkward situation so the characters can barely find the right answer so they show the signal of hesitating by using a lexical word such (*errr*) and a short pause.

As described by (Sacks et al. 1974)) that there are utterances relevant to their turn status and the allocation of the speaker. The use of the single word, single phrase, single clause turn, and also the allocation component which are self-selecting and selecting by others in taking the turn to talk are the techniques to make a bridge to know their turn status in conversation and the way of turn to talk was allocated.

As previously described, it can be concluded that backchannel signals are used more in constructing a conversation. This is also because the conversations between the characters are more flexible and rarely use interruption techniques. So that the typical conversation outcomes run smoothly without much infringement based on the study. In Datum above where the backchannel signal is taken from the three dates. Also, the dominant TCU is a single word such as (*yes. No, ahh, umm, and err*) which use in several data above.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

This section answers the study issue in chapter one, which is discussed based on the above results. The purpose of this research is to find out how the characters in the film *Ever After* do turn-taking in a conversation. Based on the previous analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the most

dominant turn taking mechanism used are yielding the floor which appears more than thirty times and the next mechanism followed by Taking the floor in which describe as follows; starting up fourteen times and last but not least interruption that appear only 4 times.

Moreover, the characters are mostly used backchannel signal to construct the conversation. Thus it means that the while engaged in a conversation both speaker and listener pay attention to each other and does not violate the turn.

Suggestion

Linguistics with its various branches of science enables future researchers to analyze the phenomena of language phenomena in social life. Especially those interested in conversation analysis and turn-taking in order to further develop this science by pulling data from different sources in the future.

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