

Turn-Taking System in Institutional Context: Analysing Political Tv Interview

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Abstract--- *This study deals with how conversational turn-taking is used in British English political TV interviews in an institutional settings: An analysis of turn-taking system used in British political TV interview .This study aims at finding out to how the speakers use turn-taking in British TV interview in a political frame, primarily; (backchannel, interruption, overlap, silence, stop, intonation,) with some other turn-taking cues and gestures, How and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies which they used?. This research works on a most prominent British politician and former UK president David Cameron who interviewed by Andrew Marr in BBC. News TV Channel. This research uses a qualitative method to analyse the interview. This research gets these results after the attention of each speaker. It is concluded that in British political TV interview; the self-selecting is prevailing, while the first-speaker selects the next speaker, and the current speaker continues technique exists. Challenging for taking the turn is apparent since more interruptions and overlaps exist in addition to the fact that the British people speak too fast. Talking at a high pitch and volume increase is dominant. However, the noteworthy thing that David Cameron uses smiles as a backchannel for respect in addition to head nodding. Finally, it very well may be said that, according to Sacks et al. (1974), the turn-taking system is violated by the members of the British political TV interview.*

Keywords--- *Conversational analysis, Turn-taking, Institutional interaction, Political TV interview.*

I. INTRODUCTION

An essential part of the study of Discourse analysis is Conversational analysis (CA). Conversation analysis takes attention to usual daily-uttered conversations and tries to understand how persons achieve their interactions. Furthermore, it examines in what manner social dealings are developed through the process of spoken discourse. Likewise, it is a procedure to the study of spoken discourse that observes the system in which persons engage their daily conversational interactions. It looks at how spoken discourse is arranged and progresses as utterers make these interactions.

Characteristics of spoken discourse have been observed by the Conversation study such as; arrangements of correlated utterances (*adjacency pairs*), *turn-taking*, preferences for a particular collection of utterances (*preference organisation*), *feedback*, *discourse markers*, *repair*, *openings and closings in conversation*, and *response tokens*. Conversation study deals with records of articulated data and concludes careful and fine-grained research of this data [51, 12, 13, 14, 19].

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In Conversation analysis (CA), there is an explicit link between sequences of interaction and the social institutions in which they happen [1,29,35,8,62, 63]. Therefore it is practical to differentiate between two processes of Conversational analysis, which are being experienced. The first one is basic Conversational analysis, established and characterised by the whole research production of Sacks, Schegloff, Jefferson, and the second one; studies talk as an "institution" [17, 25-28].

According to, Fitch and Sanders; "Basic Conversational analysis" studies, the conversation as an institution specifies the normative organising as well as reasons of specific courses of social action and their organisation into systems through which members manage *turn-taking*, repair, and other systemic extents of interaction's organisation. The second type of Conversational analysis research is an institutional Conversation analysis, builds on the findings of basic Conversational analysis to examine the operation of social institutions in conversation. This kind of work involves a shift in perspective [17]

Institutional (CA) takes the second approach. Which concentrates on using the basic (CA) as a resource to understand the work of social institutions, such as the medicine, law, police, law, education, mass media (in this study case TV interview), and so forth. (Ibid:2004). The broadcast political interview (which is institutional setting), currently acting a vital role equally in the political procedure as well as media, which it became the emphasis of the present-day study [10]. The broadest studies have been inside the general outline of Conversation Analysis, and there is no doubt that this effort has been creative [42,31,24]. Moreover, the primary attention has been on the interview turn-taking system.

It is now generally recognised that the turn-taking systems used in institutional settings are the production of systematic change of the one used for ordinary conversation. Turn-taking system has been studied by numerous scholars such as, [55,45,16,20,2,59,60, 18,21, 22, 23, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11]. However, these researches mostly worked on debates, news interviews. while the focus of this study is on political TV interviews, in which the interviewee is a politician. That discusses systems of performance of taking-turns in a political TV interview, which is based on an institutionalised set of standards that are significant to the very intelligibility of social action itself. In order to find out the strategies used for the change of speaker turn in British English political TV interviews. Is it violates institutional settings?. Through analysing the data based on Sacks et al. 's (1974) theory. Including taking the turn strategies: (backchannel, interruption, overlap, silence, gaps, stops, intonation, and cues). Also, how it can be explained, which is aimed to answer the research question of what types of turn-taking strategies which they used?, and also how and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies which they used?.

It is believed that the present study would be of value to researchers, teachers and students, of both native and non-native speakers. Since It has been generally detected that vocabulary knowledge is essential in second language acquisition, and that vocabulary learning results are not satisfactory for most beginners; especially the learners' problem of understanding political interviews became a significant issue. Most of the second language learners do not find any problem in written language, but rather when the subject comes on a TV meet and particularly political meeting it is hard for listeners to comprehend, because of the fact that TV interviews are not restricted to wording only as well as repair, conversational there are other conversational aspects involved such as, discourse markers,

openings and closings, response tokens, and *turn-taking* which sometimes perform through interruption and raising or falling intonation and gesture ...etc. Therefore it can be said that this study will be productive.

A. Research Questions

The researcher would start to find out through this study the answer for the following questions;

1. What are the procedures for the alteration of the speaker turn in British English political TV interviews?
2. Is it violate institutional settings?
3. Do the British English political TV interviews uses by paralinguistic cues (kinesic cues, proxemic cues, such as facial and bodily components)?.
4. How and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies which they used?.

B. Research Aim

This study's essential objective is finding the characteristics of the turn-taking framework in British English political interviews, Investigating the strategies for the change of speaker turn in British English political interviews, Determining whether turns in political interviews are allocated singly or restricted by some degree of pre-allocation of turns, Utilising the practical part to determine whether the question-answer format is a straightforward process in British English political interviews or not, Testing whether answer completion in British English is recorded by facial and bodily components and unique language practice markers, or there are also specific prosodic cues.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Institutional interaction

'Institutional' interaction generally contains a restriction on the nature of interactional performs planned by the participants, "limitation" in the settings they can be organised with [15] also has been re-cited in [48]

Drew and Heritage (1992) have influenced by Levinson's theories, defined three central facets distinctive of institutional interaction: 1)The interaction involves typically the participants in a specific goal orientation tied to their institutional identities.2) The interaction involves particular constraints on contribution.3)The interaction involves unique inferences listed previously. To Drew and Heritage, the studies of institutional interaction focus on more restricted environments in which the goal of the participants are more limited than ordinary conversation, there are often restrictions of interactional contribution, and talk is understood in term of the institution [17, 39, 46, 47].

TV Interviews

TV interviews are 'institutional' actions where numeral limitations shape not only the discourse of the members but also the turn-taking system. They are quite different communicative actions defined by several features, for instance, the unequal distribution of turn types and the firm allocation of the contributors' rights and requirements. Interviews are started and ended by the host only as which is different from the everyday conversation where members have much more freedom. Only the host has the right to present a new subject or to continue the current one [37]. Interviewers' turns can include single questions, but in most of the cases, they are long and create multi-

unit turns. The question can follow a starting unit or introduction. Efforts by guests to change turn-type allocation or subject can be comprehended as an apparent deviation from the interview organisation. Furthermore, by not replying or intervening in the middle of the interviewer's turn, they also cooperate with the interviewer's effort to arrive at a question" [37, 49, 54].

B. Political Interviews

Sandová (2010) [58] defines political interviews, as a particular type of political discourse in which, by using conventionalised methods, politicians touch the particular communicative purpose of influencing and persuading the audience. Bhatia (2006) [3] asserts, political interview is a kind of social interplay engaging close contact in which the role of interviewer is to inquire about political issues, and the politician is expected to provide answer similarly, it has been stated that political interview is a sort in which the interchange of two culturally generated formal discourses (discourses of the politics and the media) which produces the creation of meaning [41].

C. Turn-Taking

Traditionally, turn-taking refers to turn shifts where speaker B takes over after speaker A give up the floor. Turn-taking can be seen as the method of exchanging the role of utterer in conversation. Turn-taking, is a methodology in conversation, is additionally connected to the topic nomination, since obviously, individuals take a turn at talking when they have something to add to the theme, or when they wish to change the subject [53].

Sacks et al. (1974: 12) characterise the arrangement of turn-taking as far as two constituents:

1. Turn-constructural part.
2. Turn-allocational part.

The first part mostly shows that a turn is built of different unit-types. Unit-types for English incorporates sentential, clausal, phrasal and lexical constructions. With these different unit-types, a speaker may set out to build a turn(which is not our emphasis in this research). If the speaker who is holding the floor or the present speaker is changed, another speaker is welcome to talk without appearing to interrupt or the other utterer may self-select, and this is the thing that Sacks et al. (1978) [56] call "turn-allocation techniques".

The s turn-allocation includes systems that are conveyed into two groups.

1. Those in which a present speaker is choosing the next speaker to take the next turn.

1. Those in which a next turn is taken by self-selecting. (Ibid:1978)

The three writers propose a basic set of rules governing turn allocation: at every transition-relevance place (TRP);

If the current speaker selects a conversational partner as the next speaker, then such partner must speak next;

1. In case the current speaker does not choose the next speaker, then anyone may take the upcoming turn;
2. If no one took the next turn, then the current speaker may continue his turn.(Ibid:1974)

The writers do not provide a formal definition of TRPs, but guesswork that these tend to occur at syntactic "possible completion points", with intonation playing a decisive role. Levinson (1983) [44] demonstrates that a speaker may change toward the finish of "turn constructional units" (sentence, clause, phrase, and so forth), which its name is "transition relevance place" (TRP).

However, O'Connell, Kowal, &Kaltenbacher, (1990) [50] critically analysed the theories, data interpretation and methods related to turning taking research tradition. They criticised the approaches employed by Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson, (1974) in "simplest systematics" for not including the conversational content, purpose and being restricted to formal methods inappropriately. They claimed that the conversational success does not lay in the smooth exchange of speaking turns, however in the accomplishment of purposes projected by speakers. Given the need for a remarkable degree to a translation structure, Jefferson's (2004) [40] glossary symbols are used in this research. A glossary of a part of the noteworthy symbols of Jefferson's model created by Hutchby and Wooffitt, (2008) is mentioned in the Index.

III. METHOD

A. Design

The method which is utilised in this study is grounded on research and concept from Conversation Analysis also the studies on political TV interviews. It concentrates on the analysing the turn-taking system in English (British) political TV interviews which are institutional (formal). To analyse the conversational turn-taking of the political TV interview, the researcher adopted descriptive qualitative research, using the theory of Sacks et al. 1974 model of turn-taking. This method was used because of some reasons. First, the data are in the form of words or utterances from the objects. Second, this study uses human as an instrument: the researcher herself as the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Third, the purpose of this study is to get a better understanding and in-depth information on what types and why a particular type of turn-taking strategy are used in David Cameron and Andrew Marr interview using Sacks et al. 1974 theory.

Furthermore, a fundamental qualitative description design is valuable in its own right. In a qualitative descriptive method, the researcher does not need to move to the fullest extent of the data and does not require submission of very abstract of data quality compared with other designs [43]. The findings from these investigations can usually be of particular relevance to specialists and policymakers [57].

Data

This small research deals with turn-taking system of TV interview used by the "David Cameron" which is a British politician and former United Kingdom's Prime minster, served as UK Prime Minister, from 2010 until 2016 (the interviewee), and Andrew Marr is a British political commentator as well as television presenter (the interviewer), in the Andrew Marr Show interview. The data were taken from the BBC. News Youtube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ya1X4L8NiPU> , published on 20 April 2015. The data is one video; the duration of the interview is 15 minutes, which after transcription it come to be 30 pages of writing transcription interview.

The small data is used since it is 'small' enough for human understanding [52]. It is data in capacity and format that makes it reachable, informative, and actionable, which is usually gives information that answers a particular question or addresses a specific problem [61]. Allen Bonde a former vice-president of innovation at actuating- now part of (OpenText) has proposed a formal definition of small data: "Small data connects individuals with appropriate, expressive visions (taken from big data), designed and packaged – frequently visually – to be approachable, understandable, and actionable for normal tasks" [5].

B. Research Instrument

In this study, the main instrument of this study is the researcher herself in order to collect the data and analyse it. She defines the instrument as a tool or a mean that the researcher used to collect the data. The data is analysed based on the theory applied. This makes qualitative method different from other methods, and this is one qualitative method characteristic.

C. Data Collection

Collecting data needed some steps; first of all, one video of 15-minute duration has been downloaded from the BBC. News Channel, from; YouTube; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ya1X4L8NiPU> , using YouTube downloader 4.6.1018 programme. Then, after re-playing the video more and more times by the researcher, the data has been transcribed very carefully and precisely, using Oscribe cite for transcription <https://otranscribe.com/>. Also, the researcher took benefit from the transcription of the BBC. News Channel partially because it was not accurate; <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/19041503.pdf> . Moreover, for transcription, the symbols were taken from Jefferson's model created by [30, 32, 33, 34, 36]. Last, the transcription had been rechecked and analysed based on the theory of Sacks et al. 1974 model of turn-taking.

D. Data Analysis

To analyse the data, some steps are taken: (1) finding out the context to understand the condition of the turn-taking mechanism occurs, (2) classifying the data into six categories and some sub-categories based on Sacks et al. 's (1974) theory including taking the turn strategy (backchannel, interruption, overlap, silence, silence and stops, pitch, and cues), (3) explaining and interpreting them which is aimed to answer the research question of what types of turn-taking strategies which they used. Also, also (4) how and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking systems which they used, and the last is (5) drawing the general conclusion based on the research finding to answer the research problems.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Hence, the researcher would start to find and discuss the answer of these research questions; 1) What are the strategies for the change of speaker turn in British English political TV interviews, and is it violate institutional settings?.2) Through analysing the data based on Sacks et al. 's (1974) theory including taking the turn strategy (backchannel, interruption, overlap, silence, stops, intonation, and cues), 3) and how it can be explained , which is aimed to answer the research question of what types of turn-taking strategies which they used, and also 4) how and why the British TV interviews apply those turn-taking strategies which they used.

The researcher finds that the three turn-taking techniques are used in data conversation. Those techniques are current speaker selects the next technique, self-selection technique is most dominant, and the current speaker continues technique. and the rest of strategies are as follows;

A. *Overlaps*

In this Political TV interview, it has been observed that Andrew Marr (MARR), the interviewer is overlapping the speech with the interviewee, who is David Cameron (Cameron) at the transition relevance place (TRP) Two (2) times. Moreover, David Cameron overlaps Andrew Marr for (8) times in (15) minute video duration. The overlap exists when two individuals are talking at the same time as [60], often due to concurrent starts, interjections (for example Mm, Yeah?) or interruptions [38]. Here the overlap and interruption have a connection in use. In the analysis of this study, the contributors in British political TV interview use **overlap** strategies as a way in taking the turn and also show their enthusiasm, impatient, anger of the topic in conversation. Some of the datums have been picked up for explanation, the datums as follows:

A.

1. [00:01:32.25] Cameron: → Well, we're not planning to do deals with anybody.,
2. [because we're=
3. [00:01:34.29] MARR: → [well.

Here, this kind of simultaneous conversation was interviewer Andrew Marr overlapping David Cameron the interviewee, is regarded non-competitive overlap, as Schegloff, (2004) states that it refers to actions of overlapping conversation in which the speakers do not compete for turn-space. The non-appearance of the prosodic merger high pitch and amplified loudness appears to be a central characteristic of non-contestant overlap. However, this case also can be seen as backchannel since Marr wants to signal to David Cameron that he has understood his viewpoint, according to (Aijmer, 2002; Orestrom, 1983) that backchannels are sometimes is used to claim to comprehend.

B.

1. [00:01:35.18] Cameron: → =↑TWenTy! ↓three [seats ↑Short=
2. [00:01:35.28] MARR: → [↑(E,Ehh!)
3. [00:01:36.19] Cameron: = ↓from ↓A,A ↓[majority government.
4. [00:01:37.21] MARR: → [but you may ↑Not Get=

The Herein (B.) the line (2,4) again Marr overlaps Cameron, but this kind of overlap it competitive overlaps, which recognised as "turn-competitive incomings", because there is a mixture of two prosodic characteristics causes an external speech as competitive which are: high pitch besides amplified loudness. It is competing for taking the turn. Marr is trying to use overlap strategy as a way in taking the turn, and also show this enthusiasm for the topic in conversation.

David Cameron's overlaps in all cases are "terminal overlaps" since he talks quickly with eager to persuade the interviewee (Marr) as well as his audience, which creates an overlap. Schegloff (2000) proposes "terminal overlaps"

rises when the next utterer predicts that the present utterer is to end his turn in a little while and starts; as a result, speaking concurrently with him. Here one datum is taken because of the limitations of the study;

C.

1. [00:02:30.05] MARR: [and Yet you, ↑reSe::rve> the right=
2. =to ta:talk about the Labour Party,
3. having a [coalition.
4. [00:02:33.08] Cameron: —————> [Well, ↑THereIz a Fundamental=
5. =↓there's a fundamental difference,
6. which is the Snp?
7. is a party that doesn't want to,
8. come to Westminster,?=

Here in (C.) line (4) The Cameron's (The interviewee) enthusiastic reply is obvious through high (pitch), volume increases, and with emphasis. Because Cameron is trying to talk or reply with no attention to TPR place, these type of overlap strategy used by both Cameron (The interviewee), and Marr (The interviewer) are not regarded as a violation of the turn-taking system. According to Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson (1974), the existence of more than one utterer at a time is more, however shortly, and transitions featured by slight gaps /slight overlap, they shape the huge majority of transitions.

B. Interruption

Interruption takes place when somebody takes the turn while another is already speaking (Jakob & Pertiwi 2019). Sacks et al. (1974) believe that interruptions are "violations" of the turn-taking rules. In this interview, Marr interrupts Cameron (42) times, while Cameron interrupts Marr (15) times. Here are two datums taken from the interview;

D.

1. [00:04:15.09] Cameron: ↑ You're Not ONLY,
2. [↓putting., ↑You're NOtONLY About ↓the Money —————>
3. [00:04:16.05] MARR: —————> [(but)↑ You're Asking.,↑ Hold On ↓a second=
4. =↑ YOU' A:ski:ngHimm?

In this part, datum (D.) line (3) is regarded as an intrusive interruption and violating the rules according to Sacks et al. Marr is trying to take the floor, and interrupt Cameron by raising the pitch, volume increasing and speaking at the same time. Murata (1994) states that intrusive interruption often poses a threat to present utterer's territory by disrupting the procedure and/or continuing conversation. Intrusive interruption includes floor taking, disagreement and topic-change.

E.

1. [00:03:49.09] MARR: And their votes are [legitimate.
2. [00:03:49.27] Cameron: —————> [A, Andrew, yo::u
3. =you,you didn't interrupt your other guests,
4. in this way. (0.4)
5. let me try and make a point.,hhhh,

Interruption can make the utterer angry because when the present utterer is talking about a serious topic, next utterer tries to get the turn with overlap strategies but in wrong place and moment, so this becomes an interruption and breaks the flow of the conversation in the program. So, here in this datum (E), line (2) Cameron becomes uncomfortable, and try to repair by interrupting Marr and asking to not interrupt him, indirectly by stating that; Marr you did not interrupt other guests in the way you are interruptingme.

C. Stops and Silences

The Stops and silences are few in the whole interview since this video interview is full of challenging for taking the turn between Cameron and Marr. The overall stops are (31), the duration of the stops is not exceeded the (0.5).the both are quick speaker they do not use silences too much, this due to enthusiastic nature of this interview. Marr is trying to accuse and find some hidden things related to Cameron's cabinet and talking about the upcoming election. The Cameron's silences are (4) which are (.) less than a tenth of the second, while Marr's silences have (2) and less than of the tenth of the second.

D. Speed, stretch, pitch, emphasis, volume increase, and volume decrease.

Both the interviewee(Cameron) and interviewer (Marr) are using stretch, pitch, emphasis and volume increase for the purpose; competing to take the turn, emphasis on their talk for persuading the audience, doubting on encounters talk, enthusiasm and for anger. While as it observed, the volume decrease is very few in this data. Cameron raises the pitch (75) times, and Marr(32) times. Interpreting to speed; both are speaking quickly as a struggle to maintain the turn or to take the turn, and speak, and the British people are the quick talker in nature, especially David Cameron. The following datums are taken from the interview.

F.

1. [00:00:12.20] Cameron: —————> hh (well), >and We: don't intend to.<.
2. bu' the <↑FA::CTs> of >the::se Elections<,—————>
3. Is the:reIs only ↑ONe party., —————>
4. thAt can <A↑CHI::eve> that >over'll majority<, —————>
5. and continu::e,hh —————>

G.

1. [00:01:05.02] Cameron: —————> = ↑ByPA::ss >gonna be < bu:ilt,
2. wiLL<↑My↓ Hospital > get the money it needs<= —————>

3. =Frankly,h

In this datum (F.) in the line (2,3,4,5) and datum (G.)(1,2), Cameron increases the volume, uses emphasis, and latches the speech to stress, defence, and justification, that he could win the election.

H.

1. [00:01:35.18] Cameron: —————> =↑TWenTy! ↓three [seats ↑SHort=
2. [00:01:35.28] MARR: —————> [↑(E,Ehh!)
3. [00:01:36.19] Cameron:—————> = ↓from ↓A,A ↓[majority government.
4. [00:01:37.21] MARR: —————> [but you may Not Get=
5. —————> = you may [Not Get=
6. [00:01:38.26] Cameron:—————> [↑AlsoIf you loo:k., [(Frankly)
7. [00:01:39.09] MARR: —————> [↑I=
8. =↑CAN't see How ›You're Going to get them<,

In datum (H.) line (1) Cameron raises the pitch for extra stress on his opinion and influence, and to maintain the floor. However, in line (6) Cameron trying to use the pitch raising as a signall for taking the turn. While in line (2 and 7) the pitch is raised by Marr for taking the turn struggle. In the line (2)Marr struggling to take the turn, While line (4) and (5) Marr trying to highlight of doubting Cameron of not getting the seats that Cameron plans.

I.

1. [00:04:10.17] Cameron: = and what. Ed Miliband needs to do?.,
2. is rule out any sort arrangement,
3. because otherwise,
4. ↑ You're Not ONLY,
5. [putting ↑You're NOtONLY About ↓the Money—————>
6. —————> [00:04:16.05] MARR: [(but)↑ You're Asking,↑ Hold On ↓a second=
7. =↑ YOU' A:ski:ngHimm?

This datum(I) line (5) shows that Cameron uses raising the pitch to maintain the floor, while in line (6) Marr trying to interrupt and take the turn through raising the pitch and volume increasing.

J.

1. [00:08:33.03] Cameron: who: are the back bone of our country.,
2. —————> ↑And ↑THAT's↑ WHYI ↑↑GEt! ↓so,
3. —————> ↑ ANgry↓ and ↑ANimated [↓about this.
- 4.
5. [00:08:36.13] MARR:—————> [ok.,ok.=

Here the pitch raised by Cameron in datum (J.) line 2 and 3 indicates anger.

E. Backchannel

The use of backchannel signal makes the flow of the TV program run smoothly; there would be no overlap or interruption phenomena exists when the participants use this strategy. Backchannel signals indicate as the way of participants are listening to the current speaker speech, makes the flow of conversation run attractively because the participants seem like they understand about the topic. Yule (1998) declares that backchannels are vocal indications of attention, for example (uhhuh, hmm) when another one is speaking. Scholars have recognised up to thirteen particular functions associated with backchannels which one of them are used in the current interview that is to claim to comprehend (Aijmer, 2002; Orestrom, 1983). In the datum (J.) line (5) Marr uses backchannel in order to claim to comprehend.

K.

1. [00:12:49.19] MARR: am not sure we got very far?,
2. but can I have the same [questions=
- 3.
4. [00:12:52.24] Cameron: [uhm. —————>
- 5.
6. [00:12:53.04] MARR: = to you, is that money,

In part (K) line (4) Cameron uses a backchannel to claim to comprehend.

F. Cues

Some cues have been observed; Cameron uses (head nodding) cue as a backchannel, in order to emphasis on his speaking. Besides the (smile) for showing respect, and also uses his hand gesture for interrupting. While Marr continuously uses his hand movement as a type of eagerness and highlighting. Both are over nodding and moving their hands, which is a type of their culture; the British people are enthusiastic and maybe somehow anxious.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research questions and discussion of analysing the data. The following conclusion describes the study of turn-taking British political TV interview ;

From the 15 minute interview, which is 600 lines transcription used in the British political TV interview between David Cameron, the former president also the British politician, and Andrew Marr who is a British political commentator as well as a television presenter. The most used turn-taking technique is the self-selection technique. However, the techniques of the current speaker select the next speaker, and the current speaker continues technique exists. While Interruptions are most dominant in this interview, Marr interrupts Cameron (42) times, while Cameron interrupts Marr (15) times. Andrew Marr overlaps David Cameron at the (Transition relevance place) two (2) times while David Cameron overlaps Andrew Marr for (8) times in (15) minute video duration.

Cameron uses head nodding with a smile also as a backchannel cue for emphasis on his speaking, and showing respect, and uses his hand gesture as a cue for interrupting, while Marr continuously uses his hand gesture as a type of enthusiasm and emphasis. Both are over nodding and moving their hands, which is their culture; the British people are enthusiastic and maybe somehow uneasy. In this TV interview, Cameron uses a backchannel to claim comprehending. The backchannel also has been observed in Marr's speech uses backchannel in order to claim comprehending, also to take the turn and hand back the floor to the present utterer. Both the interviewee (Cameron) and interviewer (Marr) are using stretch, pitch, emphasis and volume increase for; competing to take the turn, emphasis on their talk for persuading the audience, doubting on encounters talk, enthusiasm or for anger. Whereas decreasing the volume is very rare. Cameron raises the pitch (75) times, and Marr (32) times. Both of them speaks quickly as a struggle to maintain the turn or to take the turn. They are a quick talker in nature.

The Stops and silences are few in the whole interview since this video interview is full of challenge for taking the turn between Cameron and Marr. The overall stops are (31); the stops duration does not exceed the (0.5). They both are quick speaker they do not use silences too much, this due to the enthusiastic nature of this interview. The Cameron's silences are (4) times which are (.) less than a tenth of the second while Marr's silences have (2) and less than of the tenth of the second.

The researcher comes to the conclusion that Turn taking in British political TV interview is as follows; the self-selecting is dominant, while the first-speaker selects the next speaker, and the current speaker continues technique is exists. Challenge for taking the turn is more since there is more interruptions and overlaps exists. The speaking in a high pitch and volume increase is dominant. However, the great thing that Cameron use smiles as a backchannel and respect. However, it can be said that the members of the British political TV interview violating the turn-taking system. Meanwhile, in political interviews, the broadcaster and the politician commonly face one another and struggle to chase their objectives and agendas by following convinced strategies rather than rules. At the final point, it is worth to be mentioned that this study was not free from hampers and difficulties, the researcher strived more in organising the accurate overlapping, silence and interruptions due to the nature of speed speaking of the participants.

SUGGESTION

Based on the result, the researcher thinks that researching turn-taking is very challenging. By using conversation analysis, turn-taking approach, or other approaches, such as discourse analysis approach. For the net researcher; the researcher of this study suggests that in doing turn-taking analysing phenomena, its better to choose the data, which the background of the participants has a lot of information, knowledge and so on, to get many phenomena of turn-taking. Turn-taking phenomena are not only in interview TV Interview but also in another form of conversation.

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The interview link in BBC.News Channel in You Tube; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ya1X4L8NiPU>.

The transcription link from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/19041503.pdf>

TRANSCRIPTION CONVENTIONS

Jefferson's (2004) Transcription convention symbols are taken from Hutchby and Wooffitt, (2008);

(0.5) The number in brackets shows a period gap in tenths of a second.

(.) A dot encircled in a bracket shows a silence in the talk of less than two-tenths of a second (also referred to as a micro pause).

= The „equals“ sign shows „latching“ between statements.

[] Square brackets amongst adjacent lines of the synchronized talking show the onset and end of a spate of overlapping conversation.

.hhA dot before an „h“ point to that utterer in-breath. The further h"s, the longer the in-breath.

hhAn „h“ point to an out-breath. The further h"s, the longer the breath.

(()) An elucidation bounded in a double bracket shows a non-verbal activity. For instance ((banging sound)). On another hand, the double brackets may encircle the transcriber's notes on contextual or other features.

soun– A dash shows the sharp cut-off of the previous word or sound.

sou:::nd Colons show the utterer has stretched the previous sound or letter. The further colons, the greater the amount of the stretching.

! Exclamation marks are utilized to demonstrate a vibrant or emphatic tone.

() Empty enclosures demonstrate the nearness of an indistinct piece on the tape.

(guess) The words inside a solitary bracket demonstrate the transcriber's best guess at a vague utterance.

word. A full stop demonstrates a stopping fall in tone. It does not actually indicate the completion of a sentence.

word, A comma demonstrates „continuing“ intonation.

word? A question mark demonstrates an increasing inflection. It does not really demonstrate a question.

↑↓ Pointed arrows determine an obvious falling or rising intonational change. They are located

directly before the onset of the shift.

a: Less noticeable falls in pitch can be demonstrated by using underlining directly preceding a colon.

a: Less noticeable rises in pitch can be demonstrated by using a colon which is itself underlined.

Underlined fragments demonstrate speaker emphasis.

CAPITALS Words in capitals spot a unit of speech markedly louder than that nearby it.

° ° Degree signs are utilized to demonstrate that the conversation they include is spoken markedly quieter than the nearby conversation.

The (gh) A “gh” demonstrates that the word in which it is located had a throaty Pronunciation.

><Inward chevrons demonstrate that the conversation they include was produced markedly faster than the nearby conversation.

→ Arrows in the left border show specific parts of an extract discussed in the text.