



TURN TAKING STRATEGIES IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE: JOE BIDEN & DONALD TRUMP

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Abstract. A conversation is a type of spoken communication in which two or more people in a society share their ideas, opinions, and feelings. Turn taking is a conversational scenario in which people take turns speaking. The purpose of this study is to examine various turn-taking tactics and explain how they were used in The First Presidential Debate. A descriptive qualitative research method was adopted in this study. Based on the data, the researcher discovers six turn-taking methods in Joe Biden and Donald Trump's First Presidential Debate. 45 turn-taking approaches were discovered in this investigation. Taking the turn 27 data (60 percent), this comprised starting up 3 data (7 percent), taking over 6 data (13 percent), and interrupting 18 data (40 percent). Holding the turn 16 data (36 percent) was made up of filled pauses or verbal fillers 4 data (9 percent) and lexical repetition 12 data (27 percent). Then yielding the turn 2 data (4 percent). The application can be used to teach speaking to Senior High School students in the eleventh grade.

Keywords: *Conversation, First Presidential Debate, Turn Taking Strategies, Teaching Speaking.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability of humans to communicate with others by using signs to express their thoughts, ideas, opinions, and desires. In today's globe, English is largely acknowledged as an international language. Individuals from all over the world utilize it to communicate with one another. Learning English as a foreign language has four main objectives: reading, speaking, writing, and listening. Because speaking is one of the ability to carry on a conversation in the language, it is the most important English language skill. Not only in terms of linguistics, but also in terms of taking turns in a conversation to avoid misunderstandings. A conversation is a spoken exchange of ideas, views, or sentiments between people that is classified as a conversation with various conditions. Then there's turn taking, which is the process by which persons in a conversation manage and change their turns. Turn taking refers to the speaker allowing the next speaker, the listener, to react on what the previous speaker stated, and this procedure is repeated throughout the conversation [1] (Levinson, cited in Ertanti and Lisetyo, 2016). The researcher is interested in turn taking since it is one of the most important topics to learn about, particularly for individuals who want to know how to communicate or connect with others without hurting their feelings or generating misunderstandings. When it comes to taking turns, the speaker has a variety of alternatives for taking the turn or initiating a dialogue with another person, known as turn taking techniques. Turn-taking tactics are important in conversational interaction research because they may be used to look at how people manage and respond to speaking turns. Conversationalists can use one of three sorts of turn-taking tactics, according to [2] Stenstrom (2014:68). The three possibilities are taking the turn (starting, taking over, interrupting), holding the turn, and yielding the turn (prompting, appealing, giving up). Based on that description, the researcher will explain that the purpose of this study is to investigate the host,

Joe Biden, and Donald Trump's turn-taking methods during the First Presidential Debate. This research looks into two topics: how turn-taking methods were utilized in The First Presidential Debate: Joe Biden vs. Donald Trump on September 30, 2020, and how turn-taking strategies are used in teaching speaking in The First Presidential Debate: Joe Biden vs. Donald Trump.

2. METHODS

The researcher requires research design in order to do research. According to [3]Creswell (2012: 20), states the techniques involved in the research process are known as research designs, and they include data gathering, data analysis, and report writing. This study uses a descriptive qualitative technique as its research strategy. When the investigation is completed, this method describes the characteristics of the current situation and inquires about the reasons of particular phenomena. According to [4] Azwar (2010: 37), there are two sorts of data sources to consider when acquiring data for analysis: primary data and secondary data. The debate between the host, Joe Biden, and Donald Trump is the primary data. The script of the first presidential debate between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, as well as analysis literature, are examples of secondary data. The researcher is the study's instrument because this is qualitative research as stated by [5] Sugiyono (2017: 305). In addition, the researcher uses the instrument to help her do the research. The discussion footage and video transcription have benefited this research. In order to collect data, the researcher must first download the discussion video, then the transcription, and finally double-check both the video and the text for correctness. Furthermore, the researcher includes extra scripts to aid with data analysis. The number of each datum, the abbreviation of the participants in the first presidential debate, and the time are all part of the coding process in this study. The researcher recognized the different forms of turn-taking techniques used in Joe Biden and Donald Trump's First Presidential Debate, categorized them using Stenstrom theory, and discussed the different sorts of turn-taking methods utilized in The First Presidential Debate. As part of the research's unit analysis, the utterances containing turn taking strategies are then divided into types of turn taking strategies.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The findings of this study

The Result of Turn Taking Strategies in *The First Presidential Debate*

No.	Types	Quantity	Percentage
1	Taking the turn strategy		
	a) Starting up	3	7%
	b) Taking over	6	13%
	c) Interrupting	18	40%
2	Holding the turn strategy		
	a) Filled pause or verbal fillers	4	9%
	b) Lexical repetition	12	27%
3	Yielding the turn strategy		
	a) Prompting	2	4%
	Total	45	100%

The study discovered three types of turn-taking methods in The First Presidential Debate between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, as seen in the table above. Take the turn strategy, hold the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy are the three alternatives. 45 turn-taking approaches were discovered in this investigation. Starting up 3 data (7 percent), taking over 6 data (13 percent), and interrupting 18 (40 percent) data are among the 27 data (60 percent) alternatives for taking the turn. 16 data (36 percent) hold the turn, with filled gaps or verbal fillers accounting for 4 data (9 percent) and lexical repetition accounting for 12 data (27 percent), whereas 2 data yield the turn (4 percent).

B. Discussion of this research

During the First Presidential Debate, Chris Wallace, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden provided the data. Participants in the discussion used a variety of turn-taking strategies. Starting up, taking over, interrupting, employing filled pauses and verbal fillers, lexical repetition, and prompting are examples of these techniques.

The first type discovered is one that is starting up. The first step in a conversation is for people to change the environment from quiet to dialogue. Someone must be the one to start the conversation. It can be difficult to begin talking. Starting up can be done in two ways: with a hesitant start and with a clean start. When someone does not have a proper preparation for starting a conversation, it is referred to as a hesitant start. It causes the speaker to adopt tentative beginning techniques such filled pauses and verbal fillers. Filled pauses, such as am, a;m, and vocal fillers, are examples. I mean, well I mean, you see, let me see. A clean start is when someone is eager to begin a conversation. For example, well.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:12:47	Joe Biden	Could you please be quiet for a moment, Donald?
00:12:48	Donald Trump	You don't know what she thinks about Roe v. Wade? You have no idea what the point of view is here.
00:12:52	Chris Wallace	Well , all right all right. Let's talk about it. Gentlemen, there's a lot to unpack here. We have plenty of time. We'll start with healthcare and then go on to Roe v. Wade.

Chris Wallace as a host used a starting up method, particularly a clean start, in the example above. Chris used the phrase "Well" as a start signal as the host. This first word suggests that Chris has thought carefully about what he wants to convey. He also outlined the topics that the contestants will debate.

Time	Speaker	Text
01:18:43	Joe Biden	Why have you loosened fuel economy rules, which will result in increased emissions from automobiles and trucks?
01:18:49	Donald Trump	Well , not really, because the car is far less expensive and much safer, and you're only talking about a minor difference. Due to the high cost of the car, you would have purchased at least double or quadruple the number of vehicles. There are ancient slugs out there

that are 10, 12 years old. If you done that, the car would be safer. It would be less expensive by \$3,500.

Donald Trump used a starting up method, particularly a clean start, in the data above. It indicates that he has carefully considered what he will say next. To Joe Biden's question about fuel economy regulations, Trump opened his response with a simple "Well."

The newly discovered second variation is taking over. The speaker's attempt to take over the current speaker's turn in order to respond to the present speaker is referred to as taking over. Uptakes and links can be used to take over. Well, yeah, uh, ah, yes, and other common uptakes are usually used in response to the present speaker's phrase ending with you know. And, for example, and, but, so, links introduce a fundamental act, which they combine to make the turn's beginning move.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:11:50	Donald Trump	Joe, your failure to provide sufficient healthcare in the military has resulted in the deaths of 308,000 service personnel. As a result, don't mention it to me.
00:11:58	Joe Biden	I'd be delighted to discuss this with you.
00:11:59	Donald Trump	And Because you were so late to the game, there would be two million people instead of 200 if you were here. You didn't want me to impose an embargo on China because of its serious illness, did you? You didn't want me to stop Europe.

Because he opened his statement with the conjunction "And," Donald Trump used a term that contained in taking over strategy, especially in links strategy. He claimed that he will continue his remarks and disagree with Joe Biden's statement as part of this effort to take over Joe Biden's speaking turn.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:28:20	Joe Biden	This would be forgotten by Easter. It'd be gone by the time the weather warmed up. It's miraculous, and by the way, you could inject some bleach into your arm and that would take care of it. This is the same individual.
00:28:30	Donald Trump	You are aware that this was expressed sarcastically. That was uttered with a mocking tone.
00:28:33	Joe Biden	So , here's the deal. This individual is discussing a vaccination. Every significant business is talking about perhaps having a vaccine ready by the end of the year, but if we acquire the vaccine, we won't be able to distribute it until somewhere in the middle of next year. And I pray to God that we will.

Because he opened his speech with the conjunction "So," Joe Biden utilized the expression which contained in taking over strategy, especially in links strategy. Biden wants to continue his previous speech, which tried to take over Donald Trump's speaking turns.

Interrupting is the third category that has been revealed. The most common form of debate argument is this one. Interrupting is forcibly interrupting the current speaker while refusing to listen to them. Both an alert and a meta-comment can be used to interrupt. An alert is a lexical item such as look, hey, or listen that causes the speaker to talk loudly in order to draw attention. A meta-comment, on the other hand, uses more formal language like: may I just tell..., can I say anything about this..., may I halt you..., might I halt you there..., excuse me....

Time	Speaker	Text
00:12:17	Chris Wallace	In the next segment, Mr. President, as the moderator, we will discuss COVID. However, you should go ahead and do it.
01:18:49	Donald Trump	Let me finish. The point is that the President is also opposed to Roe v. Wade. That, as well as the court, is on the ballot, so it's all up in the air right now. As a result, the election has come to a close....

Joe Biden utilized meta-comment interruption in the example above. The difficulty with this data was that Biden attempted to interrupt Chris Wallace's statement, giving Donald Trump the opportunity to speak about COVID. The interruption by Biden is signaled with the polite remark "Let me finish." Biden used this tactic to respectfully and properly stop Chris and begin his turn to make his comments about Roe V. Wade first.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:13:23	Chris Wallace	You've promised to repeal and replace Obamacare for the past four years, but you've never come up with a clear plan to do it.
00:13:36	Donald Trump	Yes, I did. Of course, I've done so. The mandate for each person.
00:13:38	Chris Wallace	When I'm done, I'll offer you an opportunity-...
00:13:39	Donald Trump	Excuse me. I repealed Obamacare's individual mandate, which was a major component of the law.

Donald Trump employed meta-comment interruption in the example above. The context of this data was Trump's attempt to interrupt Chris Wallace's Obamacare speech. The courteous word "Excuse me" is used to indicate Trump's interruption. Trump used this tactic to gently and formally halt Chris's progress toward a stated individual mandate.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:16:09	Donald Trump	So you agreed on the manifesto, as we call it, with Bernie Sanders, a far-left candidate. As a result, you have socialized medicine.
00:16:16	Joe Biden	Look, hey.
00:16:17	Donald Trump	Are you implying that you disagreed?
00:16:18	Joe Biden	I'm not going to pay attention to what he says. The fact is that I defeated Bernie Sanders.

In the example above, Joe Biden utilized one of the interrupting types, particularly an alert, to take Trump's speaking turn by raising his tone. Certainly, his words began with a rising inflection and the phrase "Look, hey," implying that he wanted Trump to stop talking about Biden's agreement with Bernie Sanders. To interrupt that he beat Bernie Sanders, Biden used an interruption word.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:16:59	Joe Biden	It was the wrong night, the wrong moment, and the wrong guy.
00:17:02	Donald Trump	Listen, You supported Bernie Sanders and his platform.

In the example above, Donald Trump employed one of the interrupting types, particularly an alert, to take Biden's speaking turn by raising his tone. Certainly, his words began with rising intonation and the phrase "Listen," which indicates "stop talking" in Biden's case. Trump used an interruption term to interrupt that Biden agreed with Bernie Sanders and the manifesto.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:30:50	Donald Trump	You see, you know what? Joe, you're not smart in the least. You've been doing nothing for 47 years.
00:30:53	Joe Biden	Let's have this discussion—
00:30:55	Donald Trump	Let me just tell you something, Joe. You would have had to shut down the greatest economy in our country's history if you had been in control of what I was going through. By the way, it's now being renovated, and it's progressing swiftly.

Donald Trump employed meta-comment interruption in the example above. The context of this information was that Trump attempted to interrupt Biden's speech. The courteous term "Let me just tell you something" is used to convey Trump's interruption. Trump employed this tactic in order to graciously and formally end Biden's work and begin his own.

The fourth category revealed is filled pauses and verbal fillers. The filled pause and verbal fillers are only employed for a short length of time to show that the speaker is trying to think of what he or she will say. For instance, all of this was accomplished by letting a....., short of a.....

Time	Speaker	Text
00:10:45	Joe Biden	Number one, uh he he knows that uh what I proposed. What I propose is that we expand and strengthen Obamacare. We don't wipe any, and one of the major disagreements we had with 23 of my colleagues who were vying for the same nomination as me was that Biden wanted to keep

people's private insurance. They are capable of doing so. Yes, they do. They will as a result of my proposal.

In the example above, Joe Biden made a statement that included some filled pauses and verbal fillers to keep his speech going and allow him to conclude it. With the words "uh, he he," he employed a filled pause and verbal fillers to take a breath at the start of his sentence. When Biden wanted to ponder about what he was about to say, he used several filled pauses and verbal fillers.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:19:28	Chris Wallace	Uh Mr. Vice President, if Senate Republicans, we were talking originally about the Supreme Court here, if Senate Republicans go ahead and confirm Justice Barrett uh there has been talk about ending the filibuster or even packing the court, adding to the nine justices there. This is referred to as the President's distraction. The President, on the other hand, did not bring it up. It's been brought up by a few of your Democratic colleagues in Congress. So, given your earlier refusal to debate it, would you be willing to tell the American tonight whether you support repealing the filibuster or filling the Supreme Court?

Chris Wallace made a statement in the preceding datum that had some filled pauses in order to hold his speech and allow him to finish it. With the words "uh," at the opening of his sentence, he used a filled pause to take a breath. When Chris needed to think about what he was going to say next, he took a long pause.

The next revealed is lexical repetition. The speaker uses lexical repetition by repeating the words because he or she wants to continue speaking. For example, I mean if if if, you sell your house, you you you will get a lot of profit.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:09:45	Donald Trump	In the United States, there aren't a hundred million people with pre-existing medical conditions. In terms of having a say, the people have already spoken. Okay, around 10 years ago or so, Justice Ginsburg stated that a President and the Senate are both elected for a period of time, but that a President is only picked for four years. For the next three years, we will not be re-elected. I will not be elected for the next three years. So we've got a Senate and a President now—
00:10:12	Joe Biden	He is re-elected in the upcoming election.
00:10:13	Donald Trump	During that period of time, during that period of time, We have a vacancy. For the next three years, I will not be elected. I was elected for a four-year term. Joe, the figure of a hundred million individuals is just incorrect. I'm not sure where you got that figure. The bigger issue is that you're going to suffocate 180 million people with their private health-care coverage, which they enjoy.

In the example above, Donald Trump used lexical repetition to hold his speech and keep it going until it was finished. He said "during that time period" twice in a row. This recurrence could potentially be taken as a signal that the problem needs to be addressed. It implies that he should have waited his turn to speak.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:26:08	Donald Trump	We would have lost far more people, far more people. You would have been months late. You're months behind me, Joe.

Donald Trump employed lexical repetition to hold his speech and continue it until it was ended in the example above. He used the phrases "many more people" and "you would have been months late" twice. It implies that he was actually supposed to hold his turn at the microphone.

The last type revealed is prompting. When it comes to yielding the turn, the speaker can utilize prompting to push the participant to answer further questions, effectively transforming them into turn yielders. Inviting, greeting, offering, querying, requesting, objecting, or apologizing can all be done with a prompt from the speaker.

Time	Speaker	Text
00:14:26	Donald Trump	To begin with, I suppose I'm debating you rather than him, but that's okay. I'm not at least surprised. Let me just speak a few words to you. There isn't any symbolism in this. I'm cutting the price of drugs. Favored Nations is my selection, which no President has the courage to make because you're up against big pharma. The cost of drugs is predicted to drop by 80 to 90 percent. Throughout your 47 years in government, you had the potential to do so, but you decided not to. It has not yet been completed. As a result, we've decided to cut healthcare spending.
00:14:50	Chris Wallace	What about pre-existing conditions?
00:14:51	Donald Trump	Everything we've accomplished so far.

Chris Wallace utilized the yielding the turn strategy to end his statement in the example above. He used prompting by asking Trump a question on Trump's health-care situation. Chris saw that his speaking time was coming to an end, so he decided to ask again. As a result, he used prompting to finish his speaking turn, which became a question for Trump to answer.

Time	Speaker	Text
01:36:02	Donald Trump	It suggests you've had a rigged election. You're distributing 80 million ballots.
00:14:50	Chris Wallace	And what would you do about that?
00:14:51	Donald Trump	They haven't planned ahead of time. To begin with, these individuals are unprepared to deal with the situation. They

also deceive. They're lying to you. Hey, they found ballots in a wastepaper bin three days ago, and they were all labeled military ballots. There were military men present. Trump's name was plastered on all of them.

Chris Wallace utilized the yielding the turn strategy to end his statement in the example above. He used prompting by asking Trump what he planned to do about the ballots. Chris saw that his speaking time was coming to an end, so he decided to ask again. As a result, he used prompting to finish his speaking turn, which became a question for Trump to answer.

4. CONCLUSION

There are three different types of turn-taking methods that can be utilized in The First Presidential Debate between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, according to studies. Taking the turn (starting up, taking over, interrupting), holding the turn (filled pauses and verbal fillers, lexical repetition), and yielding the turn (prompting). There were 45 turn-taking strategies discovered in this study. Taking the turn 27 data (60 percent) included starting up 3 data (7 percent), taking over 6 data (13 percent), and interrupting 18 data (40 percent). Filling pauses or verbal fillers 4 data (9 percent) and lexical repetition 12 data (27 percent) data made up 16 data (36 percent) of holding the turn. Yielding the turn 2 (4 percent). According to the findings of the study, taking the turn is the most common type of turn taking technique used during the First Presidential Debate between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, and interrupting is the most common type of turn taking approach used during the debate. As a result of the analysis, turn-taking tactics in debate can be used to teach speaking in the eleventh grade of Senior High School in basic competence asking and giving opinions.

5. REFERENCES

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