

**TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY DONALD TRUMP'S
INTERVIEW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-GREEN BAY**

THESIS



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY,
MALANG**

٢٠١٦

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BY:

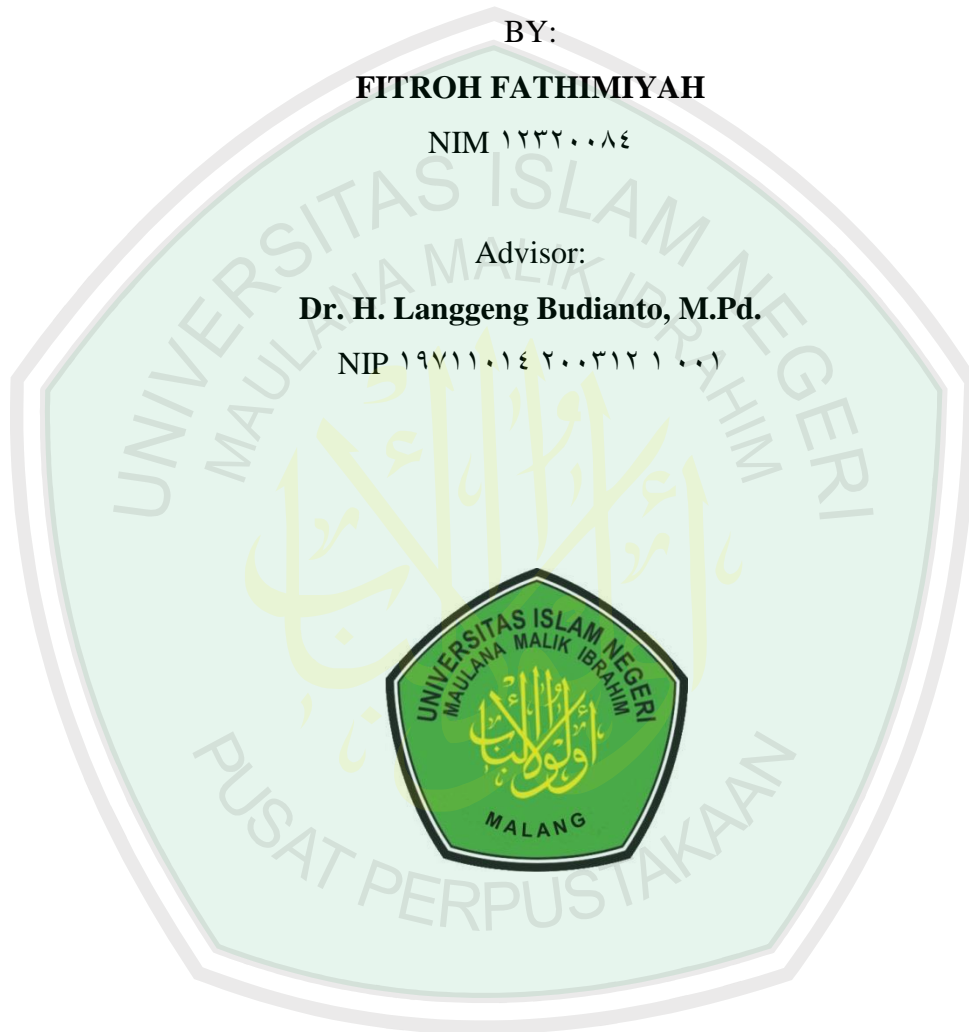
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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
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MALANG**

2016

**TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES USED BY DONALD TRUMP'S
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THESIS

Presented to:

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

By:

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT
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MALANG**

2016


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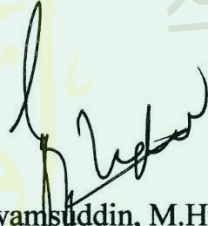
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Malang, 20 June 2016

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Malang, 20 June 2016



Fitroh Fathimiyah

MOTTO

فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ

“Speak a good word or remain silent”



DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Laspuwan, who has supported me to complete my study and gain high education.

My mother, Marotun, who has never stopped praying for my success.

My grandmother, Kasmiyanti, who has given me endless love and prayer.



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All praise to Allah swt. as the highest power, who gives His blessing for all creatures in the universe. Particularly, his blessing to me therefore I afford to finish totally this thesis entitled *“Turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump’s interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay”*. *Shalawat and Salam* praise to our beloved Prophet Rasulullah Muhammad SAW, the messenger as well as the one who brings good news to human life.

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My biggest thanks are directed to my big family, especially my parents who have given me their true love, care, and affection to educate and support every single thing in my life, my grandmother Kasmiyanti, my uncles Muhammad Shodiqin and Abdul Hadi, and my cousins Muhammad Muttaqi, Shofiyatul

Ummah, Amal Youshif Tulba, Muhammad Syahid Ishomuddin, and Auf Abdur Rohman you all are my powerful and influential guidance.

I would like to thank my GAPIKA members, Luthfiah, Fadhila, Ika, Eky, Arvi, Nanda, Kumala, Amy, and Yuyun, you are the best friend ever who always accompany, entertain, remind and listen to my problems. Also to my best friends, Diniyah, Nisa', Indah, and Fashih massive thanks for your support and prayer. Then for all my friends inside and outside this University, especially for my linguistic classmates who make all the fun during the study in the class.

Furthermore, I really realize that this thesis still needs constrictive critics and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially in the English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, 20 June, 2016

Fitroh Fathimiyah

ABSTRACT

Fathimiyah, Fithroh. ٢٠١٦. *Turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. Advisor: Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Turn-taking strategies, Donald Trump, interview, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay*

The present study aims to examine turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's town hall interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. It is to show the process of turn-taking strategies when Donald Trump takes his turn. Further, the interview is formed in the form of question and answer which can be looked how the participants manage and take to exchange of speaking turn in interaction.

The data is collected by downloading the video in You Tube. It is presented in the form of conversation using Jefferson's transcription symbol. After finding the data, the data is analyzed by selecting and dividing into some excerpts based on kinds of turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump. Then, the data is described and explained comprehensively based on Stanstrom's theory. Stenstrom shows the theory of turn-taking strategies which is divided into taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. Methodologically, the researcher adopts descriptive qualitative method as the research design and uses the researcher herself as the key main instrument.

This study reveals that turn-taking strategies are applied and used by Donald Trump in the political interview with Chris Matthew. Kinds of turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview show some contradictions with the theory. For instance, this research discovers that Trump uses hesitant start when he has trouble to start his answer while Stenstrom said that starting up is used to someone who initiates to talk first and made the environment from silence to speak, Trump interrupts Matthew without using interrogative or imperative signal as what Stanstrom said, Trump uses giving up when he is interrupted by Matthew while Stenstrom said that giving up occurs when the speaker realizes that he has no more to say, and Trump uses backchannel signal which does not include as turn-taking strategies by Stenstrom. Therefore, although there are some contradictions with the theory, the flow of this political interview becomes more interesting and attractive interview.

مستخلص

فاطمية, فطرة. ٢٠١٦. الاستراتيجية التي يستخدمها تغيير المقابلة دونالد ترامب في جامعة ويسكونسن-غرين باي. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بالنج. المشرف: الدكتور لككغ بوديينتو، الحاج الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: استراتيجية تغيير المحادثة، دونالد ترامب، المقابلة، جامعة ويسكونسن-غرين باي.

أهداف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في مطلع محادثة دونالد ترامب في جامعة ويسكونسن-غرين باي. تدل على اظهار عملية استراتيجيات الخلافة محادثة دونالد ترامب عندما لتناوب الكلام. و من الأسئلة والأجوبة من المقابلة يمكن أن نرى كيف يدير المتكلم ومنعطفًا للتحويل إلى التحدث في المحادثة.

البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها عن طريق تحميل الفيديو على يوتيوب. يتم تقديم البيانات في شكل محادثة باستخدام رمز جيفرسون النسخ. بعد الحصول على البيانات، وتحليل البيانات عن طريق تحديد وانقسم الى عدة عروض أسعار من قبل بدوره نوع محادثة الاستراتيجية المستخدمة من قبل دونالد ترامب. وصف البيانات بطريقة شاملة تستند على نظرية ستنستروم. و هو ينقسم استراتيجيات الخلافة محادثة في استراتيجية بدورها جني، وعقد استراتيجية بدورها، وتسفرها. اعتمد الباحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي تصميم البحث واستخدام الباحثين كأداة رئيسية، منهجيا.

وتدل هذه الدراسة أن هذا النوع من استراتيجيات الصرف محادثة المستخدمة من قبل دونالد ترامب في مقابلة تظهر بعض التناقض بالنظرية. مثال، وجدت الدراسة أن ترامب المستخدمة بداية مترددة عندما كان صعوبة في البدء في الإجابة حين تقول ستنستروم. يستخدم بدء للشخص الذي بدأت في الكلام أول. توقف ماثيو ترامب دون استخدام إشارات الاستفهام أو حتمية كما قال ستنستروم. يستخدم التخلي عندما قاطعه ماثيو حين قال ستنستروم أن التخلي يحدث عندما يدرك المتحدث انه لم يعد يريد التحدث، وترامب باستخدام إشارات باكشانيل التي لا تتضمن استراتيجية الصرف محادثة عن طريق لستنستروم. على الرغم من ذلك، وجود بعض الاختلافات مع النظرية، وتدفق مقابلة السياسي أصبح أكثر إثارة للاهتمام وجذابة.

ABSTRAK

Fathimiyah, Fithroh. ٢٠١٦. *Strategi pergantian percakapan yang digunakan oleh wawancara Donald Trump di Universitas Wisconsin-Green Bay*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: *Strategi pergantian percakapan, Donald Trump, wawancara, Universitas Wisconsin-Green Bay*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi pergantian percakapan yang digunakan pada wawancara Donald Trump di Universitas Wisconsin-Green Bay. Hal ini bertujuan untuk menunjukkan proses strategi pergantian percakapan ketika Donald Trump mengambil giliran berbicara. Selanjutnya, dari pertanyaan dan jawaban wawancara tersebut dapat terlihat bagaimana pembicara mengelola dan mengambil giliran untuk pergantian berbicara dalam percakapan.

Data didapatkan dengan mendownload video di *You Tube*. Data tersebut disajikan dalam bentuk percakapan menggunakan simbol transkripsi Jefferson. Setelah mendapatkan data, data dianalisis dengan memilih dan membagi ke dalam beberapa kutipan berdasarkan jenis strategi pergantian percakapan yang digunakan oleh Donald Trump. Kemudian, data tersebut dijelaskan secara komprehensif berdasarkan teori Stanstrom. Stenström mengemukakan teori strategi pergantian percakapan yang terbagi ke dalam *taking the turn strategy*, *holding the turn strategy*, dan *yielding the turn strategy*. Secara metodologis, peneliti mengadopsi metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian dan menggunakan peneliti sendiri sebagai instrumen utama.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis strategi pertukaran percakapan yang digunakan oleh Donald Trump dalam wawancara menunjukkan beberapa kontradiksi dengan teori. Misalnya, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Trump menggunakan *hesitant start* ketika ia mengalami kesulitan untuk memulai jawabannya, sementara Stenström mengatakan bahwa *starting up* digunakan untuk seseorang yang memulai untuk berbicara pertama kali. Trump menyela Matthew tanpa menggunakan interogatif atau sinyal imperatif seperti apa yang dikatakan Stanstrom. Trump menggunakan *giving up* ketika ia disela oleh Matthew sementara Stenström mengatakan bahwa *giving up* terjadi ketika pembicara menyadari bahwa ia tidak lagi ingin bicara, dan Trump menggunakan sinyal *backchannel* yang tidak termasuk sebagai strategi pertukaran percakapan oleh Stenström. Oleh karena itu, meskipun ada beberapa perbedaan dengan teori, alur wawancara politik ini menjadi lebih menarik dan atraktif.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the description background of the study, research problems, objective of the study, and some systematic steps that are used by the researcher to conduct this research.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this world, all people need language to communicate with other people. Communication between two or more people is called conversation. According to Kato (٢٠٠٠), conversation is a form of interactive, spontaneous communication between two or more people who are following rules of politeness and ceremonies. Coulthard (١٩٨٥) stated that the main goal of conversation is usually to take your turn to speak. In a conversation, two or more people take turns talking about a topic. Each person adds to the topic by responding to the meaning expressed by the previous speaker. For making a successful conversation, the speaker and the hearer should balance each other. Both have to know about the topic or thing that will be discussed. Hence, it is very important to analyse people conversation in order to know how people take their turns in their spoken interaction.

Conversation analysis is an approach that looks at the way in which people take and manage turns in spoken interactions. The basic rule in conversation is that one person speaks at time, after which they may nominate another speaker or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated (Sack et al, as cited

in Partridge, ٢٠٠٦). To prevent such misunderstanding, all speakers must pay attention about the rules of the interaction in order to make the conversation go smoothly. The rules of the speech patterns are called Turn-Taking Strategies.

Turn-taking is how speakers change and manage their turn when they are in a conversation. It begins with one person speaking and endures as the speaker gives up control to the next person. Then, the second speaker now has the conversational bottom. When the speaker ends, the speaker gives control back to another utterer. It seems like producing a cycle, such as what Woodburn & Arnott as cited in Santander & Amaia (٢٠١٤) mentioned that the turn taking cycle stops when there is nothing left to say. In addition, Santander & Amaia (٢٠١٤) argued that turn taking is an elementary form of organization for conversation, transferred from the current speaker to next speaker occur at transition places, or competition spaces.

The turn-taking types are varying in managing the conversation. The types of turn taking strategies based on Stenstroms' theory (١٩٩٤:٦٨) are: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Taking the turn is a strategy that the speaker takes turn in conversation. Taking the turn involves starting up, taking over, and interruption. Holding the turn is a strategy in which the speaker carries on talking. It happens when the speaker cannot control the turns all the time because it is quite difficult to plan what to say at the same time. Yielding the turn is a strategy in which the speaker gives turn to other speakers. The speaker might give a signal to the listener for a response.

Turn-taking strategies is very important to be studied in conversational interaction because it can be used to look how the participants manage and take to exchange of speaking turn in interaction. It is also important to organize the proceeding conversation in very smooth fashion. Moreover, the participants in a conversation use the turn taking strategies to achieve their conversational goals. Brock & Hopson, as cited in Kharis (٢٠١٠) stated that turn taking has to do with the allocation and acquisition of turns such as how turns are exchanged in a conversation. Turn allocation is giving turns to the next speaker, while turn acquisition describes how turns are received.

In this case, the researcher selects turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. It happens because turn taking strategies can be seen in an interview where one becomes an interviewer and another one becomes an interviewee. From their conversation, we will know when the interviewer opens and closes the interaction and when the interviewer delivers the turn to the interviewee then the interviewee takes the turn to speak. The interviewer basically has power over the interviewee. Gumper as cited in Kharis (٢٠١٠) stated that the interviewer controls both the organizational structure of the interview and mechanics of interactions.

Interview is questioning and answering activities in conversation to get some information. According to Corner in Santander & Amaia (٢٠١٤), the interview is one of the most widely used an extensively developed formats for public communication in the world. There are some types of interviews, such as conversation or interview between doctor and patient in hospital for conveying a

medical diagnosis, political news interview or survey investigation interview which purposes to gain the information, and celebrity talk show interview which concentrate on diverting the spectators separately from gaining information (Schiffrin, 1994). Political interviews take place in recognized locations, for instance in TV, radio station, and you tube video to write in a newspaper.

The researcher is interested in using Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay as the subject of the study because of three reasons. The first reason, as the important person who has power domination in the United States, Donald Trump says honestly about anything whether he likes or does not like in front of many people. The second, he often answers with excessively long and trivial answer for one question so that, the interviewer often interrupts him to ask another question. The last, there are some overlapping utterances in the conversation between Matthew and Trump without any permission.

The analysis of using turn-taking strategies has been conducted by several studies. For instance, Sulistyowati (2009) found that the main character of the Pursuit of Happyness movie used taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy which is the function is used when the listener wants to take the turn. Fauzi (2010) found that the dominant turn taking used by interviewer in the Metro TV Indonesia this morning is prompting and taking over. Khasanah, Nur (2015) found that the participants do not use all the turn taking strategies, in the Ellen DeGeneres show. it is caused of the duration, the topic, and the personality of the participants influence the conversation in the

talk show. Nugroho & Ariyanti (2014), they found in the interview TV program “Indonesia now exclusive Agnes Monica with Dalton Tanonaka that the participants use the system turn-constructural component which divided into three parts; single word, single phrasal, and single clausal. The data also shows a lot of phenomena about taking the turn to talk and also find new thing and interruption have relation with overlap.

Unlike the previous studies, the present study investigates turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump’s interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. It explores how turn-taking strategies are used by Donald Trump as the interviewee in the political interview that takes place in the Wisconsin-Green Bay University. It is important because the subject of the analysis has power domination, answering with excessively long and trivial answer for one question, and overlapping utterances in conversation of the interview.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher wants to formulate the research question as follows:

1. How turn taking strategies are used by Donald Trump’s interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Referring to the formulation of the research question, the objective to be achieved in this research are:

1. To describe the way of turn taking strategies are used by Donald Trump’s interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

١,٤ Significances of the Study

In analysing the turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, the researcher provides several significances.

Theoretically, the result of this study are expected to enrich the study of Conversation Analysis, especially in turn-taking strategies because it tries to uncover the rules of conversation in order to understand things, such as how to initiate conversation, why interruption are relatively rare, how to respond a certain message, and how to begin and end the conversation.

Practically, this study is expected to be useful for English learners to understand more about turn taking strategies. Then, hopefully they can apply the strategies of turn taking in their daily conversation or in some interviews related to the appropriate context. Besides, it will be constructive not only for English learners or students but also for the lecturers or teachers who teach this field of the study.

It also has significance for someone who learns or works in journalism. It happens because one of journalism's tasks is to look for the information and deliver it to the viewer. Then, to get the deep information the journalists have to do the interview. By knowing the turn taking strategies, the interview is wished to go smoothly.

١,٥ Scope and Limitation

The study of the research focuses on the way turn taking strategies used in the interview using conversational analysis approach. The theory of turn taking

strategies used in this study proposed by Stenstrom and the data transcription uses Gail Jefferson's transcription symbol.

As the focus of this research is, emphasizing on turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. The interview selected in this research is interview which is taken in the United States. The conversational turn taking strategies focus on both of the interviewer and the interviewee in political context. Moreover, the researcher only investigates the utterance which is produced by Donald Trump as the interviewee when he is interviewed by Chris Matthews's town hall interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

1.1 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid ambiguity and uncertainty in this study, the researcher provides the following key terms:

1. Conversation analysis: one of the key methodological approaches to the study of verbal interaction which is produced by human being when they have interaction with others.
2. Turn taking strategies: the way how to manage the roles in conversation whether becomes speaker or listeners.
3. Donald Trump: an American businessman, politician, television personality, and candidate for the Republican nomination for president of the United States in the 2016 election.
4. Interview: A formal conversation between the speaker and the hearer to get some information in the political issues.

- ٥. The university of wisconsin-green bay: A public university where the interview takes place.

١,٧ **Research Method**

This research method details out the research methodology for the present study. It explains the suitable methodology to achieve those objectives. It is consist of some points as follows:

١,٧,١ **Research Design**

This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative method because it is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe the conversational analysis that indicates turn taking strategy found in political interview between Chris Matthew and Donald Trump.

Qualitative method is used because of four reasons based on Bodgan and Biklen's characteristic (١٨٩٢: ٨٨). The first is naturalistic which the key instrument is the researcher itself, the second is the data about utterances in the interview which is spoken by the interviewer and the interviewee is in the form of words rather than numbers, the third is concerning with process rather than simply with outcomes or products, and the last is analysing the data inductively.

١,٧,٢ **Data Source**

This research focuses on the analysis on turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. The data source of this research is taken from an interview process between Donald Trump and Chris Matthew a journalist in MSNBC on March ٣٠, ٢٠١٦. The interview is divided into four parts of videos. The duration of the first part is ١٠

minutes 42 seconds, the duration of the second part is 9 minutes 36 seconds, the duration of the third part is 10 minutes 36 seconds, and the duration of the fourth part is 11 minutes 36 seconds.

It is chosen as the data because this exclusive interview is underdone after Trump won the front runner for the Republican presidential nomination in 2016 election. Therefore, the content of the interview is about politics, immigrants, women, Muslims, and what Trump will do when he becomes the president in the United States. In addition, the utterances that used by the interviewer and the interviewee contain the process of turn-taking. The researcher takes the data on the video which is retrieved from YouTube.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool that the researcher uses to collect the data in order to make the research process done easily, systematically, and completely. This research uses the researcher herself as the key or main instrument. As stated by Moleong (2008) that human instrument is used in a research because only human who has capability to understand the real condition of the research subject. The researcher becomes a research instrument who participated directly in collecting the data and analysing the data. The researcher tries to understand the conversation between Donald Trump and Chris Matthew by watching and listening to the video many times. It happens because the researcher has to make the script, then transcript the utterances correctly by using Jefferson for symbol transcription.

١,٧,٤ Data Collection

The data of the research are collected by using the following steps. First, the researcher downloads a video from the internet in You Tube. Second, the researcher will watch the video several times while make some notes in order to know the utterances in detail. Third, after listening and watching the video, the researcher will make detail script in the conversation between the interviewer and the interviewee because the script of the interview is not provided. Fourth, transcribing the conversation using Jefferson's transcription symbol. The last, the researcher checks and identifies the conversation in the interview in order to describe how turn-taking strategies are used by Donald Trump.

١,٧,٥ Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher will do several steps to analyse the data. Firstly, the researcher selects some excerpts which contain turn-taking strategies that used by Donald Trump in various topics of interview to get various data. Secondly, the researcher identifies the interviewee's utterances that contain turn-taking strategies. Thirdly, the researcher categorizes the data in accordance with turn-taking strategies based on Stenstrom's theory. Then, the researcher classifies the data into three kinds of turn-taking strategies those are: taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. Fourthly, the researcher describes and explains the data from each category comprehensively based on the theory that is used. Finally, the researcher makes conclusion by describing the result of the research. This is the last steps in analysing the data. The researcher makes a conclusion after analysing the whole data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter provides a discussion of several theories dealing with the focus of this study. These are conversation analysis, turn taking, turn taking strategies, gesture, exchange procedures, types of interview, and previous study.

٢,١ Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis is the study of talk in interaction. Litoseliti (٢٠١٠) stated that conversation analysis is to understand how turn taking within a stretch of talk is negotiated between participants, in order to produce some form of social action. It is more focus on production and interpretation of talk in interaction that is oriented by the participant themselves.

This study is used to reveal two things in treating the transition between speaker and listener during their talk in interaction. The first is the next turn, which is place where speakers display their understanding of the prior turn's completion. It concerns with next speaker's understanding of the type of utterance produce by prior speaker. The second concern is with the next speaker's comprehension of the prior turn's content (Hutchby & Wooffitt, ٢٠٠٨). As explained above, it shows that conversation analysis concerns how talk is produced and the participant's comprehension of what they are actually doing in their talk.

Therefore, conversation analysis is used to understand how talk is organized in a social setting. It focuses on talk in interaction between two or more participants that take the turn. A turn begins when the first speaker speaks before the next speaker speaks. In this case, the first speaker creates or maintains a turn for the next speaker. Then, the next speaker must understand or make sense about the first speaker's intent. So, conversation analysis is used to know how participants understand and respond to one another in their turns at talk.

٢,٢ Turn-taking

Turn taking is one of the basic facts of conversation: speakers and listeners change their roles in order to begin their speech (Coulthard ١٩٨٥). The turn-taking mechanism may actually vary between cultures and between languages (Cook as cited in Kato: ٢٠٠٠). In ordinary conversation, it is very rare to see any allocation of turns in advance. The interaction naturally takes turns. However, some account can be offered of what actually occurs there (Wardhaugh ١٩٩٨: ٢٩٥). In addition, turn taking is a foundational study in conversation analysis. According to Hutchby and Wooffitt (٢٠٠٨) three very basic facts about conversation are turn taking occurs, one speaker tends to talk at a time, and turns are taken with as little gap or overlap between them as possible.

According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), a turn is everything the current speaker says before the next speaker takes over. A turn in conversation is treated as the speech that a participant in communication utters before another participant begins to speak. Then a turn ends when somebody else claims the floor (Taeboda, ٢٠٠٦).

Sack et.al, (١٩٧٤) stated that the system of turn taking are (a) when the current speaker selects the next speaker, the next speaker has the right and, at the same time, is obliged to take the next turn; (b) if the current speaker does not select the next speaker, any one of the participants has the right to become the next speaker. This could be regarded as self-section; and (c) if neither the current speaker selects the next speaker nor any of the participants become the next speaker, the current speaker may resume his/her turn.

As the explanation above, turn taking is the changing role of the speaker and the listener. It begins by the first speaker speak or they try to keep their turn or give a chance to the next speaker to take the turn .Then, the turn taking stops when there is nothing to say.

In the other hand, Cook (١٩٨٩) states that they (the speaker and the listener) signal to each other that one turn has come to an end and another should begin. Speakers do signal when they want to end their turn at speaking and either indicates the next speaker or leave the floor open. The next speaker then continues it. This seems to be a very simple principle but despite its seeming simplicity. This principle does regulate conversation very well.

In addition, pause between turns also carry particular meaning (Cook: ١٩٨٩). Speakers may indicate that their turn is about to end by ending a sentence, by pausing, and making no attempt to speak again. For example:

A: I think she is very beautiful.

[Pause]

B: Yeah, that is right.

Pitch also can determine turn taking. The end of a turn can be indicated by sharply raising or lowering the pitch of one's voice, or by drawling the last syllable of the final word of the turn. Other less formal cues are also used such as 'you know', 'kinda', or something. For example:

A: "Do you know that Andy wants to go to US tomorrow morning?"

B: "Really?"

Nonverbal cues also come into play indicating the end of a turn. Resting one's hand as one finishes speaking is one of the example. According to Cook (١٩٨٩: ٥٣) efficient turn taking also involves factors which are not linguistics. Eye contact is one strong means of signaling. Body position and movement also play an important part, although the fact that turns latch on to each other successfully in telephone conversations seems to suggest that these factors, like gaze are perhaps not as important as might at first appear. Intonation and volume contribute to turn taking too.

There are two features that have breakdown the turn taking process in conversation. Those are Overlapping talk and repair. What is overlapping talk and repair, it will be explained as follow.

٢. ٢. ١ Overlapping Talk

One example of features which is breakdown in turn taking is when there is two people attempt to speak at the same time. It deals with Yule's statement that overlap is when both speakers trying to speak at the same time (Yule, ١٩٩٦). Actually, the ideal model of conversational turn taking stressed the exchange of turns with minimal gap and overlap between

them. In fact, in actual conversations both gap and overlap are frequent. Where there is overlap between turns it has some particular significance: signaling annoyance, urgency, or a desire to correct what is being said (Cook, ١٩٨٩: ٥٢).

Jefferson as cited in Hutchby and Wooffitt (٢٠٠٨) identified three major categories of overlap. Firstly is transitional onset, when a next speaker orients to a possible transition relevance place. Secondly is recognitional onset, when the next speaker recognizes what current speaker is saying and can project its completion even if that is before the end of a turn-construction unit. And thirdly is progressional onset, when there is someone disfluency in the current turn and a next speaker suggests a completion in order to move the conversation forward. When there is overlapping talk, a speaker may either yielding the turn by making no further attempt to speak, or take the turn by continuing to speak more loudly.

The transcriptions [and] used in the example are indicate the point of overlap onset and the point at which an utterance-part terminates vis-a-vis another. Generally participants try to resolve such competition quickly and smoothly with phrases such as ‘go ahead’, ‘I’m sorry’, ‘pardon me’, etc.

٢. ٢. ٢ Repair

There is a wide problem in conversation, such as incorrect word selection, slips of the tongue, miss-hearings, misunderstandings and so on.

To deal with those problems, the speaker sometimes modifies, change, repeat a turn or not take up a turn that is called repair. Repair is the way speaker correct things that have been said in conversation (Paltridge, ٢٠٠٠: ٩٥). When someone fails to take the floor, the speaker generally pauses and someone else begins to speak. Yet another option is to reopen the opportunity by pausing and repeating what was said to give the intended speaker another opportunity in case they did not hear or did not understand the intention the first time.

Example: A: "Do you want to play this game?"

[pause]

A: "Do you want to play this game?"

B: "No, thank you."

In the above example the speaker asks a question which involves the sequential requirement of an answer by the other speaker. Following no response the current speaker recognizes there is a problem which needs to be prepared and moves to do so by repetition of the turn.

Repair is also often done through self-repairs and others repairs (Paltridge, ٢٠٠٠: ٩٥). The speaker might correct what s/he has said, that is called self-repair. For example, "I'm going to Jakarta tomorrow... I mean, Surabaya." And the other person/ the listener might repair what we have said, that is called other repair.

For example:

A: "I'm going to that restaurant we went to last week. You know the Italian one in Brunswick Street?"

B: "You mean Lygon Street, don't you?"

A: "Yeah. That is right! Lygon Street."

(Taken from Paltridge, 2000: 90)

From the explanation above, we can conclude that overlapping talk and repair are having close relationship with the turn taking. It happened because overlapping talk and repair influences to the turn taking process. Our conversations go smoothly or not are influence by them.

2.2.3 **Backchannel signal**

Spoken interaction requires active participation by both parties in a two-party dialogue. This means that the current listener is not to remain passive. Nor is s/he allowed to provide only silent feedback, such as head-nods, smiles, and eye-glances. Yule (1996) maintains that some kind of oral responding is expected such as: ah, oh, mhm, yes, right, really. Backchannels acknowledge what the current speaker says and generally encourage her/him to go on. For instance:

A: Every weekend, the children sort of expect chocolate cake.

B: Mhm

A: and this was a bind especially when I was working up till late.

٢,٣ Turn-taking Strategies Stenstrom (١٩٩٤)

Stenstrom (١٩٩٤:٦٨), said that there are three turn taking strategies, those are: taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy. Those are explained comprehensively below.

٢,٣,١ Taking the Turn

When the conversation begins, it means that someone has an initiative to talk. There must be cooperation between the speaker and the listener in order to make the conversation go on smoothly. For the first time, the speaker/ the first speaker begin to talk with someone who is invited (the listener/ the second speaker) to talk. After finishing his/ her talking, the listener gives a comment or an answer to him/ her (the first speaker). This condition is called taking the turn strategy. Stenstrom divides taking the turn strategy into three parts. Those are: starting up strategy, taking over strategy, and interrupting strategy. Each of them is explained below:

٢,٣,١,١ Starting Up

The first thing that people have to do in the conversation is making the environment from silence to speech. There has to be someone who initiates the talk first. Starting to talk can be a difficult thing. Sometimes, a speaker has not a good preparation at the beginning of the conversation. It makes the speaker uses a hesitant start, such as filled pauses, for example: am, a;m and

verbal fillers, for example: well, I mean, you know, to give a little bit time for the speaker to prepare what she/ he is going to speak.

For example:

A: “ a:m . I mean that I want to . borrow a: a your money.”

It shows that the speaker intends to say something but needs more time to put it into words. On the other hand, if the speaker often prepare before she/ he will take the turn, usually word ‘well or w=ell’ come up at the beginning of the utterance and it makes a clean start.

٢,٣,١,٢ Taking Over

After the first speaker started a conversation, there is followed by some responses from the listeners. The listener appears and takes the position of the speaker. S/he gives comments or answers of what the speaker has stated or asked. If the listener responds to the speaker, it is called as a taking over in the conversation. There are so many ways that is used to force the other speakers to speak or give comment on the current speaker’s statements. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤: ٧١) taking over involve whether Uptakes or Links.

By making uptake, the listener acknowledges receipt of what the speaker says and evaluates it before going on. The uptake like: yeah and oh, often come after by Appearer like: you know?

in the previous turn. Another uptake that usually used by speaker are well, ah, no, and yes.

For example:

A: "Marry has a new car, you know?"

(This is signal A for B to take the turn by giving a response)

B: "yeah - , I saw her with her new car in Campus."

(Word "yeah" is the response that is given by B to A)

Another strategy of taking over is links, means that the listener or the next speaker takes the turn by using connecting words, such as: and, but, because, so.

For example:

A: "Don't disturb me!"

B: "But, how I can tell you the information?"

٢,٣,١,٣ **Interrupting**

During the conversation, the speaker does not always finish with his/ her talk. Sometimes, the listener interrupts at the beginning or middle of the current speaker's talk. Interruptions are violations of turn taking rules of conversation. Interrupting strategy is divided into alert and Meta comment. 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. Usually, in doing an alert the speaker uses high intonation in order to show that she/ he interrupt other

speaker. By making this kind of action, the listener forces the current speaker to stop talking although s/he has obviously more to say.

For example:

A: “you must to listen what is your mother said because...”

B: “listen, I’m not a child anymore.”

(B interrupt A, so that A cannot continue his/ her talking).

The second is metacomments (ex: can I just tell, let me just, may I halt you) also can be used in interrupting others, but it is particularly common in formal situation and politely, for example:

A: əm – but more important than that.*since it’s really a matter of nomenclature*

B: ***could I halt you there* could I halt you there** and answer that point first –

(The speaker B interrupts the previous speaker politely)

٢,٣,٢ Holding the Turn

Holding the turn means to carry on talking. It happens when the speaker cannot control or hold the turns all the time because it is quite difficult to plan what to say at the same time. S/he has to stop talking and start re planning halfway through the turn. There are four devices to help the speaker avoid a breakdown and take over, such as filled pauses and/or verbal fillers, silent pauses, repetition and new start.

٢,٣,٢,١

Filled Pause or Verbal Fillers

Filled pause usually can be taken to indicate that the speaker has no intention to yield the turn, but it is actually planning what to say next.

For instance:

A: .hhh Okay we have a new a::: detention system now

B: that if they don't clear these they'll become truants.

٢,٣,٢,٢

Silent Pause

It is an act as a turn-holder. It is sign that tries to keep the listener wait until the current speaker has finished talking. A silent pause placed in a syntactically and semantically strategic place.

For instance:

B : those posts are . always free . or filled by dunderheads . during a peacetime

A : then we. lose the first few battles

B : when – then you . lost the first few battles . then you sack these fools like lord

A : Uhm

B : Gort and people like that during the last war . and ironside and people like this you know and the old plodders

A : Uhm

B : and suddenly - - - - the more brilliant people appear.

٢,٣,٢,٣ Lexical Repetition

It is used by repeating a single word many times because the speaker wants to go on speaking.

For instance: I mean it doesn't make any difference if if if if if you get score six.

٢,٣,٢,٤ A new Start

To avoid getting completely lost the best solution is to make a new start.

For instance:

A : but I feel somehow . the sheer fact of not having to have . to have . this . really sort of - - it's for one thing it does nark me
(Taken from Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤:٧٨).

From the example above, overtly the speaker had not made up his mind exactly what to say when he started objecting. He has a hard time trying to put his thought into words by means of repetition, pauses and verbal before he finally realizes that the only way out of the troublesome situation is to start all over again.

In conclusion, the speaker usually holds the turn to continue to speak. However, to hold the turn is sometimes difficult. That's why, the speaker uses four devices in order other speakers do not take the turn in conversation.

٢,٣,٣ Yielding the Turn

The last strategy is yielding the turn strategy. Sometimes, the speaker has to give away the turn rather reluctantly, but usually the speaker yield the turn without much protesting. The speaker appeals to the listener for a response (Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤: ٧٩). Yielding the turn strategy is divided into prompting strategy, appealing strategy, and giving up strategy.

٢,٣,٣,١ Prompting

In yielding the turn, the speaker can make prompting in order to incite the participant to respond more others so that it turn them automatically into turn-yielders. Moreover, the speaker can make a prompting in order to invite, greeting, offer, question, request, object, and apologize.

For instance: A : Hi, Jane!

B : Hi

A : Would you like to come to my birthday's party, please?

B : Yes, I'd love to

(B is compelled to respond A since an invitation always requires an answer).

٢,٣,٣,٢ Appealing

Appealing means the speaker gives an explicit signal for the listener to make some kind of feedback, like: question tags, all

right, ok, you know, you see are being waited by the current speaker.

For instance: A : You have done your homework, right?

B : Yes, I have

A uses utterance “right” in order B gives a respond directly.

٢, ٣, ٣, ٣

Giving Up

Giving up is the last strategy in yielding the turn. Here, the speaker realizes that s/he has no more to say or that s/he thinks it is time to the listener to give responses. Usually, this strategy is conducted when the speaker cannot share the information that he/she has in his/ her minds, as a result, there is a pause and a longer the pause, the stronger the pressure on the listener to say something.

For instance: A: If I am quite well at the game, I can -- ə:m

B: You can beat them all

Speaker A makes a final effort, signalled by ə:m but he has to give up, and B finally takes over the turn.

In conclusion, there are three devices that are used in yielding the turn. Those devices are used to give the turn to other speakers.

٢, ٤ Gesture

Communication is not only produced by verbal, but it also produced by nonverbal. In the process of verbal communication, the message is delivered by

using utterances. Whereas, in nonverbal communication the participants use gesture to communicate each other, such as: move their hand, their head, their arms or their whole body. Supported by Duncan (١٩٧٢) stated that in a communication, there are signals that speaker and hearer send to each other in order indicate their state with regard to the turn. The signals have the important role in direct communication. The one of the signals is gesture.

Gesture is a body movement that appears to contribute to the meaning of an utterance. It can help the listeners get an understanding about the speaker's saying, such as pointing gestures are regarded as indicating an object, a location, or a direction a place. Supported by Alibali et al. (٢٠٠٠) stated that the action of gesturing helps speakers to organize spatial information and in this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized.

According to McNeill (٢٠٠٠) there are four categories of gestures: iconic, metaphoric, deictics and beats. Iconic gesture represents images in the shapes of objects or people. For instance, someone holds a steering wheel while saying "drive" while showing a width with both hands open and facing.

Metaphoric gesture emphasizes in abstract concepts rather than concrete objects. If the speaker holds one cup in his hands and then he says the word "concept" for instance, it is a metaphoric gesture because the cup acts as a symbolic image for the idea of a "concept".

Deictics gesture refers to things by pointing with the hand, the finger, the chin, etc. They can be either concrete pointing to someone, something or somewhere, like when one says "your glasses are here on the table" while point

towards the table and the glasses. But it can also be abstract pointing when referring to something/someone absent or a place or even a moment in time, like for instance, one point to the right to mean China or in their back to refer to the past. Deictics can be shaped by cultural characteristics as geographical and time references differ between languages and cultures.

Beats is the movements that have no semantic connection to the speech they accompany. They rather stress important words or phrases. A typical beat would be a flick of the finger or of the hand, it has two movements phases-in/out, up/down, etc.

٢,٥ Exchange Procedures

According to Stenstroms (١٩٩٤:٨٤) exchange procedures explains about all the possible moves in the exchange, start from opening (summon) to the terminating (follow up).

٢,٥,١ Opening

Exchange openings differ in complexity depending on how well the speakers know each other, what they are talking about, and the aim of conversation. Like broadcasted interview, of course it needs explanatory introductory moves. Therefore, it is not only much more formal but also more complex in terms of introductory procedures. It starts by an opening (summons), it is one effective way of calling a person's attention.

Framing, it is another way of calling the listener's attention which is used to signal that a message is on the way or that there will be a change of

topics. And focusing, it is another way of calling the listener's attention by giving a statement. For instance:

A: Prime Minister [Summons]

Well now, [Frame]

the tone of the speech Mr Alex made [Focus]

this week struck many people as notably more

accommodating than his first renegotiation speech

on April the first does that reflect a shift of intention [Initiate]

on your government's part.

٢,٥,٢. Initiating

The initiate is the first obligatory move in the exchange. We can initiate exchange by making a statement, asking a question, and putting forward a request. And we expect these acts to be replied to, answered, and accepted, respectively. Let's call these the "basic" initiating acts.

٢,٥,٢,١ Statement

Statement supply information and expect to be acknowledged. To state means put into words. It is a very wide concept indeed, but the description will be restricted to two main variants:

٢,٥,٢,٢ Informs

Informs presents neutral information. They are typically realized by a declarative utterance with a falling tone. Informs can be uttered with more or less certainty.

For instance:

A: to tell you the fact Jane, I could not get the light

Here, to tell you the fact emphasizes the truth of informs. A is certain of what he says. And the other end there is a case like:

A: I heard his name called by Paul, I think by John while I was down there I think indicates that the speaker is not at all certain.

٢, ٥, ٢, ٣

Opines

Opines expresses the speaker's personal opinion, his/ her feelings and attitudes. They are generally realized by a declarative and provided with both lexical and prosodic opine markers. For instance;

A: I think to myself, I don't care whether they are sort of particularly devoted or not. They are so lovely, I think.

The very beginning, I think to myself, is a clear enough hint. Moreover, it is I that carries the tone and not a word that comes towards the end of the tone unit, which would be the normal case. Finally, I think emphasizes that this is a question of the speaker's opinion.

٢,٥,٣ Questions

Questions ask for information or confirmation and expect to be answered. Question can be classified into three. Those are;

٢,٥,٣,١ Identification Question

Identification asks for an answer identifying a Wh-word.

Identification Questions are typically realized by an interrogative sentence containing a Wh-word. Depending on which Wh-word is used, the information required is either specifying or open-ended.

For instance; A: Which is the room next to it?

B: Seminar Room

Only very precise information will do and information that identifies the Wh-word. If the question involves what, why, and how, there are no restriction on what kind of information and how much information can be expected.

٢,٥,٣,٢ Polarity Questions

Polarity questions ask for yes/no answer. For instance:

A: Are you available during day light hours?

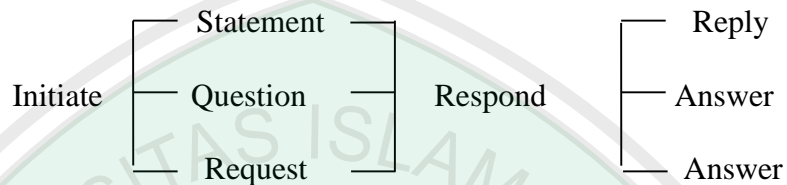
٢,٥,٣,٣ Confirmation Questions

Confirmation Questions ask for confirming answer. It is typically realized by a declarative utterance and a tag. What is to be confirmed is expressed in the declarative part, usually with a falling tone, and the request for confirmation is expressed in the tag, generally with arising tone inviting confirmation.

For instance: A: She had the report, didn't she?

٢,٥,٣,٣,١ **Responding**

The response is B's next obligatory move in the exchange after A's initiate. The basic initiating acts and their corresponding acts are repeated here:



The response can consist of anything from a minimal receipt of information, acknowledge, to along and exhaustive answer to a question. The way we respond is a result of what was done in the initiating move. If the previous speaker made a statement, we respond by a reply; if s/he asked a question, we respond by an answer; if s/he made a request, we respond by an answer. For instance:

Acknowledging Statement

A:but it seemed the only thing to say she was in such a mess

B: Mhm

Answering Question

B: How did you get on at your interview?

A: Oh God. What an experience. I don't know where to start. You know, it was just such a night mare. I mean this whole system.

Answering Request

A: Could you see what's still to come Fanny because I think they there are two performances of each one.

B: Trouble is I don't regularly have a paper. It does not get delivered, so I sometimes by one and...

٢,٦ Types of Interview

In this study, I concentrate only on those types of interviews involving verbal exchanges between two people in face-to-face interaction. Therefore, I do not discuss the interviews conducted over the telephone. According to Hutchby and Wooffit (٢٠٠٨) there are three types of interviews, those are: Structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, unstructured interviews.

٢,٦,١ Structured Interviews

In this kind of interview, the interviewer simply administers a questionnaire or survey to the respondent. This is the most formal kind of interview setting. The interviewer follows the survey or questionnaire much like a script. To ensure consistency across interviews, the interviewer does not ask questions which are not written in the survey, so that there is no any opportunity to develop lines of inquiry raised by the interviewee's response.

٢,٦,٢ Semi-structured Interviews

This interview is almost the same as structured interview. The interviewer will ask a set number of questions in the same way and will deal with specific topics in the same order. However, interviewer does not

follow a strict survey or questionnaire. It means the interviewer is not reading question from a written list. So that, the interviewer could explore issues generated in the course of the interview.

٢,٦,٣ Unfocused or Unstructured Interviews

Unstructured Interview is the most loosely organized type of interview. The interviewer comes to the interview with a set of issues to be discussed and can raise them in any order. It is not necessary to ensure that questions are worded consistently across interviews. In addition, the interviewees have some control about topic discussed, as they may raise issues not introduced by the interviewer; they will also be encouraged to talk at length. Consequently the interviewee may provide long stretches of uninterrupted talk. These may consist of anecdotes, explanations, stories, and so on. During the process of interview, the interviewer may be entirely silent, or may contribute no more than an occasional „mm hm“ or “yeah”. This interview can generate data which are not so much interactional as monologic.

٢,٧ Previous Study

Several researchers have studied about turn taking in other fields, for instance: Sulistyowati (٢٠٠٩), investigated turn taking strategies used by the main character in “the Pursuit of Happyness” movie. She used qualitative research. The data sources of this research are The Pursuit of Happyness movie and the conversation’s script of The Pursuit of Happyness movie from the internet. In her research, she found that the main character of the Pursuit of Happyness movie

used taking the turn strategy, holding the turn strategy, and yielding the turn strategy which is the function is used when the listener wants to take the turn. She examined the turn taking strategies that proposed by Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) as the theory.

Fauzi (٢٠١٠) investigated the turn taking strategies are used by the interviewer of Metro TV Indonesia this morning. In his research, he found that the interviewer used three types of turn-taking, such as taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. The dominant turn taking used by the interviewer is prompting and taking over. He investigated it using Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) as the theory. The data of his research was conversation process between the interviewer and the interviewee. The researcher took the data during interview on March ٢٠١٠. The decision of collecting those data lied on issue that happened recently. Those are: (a) Earth Quake disaster; broadcasted in March ١, ٢٠١٠ (b) Terrorism; broadcasted in March ١٠, ٢٠١٠ (c) Entertainment; broadcasted in March ١٢, ٢٠١٠, and (d) Sport; broadcasted in March ٢٤, ٢٠١٠.

Khasanah (٢٠١٥) examined an analysis of turn taking strategies used by host and guest in the talk show “the Ellen Degeneres Show“. In her research, she found out that not all the participants use turn taking strategies in the talk show because the duration of the programme, the topic and the personality can affect in the talk show. Furthermore, she found that the personality of the host also has a contribution in the talk show. The host is obligated to maintain the program. So, the host (Ellen) is the one who often use turn taking strategies such as, taking the

turn, holding the turn and yielding the turn in the conversation in the talk show. He investigated it used Stenstrom' theory (1994).

Nugroho & Ariyanti (2014) has examined a study of turn-taking used in interview TV program "Indonesia now exclusive Agnes Monica with Dalton Tanonaka" on Metro TV. The aim of this research is to find the way participant in a conversation take and construct the turn to talk. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative and use some theories from Sacks, et al (1974) theory about turn-taking systems and also Tannen (2005), Yule (1996) theory about turn-taking strategies such as overlap, interruption, and back-channel signal, and Karylo (2013) about the cultural background of conversation in using turn-taking strategies. Based on the data analysis, they found that the participants use the systems in different way and words. The participants use the system turn-constructional component which divided into three parts; single word, single phrasal, and single clausal. The data also shows a lot of phenomena about taking the turn to talk and also find new thing and interruption have relation with overlap.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion. The first is the presentation of the data in finding and the analysis of the data based on turn-taking strategies. The second, the result of analysis is discussed in discussion.

3.1. Finding

In line with the research problems, this research is done to concern with two research questions. The first is what kind of turn taking strategies are used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. And the second is how turn taking strategies are used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. Turn taking strategies will be discussed by using utterances that are produced by Donald Trump as the interviewee and Chris Matthew as the interviewer. The data were obtained from the interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and MSNBC exclusive town hall with Donald Trump. The interview is conducted on March 30, 2016 which is divided into four parts of videos. However, not all the conversation were analysed, the researcher only analysed the conversation which contains turn-taking strategies to make the researcher easier to analyse the data.

The types of this interview categorized as unfocused or unstructured interview because Matthew as the interviewer came to the interview with a set of issues to be discussed and can raise them in any order. As what Hutchby & Wooffit (2008) said that unstructured interview is the most loosely organized type

of interview that do not ensure the questions are worded consistently across interviews. During analysis, the researcher uses the theory of turn taking strategies based on Stenstrom's theory. The description and identification of turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay are as follows:

٣,١,١. The process of Turn-taking Strategies

Context:

This interview or conversation happened in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. It is held by MSNBC exclusive town hall. The interviewer is Chris Matthew, he is a journalist and political commentator. Trump and Matthew know each other very well. They have the same background knowledge about politics. Donald Trump was invited for an interview because he became the front runner for the Republican presidential nomination in ٢٠١٦ election. Trump got ١,١٣٤ votes highest than his two opponents Cruz and Kasich from the Republican Party. The interview is discussed large about the immigrants, women, and Muslims.

٣,١,١,١ Taking the Turn Strategy

Taking the turn strategy is divided into three classes, those are starting up, taking over, and interrupting. The, it is also divided into some sub-classes. There are two classes of starting up: hesitant start and clean start. For taking over are: Uptakes and links. While, in interrupting are: Metacomment and Alert. The data which contain manner of using taking the turn strategy are divided into some excerpts as follows.

1. Excerpt 1

This excerpt talks about giving an apology to the young woman reporter about the incident that happened in his campaign. It can be seen in the excerpt (16,29) below:

(16,29) Part one DTIUWGB

T11 1 MR: Was <Teddy Roosevelt> right to walk?
T12 2 TE: ə::m <studied well>, I think possibly he was, but
3 boy, did that cause a problem.
T13 5 MR: (Erased see appendix) .Do you think you could
6 have handle it differently from our-- from the start
7 with maybe an apology to the young woman
8 reporter, something like that? Maybe give her an
interview?
T14 9 TE: Yeah, [Personally
T15 10 MR: [Something to DE-ESCALATE the issue
11 and show respect for her. Could you have done that
more?
T16 12 TE: No, I <don't think so>. (Erased see appendix)
T17 16 MR: >But there< was contact↑.
T18 17 TE: ə:: what contact↑? I mean, there is contact every
time.
T19 19 MR: But that's what this low says. It's unwanted
20 TOUCHING, [unwanted
T20 21 TE: [HEY LOOK, I am walking with
22 reporters. I am walking and she contacted me.

From this excerpt of conversation, Trump's response show hesitant start In (T12) line (2). He uses hesitation start "ə::m" which is part of starting up as the first device of taking the turn strategy. It occurs when Trump has not a good preparation at the beginning of the conversation after getting a question by Matthew. According to Stenstrom (1994), the first thing that people have to do in the conversation is making the environment from silence to speech. While in turn (14) line (9), Trump

uses an uptake “**Yeah**” to answer Matthew’s question about giving an apology to the young woman reporter. Another uptake is used by Trump in the utterance “**No**” it means, he disagrees with Matthew’s question (see turn ٦٦ line ١٢). This uptake is used by Trump when he responses the previous speaker.

In turn ٦٨ line ١٧, Trump uses hesitant start anymore. However, the hesitant start is used to answer Matthew’s question, it is not used to start the conversation when the environment is silence as like what Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) said in this theory. This hesitant start exists in the utterance “**٥::** what contact↑?” he said it by using rising intonation at the end of his question. Besides, he also used hand movement to show that he does not know anything. It is like what Duncan (١٩٧٢) states that in a communication, there are signals that speaker and hearer send to each other in order indicate their state with regard to the turn.

Then in turn ٧٠ line ٢١, Trump uses Alert “**Hey Look**” which is part of interrupting in taking the turn strategy. Trump interrupts Matthew because he wants to clarify that he does not touch the reporter. On the contrary, the woman reporter is grabbing his arm at that time. Trump said that utterance by using iconic gesture such as, illustrating how the girl touch his arm.

2. Excerpt 2

This excerpt of interview still talks about the incident that happens to the woman reporter. It is a sequel of the excerpt one that is shown in the excerpt (2.1, 2.2) below:

(2.1, 2.2) Part One DTIUWGB

- TV1 1 MR: Yeah, but it is simple [(battery) =
TV2 2 TE: [EXCUSE ME↑. She grabbed
3 <my arm twice>. (Erased see appendix).
TV3 4 MR: Why do you >make the bruises< on the picture?
TV4 5 TE: ə:::m, I don't know who created those bruises. I
6 really don't KNOW. (Erased see appendix)
TV5 7 MR: [But this kind of argument just
8 infuriates her and a lot of women because <you are
9 not> (.) showing BELIEF in in her, her credibility.
TV6 10 TE: = I just gave, you know that right?

In this excerpt of interview (2.1, 2.2), In turn TV2 line 2, Trump interrupts Matthew's turn by using rising intonation in the utterance "Excuse me". He used Metacomment in interrupting as the third device of taking the turn strategy. In this turn, Trump still tries to confirm and explain what really happened at that time. After that, Matthew asks another question about the bruises in the picture. Then before answering it using a word, Trump makes a hesitant start "ə:::m". It happens because he really does not know who created those bruises. He says it by moving his head and falling his intonation (see turn TV4 line 4).

٣. Excerpt ٣

This excerpt (٠٣,٥٢) discusses about Trump's desire to be a president in the United States. Then, what is going to do when he has become a president as shown in the excerpt (٠٣,٥٢) bellow:

(٠٣,٥٢) Part one DTIUWGB

T٣٥ ١ MR: [What are going to do? Are you going to be
٢ Teddy Roosevelt? You mentioned a couple of days
٣ ago, you like Teddy Roosevelt. (Erased see
appendix)
T٣٦ ٧ TE: = **Yeah**, I cannot tell you what I am going to yet,
٨ because >I am not sure< I know.. (Erased see
appendix)
T٣٧ ١٣ MR: [Because they don't like
you.
T٣٨ ١٤ TE: = **Well**, that is [true =
T٣٩ ١٥ MR: [>They don't want you to be
nominee<.
T٤٠ ١٦ TE: = **But** then, they are going to lose and then you are
١٧ going to have four Supreme Court justices that that
١٨ they are not going to like.
T٤١ ١٩ MR: Oh, ok. You said last night ə:: on CNN you are not
٢٠ going to stick to this pledge to back the nominee is
[that
T٤٢ ٢١ TE: [No, [I =

In this excerpt of conversation at (٠٣,٥٢), Trump takes his turn by using an uptake "**yeah**" in turn (٣٦) line (٢٧). It occurs when Trump responses or answers for Matthew's question. Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) said that by making uptake, the listener acknowledges receipt of what the speaker says and evaluates it before going on. It means, Trump makes uptake before saying that he cannot tell Matthew what he is going to yet. Another uptake is used by Trump in turn (٣٨) line (١٤). Trump says the uptake

“*Well*” spontaneously. He agrees with Matthew’s statement by nodding his head affirmatively.

Besides, Trump uses links which is part of taking over in taking the turn strategy. He utters the conjunction “*but*” to explain that although he agrees with Matthew’s statement in the previous turn, but he still have something to explain that not all of Matthew’s utterances are right. He uses links to take the turn and contradict of Matthew’s statement (see turn ٤٠ line ١٦).

In turn ٤٢ line ٢١ Trump uses interrupting in taking the turn strategy. He says “*No*” to interrupt Matthew’s utterance about Trump is not going to stick to this pledge to back the nominee. When he interrupts, he moved his eye contact. He sees to the audience for a while then back to see Matthew in front of him. The utterance that he said can be classified as interrupting in taking the turn strategy because this interrupting happens when Matthew is trying to speak and suddenly Trump speaks. It happens because Trump got the message and there is no need for Matthew to elaborate. Therefore, Trump speaks up at particular point in the ongoing talk at the same time when Matthew speaks. The interrupting used by Trump can be categorized in taking the turn strategy.

٤. Excerpt ٤

This excerpt of interview talks about the confirmation of Trump about the incident with the woman reporter. See excerpt (٠٨, ١٥) below:

(٠٨, ١٥) Part one DTIUWGB

- T٨١ ١ MR: Wouldn't that be appropriate here?
- T٨٢ ٢ TE: **A:h** I am not sure, he did not. Maybe even say it
٣ there. What he was doing is, in my opinion↓ just in
٤ watching the tape, because nobody even remembers
٥ the incident because it was so minor, <it's not like>
[the
- T٨٣ ٦ MR: [>the Jupiter [police< =
- T٨٤ ٧ TE: [You know.
٨ a:m that [that
- T٨٥ ٩ MR: [=remember [it.
- T٨٦ ١٠ TE: [**Excuse me**↑. I think
١١ that they are what they have done is, I think,
١٢ outrageous. They are destroying a very good person.
١٣ (Erased see appendix)
- T٨٧ ١٧ MR: [Almost went down?
- T٨٨ ٢٨ TE: **No**, nothing, there she was nothing there. She did
٢٩ not even have a:m if I give you a little shot on the
٣٠ arm, you are going to go 'Oww'! I am a strong guy.
٣١ (Erased see appendix)
- T٨٩ ٣٤ MR: But she did say in real time that it hurt and she
٣٥ wanted to know who did it.
- T٩٠ ٣٦ TE: **But** I don't know when was a real time. When did
٣٧ they record that. I don't know. When did they record
that.
- T٩١ ٣٨ MR: Well, you are really skeptical about her.
- T٩٢ ٣٩ TE: **Yes**, I am a very skeptical person about her.

From the excerpt of interview at (٠٨, ١٥), Trump takes his turn in turn ٨٢ line ٢ by saying an uptake "**A:h**". He shows it with spontaneously speaking to response Matthew's question. He also moves his eyes and his arm to explain that he is not sure, the guy did not do it. Then, in the next turn (٨٤) line (٧) Trump interrupts Matthew by using fillers "**You know**".

This strategy is categorized as interrupting in taking the turn strategy.

Usually, in interrupting the speaker uses high intonation in order to show that he interrupts other speaker (Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤). Trump interrupts Matthew because he wants to speak up at a particular point in the ongoing talk before it is too late. He interrupts Matthew only to confirm Matthew's statement.

Another interrupting in taking the turn strategy is Metacomment. Actually, they overlap in doing conversation since turn ٨٣ until turn ٨٥. Therefore, in turn ٨٦ line ١٠ Trump interrupts Matthew using Metacomment. He says "**excuse me**" to permit Matthew and he wants to say please listen me, don't interrupt me. He says it by smiling and rising his hands in order to stop Matthew in speaking.

In turn ٨٨ line ٣٣, Trump answers Matthew's question spontaneously by saying "**No**". He makes an uptake to show that he does not do anything. Then he continues to illustrate, if he gives Matthew a little shot on the arm, he is going to go 'Oww'! because he is strong guy. However, it do not happen there. Besides, Trump also uses uptake to response Matthew's statement that he really skeptical about that girl. Directly he says "**Yes**" even though Matthew does not ask his opinion (see turn ٩٢ line ٣٩).

In addition, Trump uses links in connecting word "**But**" in turn ٩٠ line ٣٦. This strategy emerges when Matthew does not believe in Trump's explanation. Matthew says that the girl did say in real time that it hurt and

the girl wanted to know who did it. After that, Trump uses the word “*but*” to explain one more, he really does not know when the real time and who did it. When he talks about it, his expression shows that he is emotion at that time.

٥. Excerpt ٥

This excerpt discusses about ISIS and how to fight it. See excerpt

(٠٦, ١٤) as follow:

(٠٦, ١٤) Part two DTIUWGB

- T٢٠٩ ١ MR: Where would we drop, where would we drop a
٢ nuclear weapon in the Middle [East?
- T٢١٠ ٣ TE: [Let me explain.
٤ Somebody hits us within ISIS, you wouldn't fight
٥ back with a nuke?
- T٢١١ ٦ MR: No. To drop a nuclear weapon on a community of
٧ people is that right?
- T٢١٢ ٨ TE: No, but you can't say, first of all, you don't want to
٩ say, "Take everything off the [table ="
- T٢١٣ ١٠ MR: [= No, just nuclear?
- T٢١٤ ١١ TE: = **Because** you'd be a bad negotiator if you do that.
- T٢١٥ ١٢ MR: Just nuclear [that =
- T٢١٦ ١٣ TE: [LOOK, nuclear should be off the
١٤ table. But would there be a time when it could be
١٥ used, <possibly>↑?
- T٢١٧ ١٦ MR: OK. The trouble is, when you said that, the whole
١٧ world heard it. David Cameron in Britain heard it.
١٨ The Japa:nese↑, where we bombed them in '٤٥,
١٩ heard it. (Erased see appendix)
- T٢١٨ ٢٢ TE: Then why are we making them? Why do we make
٢٣ them? We [had=
- T٢١٩ ٢٤ MR: [Because of the old mutual assured
٢٥ destruction, which Reagan hated and tried to get rid
of.
- T٢٢٠ ٢٦ TE: = I was against Iraq. I'd be the last one to use the
٢٧ nuclear weapon.
- T٢٢١ ٢٨ MR: So can you take it off the table now?
- T٢٢٢ ٢٩ TE: **Because** that's sort of like the end of the ball game.

From the conversation between Matthew and Trump at (٠٦, ١٤), Trump interrupts Matthew by saying “*Let me explain*” in turn (٢١٠) line (٣). He says it to break overlapping in the previous conversation. He uses Metacomment which is part of interrupting in taking the turn strategy to ask permission that he wants to explain there is somebody hits them within ISIS. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), Metacomment is particularly common in formal situation and politely. As explain by Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧), politeness may be the symbol of solidarity. It has an intended meaning to take the turn respectfully, or in a polite way. It is different from Alert that exists in turn (٢١٦) line (١٣). Here Trump uses Alert “*LOOK*” in interrupting Matthew’s statement. He says it with a higher pitch in order to make Matthew stop speaking. He uses alert by raising his hands in front of his chest when he interrupts Matthew.

In turn (٢١٤) line (١١), Trump produces the connecting word “*because*” in order to take his turn and to respond the previous speaker said (Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤). In this case, Trump uses links to inform Matthew that Matthew is a bad negotiator if he does that thing. He uses conjunction “*because*” by showing a width with both hands open or called as Iconic gesture. The same strategy with the same utterance is used by Trump in turn (٢٢٢) line (٢٩). He utters the word “*because*” to continue his explanation about using the nuclear weapon. He says it by little a bit shakes his head and uses his eyes movement to the right and left.

An uptake which is part of taking over in taking the turn strategy is used by Trump in the utterance “*No*”. It can be seen when Trump gives disagreement response of Matthew’s question as in turn ٢١٢ line ٨. He disagrees with Matthew about nuclear weapon therefore Trump says the reason of his disagreement using deictic gesture. He points Matthew with both his hands. As what Alibali et al (٢٠٠٠) stated that the action of gesturing helps speakers to organize spatial information and in this way, gesture plays a role in conceptualizing the message to be verbalized.

The above explanation can be understood that taking the turn strategy emerges in the first utterance when Trump interrupts Matthew by asking permit or not. Besides, it also happens when Trump as the interviewee directs to answer Matthew’s question by using uptakes and links. Then, starting up occurs when Trump start to answer Matthew’s question. Sometimes, he has difficulties to put it into a word.

٢,١,١,٢ **Holding the Turn Strategy**

Holding the turn strategy is divided into four classes, those are filled pause or verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start. The data which contain holding the turn strategy are divided into some excerpts as follows.

١. Excerpt ١

This excerpt of conversation discusses about the result that is gotten by Trump as the Republican nomination for president of the United States in the ٢٠١٦ election. See excerpt (٠٠,٥٣) below:

(٠٠,٥٣) Part one DTIUWGB

- T٦ ١ TE: I think, (٠,٢) you know, (certainly) be helpful. We
٢ are doing very well↑, >and< we are leading by a lot,
٣ we are leading everybody by a lot. And ə:m in
٤ votes, in terms of votes, we are millions of votes up
٥ on <Cruz> and millions of (.) votes up on Kasich.
٦ əmm, but..(erased see appendix).
- T٧ ٨ MR: Let's talk about ə::mm (٠,٦) before you go to the
٩ general election, >you have got to win< the
١٠ republican nomination. What is---what is your
leverage there? (Erased see appendix)
- T٨ ١٩ TE: One thing (.) the voters.
٢٠ ə:m I have millions more.. (Erased see appendix).
- T٩ ٢٥ MR: [right
T١٠ ٢٦ TE: =And that is my leverage. **And, and** these are
٢٧ people **that are REALLY-- they really** like Donald
٢٨ Trump. They really like what.. (Erased see
appendix)

From the excerpt of conversation (٠٠,٥٣) Trump uses silent pause for two seconds. Silent pause is part of holding the turn strategy in the utterance “*I think, (٠,٢) you know*”. It exists in turn (٦) line (١) when Trump still wants to hold his turn. It happens when he tells about the votes in the presidential election for Republican Party. The strategy of silent pause exists in syntactically and semantically strategic places to keep the listener wait until Trump has finished talking. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), the speaker uses silent pause because he/she needs a few time to think of what will he/she says. In this turn line ٥, Trump also uses silent

pause for a second. The way he uses it is after saying “*and millions of (.) votes*” he puts the silent pause after preposition “of”. It is the way he keeps his turn.

In the same turn (٦) line (٣), Trump uses filled pause “*ə:m*” to hold his turn. The data above display that the speaker understands what he was about to say. However, the speaker experiences a problem in what he was about to say next. The speaker’s upcoming word was hard to utter, and was still in a process to be stated (Clark & Tree in Mukti & Wahyudi, ٢٠١٥). As seen from Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), that filled pause usually can be taken to indicate that the speaker has no intention to yield the turn, but it is actually planning what to say next. The same strategy exists in this turn line ٦. Trump shows filled pause “*ə:mm*” to correct a wrong sentence so that, it is put before the conjunction ‘*but*’.

In turn ٨, the researcher finds two strategy of holding the turn strategy, those are silent pause and filled pause. Silent pause emerges in line ١٩ when he says “*one thing (.) the voters*”. In answering the question of Matthew, Trump needs a few time to think what should he answers so that, he makes silent pause in the middle of his sentence. Afterward, in line ٢٠ Trump shows filled pause “*ə:m*” when he wants to continue his utterances. Thus, Trump uttered “*ə:m*” as an expression of thinking about the interviewer’s question. This viewed from the expression of speaker’s gestures. The gesture change from before and after saying this filled pause. Trump’s eyes closes for a while and straightens up his body in his seat. He

used beats gesture which the movements have no semantic connection to the speech they accompany.

In turn 10, another strategy in holding the turn strategy is used by Trump in line 26 and 27. In line 26, Trump repeats the conjunction word “*And*”. Repeated words are one of the most common disfluencies in spontaneous speech (Deese, 1982; Maclay & Osgood, 1969 in Clark & Masow, 1998). Although Trump makes a repeating word, he still wants to hold his turn. As what Stenstrom (1992) said that lexical repetition is used by repeating word many times because the speaker wants to go on speaking. Then in line 27, Trump repeats the utterance “*that are really, they really*” in order to convince Matthew that there are many people like Donald Trump. This repetition is shown by pressuring pitch in that word.

2. Excerpt 2

This excerpt of conversation talks about Trump’s campaign, the ability of Trump to walk when he has become the president in the United States and the system in doing poll. See excerpt (05,20) below:

(05,20) Part one DTIUWGB

T01	1	MR:	[Can you walk?
T02	2	TE:	= that off course,
	3		I can always do that. I can always walk.
	4		I don’t want to I don’t want to let people down↓. I
	5		have millions of people more than Cruz has. I have
	6		millions of people. Now, the system is not a good
	7		system. When you take (.) Louisiana, I went to
	8		Louisiana, I campaign, (I campaign there). I WON
	9		THIS STATE. Now the numbers <come out> and I
	10		have less delegates then Cruz↑. That is NOT the
	11		American way. I went out (.) as you know.. (Erased
			see appendix)

- T03 19 MR: (Erased see appendix) I am still trying to figure out
20 what >your alternative is if you don't get it<. What
21 DO YOU DO?
- T04 22 TE: **LOOK, LOOK.** I don't think I'd want to tell you as
23 much as I respect you. You know, I did an interview
24 with Chris, at the University of Pennsylvania.
25 <**Many, many** years ago>. We [had =
- T05 26 MR: [This stuff doesn't
27 work with me↓. If you got. It came [out =
- T06 28 TE: [No, no, no. But is
29 that a true thing? In fact.
- T07 30 MR: = it is all true, and you were a celebrity even then.
- T08 31 TE: I was a celebrity, yeah.
- T09 32 MR: let's talk about something, the ^••-[(pound gorilla) =
- T10 33 TE: [I have to say, I
34 mean, **we have to, I mean I do** like your question..
(Erased see appendix)

Based on the conversation (••, 2•), the researcher finds some strategy in holding the turn strategy used by Donald Trump. In turn 02, there are; lexical repetition and silent pause. Lexical repetition exists in line 3. He repeats the sentence "*I can always do that, I can always walk*" to give Matthew the information that he can always do anything. He says it confidently by saying off course before repeating that sentences. In line 4 lexical repetition is also use by Trump in the utterance "*I don't want to, I don't want to*" Trump needs more time to think what to say next and he does not have any intention to yield the turn. Therefore, he uses lexical repetition in order Matthew does not take over the turn. The same strategy in holding the turn strategy is used by Trump in line 5. He repeats the utterances "*I campaign, I campaign there*". In this case, TE convinced MR that he has campaigned in Louisiana and he won the votes in this state. He repeats the utterances spontaneously without any preparation to

repeat. As what Clark and Masow (١٩٩٨) argued that repeating a word is often treated as an unanalyzable event, but it is really a sequence of processes, each with its own options and limitations.

Another strategy that emerges in this turn (٥٢) line (٧) is silent pause. Trump uses silent pause for a second to hold the turn. It was difficult to plan what to say at the same time. So he needs a few time to think of what he wanted to say by using silent pause. On the utterance “*When you take (.) Louisiana*” indicates that the turn was not completely yet. He used silent pause in a syntactically and semantically strategic place in order the next speaker does not take the turn before he finishes his turn (Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤). The second silent pause exists for a second in the sentence “*I went out. (.) As you know..*” that exists in the same turn (٥٢) line (١١). Trump uses silent pause after uttering the sentence completely, but he still wanted to hold the turn. Therefore, he made a short silent pause and continues his utterances.

In turn ٥٤ line ٢٢, Trump repeats the word “**look, look**” in the beginning of Trump’s utterance. He says it by falling the intonation, but making it clear. That repeating word means disagreement in answering Matthew’s question. It shows in the next sentence that he does not think he wants to tell Matthew everything at that moment. Besides, in the same turn line ٢٥ Trump uses lexical repetition “**Many, many years ago**” slowly and aloud. It happens when he begins his story that he has ever interviewed by

Matthew at the University of Pennsylvania. He says it by smiling, seeing to the audience, and opening his hands as his gesture when speaking.

In turn ٥٦ line ٢٨, Trump interrupts Matthew's statement by using lexical repetition "***no, no, no***". Trump instructs that Matthew should not change his question about leverage. Although in the beginning Trump does not want to answer that question, at last he is interested in answering it. In this case, they speak at the same time for nine seconds and the audience also laugh at that time. It may happens because they want to show their enthusiasm of the topic in conversation. As Tannen (٢٠٠٥;٩٨) stated that overlap and latching of utterances are devices by which some speakers show solidarity, enthusiasm, and interest in other talk, that's can be called as cooperative overlap.

In turn ٦٠ line ٣٤, Trump uses a new start which is part of holding the turn strategy. It exists because Trump wants to hold the turn to continue in speaking. However, to hold the turn is sometimes difficult so that Trump makes a new start in the utterance "***We have to, I mean I do like your question on leverage***". According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), sometimes the people forget about what exactly they have to say after they talk for a few minutes. They try to put his thoughts into words by means of repetition, pauses and verbal fillers before they finally realize that the only way out of the troublesome situation is to start all over again.

๓. Excerpt ๓

This excerpt of interview talks about a reporter woman who has the incident of physical touch. She gets some bruises in her body when she is doing her job. See the excerpt (๐๑,๓๔) below:

(๐๑,๓๔) Part one DTIUWGB

T๑๓	๑	MR:	And why don't you have any sympathy for her?
T๑๔	๒	TE:	(๐,๒) <I don't think that> look, [for =
T๑๕	๓	MR:	[She is doing her
			JOB.
T๑๖	๔	TE:	= First of all, it was my tape. You know ๐:: I was
	๕		the one that did the [tape =
T๑๗	๖	MR:	[I know it's- (.) that was your
			tape.
T๑๘	๗	TE:	= (Erased see appendix) We have people drowned
	๘		drowning and steel cages (๐,๒). Here is a woman
	๙		and it didn't even look like there was physical
	๑๐		touch, and that was almost like he was just
	๑๑		blocking her away from me, and he was supposed
	๑๒		to be (๐,๒) a criminal for that.
T๑๙	๑๓	MR:	Yeah, but we are-- but Western society claims that
	๑๔		we are better with women.
T๑๐๐	๑๕	TE:	(๐,๓)
	๑๖		Look, nobody <respects women more than I do>,
	๑๗		that I can tell [you↑
T๑๐๑	๑๘	MR:	[You don't respect her, though
T๑๐๒	๑๙	TE:	And nobody -- ↑ yeah, you know , she is somebody
	๒๐		that ๐mm yeah, I would say I don't have great
	๒๑		respect for her. I think for her to do what she did
	๒๒		to this man over [<what he did> =

In this conversation, Trump shows silent pause in some turns, those are; turn ๑๒ line ๒, turn ๑๘ line ๑๑ and ๑๒, and turn ๑๐๐ line ๑๕. First, in turn ๑๒ line ๒ Trump shows silent pause for two seconds before answering Matthew's question. Silent pause is seen in the first utterance. For Trump as the interviewee, it is the way he holds the turn because he needs a few

time to think of what will he says. As Stenstrom (1994) that the speaker uses silent pause to keep the turn because she/he needs more time to think of what he/she says next.

Furthermore, in turn 9 line 11, Trump shows silent pause two seconds. It emerges when he explains to Matthew about the woman who got the physical touch. He makes a silent pause by breathing and bowing his head little bit when saying this utterance. The same silent pause is also used by Trump in this turn in line 10. He is really enthusiasm in explaining this topic, but he has difficult thing to say while thinking. Then, in turn 10 line 12, Trump shows silent pause longer than before. He is silent before starting to say. He tries to catch and understand what Matthew's mean.

In turn 10 line 12, Trump makes a new start when he said the utterance "*nobody-- yeah, you know*". He used a new start when he forgets of what will he said. As what Mukti & Wahyudi (2010) stated that a restart usually occurs when the speaker unintentionally forgets to deliver some of the things which are supposed to be delivered. In this turn line 12, Trump shows filled pause in the middle of his utterance. He is uncertainty in saying his opinion about respecting that woman. According to Clark & Tree in Mukti & Wahyudi (2010), filled pauses are employed to signal doubt or uncertainty or to fill a pause when the speakers are hesitant in speaking.

٤. Excerpt ٤

This session of interview is discussing about ISIS. If Trump becomes a president in the United States, what will he does to fight the terrorist as like ISIS. Then, Trump wants to ban the immigrant especially for Moslems to come and live in the United States. See excerpt below:

(٠٠,٣٧ Part two DTIUWGB

- T١١٩ ١ MR: Let's talk about ISIS. It's the number one concern
٢ >of a lot of people since< la:st week.
- T١٢٠ ٣ TE: Right.
- T١٢١ ٤ MR: How do you be↑at people -- now, when we
٥ fought the Germans or (Erased see appendix)
- T١٢٢ ٨ TE: Mhm.
- T١٢٣ ٩ MR: How do you FIGHT people who (.) wrap
١٠ themselves in dynamite?
- T١٢٤ ١١ TE: Yeah.
- T١٢٥ ١٩ MR: (Erased see appendix) How do we beat↑ that kind
٢٠ of mentality↓?
- T١٢٦ ٢١ TE: We have to be <so tough> and so↑ vigilant, and
٢٢ we have to do things, **ə:m** frankly, that we've
٢٣ never do:ne before.
- T١٢٧ ٢٤ MR: But they want to die for their cause↑.
- T١٢٨ ٢٥ TE: Maybe they do, and some of them do↓.
٢٦ **And I will-- you know**, a lot of people are trying
٢٧ to figure out why they do this, how they do
[this...
- T١٢٩ ٢٨ MR: They're recruited.
- T١٣٠ ٢٩ TE: Are they drugged out? Tell me.
- T١٣١ ٣٠ MR: They're recruited.
- T١٣٢ ٣١ TE: Are they drugged out? **ə:m** when they do
٣٢ it, what's going on when they walk in and, and
٣٣ they blow themselves up? (٠,٢) Are they..
٣٤ (Erased see appendix)
- T١٣٣ ٣٩ MR: (Erased see appendix) how do you deal with that
situation↓?
- T١٣٤ ٤٠ TE: Look at the guys in BOSTON, the Boston
٤١ bombers↓, they came here **as as** yo↑ung [kids =
T١٣٥ ٤٢ MR: [They
٤٣ were here, they were, so what do↑ you think

about it?
T136 44 TE: They >became RADICALIZED<.
T137 45 MR: OK. OK. Does banning their entry into the
46 country, even temporarily, >encourage them to
47 be on our side against< the terrorists or
48 encourages them to be on the other side↑?
T138 49 TE: **I think banning, I think banning** until we figure
50 out <what's going on> is an important
51 thing↑. **ə:m**
52 And **when they do, I mean I take a lot of heat**
53 for it and a lot of people like me↑ for it, to be
54 honest with you. But, Chris, (.) there's something
going on.

In the conversation (00,37), some holding the turn strategy used by Donald Trump as the interviewee are as follows; in turn 126-turn 138.

In turn 120 line 3, turn 122 line 8, and turn 124 line 11, Trump does not use any turn taking strategy except back-channeling “*right*”, “*mhmm*”, and “*yeah*” which is used to respond and encourage Matthew to go on speaking. It is done by Trump because spoken interaction requires active participation by both parties in a two-party dialogue and Trump does not intend to take over the turn. Trump also wants to show that he is really paying attention when Matthew speaks.

In turn 126 line 22, Trump shows the filled pause or verbal filler “*ə:m*” in the middle of his utterance. He utters it when he delivers his answer about the strategy to beat the mentality. This device of holding the turn strategy emerges because he has no intention to yield the turn. It also shows that he still has plan to say next. In turn 128 line 26, Trump makes a new start in the sentence “*And I will-- you know*”. Here, Trump does not continue his utterance, but he tries to correct it by using new start. He uses

fillers “you know” when he restarts his utterance. In this case, Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) stated that the extensive use of verbal fillers, as *you know* or *I mean*, which indicates that the speaker is busy planning what to say as he goes along.

In turn ١٣٢ line ٣١, there are two strategies of holding the turn that used by Trump. First, he makes filled pause “*ə:m*” after uttering the question. He thinks he has to make another questions, but he has difficulties in saying it at the same time. Therefore, he used filled pause to make a plan what to say next. Second, in this turn (١٣٢) line ٣٣ Trump shows silent pause in the middle of the utterance “*and they blow themselves up? (, ,) Are they..*”. It emerges when he tries to continue his speaking. Silent pause exists for two seconds in middle of his opinion about the immigrant who comes in his country. It occurs before he delivers the second question. Although he makes a question in his statement, it does not mean that he needs an answering from Matthew. This question represents his thought and he wants Matthew understands what he means so that, it does not classified as appealing.

In turn ١٣٤, Trump makes a repetition word in line ٤١. He repeats the word “*as, as*” unintentionally. He says it unconsciously when Matthew suddenly interrupts him without any permission. This strategy also emerges in turn ١٣٨ line ٤٩. He uses lexical repetition when he answers Matthew’s question. Trump answers the question before Matthew finishing it so that, he repeats the utterance to make it clear and the

audience can listen it clearly. Coates in Nugroho & Ariyanti (๒๐๑๕) stated that interruptions are violations of turn-taking when the next speaker begins to talk while the current speaker is still speaking and the current speaker turns could not be defined as the last word.

In the same turn ๑๓๘, Trump shows filled pause in line ๑๑, a new start in line ๑๒, and silent pause in line ๑๔. In line ๑๑, Trump makes filled pause before saying the conjunction word “and”. It means he needs few time to say next. This filled pause occurs in the middle of two sentences produced by Trump. Clark & Masow (๑๙๙๘) argued that the occurrence of filled pause “ə:m” may just happen because of delay or disfluency. As in this research discovered that when the speaker uses filled pause between two sentences, it is because the speaker thinks what to say in the next sentence.

Furthermore, in this turn ๑๓๘ line ๑๒ Trump makes a new start. It exists in the utterance “*when they do, I mean I take a lot of heat*”. He uses it by moving his eye contact and opening his hands. According to Cook (๑๙๙๙) that efficient turn taking also involves factors which are not linguistics. Eye contact is one strong means of signalling. Body position and movement also play an important part. Then, Trump uses silent pause “Chris, (.) there's..” in line ๑๔. He makes it for a second when he contradicts with Matthew’s statement. He makes a short silent pause to breathe and try to remember his utterance.

◦. **Excerpt** ◦

This excerpt of interview is talking about NATO. Trump says that he does not need NATO especially, Jordan or Saudis or emirates because Canada has oil more than almost anybody. See excerpt below:

(٠٧,٢١) Part three DTIUWGB

- T٣٥٤ ١ MR: Are you walk from NA↑TO, The Middle East,
٢ North Asia, China, all these relationships? Just
٣ drop them all?
- T٣٥٥ ٤ TE: Look, ٥::m NATO [is =
- T٣٥٦ ٥ MR: [We have old deals we have to
stick with.
- T٣٥٧ ٦ TE: = ٧^ years old.
- T٣٥٨ ٧ MR: Yes
- T٣٥٩ ٨ TE: You have countries that are getting a free ride↑.
٩ (.) You have countries that benefit from NATO
١٠ much more than we do. We↑ don't benefit <that
١١ much> from NATO.
- T٣٦٠ ١٢ MR: Yeah, yeah↓. I just, I think you can turn down
١٣ new deals, but all these deals we've had for years,
١٤ like NATO and >relationships with Japan<, Japan
١٥ doesn't want a nuclear weapon.
- T٣٦١ ١٦ TE: Chris, **We↑ defend -- of course**, why should they,
١٧ when we give free protection?
- T٣٦٢ ١٨ MR: You want them to have a nuclear weapon?
- T٣٦٣ ١٩ TE: Wait a minute. **We don't before--and I'll**
٢٠ **answer** that question. But we defend a lot of
٢١ people don't even know this. We↑.. (Erased see
appendix)
- T٣٦٤ ٢٢ MR Yeah
- T٣٦٥ ٢٣ TE: We SPEND a fortune on <defending South
٢٤ Korea>. Now, I <wanna>
٢٥ **thousands, THOUSANDS** of television sets here,
٢٦ they come from South Korea.

In this excerpt of conversation, there are some holding the turn strategies that used by Trump. In turn ٣٥٥ line ٤, he makes a filled pause

“ə::m” in the middle of the sentence. According to Levelt, in Mukti & Wahyudi (٢٠١٥), the speaker detected a problem with what to say when filled pause is uttered in the middle of a speech. In addition, Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) stated that the speaker cannot control or hold the turns all the time because it is quite difficult to plan what to say at the same time. Therefore, filled pause is device to help speaker avoid a breakdown and take over.

In turn ٣٥٩ line ٩, Trump shows silent pause “*a free ride. (.) You have countries..*” between two sentences. He makes short silent pause which is only a second. It happens because Trump and Matthew as American do not like long spaces when they are in conversation. As Robles in Nugroho & Ariyanti (٢٠١٤) stated that United States people tend to give quick response and answer just to minimize the gap in conversation.

Here, new start in holding the turn strategy is found in two turns, those are; turn ٣٦١ and turn ٣٦٣. Trump makes a new start in the utterance “*We↑ defend -- of course*”. Before completing his sentence, he changes it and starts saying another words. It occurs when he tries to response Matthew’s statement. However, he just remember the appropriate word for responding Matthew after saying the opening word spontaneously (see turn ٣٦١ line ١٦). In turn ٣٦٣ line ١٩, Trump also makes a new start in the utterance “*We don’t before--and I’ll answer*”. It occurs when he answers the question from Matthew. He said the conjunction ‘and’ before

completing his sentences to inform Matthew that he will answer that question so that, Matthew forbids to interrupts Trump.

In turn ٣٦٥ line ٢٥, Trump uses lexical repetition in the utterance “*thousands, thousands*”. This word is used by Trump to convince the interviewer and all the audiences that he wanna thousands of television from South Korea sets there. When he says it, he moves his eyes and looks to the audience in that town hall. In the other word, Trump repeating the word twice because he wants to go on speaking.

٦. Excerpt ٦

This excerpt of interview discusses about reforming prison system and playing drug legalization into the reform. Trump thinks that their prison system is a disaster. However, Matthew does not agree about it because everybody wants to come to the United States and they do better in this country than where they come from. See excerpt below:

(٠٤,٤٤) part four DTIUWGB

- | | | | |
|------|----|-----|---|
| T٥٥٠ | ١ | TE: | If you take a look, if you take a look, if you take a look. >Our military has been |
| | ٢ | | depleted<, our rights are not |
| | ٣ | | being taken care of. I mean, we have a lot |
| | ٤ | | of problems↓. OK. (.) But as far [as = |
| | ٥ | | |
| T٥٥١ | ٦ | MR: | [Why does |
| | ٧ | | everybody want to come here if we're not |
| | | | great? (Erased see appendix) |
| T٥٥٢ | ١٠ | TE: | Other people, other people have problems, |
| | ١١ | | too↓. >By the way<, with [prisons = |
| T٥٥٣ | ١٢ | MR: | [I think we're |
| | ١٣ | | better than that. |
| T٥٥٤ | ١٤ | TE: | = I do think, we can do <a lot of> |
| | ١٥ | | privatizations and private prisons. It seems |
| | ١٦ | | to work a lot better↓. |
| T٥٥٥ | ١٧ | MR: | What are the problems you've heard about |

	١٨		Colorado↑? (Erased see appendix)
T٥٥٦	٢٧	TE:	Yeah, yeah. I hear the same [problem =
T٥٥٧	٢٨	MR:	[It's not, recreational drugs. What's that
			mean?
T٥٥٨	٢٩	TE:	= I hear the same problems.
	٣٠		There's a, there's a la:sting negative
	٣١		impact↑. I mean, you do too much of it.

From the conversation (٠٤,٤٤) excerpt ٦, Trump uses some devices in holding the turn strategy. For instance; lexical repetition, new start, and silent pause. Lexical repetition exists in turn ٥٥٠ line ١. Here, Trump uses lexical repetition in the utterance “*if you take a look, if you take a look, if you take a look*” when he holds the turn by repeat the word. He repeats the utterance until three times. It occurs because the audiences are laugh, so that he should repeat his utterance to make it clear. When saying that repetition, Trump moves his hand and uses deictic gesture which points Matthew in front of him. It is like he wants to say “stop talking, stop laughing and listen to me”. Moreover, in this turn (٥٥٠) line ٤ Trump uses a new start in the utterance “*being taken care of. I mean, we have*”. It emerges when he cannot continue the conversation then he starts all over again. As Stentrom (١٩٩٤) said that overtly the speaker had not made up his mind exactly what to say when he started objecting.

Another strategy in the same turn (٥٥٠) line ٥ is silent pause. Trump shows silent pause when he tries to keep the listener (Matthew) until Trump has finished talking. Trump makes a short silent pause to think what he will say next. It is proven by his gesture such as closing his eyes for a while and moving one of his hand. Besides, in turn ٥٥٢ line ١٠

Trump makes lexical repetition when he starts to respond Matthew's question. He repeats the utterance "***Other people, other people***" twice because he wants to go on speaking. According to Clark & Masow (١٩٩٨), when speaker produce some repetitions of the immediately preceding unit which says in effect, 'I am still in control, don't interrupt me!'.

Lexical repetition also exists in turn ٥٥٦ line ٢٧, Trump uses this strategy when he answers Matthew's question. He repeats the word "***yeah, yeah***" twice spontaneously. He also uses his gesture such as tilting his head a bit and elevating his arms for a while. In addition, this lexical repetition is also used by Trump in turn ٥٥٨ line ٣٠. He repeats the word "***there's a, there's a***" in the middle of his utterance. He tries to keep and hold his turn in order to avoid Matthew's interruption. He repeats it twice because he needs few time to think and go on speaking. In this turn (٥٥٨) line ٣١, Trump uses a new start "***I mean, you do***". It occurs when he is not sure about his utterances. He shows the editing expression "I mean" to restart his utterance. When speakers change their minds about what they are saying, they may suspend their speech and then add to, delete, or replace words they have already produced (Clark & Masow, ١٩٩٨).

In brief, holding the turn strategy that used by Trump in the six excerpts above are filled pause/verbal fillers, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start. Trump uses filled pause when he has no intention to yield the turn and it is used in the short time. Besides, he uses silent pause when he makes a signal that tries to keep Matthew until he has

finished talking. In this interview, most of silent pause emerges in a short time. Moreover, lexical repetition used by Trump when he holds the turn by repeat the word. Then, he used new start when he cannot continue the conversation then he starts all over again.

٣,١,١,٣ Yielding the Turn Strategy

Yielding the turn strategy is divided into three classes, those are: prompting, appealing, and giving up. The data which contains yielding the turn strategy are divided into some excerpts as follows:

١. Excerpt ١

This excerpt of interview discusses about poll and votes in the presidential election. There are some presidents' candidates of Republican Party and the short of votes that occurs in some places.

(٠٣,٠٦) Part one DTIUWGB

- | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|---|
| T٢٦ | ١ | TE: | = Let me explain. Normally, you talk about |
| | ٢ | | running and you DON'T have seventeen [people = |
| T٢٧ | ٣ | MR: | [Yeah. |
| T٢٨ | ٤ | TE: | = We had ١٧ people, we actually had eighteen |
| | ٥ | | people, AGAIN, including Gilmore, OK? |
| T٢٩ | ٦ | MR: | Right. |
| T٣٠ | ٧ | TE: | We have eighteen people. A::nd during a long |
| | ٨ | | period of time, we would (Erased see appendix) |
| T٣١ | ١٩ | MR: | [Yeah. |
| T٣٢ | ٢٠ | TE: | You probably saw the poll that just came out in |
| | ٢١ | | New York, Emerson Collage which is you know, I |
| | ٢٢ | | am up by [ə:: = |
| T٣٣ | ٢٣ | MR: | [Yeah, but it is all about you are |
| | ٢٤ | | not getting the ١٢٣٧. They will deny it to you. |

From the conversation (٠٣,٠٦), Trump uses appealing of yielding the turn strategy in turn ٢٥ line ٥. He makes that utterance "**We had ١٧**

people, we actually had eighteen people, AGAIN, including Gilmore, OK?” by using the word “OK”. He yields his turn because he wants Matthew to give the feedback. Based on the theoretical framework that proposed by Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), Appealing means the speaker gives an explicit signal for the listener to make some kind of feedback. Trump says it by raising his tone to make it clear. As what Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) stated What is to be confirmed is expressed in the declarative part, usually with a falling tone, and the request for confirmation is expressed in the tag, generally with arising tone inviting confirmation.

In turn ٣٣ line ٣٣, Trump yield his turn by making giving up in the utterance “*You know, I am up by [ə:]*”. He tries to think what will he says so that, he uses verbal fillers “you know” to delay the time. However he still has the difficulties to continue his utterance. Different from Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), in giving up, the speaker realizes that she/he has no more to say or she/he thinks it is time to the listener to give responses, this research discovered that when the speaker uses “ə:” in the last utterance, it is because Matthew as the interviewer interrupts him and does not give the chance for Trump to continue his speaking.

٣. Excerpt ٣

In this time of conversation, they (Trump and Matthew) talks about the abortion. Should the woman be punished for having an abortion?. However, Trump doesn’t want to answer it directly. On the contrary, he asks Matthew about his religion. See excerpt (١١, ٣٤) bellow:

(١١,٣٤) Part three DTIUWGB

- T٤٣٣ ١ TE: **Are you Catholic?**↑
T٤٣٤ ٢ MR: Yes, I think. I I I want to be a good Catholics.
T٤٣٥ ٣ TE: And **how do you feel about the Catholic**
>Church's position<?
T٤٣٦ ٤ MR: Well, I accept↓ <the teaching authority of my
٥ Church on moral issues>.
T٤٣٧ ٦ TE: I know, but
٧ **do you know their position↓ on abortion↑?**
T٤٣٨ ٨ MR: Yes, I do↑.
T٤٣٩ ٩ TE: And **do YOU concur with the position?**
T٤٤٠ ١٠ MR: I concur with their moral↑ position but legally, I
١١ get to the question, >here's my problem with<
it.
T٤٤١ ١٢ TE: No, but let me ask you, but
١٣ **what do you say↑ abo:ut your Church?**
T٤٤٢ ١٤ MR: It's not FUNNY.
T٤٤٣ ١٥ TE: Yes, it's really not funny↓.
١٦ **What do you say about your church?**
١٧ They're VERY strong **right?**
T٤٤٤ ١٨ MR: Right, >they're allowed to, but the churches
١٩ make their moral judgments<, but you running
٢٠ for president of the United States↑ will be chief
٢١ executive of the United States. Do you
[believe.

In this excerpt of conversation, There are some turn-taking strategies that used by Donald Trump. In this case Trump as the interviewee changes his position with Matthew. In this excerpt, Although Trump is an interviewee, he asks some question to Matthew. For instance, in the first turn (٤٣٣) line (١) Trump asks the question about Matthew's religion. This strategy is classified as prompting. He uses polarity question "**Are you Catholic?**". As what Stentrom (١٩٩٤) said Polarity question is asking the question for yes or no answer. This prompting in yielding the turn-strategy is also used by Trump in turn ٤٣٥ line ٣. He uses

identification question “*how do you feel about the Catholic Church's position?*”. Identification Questions are typically realized by an interrogative sentence containing a Wh-word (Stenstrom, ١٩٩٤). Trump interrupts Matthew when he delivers his question. He also rises his pitch in uttering the question so that, Matthew wants to answer it by falling his tone.

In turn ٤٣٧ line ٧, Trump produces a polarity question “*do you know their position on abortion?*”. He uses prompting which is part of yielding the turn strategy. In this case, Trump is still curious about the opinion of Matthew’s religion as Catholic’s person. He wants to know the rule or position of abortion in the Catholic Church. This polarity question in also exists in the utterance “*do YOU concur with the position?*”. Here, Trump uses prompting in yielding the turn strategy. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), in prompting, the participants act prompt the other participant to respond more strongly than others. In this research, Trump forces Matthew to listen and answer his question about his religion rule in doing abortion.

Furthermore, prompting which is part of yielding the turn strategy emerges in turn ٤٤١ line ١٣. He utters the identification question “*what do you say↑ abo:ut your Church?*”. Although Trump has forced Matthew with asking him this question, Matthew ٤٤ does not want to answer it. Matthew is offended with Trump’s question. However, Trump still forces Matthew to answer it by making another question in turn ٤٤٣ line ١٦. He

makes identification question “*What do you say about your church?*” that is classified as prompting in yielding the turn strategy. Trump asks this question by using iconic gesture. He opens his hands and tries to illustrate the form of Church. In this turn ٤٤٣ line ١٧, Trump uses appealing which is part of yielding the turn strategy. He utters “*They’re VERY strong right?*” Trump uses utterance “right” in order Matthew gives a respond directly.

٣. Excerpt ٣

The excerpt (٠٨, ٠٧) bellow is when Trump and Matthew talk about spending a fortune to defend Japan, Germany, and South Korea. Trump thinks of they have to pay it back with a good portion of the costs. The excerpt is below:

(٠٨, ٠٧) Part three DTIUWGB

T٣٦٧	١	TE:	They make so↑ much. They're making a fortune. >They're a behemoth<. So is Germany.
	٢		
	٣		Why are we defending them?
T٣٦٨	٤	MR:	Because it's in our interest.
T٣٦٩	٥	TE:	Yes↑, but why aren't they reimbursing us?
	٦		Why aren't they paying <a good portion> of the costs?
T٣٧٠	٧	MR:	Well, that's fine. It's a good argument if you can get it. But if the alternative is we walk.
	٨		
T٣٧١	٩	TE:	And we'll get it, I'll get it, they will get it. I'm the messenger [ə::: =
	١٠		
T٣٧٢	١١	MR:	[If the alternative is we walk.
T٣٧٣	١٢	TE:	= I'll get it.

From the conversation (٠٨, ٠٧), Trump uses yielding the turn strategy in some turns. In turn ٣٦٧ line ٣ he uses prompting which is part

of yielding the turn strategy. He makes identification question by using “why” in the beginning of his question “*why are we defending them?*”.

The reason why he asks Matthew is not because he does not know something. He asks Matthew because he has known the answer. However, he only wants to know about Matthew’s opinion.

Besides, in turn ٣٦٩ line ٥ Trump uses prompting in the utterance “*Why aren’t they reimbursing us?*” and line ٦ in the utterance “*Why aren’t they paying a good portion of the costs?*”. Here, Trump shows the identification question which is classified as prompting. In this case, Trump says it by raising his tone. He wants to know Matthew’s opinion why they (some countries that is defended by United States) do not pay it back with a good portion of the costs.

In addition, Trump shows “*ə:::*” in the utterance “*I’m the messenger ə:::*”. Actually, he still wants to continue his utterance, but Matthew as the interviewer interrupts him. Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) did not mention the name of turn-taking strategy when the speaker does that kind of turn. This study however, shows that “*ə:::*” means like giving up in yielding the turn strategy because Matthew forces him to give his turn (see turn ٣٧١ line ١٠).

٤. Excerpt ٤

This excerpt (٠٤,١٥) discusses about Trump's planning to ban the immigrant Muslims come into United States. The government in the United States should not be so nice with the Muslim because they are a big threat. It can be seen in the conversation below:

(٠٤,١٥) Part two DTIUWGB

- | | | | |
|------|----|-----|--|
| T١٧٦ | ١ | TE: | A lot of things, we're making enemies by doing nothing↑. I mean, we're knocking down World Trade Centers, we're <shooting planes into the Pentagon>. |
| T١٧٧ | ٤ | MR: | Yeah. |
| T١٧٨ | ٥ | TE: | Probably the other plane was going towards the White House. |
| | ٦ | | You have some very brave people right? |
| T١٧٩ | ٨ | MR: | All right. |
| T١٨٠ | ٩ | TE: | But, you know, what are we going↑ to do? |
| | ١٠ | | Should we just sit back↑ and say we want to be nice to everybody? |
| | ١١ | | We can't be so nice↑. |
| T١٨١ | ١٢ | MR: | Yes, but sometimes we create more trouble than we went into. Do you think it was smart to go into Iraq? |
| | ١٣ | | |
| T١٨٢ | ١٤ | TE: | A very complicated. |

Based on the excerpt of conversation (٠٤,١٥), yielding the turn strategy is used by Trump especially in prompting and appealing. In turn ١٧٨ line ٧, Trump makes an appealing “**You have some very brave people right?**” that is classified as confirmation question. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), Confirmation Questions is asking the question for confirming answer. It is typically realized by a declarative utterance and a tag. Here,

Trump needs the quick respond from the listener (Matthew) to make some kind of feedback.

In turn ١٨٠ line ٩ and ١٠, Trump uses two question sentences identification and polarity question “*what are we going to do?*” “*Should we just sit back and say we want to be nice to everybody?*” which are classified of prompting especially question act. When Trump asks this questions, he changes the gesture. Both of the eyebrow is frowned for a while showing a kind of astonishment. The way he pronounced his questions is very load.

٥. Excerpt ٥

In this excerpt of conversation, they talks about the country that killing them (United States) with monetary devaluation such as China. Then, it also explains the way how to stop it. See excerpt (٠٤,٣٤) below:

(٠٤,٣٤) part three DTIUWGB

T٣٠٠	١	MR:	The countries we beat in World War II all have
	٢		state of the art stuff, and we're back ٧٠ years.
T٣٠١	٣	TE:	Right. And you know why ↑?
T٣٠٢	٤	MR:	No.
T٣٠٣	٥	TE:	Because they are killing us with <monetary
	٦		devaluation>, with currency devaluation It's
			[true =
T٣٠٤	٧	MR:	[Our government -- we are not building here.
T٣٠٥	٩	TE:	= (Erased see appendix) If you look at what
	١٠		China has done with the devaluation of their
	١١		currency, it's like they're killing us right?
T٣٠٦	١٢	MR:	Right. But can you stop it?
T٣٠٧	١٣	TE:	So, it's [like
T٣٠٨	١٤	MR:	[How much paper do they got?
T٣٠٩	١٥	TE:	Do you know how you stop it? You stop it by
	١٦		being tough, by saying, you can't do what
	١٧		you're doing. China is the grand master, they're
	١٨		like a chess master. [They

- T٣١٠ ١٩ MR: [Yes, all right. Why are they getting
٢٠ away with it? Why are they getting away with
٢١ it, they're holding about (inaudible) trillion
dollars of our paper.
- T٣١١ ٢٢ TE: Honestly, because their lea↑ders are smarter
than ours↓.
- T٣١٢ ٢٣ MR: And they're paying, they've got our paper.
- T٣١٣ ٢٤ TE: And they ha:ve >on top of that<, we [don't
- T٣١٤ ٢٥ MR: [What are
٢٦ they going to do if they dump all of that paper
on the world market tomorrow morning?
- T٣١٥ ٢٧ TE: And **you know, we <owe them right now>**
\$١,٧ trillion right?
- T٣١٦ ٢٨ MR: Right

In the conversation (٠٤,٣٤), turn ٣٠١ line ٣ Trump asks the polarity question “***you know why↑?***”. He uses prompting in yielding the turn strategy by giving the turn to the listener (Matthew) for taking the turn. Trump uses a word “why” in order Matthew gives the answer. After that, Trump explains more information that refers to his question in the next turn. Another appealing exists in turn ٣٠٥ line ١١. Trump makes the confirmation question by saying “***it's like they're killing us right?***”. He gives a signal “right” in order to make Matthew responds him quickly and gives a kind of feedback.

In turn ٣٠٩ line ١٥, Trump also uses prompting by making a polarity question “***Do you know how you stop it?***”. In this case, he does not give a chance to the listener to give an answer directly, but he still talks about the answer of his question. It means he has known the answer of the question that he made. However, he needs the opinion from the listener whether Matthew agrees or disagrees about Trump's statement.

Furthermore, Trump also uses appealing in turn ٣١٥ line ٢٧. He utters the confirmation question “*You know, we <owe them right now> \$١,٧ trillion right?*” he gives an explicit signal “right” to the listener. When he says this question, he uses iconic and deictic gesture. According to McNeill (٢٠٠٠), deictic gesture is refer to things by pointing with the hand, the finger, the chin, etc. They can be either concrete pointing to someone, something or somewhere. Here, Trump uses deictic gesture when he says “you know”. He point Matthew as the listener. Then, he also uses iconic gesture when he says “\$١,٧ trillion”. He tries to illustrate the shape of the money by making a small circle.

٦. Excerpt ٦

In this excerpt of interview, they talk about the borders in the US. Trump does not want everyone just walk in and out of this country. He also wants Mexico to pay for the wall. It functions to keep their people in their country. See excerpt (١٠,٣١) below:

(١٠,٣١) Part four DTIUWGB

- | | | | |
|------|----|-----|---|
| T٦٢٢ | ١ | TE: | You know what? |
| T٦٢٣ | ٢ | MR: | No. |
| T٦٢٤ | ٣ | TE: | They could stop↑ a lot of the problem↓. You |
| | ٤ | | know, if you want >to become a citizen< of |
| | ٥ | | Mexico, you want to get into [Mexico = |
| T٦٢٥ | ٦ | MR: | [Yeah. |
| T٦٢٦ | ٧ | TE: | = it is IMPOSSIBLE, OK? |
| T٦٢٧ | ٨ | MR: | I know. I'm not saying they're not |
| | | | hypocritical. |
| T٦٢٨ | ٩ | TE: | They could st:op a lot of the problems that |
| | ١٠ | | we're having by themselves, they don't choose |
| | ١١ | | to do it. <Not right>. And we have a trade |
| | ١٢ | | deficit, \$٥^ [billion. |
| T٦٢٩ | ١٣ | MR: | [So we cut off Japan↑, we cut off, |

- T٦٣٠ ١٦ TE: this is the, this (Erased see appendix)
By the way, when I say no more trade↑,
(Erased see appendix)
- T٦٣١ ٢٠ MR: [Yeah, but the bottom line is
٢١ always we walk↑.
- T٦٣٢ ٢٢ TE: You have to be able to walk, yes. It's unlikely
٢٣ that you'll HAVE to,
٢٤ **but they also ha:ve to be able to walk, OK?**
- T٦٣٣ ٢٥ MR: OK. These (cases) could be very
٢٦ tricky. Anyway, thank you, Mr. Trump.
- T٦٣٤ ٢٧ TE: **Thank you. Thank you very much.**
- T٦٣٥ ٢٨ MR: This argument will continue. Thank you,
٢٩ Donald Trump, and (Erased see appendix).

Based on the excerpt of interview (١٠,٣١), the researcher found that Trump uses prompting as part of yielding the turn strategy in turn ٦٢٢ line ١. Trump makes prompting in the utterance “*You know what?*” He uses prompting when he prompts the listener to respond more strongly than usual. In this case, Trump uses identification question that indicates Wh word in his question. This prompting is the form of Trump’s respond in Matthew’s question. He needs to check whether Matthew has known the answer or not so that, he ask the question even though he has understood the answer. As what Borkin, et al in Rohde (٢٠٠٦) that the utterances which have the structure of a question but the force of an assertion and so are generally defined as questions that neither seek information nor elicit an answer.

In turn ٦٢٦ line ٧, Trump uses appealing as device of yielding the turn strategy in the utterance “*It is impossible, OK?*”. He makes appealing “OK” when he serves as an explicit signal to the listener that some kind of feedback would be appropriate. He said this appealing by raising his tone

while crossing his two hands. Here, Trump as the speaker uses the utterance “ok” in order Matthew gives a respond directly. Trump wants to convince Matthew that Mexico is a formidable country. They could stop a lot of problem and they also will pay the wall to keep their people in their country.

Furthermore, in turn ٦٣٢ line ٢٤. Trump still uses appealing “OK” in the utterance “*but they also have to be able to walk, OK?*” for responding Matthew’s statement. He shows this appealing when he wants Matthew gives a feedback directly. Trump yielded his turn by using falling intonation at the end of his utterance. Besides he also used the gesture such as nod his head affirmatively to support his yield. This appealing is like the invitation that to make America great again not only me but also you and they (people in the United States) should be able to walk. Trump wants to say that we have to walk together to reach our goal in making this country great again.

In turn ٦٣٤ line ٢٧, Trump says “*Thank you. Thank you very much*” to respond the gratitude expression that produced by Matthew as the interviewer. The utterance “thank you” that produce by Trump can be categorized as prompting act because it is purposed to close the interview. As the interviewee, Trump should answer the gratitude expression “thank you” that uttered by Matthew with saying “You’re welcome”. However, in this case Trump responds that utterance by saying the same as what

Matthew said. It means, he thanks to Matthew because he has invited to have the town hall interview in the University of Wisconsin Green-Bay.

To conclude, yielding the turn strategy is used by Trump in responding Matthew's question. He uses all the devices of yielding the turn strategy. Prompting is used by Trump when he prompts Matthew to respond more strongly. Appealing occurs when he serves as an explicit signal to the listener that some kind of feedback would be appropriate. In addition, unlike Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), Giving up is used by Trump when Matthew as the listener interrupts him when he still thinks and needs a few time to think and continue his utterances.

٣,٢ Discussion

The findings above show that turn-taking strategies become an important part on the political interview between Matthew as the interviewer and Donald Trump as the interviewee. As one of the presidential candidate in ٢٠١٦ election, sometimes he does an implicit campaign in his statements or his answers of the interview. Trump also often says controversial thing such as he wants to ban all Muslims for coming to the United States. Therefore, this kind of interview is created to clarify his statement and to convince many people that he really wants to make America great again. Moreover, this political interview is categorized as unstructured interview because Chris Matthew comes directly to the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay where the interview takes place. Then, during the process of interview, Matthew as the interviewer may be entirely silent, or may contribute

no more than occasional such as “mm, hm or yeah” that have shown in some excerpt of the conversation.

However, as already explained before, the focus of the analysis is the excerpt of conversation or interview which contain turn-taking strategies that is used by Donald Trump as the interviewee. From the finding above, it can be seen that there are ٥ excerpts of interview which contain taking the turn strategy, ٦ excerpts of interview which contain holding the turn strategy, and ٦ excerpts of interview which contain yielding the turn strategy.

The basic concept of turn-taking is the changing role of the speaker and the listener. It begins by the first speaker speak or they try to keep their turn or give a chance to the next speaker to take the turn .Then, the turn taking stops when there is nothing to say. The speakers also do signal when they want to end their turn at speaking and either indicates the next speaker or leave the floor open. The next speaker then continue it. Cook (١٩٩٩) said that speakers may indicate that their turn is about to end by ending a sentence, by pausing, raising or lowering the pitch of one’s voice, moving the gestures and making no attempt to speak again.

The findings above show that some forms of turn-taking strategy are quite different from the characteristics of turn-taking. Normally, turn-taking is changing the turn. When one person becomes a speaker, the other one should be a listener. In the interview especially in formal situation as political interview the interviewer may be entirely silent, or may contribute no more than an occasional „mm hm“ or “yeah” (Hutchby and Wooffit, ٢٠٠٨). However, in this political

interview, they often interrupt each other, often makes overlap in their conversation, and changes their position where Trump as the interviewee asks the question to Matthew as the interviewer. The question in this interview is designed. Hence, the answer of the question is real from Trumps thought as the interviewee and the interviewer also responds it by using his background of knowledge.

The first strategy that is found in this research is taking the turn which is used to initiate the talk (Stenstrom (١٩٩٤)). This taking the turn strategy is divided into three devices, those are starting up, taking over, and interrupting. Here, Donald Trump uses only a hesitant start in starting up of taking the turn strategy. Hesitant start is usually used by making filled pause, for instance; *a::m*, *ə:m*, and *ə:*. It indicates that Trump has not prepared well to initiate the talk, for instance hesitant start *ə::m* can be found in excerpt ١ turn (٦٧) line (٧) and turn (٦٨) line (١٧), excerpt ٣ turn (٤٧) line (١٧). He uses “*ə::m*”, indicates that he has not prepared well to deliver an answer and he still thinks to say it. Different from Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), Starting up is used to someone who initiates to talk first. This research discovered that when Trump uses “*ə::m*” in the beginning of his utterance, it is because Trump begins to answer Matthew’s question. It is impossible for Trump as the interviewee to talk first. However, hesitant start is used by Trump when he initiates to start his answer.

Another strategy in taking the turn is taking over. Taking over is used to respond so that, the listener will take position as the speaker. In taking over, there are two devices of taking over; uptakes and links. Uptakes and links occur in response and follow up moves. The uptake that are usually used are; yeah/yes, no,

well and Ah. Using an uptake “yeah/yes” is found in some excerpts. For instance: Excerpt ١ (turn ٦٤ line ٩), excerpt ٣ (turn ٣٦ line ٧), and excerpt ٤ (turn ٩٢ line ٣٩). An uptake using “no” can be found in excerpt ١ (turn ٦٦ line ١٢), excerpt ٤ (turn ٨٨ line ٢٨), excerpt ٥ (turn ٢١٢ line ٨). The uptake “Ah” is found in excerpt ٤ (turn ٨٢ line ٢). In addition, the utterance “well” is also categorized into uptake. It can be found in excerpt ٣ (turn ٣٨ line ١٤). Then, the utterance that is used in links are: But and because. A links “but” is found in two excerpts such as, excerpt ٣ (turn ٤٠ line ١٦) and excerpt ٤ (turn ٩٠ line ٣٦). For Links “because” exists in excerpt ٥ (turn ٢١٤ line ١١) and (turn ٢٢٢ line ٢٩). As stated by Sack in Coulthard (١٩٧٧) that the conjunction such as “but”, “so”, “because” and other clause connector, whose importance in conversation is that they turn a potentially complete sentence into the complete one. This is a technique open to the speaker who wishes to continue speaking past a particular “possible completion”. The simplest technique is to employ what Sack calls an utterance in-completor.

The third strategy in taking the turn is interrupting. There are two devices of interrupting to use. Those are alerts and metacomment. Alerts are intended to attract the other parties' attention. There are some alerts that usually used such as; hey, listen and look. Here, Trump uses the Alert “hey look” in the excerpt ١ (turn ٧٠ line ٢١). The Alert “look” in excerpt ٥ (turn ٢١٦ line ١٣). Meanwhile, Metacomment is a polite device which allows the listener to come up with objection without appearing too straightforward and offending the speaker. There are some words that usually used such as: “can I just tell you, let me explain, excuse me, and may I halt you”. Metacomment in the utterance “excuse me”

emerges in two excerpts, those are: excerpt ٧ (turn ٧٧ line ٧) and excerpt ٤ (turn ٨٦ line ١٠). Then, in the utterance “Let me explain” exists in excerpt ٥ (turn ٧١ line ٧).

The utterances that do not include as Alert and Metacomment, but include as interrupting are; “No” and “You know”. It occurs because sometimes, Trump interrupts Matthew without using interrogative or imperative signal as what Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) said in his theory. Trump uses that two utterances that can be categorized as interrupting because he suddenly speaks when Matthew has not finished saying sentence completely. According to Stenstrom (١٩٩٤) Interrupting is used because of three reasons. Firstly, the listener gets the impressions that the speaker has nothing more to say. Secondly, the listener thinks that he got the message and there is no need for speaker to elaborate. And thirdly, the listener wants to speak up at a particular point in the ongoing talk, before it is too late. Interrupting can be found in two excerpts, those are; in excerpt ٣ (turn ٤٧ line ٧١) and excerpt ٤ (turn ٨٤ line ٧).

The second strategy that is found in this research is holding the turn. It is used to carry on talking where the speakers use it because he needs few time to think what he will say next. There are four devices that used to hold the turn. Those are filled pause, silent pause, lexical repetition, and a new start. In holding the turn, Trump uses those four devices. First of all, silent pause, it indicates that the speaker tries to keep the listener wait until the current speaker has finished talking. The length of silent pause is different. It depends on the speaker itself. There are several excerpts of the data using silent pause. For instance: in excerpt ١

(turn ٦ line ١ and ٥) and (turn ٨ line ١٩), excerpt ٢ (turn ٥٢ line ٧ and ١١), excerpt ٣ (turn ٩٤ line ٢), (turn ٨٩ line ١١ and ١٥), and (turn ١٠٠ line ١٨), excerpt ٤ (turn ١٣٢ line ١٠) and (turn ١٣٨ line ٣٧), and excerpt ٥ (turn ٣٥٩ line ٨), and excerpt ٦ (turn ٥٥٠ line ٥).

Furthermore, the second device of holding the turn strategy is filled pause or verbal fillers, it indicates that the speaker has no intention to yield the turn but he plans to say next. There are some excerpt of the data using filled pause or verbal filler “*a:m, a::, əmm*”. For instance: Excerpt ١ (turn ٦ line ٣ and ٦) and (turn ٨ line ٢٠), excerpt ٣ (turn ٩٦ line ٤) and (turn ١٠٢ line ٢٣), excerpt ٤ (turn ١٣٢ line ٨), and excerpt ٥ (turn ٣٥٥ line ٤). Here, Trump uses filled pause in the middle of his utterance. According to Clark & Tree in Mukti & Wahyudi (٢٠١٥), filled pauses are employed to signal doubt or uncertainty or to fill a pause when the speakers are hesitant in speaking.

Besides, the third device of holding the turn strategy is lexical repetition. It is used by repeating a single or some words many times because the speaker wants to go on speaking. Using lexical repetition can be found in several excerpt of the data, for instance; in excerpt ١ (turn ١٠ line ٢٦ and ٢٧) he repeats the word “*And and*” and “*that are really, they really*” when delivering the answer. The other example of using lexical repetition can be found in excerpt ٢ (turn ٥٢ line ٣, ٤, and ٨), (turn ٥٤ line ٢٢ and ٢٥), and (turn ٥٦ line ٢٨). In excerpt ٤ (turn ١٣٤ line ٢٤) and (turn ١٣٨ line ٣٢). Then, in excerpt ٥ (turn ٣٦٥ line ٢٥). The last is in excerpt ٦ (turn ٥٥٠ line ١), (turn ٥٥٢ line ١٠), (turn ٥٥٦ line ٢٧), and (turn ٥٥٨ line ٣٠).

The fourth device in holding the turn strategy is a new start. Trump uses a new start because he has hard time trying to put his thought into words by means of repetition, pauses and verbal before he finally realizes that the only way out of the troublesome situation is to start all over again. A new start can be found in several excerpts. For instance, in excerpt ۷ (turn ۶۰ line ۳۴) Trump makes a new start by using word “I mean” in the utterance “*we have to, I mean I do*” to make a clear meaning. Another a new start are found in excerpt ۳ (turn ۱۰۲ line ۲۲), excerpt ۴ (turn ۱۲۸ line ۳) and (turn ۱۳۸ line ۳۵), excerpt ۵ (turn ۳۶۱ line ۱۶) and (turn ۳۶۳ line ۱۹), and excerpt ۶ (turn ۵۵۰ line ۴) and (turn ۵۵۸ line ۳۱).

Yielding the turn strategy is the last strategy that is found in this research. Yielding the turn is used to give the floor to the listener to speak. Yielding the turn is divided into three kinds. Those are prompting, appealing, and giving up. In prompting, participants usually use greeting, question, apology, invite, object, and request. However, Trump only uses question as part of prompting in yielding the turn. It is a rare situation where Trump as the interviewee asks the question to Matthew as the interviewer. Prompting which uses question could be found in several excerpts. In excerpt ۷ consists of some turns such as: (turn ۴۳۳ line ۱), (turn ۴۳۵ line ۳), (turn ۴۳۷ line ۷), (turn ۴۳۹ line ۹), (turn ۴۴۱ line ۱۳), and (turn ۴۴۳ line ۱۶). In excerpt ۳ (turn ۳۶۷ line ۳) and (turn ۳۶۹ line ۵ and ۶). In excerpt ۴ (turn ۱۷۸ line ۷) and (turn ۱۸۰ line ۹ and ۱۰). In excerpt ۵ (turn ۳۰۱ line ۳) and (turn ۳۰۹ line ۱۵). In excerpt ۶ (turn ۶۲۲ line ۱) and (turn ۶۳۴ line ۲۷).

For Appealing, it is used to give an explicit signal to the listener in order to give feedback such as; question tag, all right, right, you know, you see, ok.

However, Trump only uses the utterance “ok, right” that can be found in several data. In excerpt ١ (turn ٢٨ line ٥) and excerpt ٦ (turn ٦٢٦ line ٧ and turn ٦٣٢ line ٢٤) Trump uses the appealing “Ok”. Then he uses the appealing “right” in excerpt ٢ (turn ٤٤٣ line ١٧), excerpt ٤ (turn ١٧٨ line ٧), and excerpt ٥ (turn ٣٠٥ line ١١) and (turn ٣١٥ line ٢٧). Then, for giving up in yielding the turn strategy is found in excerpt ١ (turn ٣٢ line ٢٢) and excerpt ٣ (turn ٣٧١ line ١٠). Different from Stenstrom (١٩٩٤), in giving up, the speaker realizes that he has no more to say or he thinks it is time to the listener to give responses, this research discovered that when the speaker uses “ə:” in the last utterance, it is because Trump is interrupted by Matthew and Matthew does not give the chance for Trump to continue his speaking.

Nevertheless, not all of the utterances are included turn-taking strategies in the theory that proposed by Stenstrom’s (١٩٩٤) classification (taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn). The utterances “right”, “mhm”, and “yeah” are called back-channeling. As stated in Stenstrom (١٩٩٤:٨١) that spoken interaction requires active participation by both parties in a two-party dialogue. It means the current listener is not to remain passive. Nor is he allowed to provide only silent feedback. That is why, oral responding is expected such as: oh, mhm, yes. Back-channeling “right”, “mhm”, and “yeah” are found in excerpt ٤ (٠٠,٣٧) holding the turn strategy (turn ١٢٠ line ٣), (turn ١٢٢ line ٨), and (turn ١٢٤ line ١١).

In addition, among the three kinds of turn taking strategies, it is found that the dominant turn taking strategies used by Donald Trump as the interviewee are lexical repetition in taking the turn and prompting in yielding the turn strategy. After that, it is followed by silent pause, filled pause, a new start, appealing and uptakes, links, metacomment and hesitant start, alert and giving up. In all the excerpts of the conversation that have been analyzed, the researcher discovers that Donald Trump does not use clean start in the starting up of taking the turn strategy. It may happen because Donald Trump is the interviewee. If he said the word “well” in the beginning of his utterance, it indicates that he uses uptakes instead of clean start.

Donald Trump also uses some Gestures when he takes his turn, tries to hold the chance to speak, and gives his turn to the listener. According to McNeill (٢٠٠٠), there are four categories of gestures those are: iconic gesture, metaphoric gesture, deictics gesture, and beats gesture. Donald Trump uses iconic gesture in excerpt ١ of taking the turn strategy in turn (٧٠ line ٢١) and in excerpt ٢ of yielding the turn strategy in turn (٤٤٣ line ١٦), deictic gesture in excerpt ٥ of taking the turn strategy in turn (٢١٢) and excerpt ٦ of holding the turn strategy in turn (٥٥٠ line ١), beats gesture emerges in excerpt ١ of holding the turn strategy in turn (٢٠). Besides, Trump also uses the gestures that do not include as those four gestures such as moving his eye contact and smiling to the audience or opening his hands while trying to explain his answer.

The researcher claims that the results of this finding are unique, because the results show some contradictions with the theory from Stenstroms (١٩٩٤). The

researcher assumes that this difference happens since the context of the research is social political context, therefore turn-taking strategies that used by Donald Trump show in the finding having some differences from the theory. Turn-taking strategies that used by Donald Trump in the social political context are created emotionally and attractively to build the sense of enthusiasm in improving the law of the country and making America great again during the conversation.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data of the “Donald Trump’s interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay” in the previous chapter, this chapter arrives at the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is obtained based on the analysis to answer the problem of the study as stated in Chapter One. Then, the researcher gives the suggestion to provide information for the academic readers, particularly the next researchers who want to conduct the similar study or to continue this study.

٤,١ Conclusion

This part deals with the answer for research question formulated in chapter one in which the answer is based on the findings above. This research demonstrates that turn-taking strategies produced by Donald Trump’s interview are shown in ١٧ excerpts of the interview. It is divided into three kinds of turn-taking strategies in the process of interview. Those are ٩ excerpts of interview for taking the turn strategy, ٦ excerpts of interview for holding the turn strategy, and ٦ excerpts of interview for yielding the turn strategy.

In this political interview, Donald Trump uses all the types of turn-taking strategies including hesitant start, uptakes, links, alert and metacomment in taking the turn strategy, filled pause, lexical repetition, silent pause, and new start in holding the turn strategy, and prompting, appealing, giving up in yielding the turn strategy. Nevertheless, Donald Trump does not use only clean start in starting up

of taking the turn strategy. The dominant turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump as the interviewee are lexical repetition in taking the turn strategy and prompting in yielding the turn strategy. After that, followed by silent pause, filled pause, a new start, appealing and uptakes, links, metacomment and hesitant start, Alert and giving up.

In addition, Trump applies turn-taking by answering Matthew's question continuously to take and yield the turn. In answering the question, Trump does not use only utterances but also use gesture when he takes the turn. He uses many kinds of turn-taking strategies proposed by Stenstrom (١٩٩٤). However, Trump sometimes does not use any turn-taking strategy. He uses only back-channeling to respond Matthew's question. It cannot be categorized into turn-taking strategy because it kinds of utterance that do not followed by statement. Moreover, although some of Trump's responses in this interview are different from the theory of turn-taking strategies by Stenstrom, this political interview runs smoothly. The flow of this political interview becomes more interest and attractive even though there are some overlaps and interrupts in the process of this interview.

٤,٢ Suggestion

From the previous analysis, it can be concluded that there are three kinds of turn-taking strategies used by Donald Trump as the interviewee. However, not all the devices of those three kinds of turn-taking strategies are used by Trump in his utterances. Therefore, the further analysis on similar topic of turn-taking is highly required.

Since this analysis merely focuses on turn-taking strategies used in the political interview, it might only expose the utterances produced by face-to-face two participants in a conversation. Therefore, the investigation on turn-taking in different context is important such as turn-taking in a highly simultaneous CMC (Computer-mediated communication) system using the model of conversational turn-taking proposed by Liddicoat (٢٠٠٧). It can enrich the view of how turn-taking happens in different context of conversation.

In addition, if the next researcher uses this theory, it will be more interesting to investigate the political interview which has two interviewers and one interviewee via telephone or video call. It occurs because both interviewers and interviewee will have variety in managing turn taking. It also will make lack of interruption because they have to listen to each other carefully to make smooth and clear conversation on the telephone.

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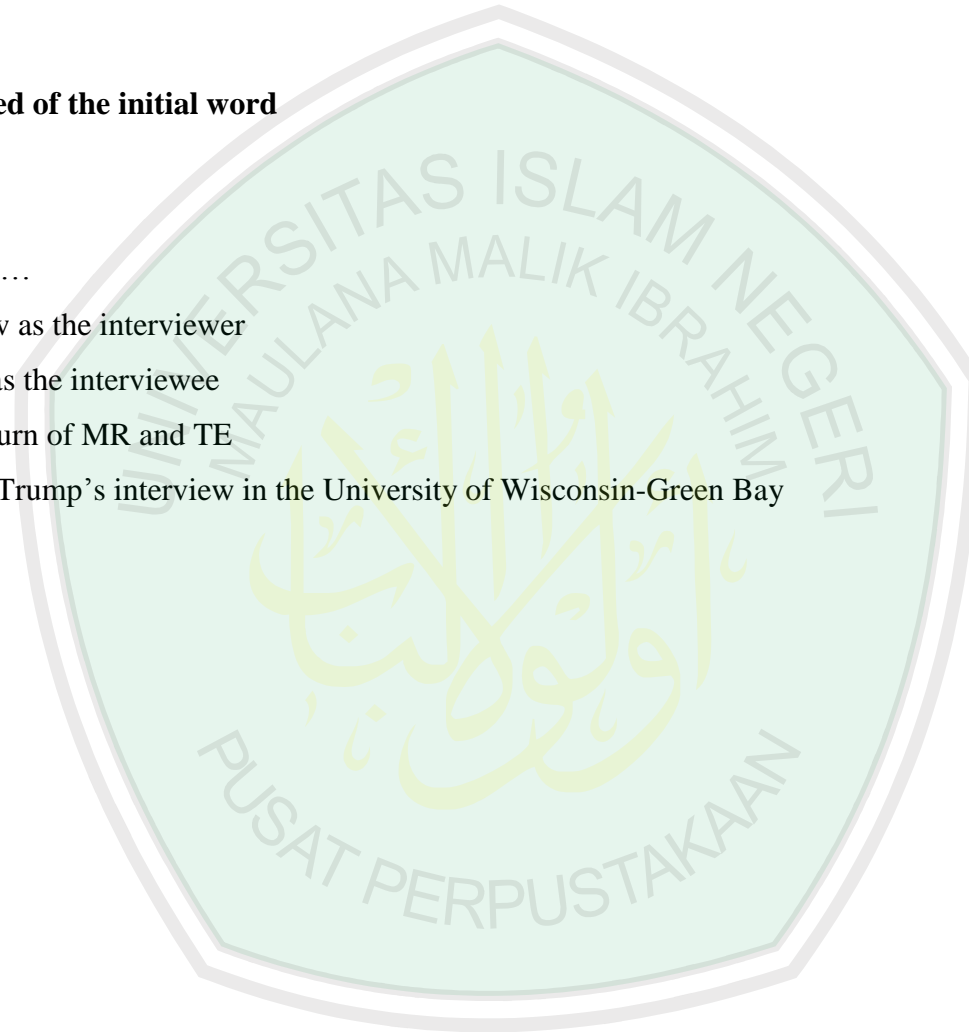
APPENDIXES I Transcription Glossary

The transcription glossary is based on the system developed by Jefferson (٧٠٠٤) and it is used in the majority of conversation and analytic publication.

- (٠,٧) The length of silences between and within turns is measured in tenth of seconds.
- (.) A dot between brackets (.) indicates a short silence of less than ٠,٧ seconds.
- [In the case of simultaneous talk, the onset of the overlapping turn is located by a *left square bracket* in the overlapped turn.
- .,? A period indicates a falling final pitch contour, a comma a slightly rising pitch contour, and a question mark a strongly rising one.
- ↑↓ Vertical arrows provide information about local pitch movements within syllables or at the level of a single syllable. A *downward arrow* signals a falling tone movement, *an upward arrow* a rising one.
- sto- The hyphen is used as a cut-off marker.
- >faster< This utterance part is produced with higher pace than the talk surrounding it.
- <slower> The pace is relatively slower.
- Loud Capitals indicate relative loudness.
- ,hh Hearable aspiration.
- (guess) The transcriber is uncertain about the utterance part between parentheses.

APPENDIX II The coded of the initial word

T	: Turn
Line	: ١,٢,٣,٤...
MR	: Matthew as the interviewer
TE	: Trump as the interviewee
T١,T٢,T٣....	: Every turn of MR and TE
DTIUWGB	: Donald Trump's interview in the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay



APPENDIX III Table of the utterance

Taking the turn									
Number of Data	Turn	Speaker	Conversation	Starting Up		Taking Over		Interrupting	
				Hesitant Start	Clean Start	Uptakes	Links	Alert	Metacomment
Excerpt 1 (06,29)	٦١	MR:	Was <Teddy Roosevelt> right to walk?						
	٦٢	TE:	ا:::م <studied well>, I think possibly he was, but boy, did that cause a problem.	√					
	٦٣	MR:	It sure did. Let me ask you about this thing the other day with your campaign manager. Do you think you could have handle it differently from our-- from the start with maybe an apology to the young woman reporter, something like that? Maybe give her an interview?						
	٦٤	TE:	Yeah , [Personally			√			
	٦٥	MR:	[Something to DE-ESCALATE the issue and show respect for her. Could you have done that more?						
	٦٦	TE:	No , I <don't think so>. I think if he called up to apologize, I think you had be in the exact same place↓, and people that have seen that tape are			√			

			going, give me a <BREAK>. You have to be kidding.						
	٦٧	MR:	>But there< was contact↑.						
	٦٨	TE:	ا:: what contact↑? I mean, there is contact every time.	√					
	٦٩	MR:	But that's what this low says. It's unwanted TOUCHING, [unwanted						
	٧٠	TE:	[HEY LOOK, I am walking with reporters. I am walking and she contacted me.				√		
Excerpt ٧ (٠٧,٠٨)	٧١	MR:	Yeah, but it is simple [(battery) =						
	٧٢	TE:	[EXCUSE ME↑. She grabbed <my arm twice>. You see the picture of me looking like, who↑ is this person, and getting off me↓.					√	
	٧٣	MR:	Why do you >make the bruises< on the picture?						
	٧٤	TE:	ا:::m, I don't know who created those bruises. I really don't KNOW. I mean, you know, two days later she comes in and she had some bruises. I [don't =	√					
	٧٥	MR:	[But this kind of argument just infuriates her and a lot of women because <you are not> (.) showing BELIEF in in her, her credibility.						
	٧٦	TE:	= I just gave, you know that.						

Excerpt ۳ (۰۳,۰۲)	۳۵	MR:	[What are going to do? Are you going to be Teddy Roosevelt? You mentioned a couple of days ago, you like Teddy Roosevelt. In ۱۹۱۲, He did not get the nomination. He WALKED OUT, split the party, be:at the Republican party November, but lost the general to-to Wilson.						
	۳۶	TE:	= Yeah , I cannot tell you what I am going to yet, because >I am not sure< I know. I have to see I hope, they are going to be fair. If they are going to be fair, they going to be very happy. How can they give up millions of people that really feel disenfranchised except [for =			√			
	۳۷	MR:	[Because they don't like you.						
	۳۸	TE:	= Well , that is [true =			√			
	۳۹	MR:	[>They don't want you to be nominee<.						
	۴۰	TE:	= But then, they are going to lo:se and then you are going to have four Supreme Court justices that that they are not going to like.				√		
	۴۱	MR:	Oh, ok. You said last night ə:: on CNN you are not going to stick to this pledge to back the nominee is [that						
	۴۲	TE:	[No, [I =						

Excerpt ξ (٠٨,١٥)	٨١	MR:	Wouldn't that be appropriate here?						
	٨٢	TE:	A:h I am not sure, he did not. Maybe even say it there. What he was doing is, in my opinion↓ just in watching the tape, because nobody even remembers the incident because it was so minor, <it's not like> [the						
	٨٣	MR:	[>the Jupiter [police< =						
	٨٤	TE:	[You know. a:m that [that						
	٨٥	MR:	[= remember [it.						
	٨٦	TE:	[Excuse me↑. I think that they are what they have done is, I think, outrageous. They are destroying a very good person. He is a good person, forget about politics again. He is a good person with a wonderful family, <for beautiful> kids and they are destroying that man over Nothing. You take a look at that tape, and she is grabbing me. Now maybe I should press charges against her. She is not supposed to be grabbing me. She is touching me, she is grabbing my arm, and I am going like this, I am saying "who is it". You know, the news conference was over. She was not supposed to be asking questions.						√

			She PUSHED her way through, came through the secret service, grabs my arm, and I think maybe this was just, let me tell you something, Just so you understand. If she went down. You know, she made the statement that she went down or essentially almost went [down						
	٨٧	MR:	[Almost went down?						
	٨٨	TE:	No , nothing, there she was nothing there. She did not even have. If I give you a little shot on the arm, you are going to go ‘Oww’! I am a strong guy. You are going to go, “Oh!” You are going to have some kind of a facial. She did not even have facial movement.			√			
	٨٩	MR:	But she did say in real time that it hurt and she wanted to know who did it.						
	٩٠	TE:	But I don’t know when was a real time. When did they record that. I don’t know. When did they record that.				√		
	٩١	MR:	Well, you are really skeptical about her.						
	٩٢	TE:	Yes , I am a very skeptical person about her.			√			
Excerpt	٩٠٩	MR:	Where would we drop, where would						

٥ (٠٦,١٤)			we drop a nuclear weapon in the Middle [East?						
	٢١٠	TE:	[Let me explain. Somebody hits us within ISIS, you wouldn't fight back with a nuke?						√
	٢١١	MR:	No. To drop a nuclear weapon on a community of people is that right?						
	٢١٢	TE:	No, but you can't say, first of all, you don't want to say, "Take everything off the [table ="			√			
	٢١٣	MR:	[= No, just nuclear?						
	٢١٤	TE:	= Because you'd be a bad negotiator if you do that.				√		
	٢١٥	MR:	Just nuclear [that =						
	٢١٦	TE:	[LOOK, nuclear should be off the table. But would there be a time when it could be used, <possibly>↑?					√	
	٢١٧	MR:	OK. The trouble is, when you said that, the whole world heard it. David Cameron in Britain heard it. The Japa:nese↑, where we bombed them in '٤٥, heard it. They're hearing a guy running for president of the United States talking of maybe using nuclear weapons. Nobody wants to hear that about an American president.						
	٢١٨	TE:	Then why are we making them? Why						

			do we make them? We [had=						
	٢١٩	MR:	[Because of the old mutual assured destruction, which Reagan hated and tried to get rid of.						
	٢٢٠	TE:	= I was against Iraq. I'd be the last one to use the nuclear weapon.						
	٢٢١	MR:	So can you take it off the table now?						
	٢٢٢	TE:	Because that's sort of like the end of the ball game.				√		

Holding the Turn							
Number of Data	Turn	Speaker	Conversation	Filled Pause	Silent Pause	Lexical Repetition	A new Start
Excerpt ١ (٠٠,٥٣)	٦	TE:	I think, (٠,٢) you know, (certainly) be helpful. We are doing very well↑, >and< we are leading by a lot, we are leading everybody by a lot. And ə:m in votes, in terms of votes, we are millions of votes up on <Cruz> and millions of (.) votes up on Kasich. əmm, but we will have to see what we do↑. I mean, all you can do your best. Right, folks? We do our best.	√ √	√ √		
	٧	MR:	Let's talk about ə::mm (٠,٦) before you go to the general election, >you have got to win< the republican nomination. What is---what is your leverage there? a::m You have talked <about> a:m North, North ↑Asia, North Atlantic Treaty↓, the Middle East↑, Mexico, the ability to walk, >they are				

			going to say<, no more trade. >They are going to say<. We are not going to buy oil. It is always leverage, it's always. I am gonna WALK. What is your leverage with republican BOSSES, when you get to Cleveland, and they try to keep you from winning the nomination on the first ballot?				
	^	TE:	One thing (.) the voters. æ:m I have millions more votes than anybody else. It is >not even< close. You know because you have reported on it, we are setting records in terms of republican primaries. If you look at New Hampshire, if you look at South Carolina, no matter where you look, we are setting [records =	√	√		
	9	MR:	[right				
	10	TE:	=And that is my leverage. And, and these are people that are REALLY-- they really like Donald Trump. They really like what I'm saying. And people that are gonna make America great again↑.			√ √	
Excerpt 2 (00,20)	01	MR:	[Can you walk?				
	02	TE:	= that off course, I can always do that. I can always walk. I don't want to I don't want to let people down↓. I have millions of people more than Cruz has. I have millions of people. Now, the system is not a good system. When you take (.) Louisiana, I went to Louisiana, I campaign, (I campaign there). I WON THIS STATE. Now the numbers <come out> and I have less delegates than Cruz↑. That is NOT the American way. I went out (.) as you know, I won Louisiana. We had a big victory, everything great. But because of arc:ana rules and a lot of ↑nonsense, frankly, I get, I end up getting a few less		√ √	√ √	

Excerpt ٣ (٠٩,٣٤)			DELEGATES and then Cruz. That is not the way the system is supposed to work. It's not the [way =				
	٥٣	MR:	[But three-fifths of American people in >the latest poll we got at NBC< say that you are right↑, if you have the most votes, you should be the nominee.I am still trying to figure out what >your alternative is if you don't get it<. What DO YOU DO?				
	٥٤	TE:	LOOK, LOOK. I don't think I'd want to tell you as much as I respect you. You know, I did an interview with Chris, at the University of Pennsylvania. <Many, many years ago>. We [had =			√	
	٥٥	MR:	[This stuff doesn't work with me↓. If you got. It came [out =				
	٥٦	TE:	[No, no, no. But is that a true thing? In fact.			√	
	٥٧	MR:	= it is all true, and you were a celebrity even then.				
	٥٨	TE:	I was a celebrity, yeah.				
	٥٩	MR:	let's talk about something, the ^••-[(pound gorilla) =				
	٦٠	TE:	[I have to say, I mean, we have to, I mean I do like your question				√
	٩٣	MR:	And why don't you have any sympathy for her?				
	٩٤	TE:	(٠,٢) <I don't think that> look, [for =		√		
	٩٥	MR:	[She is doing her JOB.				
	٩٦	TE:	= First of all, it was my tape. You know ٥:: I was the one that did the [tape =	√			
	٩٧	MR:	[I know it's- (.) that was your tape.				
	٩٨	TE:	= And I look to that tape, and we have heads being cut off in in all over the world, frankly, but we have people's heads being cut off in the Middle East, people's heads being cut				

			off. We have people drowned drowning and steel cages (٠,٢). Here is a woman and it didn't even look like there was physical touch, and that was almost like he was just blocking her away from me, and he was supposed to be (٠,٢) a criminal for that.		√		
	٩٩	MR:	Yeah, but we are-- but Western society claims that we are better with women.		√		
	١٠٠	TE:	(٠,٣) Look, nobody <respects women more than I do>, that I can tell [you↑		√		
	١٠١	MR:	[You don't respect her, though				
	١٠٢	TE:	And nobody -- ↑ yeah, you know , she is somebody that əmm yeah, I would say I don't have great respect for her. I think for her to do what she did to this man over <what he [did> =	√			√
Excerpt ٤ (٠٠,٣٧)	١١٩	MR:	[Let's talk about ISIS. It's the number one concern >of a lot of people since< la:st week.				
	١٢٠	TE:	Right.				
	١٢١	MR:	How do you be↑at people -- now, when we fought the Germans or the Italians and, you know, the army puts their hands up at the end because they know it's hopeless.				
	١٢٢	TE:	Mhm.				
	١٢٣	MR:	How do you FIGHT people who (.) wrap themselves in dynamite?		√		
	١٢٤	TE:	Yeah.				
	١٢٥	MR:	And They get up, brush their teeth in the morning, shave I suppose in some cases, they go off to the airport with the idea of blowing themselves up, killing themselves that day,				

			that morning. How do you beat an army like that, because this gets down to something that we haven't dealt with before in our history. How do we beat↑ that kind of mentality↓?				
۱۲۶	TE:		We have to be <so tough> and so↑ vigilant, and we have to do things, ə:m frankly, that we've never do:ne before.	√			
۱۲۷	MR:		But they want to die for their cause↑.				
۱۲۸	TE:		Maybe they do, and some of them do↓. And I will-- you know , a lot of people are trying to figure out why they do this, how they do [this				√
۱۲۹	MR:		[They're recruited.				
۱۳۰	TE:		Are they drugged out? Tell me.				
۱۳۱	MR:		They're recruited.				
۱۳۲	TE:		Are they drugged out? ə:m when they do it, what's going on when they walk in and, and they blow themselves up? (٠,٢) Are they all drugged out? Is somebody drugging them? There's a lot of things going on. And you know, when I talked about we have to be very careful because we have people coming into this country, it's a very bad situation. We have thousands and thousands of people coming into our country. We have no idea where they come from, who they are.	√	√		
۱۳۳	MR:		But oftentimes, it's the second or first generation. It's not the first wave of immigrants. These people in Belgium had been living there. They were born there. They're Belgians. And so, how do you deal with that situation↓?				
۱۳۴	TE:		Look at the guys in BOSTON, the Boston bombers↓, they came here as as yo↑ung [kids =			√	

Excerpt ° (.٧,٢١)	١٣٥	MR:	[They were here, they were, so what do↑ you think about it?				
	١٣٦	TE:	They >became RADICALIZED<.				
	١٣٧	MR:	OK. OK. Does banning their entry into the country, even temporarily, >encourage them to be on our side against< the terrorists or encourages them to be on the other side↑?				
	١٣٨	TE:	I think banning, I think banning until we figure out <what's going on> is an important thing↑. ə:m And when they do, I mean I take a lot of heat for it and a lot of people like me↑ for it, to be honest with you. But, Chris, (.) there's something going on.	√		√	√
	٣٥٤	MR:	Are you walk from NA↑TO, The Middle East, North Asia, China, all these relationships? Just drop them all?				
	٣٥٥	TE:	Look, ə::m NATO [is =	√			
	٣٥٦	MR:	[We have old deals we have to stick with.				
	٣٥٧	TE:	= ٦٨ years old.				
	٣٥٨	MR:	Yes				
	٣٥٩	TE:	You have countries that are getting a free ride↑. (.) You have countries that benefit from NATO much more than we do. We↑ don't benefit <that much> from NATO.		√		
	٣٦٠	MR:	Yeah, yeah↓. I just, I think you can turn down new deals, but all these deals we've had for years, like NATO and >relationships with Japan<, Japan doesn't want a nuclear weapon.				
	٣٦١	TE:	Chris, We↑ defend -- of course , why should they, when we give free protection?				√
	٣٦٢	MR:	You want them to have a nuclear weapon?				
	٣٦٣	TE:	Wait a minute. We don't before--and I'll answer that				√

			question. But we defend a lot of people don't even know this. We↑ spend a fortune on defending Japan. We↑ spend a fortune on defending Germany, right?				
	३६३	MR	Yeah				
	३६०	TE:	We SPEND a fortune on <defending South Korea>. Now, I <wanna> thousands, THOUSANDS of television sets here, they come from South Korea.			√	
Excerpt १ (.३,३३)	०००	TE:	If you take a look, if you take a look, if you take a look. >Our military has been depleted<, our rights are not being taken care of. I mean, we have a lot of problems↓. OK. (.) But as far [as =		√		√
	००१	MR:	[Why does everybody want to come here if we're not great? Everybody in the world wants to come here and everybody does better in this country than where they came from.				
	००२	TE:	Other people, other people have problems, too↓. >By the way<, with [prisons =			√	
	००३	MR:	[I think we're better than that.				
	००३	TE:	= I do think, we can do <a lot of> privatizations and private prisons. It seems to work a lot better↓.				
	०००	MR:	What are the problems you've heard about Colorado↑? Because a lot of people wonder about who do you want smoking dope. I mean, do you want your train conductor, the bus driver, the airplane pilot? No. What do you want? Maybe the guy who teaches philosophy might be OK. I mean -- I mean does anybody trust anybody that's high to do anything? I mean, I'm serious about this.				

	๐๐๖	TE:	Yeah, yeah. I hear the same [problem =				
	๐๐๗	MR:	[It's not, recreational drugs. What's that mean?			√	
	๐๐๘	TE:	= I hear the same problems. There's a, there's a la:sting negative impact↑. I mean, you do too much of it.			√	√

Yielding the Turn						
Number of Data	Turn	Speaker	Conversation	Prompting	Appealing	Giving Up
Excerpt ๑ (๐๓,๐๖)	๒๖	TE:	= Let me explain. Normally, you talk about running and you DON'T have seventeen [people =			
	๒๗	MR:	[Yeah.			
	๒๘	TE:	= We had ๑๗ people, we actually had eighteen people, AGAIN, including Gilmore, OK?		√	
	๒๙	MR:	Right.			
	๓๐	TE:	We have eighteen people. A::nd during a long period of time, we would have fourteen people, thirteen people, twelve people, you know, in in pri:maries. We had a lot of people in the primaries. So, I had get ๒๐%, ๒๕% those are PHENOMENAL numbers when you have that many people running. So in those early states which I won, but you cannot get ๐๐% when you have that many people running. There has never been so many people ↑running. I am gonna come very close to the ๑๒๓%. I think, I am gonna beat the ๑๒๓%. We are doing phenomenally in New [York =			
	๓๑	MR:	[Yeah.			
	๓๒	TE:	You probably saw the poll that just came out in New York, Emerson Collage which is you know, I am up by [๑:: =			√
	๓๓	MR:	[Yeah, but it is			

			all about you are not getting the ١٢٣٧. They will deny it to you.			
Excerpt ٧ (١١,٣٤)	٤٣٣	TE:	Are you Catholic? ↑	√		
	٤٣٤	MR:	Yes, I think. I I I want to be a good Catholics.			
	٤٣٥	TE:	And how do you feel about the Catholic >Church's position<?	√		
	٤٣٦	MR:	Well, I accept↓ <the teaching authority of my Church on moral issues>.			
	٤٣٧	TE:	I know, but do you know their position ↓ on abortion ↑?	√		
	٤٣٨	MR:	Yes, I do↑.			
	٤٣٩	TE:	And do YOU concur with the position?	√		
	٤٤٠	MR:	I concur with their moral↑ position but legally, I get to the question, >here's my problem with< it.			
	٤٤١	TE:	No, but let me ask you, but what do you say ↑ abo:ut your Church?	√		
	٤٤٢	MR:	It's not FUNNY.			
	٤٤٣	TE:	Yes, it's really not funny↓. What do you say about your church? They're VERY strong right?	√	√	
	٤٤٤	MR:	Right, >they're allowed to, but the churches make their moral judgments<, but you running for president of the United States↑ will be chief executive of the United States. Do you [believe.			
Excerpt ٣ (٠٨,٠٧)	٣٦٧	TE:	They make so↑ much. They're making a fortune. >They're a behemoth<. So is Germany. Why are we defending them?	√		
	٣٦٨	MR:	Because it's in our interest.			
	٣٦٩	TE:	Yes↑, but why aren't they reimbursing us? Why aren't they paying <a good portion> of the costs?	√ √		
	٣٧٠	MR:	Well, that's fine. It's a good argument if you can get it. But if the alternative is we walk.			

	371	TE:	And we'll get it, I'll get it, they will get it. I'm the messenger [ə::: =			√
	372	MR:	[If the alternative is we walk			
	373	TE:	= I'll get it.			
Excerpt 4 (04,10)	176	TE:	A lot of things, we're making enemies by doing nothing↑. I mean, we're knocking down World Trade Centers, we're <shooting planes into the Pentagon>.			
	177	MR:	Yeah.			
	178	TE:	Probably the other plane was going towards the White House. You have some very brave people right?		√	
	179	MR:	All right.			
	180	TE:	But, you know, what are we going↑ to do? Should we just sit back↑ and say we want to be nice to everybody? We can't be so nice↑.	√ √		
	181	MR:	Yes, but sometimes we create more trouble than we went into. Do you think it was smart to go into Iraq?			
	182	TE:	A very complicated.			
	300	MR:	The countries we beat in World War II all have state of the art stuff, and we're back 30 years.			
	301	TE:	Right. And you know why↑?	√		
Excerpt 5 (04,24)	302	MR:	No.			
	303	TE:	Because they are killing us with <monetary devaluation>, with currency devaluation It's [true =			
	304	MR:	[Our government -- we are not building here.			
	305	TE:	= But the reason is, our jobs are being taken out, and they're doing it with devaluation. If you look at what China has done			

			with the devaluation of their currency, it's like they're killing us right?		√	
	٣٠٦	MR:	Right. But can you stop it?			
	٣٠٧	TE:	So, it's [like			
	٣٠٨	MR:	[How much paper do they got?			
	٣٠٩	TE:	Do you know how you stop it? You stop it by being tough, by saying, you can't do what you're doing. China is the grand master, they're like a chess master. [They	√		
	٣١٠	MR:	[Yes, all right. Why are they getting away with it? Why are they getting away with it, they're holding about trillion dollars of our paper.			
	٣١١	TE:	Honestly, because their lea↑ders are smarter than ours↓.			
	٣١٢	MR:	And they're paying, they've got our paper.			
	٣١٣	TE:	And they ha:ve >on top of that<, we [don't			
	٣١٤	MR:	[What are they going to do if they dump all of that paper on the world market tomorrow morning?			
	٣١٥	TE:	And you know, we <owe them right now> \$١,٧ trillion right?		√	
	٣١٦	MR:	Right			
Excerpt ٦ (١٠,٣١)	٦٢٢	TE:	You know what?	√		
	٦٢٣	MR:	No.			
	٦٢٤	TE:	They could stop↑ a lot of the problem↓. You know, if you want >to become a citizen< of Mexico, you want to get into [Mexico =			
	٦٢٥	MR:	[Yeah.			
	٦٢٦	TE:	= it is IMPOSSIBLE, OK?		√	
	٦٢٧	MR:	I know. I'm not saying they're not hypocritical.			
	٦٢٨	TE:	They could st:op a lot of the problems that we're having by			

		themselves, they don't choose to do it. <Not right>. And we have a trade deficit, \$ ^o ^ [billion.			
٦٢٩	MR:	[So we cut off Japan↑, we cut off, this is the, this is your strategy in every case. We could walk, no more trade with Mexico			
٦٣٠	TE:	By the way, when I say no more trade↑, once they know that you are really willing to go that extra length, there will always be trade, but we'll make good deals. We're making the worst trade [deals.			
٦٣١	MR:	[Yeah, but the bottom line is always we walk↑.			
٦٣٢	TE:	You have to be able to walk, yes. It's unlikely that you'll HAVE to, but they also ha:ve to be able to walk, OK?		√	
٦٣٣	MR:	OK. These (cases) could be very tricky. Anyway, thank you, Mr. Trump.			
٦٣٤	TE:	Thank you. Thank you very much.	√		
٦٣٥	MR:	This argument will continue. Thank you, Donald Trump, and thank you to the University of Wisconsin Green Bay. And coming up next, the big night of politics continues on MSNBC with Rachel Maddow and both Democratic candidates, Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders, tonight from Green Bay.			

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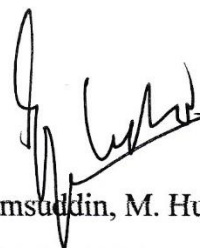
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